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SPORTOGRAPHY

By "GRAVY."

MAY I NOT suggest that with the ending of the baseball season, the managers allow their batters to strike out for themselves?

'Member Joss' No-Hit Victory.

The tang in the October air stirs the memory of one famous game fought between two contenders for the pennant, back in 1908. One of the most memorable no-hit games in the history of the American league was played in Cleveland between the Naps and the Chicago White Sox. Both teams were fighting for the lead, with the finish of the campaign but a short time distant, and players and fans wore their fighting clothes. Addie Joss went to the slab for Cleveland, which had been pitched for Chicago. It is unlikely that such pitching will ever be seen again in a single contest. Joss did not permit a single White Sox to reach first base. Wash fanned 15 Naps in eight innings. The game was won by Cleveland, 1 to 0. Joe Birmingham scoring the only run made during that most remarkable of diamond contests. Cleveland made but four hits off Walsh, and Birmingham got two of them. Walsh had pitched a game of 99 times out of a thousand, would have won easily for his team, and defeat under such circumstances was unusually bitter. Walsh's elusive spitters were always easy for Joe Birmingham, although difficult of solution for any other player in the league, and on many other occasions after that Joe won games for Cleveland when Walsh was pitching.

It is interesting to note how the 25-pound weight figures have been boosted since C. A. J. Queckbarn made the record heave of 26 feet 3 1/2 inches back in 1888. Queckbarn's record stood until 1894, when James Sarsfield Mitchell came over from Ireland and astounded the world by heaving the heavy missile 35 feet 10 inches. Mitchell's figures stood the test of seven years' competition.

In 1901 another mighty man from the Emerald Isle, John Flanagan, wiped Mitchell's figures off the books. John threw the 55 a distance of 36 feet 11/2 inches. Flanagan boosted the figures to 37 feet 7 1/2 inches, and in 1907 to 38 feet 8 inches. The last named mark of Flanagan's stood till 1911, when McGrath in the Canadian championship at Montreal made the greatest world's record of 40 feet 6 1/2 inches.

Another American record that is likely to be snatched at any time is George Bronder's javelin figures of 190 feet 6 inches. Both Bronder and his clubmate, Jim Lincoln, are likely to turn the trick at any time. Each of them has reached 191 feet in practice, and sooner or later they will hurl a like distance in competition.

The national championship meet at Franklin field, Philadelphia, recently, marked the passing of one of the grandest of the grand old champions—Dan Ahearn of the Illinois A. C. For the first time in 11 long years Dan was not a factor in deciding ownership of the running hop, step and jump title, which, by the way, this tried and true old veteran had won nine times in 19 years.

Ahearn leaves the list of champions without regret, save possibly the wish that almost every champion entertains, viz., that he might retire undefeated. But with track and field champions, as with others, few leave the limelight without showing the inevitable signs of going back. Old Dan was, in his day, the greatest "hop-stepper" that ever hit the take-off. There's not a question about that. His record of 50 feet 11 inches, made at Celtic park back in 1898, has never been approached by anything on two legs.

Ahearn used to represent the N. Y. Irish-American A. C. until 1911, when he went to Chicago, where he has since represented the Illinois Athletic association. Ahearn's career as a jumping champion is probably the most remarkable on record in length, as well as in the consistency of old Dan's jumping year in and year out.

The Class in Sportography.

In 1910 John Egan walked from New York to San Francisco in 80 days and five hours, beating Weston's record by 25 days.

What's the best run straight rail 5x10 billiard record? You have till tomorrow to beat it.

Today's Anniversary.

Saladin in Jerusalem.

The Arab race is still in Jerusalem and for centuries has been master of Zion. The other day Great Britain's army occupied it, under General Allenby. But the son of the Arab king of the Hedjaz has called a second time for Paris to plead the Arab case before high commissioners.

Today, Oct. 2, is the anniversary of the taking of Jerusalem by the great Saladin in 1187. A great warrior, great gentleman, great statesman, a pious Arab, was Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria. Guy de Lusignan was king of Jerusalem. Saladin gave battle on the shores of Lake Tiberias; was victor, and marched on Jerusalem. Jerusalem surrendered. Saladin died in Damascus, in 1193. Two sacred tombs are adjacent to each other in the eastern city—that of Saladin, and that of the great Abdel-Kader, emir of Algeria (1822-1847).

BURNS GETS TWO YEARS.

