



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.

Our Washington Letter

A Steel Price Fight.

If one-fifth of the total steel output of the country is produced in the district comprising about Gary, Ind., and South Chicago, why should it be loaded with an additional price equal to the freight from Pittsburgh to the Gary district? Why this "Pittsburgh base price" graft for the United States Steel corporation?

That question is put up to the federal trade commission by five big steel-consuming interests—the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, the Birmingham Steel Association, the Joint Committee of Civic Associations of Duluth, the Southern Association of Steel Fabricators, and the state of Minnesota. The Southern interests also ask why their price for steel should not be fixed on the cost of production of the steel they actually use, which is largely made at Birmingham, Ala.

Direct parties to the Pittsburgh base price game are the United States Steel corporation and four of its subsidiary companies—Illinois Steel, Minnesota Steel, Carnegie Steel and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, the Steel Tube company and the Gulf States Steel company.

Cost Lower in Gary.

It appears that steel is produced at a lower cost in the Gary region, at the foot of Lake Michigan, than in Pittsburgh. It costs less coal to produce there, while the iron ore is moved to the steel mills directly by water from Duluth. The ore for Pittsburgh must be shipped by rail from the nearest port on Lake Erie, after its voyage from Duluth. Yet the steel trust claims the right to force a manufacturer of laybrakes, in Chicago, for example, to buy for steel produced at the lower cost within 45 miles of his factory the full Pittsburgh cost, plus the freight rate from Pittsburgh, 500 miles away, plus the profit that would be taken by Gary's corporation for steel delivered to the trade at Pittsburgh.

The farmer, who is the real consumer of steel, may find a way to get into this fight. He pays the freight in this case, both figuratively and literally.

Cummins Bill Friendless.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, father of the subcommittee bill for regulating the private operation of railroads, which is now stalled in the senate committee on interstate commerce, of which he is chairman, gets comfort from nobody. Even the elaborately busy press bureau of the Railway Business Association, of which Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive works is president, has turned upon him. They offer suggestions that would throw more of the expected revenues into the control of the railroad companies, and would practically make it certain that the government would have no chance to administer any railroad funds at all.

Glenn Plumb, who is starting on a lecture tour, says in his first week: "I have no acute worry over the effect if the roads should be turned back to private companies on Dec. 31, without legislation. The result would be educational. We are now asking the house rules committee to expedite in the house a vote upon the resolution for an inquiry into the financial condition of these companies."

Note on Militarism.

The mother of a boy who was killed in France wrote to Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, protesting against universal military training, such as is now endorsed by Secretary of War Baker and the general staff. This woman lives in Salt Lake City. Her name is Mrs. Clarence E. Allen. Senator Penrose wrote in reply that

he is "opposed to the legislation now under consideration, and does not believe it is necessary to resort to compulsory training in order to maintain a suitable and adequate defense for the country. I am of the opinion that a small standing army, and a volunteer force when needed, will meet all the requirements of the situation."

So another line for the 1920 campaign may be drawn. Hiram Johnson and Boies Penrose agree in being opposed to universal military training. Baker is not challenged in the opposite position by any prominent democrat in the administration.

Steel Trust Theories.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota has increased during the past week his efforts to prove to witnesses on behalf of the steel strikers that they ought to be glad to work for the United States Steel corporation without regard to any deprivation of individual or collective freedom that the overlords of the steel plants may require of them.

Among the ideas he has put forward, by question or by inference of his remarks, are:

That the order of the corporation which outlawed all unions did no "real" harm to the men.

That company gunmen may have the right to forcibly enter a hotel and kidnap and deport union organizers who come into a strike region, on the theory that if the organizers remain close by, while the iron ore is moved to the steel mills directly by water from Duluth, the ore for Pittsburgh must be shipped by rail from the nearest port on Lake Erie, after its voyage from Duluth. Yet the steel trust claims the right to force a manufacturer of laybrakes, in Chicago, for example, to buy for steel produced at the lower cost within 45 miles of his factory the full Pittsburgh cost, plus the freight rate from Pittsburgh, 500 miles away, plus the profit that would be taken by Gary's corporation for steel delivered to the trade at Pittsburgh.

