

MURDER AND CHAOS

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMERICAN SOLDIER HAD TO BEG FOR JOB

ONE OF FIRST FIFTY MEN IN FRANCE DENOUNCES STEEL CZAR

Pittsburgh, Oct. 13.—Members of the senate investigating committee who are in Pittsburgh for the purpose of gathering first hand evidence in the steel strike, spent most of Sunday listening to representatives of the strikers, who practically all maintained the charge that the civil authorities, state soldiers and all other officers were misusing their power to break down the strike. Most of the testimony was centered around Monessen, 40 miles from Pittsburgh.

William Feeney told the committee a detailed story of cruelties which the steelworkers are subjected to. He said the citizens of Donora had been drilled for days, given guns and the "kill ruff" were called in to attack the strikers. He asserted the strikers were imprisoned on "trumped up" charges.

The United States Steel corporation was allowed to put on before the committee a group of old, but lower-paid employees.

Arthur Raymond, the first of these, said he had worked 28 years in the mills, reared a family of nine children, bought a home and was now drawing the highest pay he had ever received—43 cents an hour.

James Lloyd, another veteran of many years of service, said he was a reason why good, sensible men should be striking now.

C. A. Lighthill explained that he considered the 19 and 12-hour day a good thing. "Especially for young men," he said. "Maybe after January, when everything goes 'dry,' it'll be different."

August Mann, superintendent of a wire plant at Donora, followed the employees, and said the strike was rapidly failing.

The "major proportion" of his men, Mann said, always had wanted to stay on the job. Like other steel company representatives who had testified, he assured the committee that the presentation of grievances to superintendents by men in the mills was always countenanced, and even encouraged.

Fired for Joining Union.
Gus Kristvitch, formerly employed in the National Tube company mill at McKeesport, was the first striker called. He asserted he had been discharged for joining the union. His charge was denied by steel company representatives, but he stuck to his assertion, saying the foreman had given him the reason.

George F. Colson, an ex-soldier and an American, had a whole brigade of complaint to make against the company. "I pretty nearly had to go on my knees to the company to get a job back, though I was one of the first 50 men in France," he said.

Then Attorney S. W. Rubin, representing the strike committee, centered his fire on Monessen and brought in a battery of witnesses.

Woman Arrested.
Mrs. Andrew Banks, with her husband, was called. She weighed 118 pounds, and had been charged, the pair said, "with defying a policeman with a club." Released on \$50 bond after being taken to jail, when they appeared for trial the next day they were told their money was forfeited. The woman said she had a baby on her arm when arrested and had no club, and had said nothing to the special policeman.

"Now, Mr. Rubin," Senator Walsh interrupted, "this case ought to be followed, and if the abuse of these foreigners is found to be what they

(Continued on Page Two.)

Flyers Leave for Cody After Stopping 24 Hours in Butte

Circling majestically in three huge spirals over the flat and the lower part of the city late yesterday afternoon Maj. A. D. Smith, chief of the forest service aviation scouting department, and his mechanic, Sergt. R. E. Blanton, pointed the nose of their big De Havilland plane directly southeast, and at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour flew out of sight over the Nine-Mile canyon on their way to Cody, Wyo. The plane ascended from Marr field at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after the aviators spent the day and the previous night in Butte.

CONSUMERS DEMAND ACTION

Montana Trade Commission Unusually Slow Regarding Reduction in Price of Coal, Clothing, Etc.

If the members of the state market commission think that the publication of voluminous and entirely innocuous reports in which the people are informed of what they already know—that the merchants of the state are profiteering—will satisfy the consumers, particularly those who are members of the Butte Consumers' League, they are sadly mistaken. In letters to the state commission, the ladies of the Consumers' League have demanded immediate action by the commission in the matter of reduced prices not alone for coal, but for clothing and food necessities.

The letter referring to the coal situation is as follows: "Montana Trade Commission, Helena, Mont.

"Gentlemen: On Sept. 10 you published broadcast throughout the state a notice to the effect that coal dealers must immediately return to the December, 1918, price basis, since which time coal has advanced 75 cents to \$1 per ton. We cannot believe that your commission intends to hold this order in abeyance until spring, when our bins are cleaned up after a long, cold winter. You stated in this order that if immediate attention was not given your order, a hearing would be held to allow the dealers to be heard before a sweeping order was put into effect. Surely, when no attention was given your order, this hearing should have been held not later than Oct. 1, and prices put into effect that date that would have allowed that consumer of this state to buy his winter supply at a normal profit to the three dealers through whose hands it must pass before it reaches the consumer.

"Even the 1918 price basis you mention is without all reason, taking into consideration the cost of labor, material, etc., (which has not advanced this year). The consumers of this city, as well as others throughout the state, thought your

(Continued on Page Two.)

READY TO START ON RETURN FLIGHT

Government Rescinds Order Which Would Hold Flyers at Terminal Until October 20.

(Special United Press Wire.)
San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Lieutenant Maynard, who won the first heat in the air derby, will hop off on his return trip Tuesday afternoon, he told the United Press correspondent.