Charles F. Burns, who on the night of Aug. 15, loaded up on moonshine and ran amuck, shooting Frank Watson, a one-legged barber and attempting to shoot several policemen and two negroes, yesterday afternoon pleaded guilty to second degree assault and was sentenced to serve from one to two years at hard labor.

WORKERS VS. CAPITALISTS

"KAISER" GARY

(Continued from Page One.)

Senator Walsh asked if Mr. Gary knew the men would strike if the leaders were not received by him as they requested.

"I didn't. It didn't occur to me," said Judge Gary.

Opposed to Unions.

"Was there any other reason for your refusal to see the union leaders?" Senator Walsh pressed.

"After a pause, Judge Gary replied: 'Senator, I want to be frank enough to say that it has been my policy, and the policy of the corporation, not to deal with union labor leaders at any time. If an employee contracts with union labor leaders, he will immediately drive all of his employees into the unions. Otherwise, they could not get employment.'

"I'm not saying that they have not a perfect right to belong to a union. But we are not obliged to contract with them if we think that unionism is not a good thing, either for the employee or the employer."

Senator Walsh asked whether his position was not practically notice to the employees that the corporation was opposed to organization of unions.

"I cannot concede that," said Judge Gary.

"It was claimed here that you had appropriated large sums to fight labor unions," Senator Phipps remarked to Mr. Gary.

"We've never set aside one penny for that purpose," said Gary.

Replying to questions by Senator Walsh, the witness said he would not deny that labor unions might be good things in places and at times, but that "universal practices of labor unions, carried to the extent which permits outside agitators to establish the closed shop universally, is inimical to the best interests of the employees and the general public."

Senator Walsh asked whether labor organizers had not secured great reforms in working conditions, wages and the like.

"I deny that most emphatically," said Mr. Gary. "The steel corporation has been in the van all the time in that respect."

"Do you mean to say that the steel industry led the country in the eight-hour day?" asked Chairman Keyser.

"I didn't say we had adopted the eight-hour day," Mr. Gary replied.

CASUALTIES ON THE VARIOUS FRONTS

WORKERS.		
Killed	Wounded	
Farrell	4	11
Buffalo	1	1
Newcastle	1	1
Pittsburgh	0	25
Gary	1	1
San Francisco	1	1

CAPITALISTS.	
Killed	Wounded
None.	None.

Note:—The wounded column contains only those seriously injured, some of whom will die. There are many hundreds suffering from minor wounds.

"That has been largely a question of desire on the part of employees. It involves the question of compensation."

Stool Pigeons Testify.

Mr. Gary will be examined again today. He gave way for an hour to several employees of the corporation's mills, who told the committee they knew of no reason for the strike. All agree that the men who voluntarily responded to the strike call were mostly foreigners, and one of them, John J. Martin, a Youngstown machinist, attacked the leaders of the national steel workers' committee.

Is Now a Scab.

"I think John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the workers' committee, with W. Z. Foster, secretary of the committee, as an able assistant, will overthrow this government if they are not stopped," said Martin, who explained that he himself formerly was a union man. They were engaged, he said, in "scuttling the American Federation of Labor."

Martin testified that the steel employees at Youngstown, "Americans and foreigners alike," had been "terrorized by the threats to burn houses and kill children." Judge Gary also said in the course of his testimony that the company had much "hearsay evidence" that such threats had been made against men who would not join in the strike.

SPURNS ARBITRATION.

(Special United Press Wire.) Washington, Oct. 2.—A compromise

mise or arbitration of the steel strike was flatly spurned today by Judge Gary, who is appearing before the senate labor committee. He said, "I cannot talk about a compromise or arbitration at the present time, as much as I regret it."

Gary bases his refusal to meet the attempts to settle the strike on his claim that the union leaders represent a minority of the men.

FOSTER ISSUES STATEMENT.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2.—William Z. Foster, secretary treasurer of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, issued the following statement before leaving for Washington last night, in reply to Judge Gary:

"We are pleased by Judge Gary's statements before the senate committee investigating the steel strike. They show, more convincingly than anything which we could say, that the head of the United States Steel corporation stands stubbornly for autocratic control of the industry. He believes in a system under which a small board of directors have absolute sway over the conditions of labor in an industry, while the great army of workers who are vitally concerned have nothing to say.