That when a steel corporation subsidiary company shut down its plant in order to force its workers to dissolve their union, the union official from outside who can break up the union is to blame for the suffering of these families if he fails to withdraw their union charter; that the company is not to blame.

That it is the business of the senate committee to try to prove a quarrel within the ranks of the steel strikers, or even to start one, on theoretical issues, rather than to inquire into the quarrel between the strikers and the steel corporation. This attitude marked his numerous sharp questions put to Foster, secretary-treasurer of the strike committee.

House Gets Lease Bill.

Representative Baer of North Dakota is beginning a fight on the Smoot-Snowden coal and phosphate leasing bill—the annual attempt to give away the last of the public mineral resources. Baer is backed by a group of liberal men in the house and by the mining trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

Near-Worthless Feedstuffs.

Chairman Haugen of the house committee on agriculture has prepared and introduced a bill to protect purchasers of animal feeding stuffs from worthless or near-worthless feed ingredients.

The Haugen bill provides for the plain statement on the tag or label on all feeds sold in interstate commerce of the ingredients which are mixed to form the feed, their common names and definite quantities. Many states have feed laws in which the names of the ingredients and the amounts of the nutrients must be put on the tag, but without the statement of the amount of each ingredient. This is the chief, although not the only point aimed at in the Haugen bill.

The idea is that if a feed contains oat hulls, barley hulls, corncobs, peas, coffee hulls, ground hay or straw, chaff, sorghum pulp, flax plant refuse or cottonseed hulls, the amount of these ingredients used should be stated in pounds or in percentage on the tag in plain type, and by their proper names.

WORKERS VS. CAPITALISTS

Important resolutions regarding maternity and unemployment insurance, at the time of the conference, and the question, the cost of living, and child welfare were the great questions. Here also the conference resulted in important decisions.

The communist working women are everywhere energetically taking part in the work which comes under the jurisdiction of the commissariat of education and in various other fields. The local food problems awakened great interest among women. Finally, an important work is being done by women in the propaganda and sanitary work of the army. There are also women soldiers in the army. Women have been at the front from the beginning of the revolution, and have done splendid work, especially in the field sanitary relief.

Madame Lolina is the commissaire of social welfare in the northern commune (Petrograd). Madame Lucharsky (wife of the commissaire of education) heads the administration of children's colonies. Everywhere in the villages and districts all over Russia, one may find thousands upon thousands of women in the service of the educational and social welfare institutions. Madame Kollontay is the only woman who has been a people's commissaire. Upper class women, that is, women belonging to the former upper class, are active in great numbers in the schools and children's colonies, etc.

"There is developing now," said Madame Kollontay, enthusiastically, "a special type of young working-class girls who are economically and otherwise independent. We have, for example, young Gratjova. She has come into the movement directly from a textile factory. Due to her own talent, she has developed very rapidly. Gratjova has been active for more than five months. Together with a number of other working-class women she has for some time been a member of the revolutionary tribunals. She displayed there great humanitarian mildness."

"We women," said Madame Kollontay, "in spite of everything, have not forgotten the beautiful ideals of humanitarianism. As members of a court we take the part of defenders rather than of prosecutors. Experience has proven that the women in these revolutionary tribunals, so

WE PATRONIZE THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US, OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Café de Paris

ITS THE CUISINE

N. CHULOS, PROP. 115 E. PARK ST.

Notice to Advertisers

Beginning Nov. 1, 1919, the advertising rates of the Butte Daily Bulletin will be increased about 40 per cent. Beginning today no new contracts will be entered into at the old rate.

The new rates are not elastic. The new rate cards will be ready Oct. 25. Advertising men will be received at the office between the hours of 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.

The new rates are not only justified, but a considerably higher rate would be in accord with the actual paid-up subscription list of the Bulletin, WHICH CAN BE SHOWN TO BE MUCH LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE OF MONTANA.