New York, Oct. 13.—Forty-three Army flyers are ready to resume the transcontinental flight after an enforced rest over Sunday. The war department's orders to hold the flyers completing the first leg of the race at the terminals until October 20, have been rescinded. A new order permits any flyer to begin the return journey "not less than 48 hours, nor more than 96 hours" after reaching the terminal station.

OUT OF THE RACE.
(Special United Press Wire.)
Omaha, Oct. 13.—Lieutenant Norris, westbound, is out of the transcontinental race. His plane was demolished when he ran into a sand hill at Jonota, Neb., during a fog. Neither Norris or Electrician Meyer, his companion, were injured.

PLANE CRASHES TO GROUND.
Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Lieutenant Haynes, pilot and Lieutenant McDerrott and Private Lake, passengers, crashed to the ground while landing here. Lake was badly cut about the head and Haynes was cut on the nose. McDerrott was uninjured but the plane was wrecked.

SMITH CLAIMS RECORD.
(Special United Press Wire.)
New York, Oct. 13.—Captain Smith, the fourth aviator to complete the transcontinental flight, reached Mineola at 10:50 this morning. Smith's actual flying time was given unofficially as 24 1/2 hours. That is nearly a half hour faster than that of Lieutenant Maynard, first flyer to complete the flight across the country.

Smith immediately registered a complaint, alleging that he had been held up for four and one-half hours en route from Francisco to Chicago for no other apparent reason than to wait until Major Spatz and Lieutenant Kiel could catch up with him.

HELD IN SACRAMENTO.
(Special United Press Wire.)
San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Mather field officials were instructed by telephone to hold Captain Drayton there until further orders. The fog over San Francisco bay and the Presidential landing field is so dense any attempt to land would be dangerous. Drayton arrived at Sacramento at 8:51. He follows Maynard as the second eastern aviator to arrive here.

REPORT OFFICIALLY DENIED.
(Special United Press Wire.)
Rome, Oct. 13.—An official denial of the report that King Emanuel had abdicated has been issued.

REIGN OF TERROR IN GERMANY

Berlin, Oct. 13.—Stormy scenes were caused in the national assembly when Herr Hencke, independent socialist representative, charged that a reign of terror exists in Germany and that a "military murders' department" existed. He averred members of the middle classes were being armed and that students' societies, ex-soldiers' clubs, turnovermen, rifle clubs, farmers' organizations and other middle class bodies were being equipped with weapons and ammunition for the purpose of using them against the revolution.

METAL TRADESMEN VOTE TOMORROW

The state executive board reported back to the Metal Trades at 2:30 p. m., after a conference with Thomas Chope, that in the event the men voted to return to work there would be no discrimination against any of the men who went on strike, and that there would be no discrimination against others, such as shift bosses and others, who quit in sympathy or were discharged for refusing to do the work of the strikers, but that they would not be given their old jobs back. The president of the Metal Trades stated that the labor commissioner stated that, as a matter of fact, all but one of the shifters designated had secured work as miners.

The vote which will decide whether the Metal Trades will resume work will be taken tomorrow.

Another vote on the question of accepting the proposition of the mining companies will be taken by the Metal Trades unions of Anaconda, Butte and Great Falls. The date for the taking of the vote has not been set and will not be until the state executive board confers with Thomas Chope, labor commissioner for the Anaconda Copper Mining company, to find out the attitude of the company with reference to reinstating the men who are not members of the Metal Trades, but who sacrificed

their jobs rather than scab on the Metal Trades. Regardless of whether the company's attitude toward these men is favorable or unfavorable, the vote will be taken, but the answer of the company will have considerable influence in deciding which way the vote will go.

The morning session of the striking craftsmen adjourned at 12 noon, to meet again at 2:30, at which time the executive board will report the result of its conference with the labor commissioner.

It was decided by the meeting this morning that in the event the men voted to return to work they should all go back at the same time, upon orders of the state executive board, following the same procedure as when they came out.

METAL TRADES SCAB DIRECTORY
CLYDE GILL, Silver Bow street, scabbing on pipefitters at the Colorado mine.
ED WELLS, former shifter, now sharpening steel at Colorado mine.
BRENNEN, doing electrician's work at the Spec.
CHET LAWRENCE, 714 West Broadway, scabbing on the ma-

(Continued on Page Three.)

CHARLES KRIEGER BROUGHT TO TRIAL TODAY AFTER BEING IN PRISON MANY MONTHS

(By Eugene Lyons.)
Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 8 (By Mail).—Charles Krieger will be tried in the oil capital of the mid-continent belt. He will be tried not only by an oil lawyer, but before a jury chosen from among men predominantly dependent upon the oil interests for the right to live and labor.

Testimony purporting to show that the public mind of the county of Tulsa was so bitterly biased against the I. W. W. as to make a fair and impartial administration of justice in the case of the accused organizer impossible, was heard for more than two days. The story of drastic persecution of the I. W. W., which reached its high mark in the star and feather party, was rehearsed in detail. Judge Cole finally admitting that the public officials of the city and the "patriotic citizens" had co-operated in the abomination. Dozens of witnesses, drawn from many walks of life, agreed that the prejudice against the organization was paramount. Their evidence was supported by 50 odd affidavits asserting the impossibility of a fair trial. Several bluntly stated that "them I. W. W.'s aren't entitled to a trial."