"The judges' talk about the danger of domination of the steel industry by trade unions is just a smoke screen thrown out to obscure the issue. The workers in the steel industry are demanding the right of collective bargaining in the only practical way it can be had through the trade union movement. Judge Gary is openly and positively refusing them this right. His statement that the steel corporation is willing to deal with individual employees, smacks of the Eighteenth century.

"In the first place, how can his corporation make even a pretense of 'hearing complaints' from its 200,000 employees individually? In the second place, what chance has an individual employee when dealing with this monster corporation?"

"Judge Gary calls the union representatives of the employees 'rank outsiders.' This is another frank admission of discrimination. The United States Steel corporation in its dealings secures whatever experts it chooses to represent it, but it refuses to grant its employees the same right; it denies them the privilege of hiring skilled representatives who are capable of presenting

(Continued on Page Five.)

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Today We Celebrate.

Miss Biffen, the Miniature Artist. Without hands or arms or legs Miss Biffen succeeded. She painted with her mouth. "What is possible may be done; what is impossible must be done!" It was the ringing life-motto of Rev. Dr. Neals, founder of the Sisterhood of St. Margaret in the English church. Only two devoted women had responded to his call for the needy village life of England. The Sisterhood has grown into an immense community, with branches throughout Europe and the United States. "What is possible may be done; what is impossible must be done!"

So must have determined the brave girl in Liverpool, Sarah Biffen. Today, Oct. 2, commemorates her death in 1850, in Liverpool. Sarah Biffen's motto might have been that of Cecil in "Under Two Flags."—"A scarred valiant rien d'impossible." (To a valiant heart nothing is impossible.) She seems the epitome of courage, the name of iron determination. Born without arms, hands, or legs she lived life, and, realizing a great talent locked up in her burning brain, she was born in East Quantoxhead, near Bridgewater, Somerset, England, in 1784. Her parents were of humble stock. Sarah was only 37 inches tall. She felt the stir within her that only the artist knows, that surmounts poverty, rejection, the baffling locked gate, the loud long laugh. Sarah Biffen felt she must do it! She did.

It was one day when pondering alone the how to do it—not giving way to her overwhelming fate—that a light broke in upon her. "I have a mouth!" she exclaimed, "it was not my made to receive food, and to speak. My teeth can hold a brush!" At that time she was only 12 years old. Hiding the secret of her art ambitions in her heart—for they would have been laughed at by the townspeople and frowned down by practical parents—she began instantly to practice with the mouth, how to manipulate scissors with her mouth—and a needle! These essays proved so successful that Sarah Biffen sent a boy of the village to purchase colors, palette, easel, canvas and brushes—the artist's tools. Against the remonstrances of her parents she had herself placed in a high chair on a level with the easel, and her tools beside her, she began. The first little sketches were so successful that Sarah Biffen wrote (with her mouth) to a Mr. Dukes of London, a miniature painter, praying him to give her lessons. Dukes was probably glad enough of the opportunity to have such a prodigy of perseverance for a pupil, such a pathetic splendor of pure grit! For 16 years Sarah Biffen studied under Mr. Dukes. In 1812 she was carried around the country to exhibit her prowess and talents, as well as her phenomenal ingenuity. She was at Swaffham in the great race week, when the place was packed with a noisy week-end holiday crowd at the races. But Sarah Biffen drew a larger crowd than blooded horses or Swaffham entries. A tent or booth was erected for her. The handbills of that day tell us the price for seats to see the marvelous girl: The pit seats were one shilling, the gal-

lery six pence.

Picture her in her high chair, the poor little figure of the burning eyes, not regarding the throng save with happy interest. Sarah Biffen had "arrived!" Watch her writing her autograph, with her mouth, for her visitors. Watch her drawing landscapes, and painting miniatures on ivory. The charge for these latter was three guineas. Over her shoulders roared the voice of Mr. Dukes, her triumphant teacher and conductor: "I will give 1,000 guineas if Miss Biffen does not produce all that has been heralded of her." But she did!

The Earl of Morton placed interest in the gifted girl, and placed her under the tutelage of Mr. Craig, an artist at that time very popular for his portraits and for his illustrations for the Countess of Blessington's fashionable book to which the elite of England subscribed—"The Keepsake." At last Sarah Biffen was patronized by the royal family, and was able to support herself by her art, that of miniature painting. She received a medal from the Society of Artists in 1821.

Sarah Biffen shouts forever to our drowsy blood, to our fearsome venosities: "What is possible may be done; what is impossible must be done!"

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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 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.