—THE MANAGER.

TAKING A LEAF FROM SILVER BOW'S BOOK

Plantwood.—Extravagant county expenditures in Sheridan county are rousing interest here. Comparison of bills for election printing and other county expenses with other counties has caused talk.

The county printing for the primary and general election in Sheridan county cost the taxpayers \$15,517.62, according to four bills on file here, and there may be still more claims, while the cost of all election printing in Lewis and Clark county was only \$4,385.15. The registered voters in Sheridan county total 8,378 and in Lewis and Clark county total 8,965, which is 587 more.

Other county expenditures here have also created unfavorable comment. The county spent \$3,800 for legal services that should have been performed by the county attorney. One bill was for \$700 for attorneys' fees paid in a contest against a deputy sheriff's claim for compensation, which the county afterwards paid. The county attorney wanted to pay this claim. The dispute was over whether the deputy sheriff should be paid \$75 or \$125 a month.

The county physician, paid a salary of \$250 for his services, also was paid \$1,400 in addition to his salary on four claims for attending a prisoner in the jail. He first put in a bill for \$1,700, which was rejected and then four bills aggregating \$1,400, which were paid.—Record-Herald, Helena.

LUMBERJACKS RESIST

(Continued From Page One.)

ing held in reserve and will be used to the limit if necessary in order to gain our demands.

The boss is still attempting to apply his ancient methods to divide and break the solidarity of the workers by offering hitherto unknown wages, but with absolutely no success, as he is up against modern and scientific unionism and not the old form which is the only kind that the boss can conceive of.

Let us figure out what this reduction in wages in the form of an increase of 25 cents a day in board and \$1.00 a week tax for bedding means. It is a reduction of \$2.75 a week. Now we will take the case of Tom Green, a swapper. Tom has a wife and five children to support. Before the wages were cut Tom received \$4.20 a day wages. This, providing it didn't rain, amounted to \$25.20 a week. When camp board is deducted it leaves him \$18.20 a week. There is his wife and five children to be supported on this \$18.20—six persons in all. Each in these days of unprecedented high cost of living is allowed less than 15 cents for each meal eaten, and nothing for house rent, fuel, clothing, doctor bills, pleasure, or any other of the necessities of life.

How do they justify a still farther reduction? Now, when the lumber barons figure that it takes \$1.25 per day to feed each person in their camps, how do they figure that Tom Green can take 37 cents per day per person and feed his family, and, besides, buy all the above necessities of life?

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE, L. W. I. U.

INDIAN TO STAY AWHILE.

John Wagner, Indian, came to Butte as a witness in the federal court. It is not likely that John will return to the reservation with the other bucks at the conclusion of the court session, for Johnnie is charged with attempted burglary at the home of Mrs. Lena Rochelli on West Quartz street early yesterday morning.

PUBLIC MARKET

Stall 13 and 14

ORDERS TAKEN FOR FIRST-CLASS POTATOES

Good for Winter Storage

JOHN KERRIGAN

SIDEBOTHAM

(Continued From Page One.)

courtroom yesterday when Judge Bourquin referred to the revieve of Sidebotham, stated this morning that the action of Stewart and the other distinguished beneficiaries of the Northwest Trustee company's fraud, in procuring the revieve of Sidebotham, was exactly what he had expected to see.

"The thieving gang were all in together—Alderson, Ray, Wilmot, Spear, Sidebotham, and Stewart—they were all profiting by the frauds of the Northwest Trustee company. When B. K. Wheeler prosecuted the company for fraudulent use of the mails, Alderson and Ray were acquitted. Only Sidebotham, of the bunch, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. It was a hard fight, but Wheeler won that match. And it was only after an appeal to the circuit court had failed that the man commenced his sentence.

"And now Governor Stewart and the other satellites of the system manage to procure the release of Sidebotham and let him loose to prey upon society again. Well, of course, Stewart would do just that. It was no surprise to me when I heard of it. But there is a pleasant memory growing out of that affair, nevertheless. It was for trying to bribe the jury in that case that Dan M. Kelly, counsel for the A. C. M., was fined \$500."