Change of Venue Denied.
But the motion for a change of venue was denied—twice. After the first decision, Fred Moore secured permission to produce additional evidence. And he did produce it. However, the court was obdurate. Granting that there was a strong bias, the judge nevertheless insisted that the bias was universal, and no more marked in Tulsa than elsewhere.

A panel of 150 men was drawn this afternoon, from among whom a jury will be picked beginning Monday, Oct. 13, when the actual trial begins.

Throughout the progress of the investigation into the state of mind in the county, the courthouse was crowded, primarily by business men and members of the local legal profession.

(Continued on Page Six.)

SOLDIERS AND PEASANTS RISE AGAINST DENIKINE'S COSSACKS

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 13.—Aroused by the continued atrocities practiced on the people of southwestern Russia, particularly on women and children, the people of the Ukraine are uprising against General Denikine and his forces in ever increasing numbers, according to dispatches received here by Denikine are said to be many former soldiers and mounted peasants who have become enraged against Denikine and his Cossack troops because of atrocities.

(It is reported on authentic information that in one village recently Denikine's troops shot 42 women because their husbands were members of the Ukrainian forces opposed to Denikine. Several other women are reported to have been hung near Poltava for similar reasons.

Ukrainian soldiers taken prisoner by the Denikine forces to the number of over 200 are said to have been ruthlessly massacred.

Ukrainian soldiers taken prisoner three shiploads of provisions and munitions on their way to Denikine's troops. The Ukrainians are said to be well armed and disciplined and to be receiving large reinforcements daily.

BALTIC SEA BLOCKADED.
Berlin, Oct. 13.—The allies have imposed a blockade in the Baltic to enforce German evacuation of Courland, the newspaper Stettin Abendpost reported. The newspaper quoted a telegram said to have been received from London by the German government. The telegram was as follows:

"Owing to the attack on Riga passage, permits provisionally have been withdrawn from all German ships in the Baltic. All German ships must be recalled and no others allowed to put to sea. All ships encountered in the Baltic are liable to seizure by the allies."

FEAR "HUNGER" POLICY.
London, Oct. 13.—A Berlin dispatch declares a majority of the German newspapers express the fear that the allies will introduce a "hunger policy" in order to punish Germany for developments in the Baltic. It declares the report that General Von Der Goltz is planning an advance toward Pskov is false and that instead return to Germany is under way.

RUSS CAPTURE YAMBURG.
(Special United Press Wire.)
London, Oct. 13.—Fighting still continues in the Baltic region with small bodies of Lettish troops on the defensive, according to dispatches. Reval reports stated the Russian northwest troops captured Yamburg, 70 miles southwest of Petrograd.

A Riga dispatch declares 2,000 Letts were still holding the city on Saturday against heavy attacks. They are remaining in Riga to cover the government's withdrawal of 6,000 troops. A small rear guard decided to stay and fight to the death. Instead of simply delaying the advance of the opposition, as they had been ordered to do.

A Stockholm dispatch stated the Lettish government had abandoned Riga and was now located at Rodenpos.

BRITISH SHIPS LAND TROOPS.
Copenhagen, Oct. 13.—Fifty thousand Lettish troops have been landed at Libau from British warships for the purpose of attacking the flank of Ayaloff-Bermond's troops, according to dispatches received here.

RELATIVES OF STATE MILITIAMEN COLLECT

(Special United Press Wire.)
Washington, Oct. 13.—The supreme court upheld the right of relatives to collect claims against accident insurance companies for the death and injuries to state and national guardsmen in the Colorado steel strike riots several years ago. The court accepted the findings of the lower courts, that death or injuries to guardsmen were accidents.

In order that all may know of the reasons for the general strike of all members of the Lumber Workers' International union throughout the northwest, the publicity committee of the central strike committee has forwarded the following statement, containing the demands of the strikers and the reasons for their demands to the Bulletin with the request that it be published. The publicity committee's statement follows:

In its greed for profits, the lumber trust has reached into the pockets of the workers in the camps, and taken out \$2.75 per week. This wage reduction takes the form of an increase in price of board from \$1 to \$1.25 a day, and a charge of \$1 a week for the use of blankets.

Not all the companies have raised the board. Evidently they are trying to cause a division in the ranks of the workers, and keep them from striking as a unit. Experience has taught the workers the ways of the lumber trust, and they know united action alone can win.

As soon as the wage reduction became effective, meetings were held (Continued on Page Two.)

RED AND BLACK FLAGS AT BREST

Paris, Oct. 13.—Parading the streets and carrying red and black flags, strikers at Brest have created a serious situation at that port. Four thousand workers at the arsenal there went on strike. The striking arsenal workers extended invitations to the longshore workers and dock employees to join them in the strike, whose attitude is sympathetic.

The general strike at Marseilles was resumed yesterday morning. The port is tied up tight and all traffic is at a standstill. The prospects for a spread of the strike to include all workers seems possible.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Greed for Profits by Lumber Barons Forced General Strike

(Continued on Page Two.)