CHANGE DANCE DATES. Announcement has been made that hereafter the weekly dances of the American Legion will be held on Monday instead of Friday as in the past. The date was changed because of the fact that Monday was found to be a better time for such social affairs.

SURVEY ANACONDA HIGHWAY. Engineers connected with the state highway department yesterday started surveying the highway between Butte and Anaconda preparatory to securing federal aid on its improvement next year. H. H. Spann is the engineer in charge.

Best Qualities

Trunks, Suit Cases and Traveling Bags

Shown in Almost Endless Variety

—and prices in many instances are based on those prevailing a year or more ago. We never raise the price, if we have the goods in stock, just because the manufacturer raises his prices.

MONTANA TRUNK FACTORY

J. BETTMAN & CO. —109— West Park Street

Why Pay More Elsewhere?

SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN

How Country's Shoe Profiteers "Hold Up" the Suffering Public

FROM PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

In the New York Commercial of yesterday morning, appeared an advertisement offering "for export only" women's high grade dress shoes in patent leathers and dull leathers at \$2.60 a pair. The same ad offered men's Goodyear welt dress shoes, in vicid kid, gunmetal and tans, at \$4.35 a pair, and smoked horse solid leather, good shoes, at \$3.50 a pair.

Philadelphia hide and leather dealers, when shown copies of the advertisement, were much perturbed that the news should have gotten out. They attempted no explanation as to why shoes could be sold to Europe so much cheaper than to American consumers. Some of them admitted that a great deal of profiteering is being done and pointed to an article in "Hide and Leather," a lead-

Woman in Soviet Russia

By ARVID HANSON.

"It is fitting to say a few words about the role of the women in the Russian revolution," I said one day to Madame Kollontay. She was frightfully busy, yet graciously consented to a brief interview. It was, in fact, what we journalists call a lightning interview. This is what I found out from her:

"It was the working women in Russia, as in France in 1789, who started the revolution. The Russian revolution of March, 1917, really began with the 'woman's day' proclamation for the 9th of March by the socialist party. The women demonstrated against the high cost of living and demanded bread. That day marked the beginning of the revolution. When the March revolution fully developed it was natural that the women participated with the men.

"In May of the same year we had had a mighty strike among the women workers in the big laundries. About 4,000 women participated in the strike. A union had been formed with 800 members, but during the strike the union grew until it included almost all laundry workers in Petrograd. This was the first strike after the March revolution. It resulted in a partial victory only, yet, after the strike, some of the laundries were taken over by the municipality, which had been the particular demand of the workers."

UNION MONTHLY PLEDGE LIST

BUTTE LOCALS.

- Barbers' union.
- Bakers' union.
- Rubber and Tire Workers.
- Theatrical and Stage Employees.
- Typographical union.
- Electrical Workers, No. 65.
- Workmen's union.
- Plinthors' union.
- Tailors' union.
- Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
- Laundry Workers' union.
- Stereotypers' union.
- Pressmen's union.
- Building Laborers and Hod-carriers.
- Musicians' union.

OUTSIDE LOCALS.

- Sand Coulee Miners, No. 2020.
- Sand Coulee Miners, No. 3907.
- Lehigh Miners.
- Sheet Metal Workers, Great Falls.
- Steam and Electrical Engineers, Missoula.
- Yellowstone Trades and Labor Association, Billings.
- Brother of Ry. Carmen, Miles City.
- Machinists' union, Livingston.
- Teamsters' union, Billings.

WANTS CITY OWNED

(Continued from Page One.)

formed. Unfortunately, there is still a popular prejudice against such practices, but through the natural evolution of science this sentimentality will eventually be replaced by the consciousness that helping mankind after death is a sacred task."

In April, 1918, a woman's conference representing the city and province of Moscow was widely attended. The Petrograd congress adopted im-

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