

The Butte Daily Bulletin

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The Daily Bulletin is on sale every day at the following places in Butte.

Jacquess Drug Co., Harrison and Cobban
 George A. Ames, Jr., 816 1/2 N. Main St.
 International News Stand, S. Arizona St.
 Palace of Sweets, Mercury and Main Sts.
 Everybody's News Stand, 215 S. Montana

Depot Drug Store, 823 East Front St.
 P. O. News Stand, West Park St.
 Harkins' Grocery, 1028 Talbot Ave.
 Helons Confectionery, 785 East Park St.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1919.

Has your local union contributed to the new workmen's compensation fund? If not, take the matter up at your next meeting. All contributions should be sent to the Cascade Trades and Labor Assembly, Great Falls, Mont. See that the petitions are signed up and sent in as soon as possible.

TO THE BULLETIN'S SUBSCRIBERS AND SUPPORTERS.

From today, until the paper shortage is relieved, the Bulletin will contain four pages in most issues. Once or twice a week a six or eight page paper will be issued.

The almost prohibitive price of paper—8 cents per pound for the last carload—and the rising prices of everything else that goes into a newspaper make this step necessary.

The emergency is very real as the following Washington dispatch shows:

(Special United Press Wire.)

Washington, Dec. 17.—An appeal to newspaper publishers of the country to make immediate reduction of 10 per cent in size of their publications, due to the paper shortage, was made here today by the house postoffice committee.

Such action is necessary to prevent "the destruction of a large number of newspapers in the smaller cities and towns and thereby inflict irreparable injury on the communities served by them," the committee declared.

The Bulletin, owing to the activity of the Ad Club, the Employers' association and the banks, carries but little advertising; it depends chiefly for its existence on subscriptions and donations from its supporters and cannot afford any of the expensive features carried by other papers who have the financial backing of the corporations.

An estimate of the reading matter carried by the papers of this vicinity shows that the Bulletin carries more solid matter of this character in four, six and eight pages than the other sheets do in eight, twelve and sixteen pages, devoted largely to advertising.

The four pages of the Bulletin will contain as much live, readable news and educational matter as we can crowd into them; if it were possible, if the Bulletin did not need the money, we would like to cut out the little advertising we now carry.

We believe that all of the Bulletin supporters realize the burdens that have been placed on the working class press of this country by the tremendous increases in prices and that they will be patient as they have always been.

The closing of the mines has shut off much of the income that came from the workers while they were steadily employed and it is necessary to publish the paper as cheap as is humanly possible and still devote attention to the vital issues of the day.

We had hoped by exercising the strictest economy this winter to pay off all of the indebtedness to machinery concerns and with this handicap removed to make the Bulletin self-supporting, to eliminate the necessity of asking for financial assistance outside of the regular monthly pledges and the revenue from subscriptions and advertising.

The industrial depression has made this impossible and has also made necessary drastic reductions in general expense.

It is for these reasons that most of the Bulletin's following issues will be of four pages.

SEQUEL TO THE FIGHT ON CANADIAN O. B. U.

In Chatham, Ontario, on the 24th of last month, the manager of the Des Moines Steel company, called a number of the employees into the office and informed them that unless they surrendered their membership in the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, they could not work for the company. Twenty men were discharged after having refused to discontinue their affiliation, nine of whom had been in the Canadian service, some of them wounded defending the property of the Des Moines Steel company and other concerns.

When the international unions were still supreme in Canada—before the rise of the Canadian One Big Union—the employers and the kept press of the Dominion always sent up a wail to high heaven about "alien" agitators whenever a labor official from this side ventured over to assist in a strike. During the big coal strike on Vancouver Island in 1913-14 conducted by the United Mine Workers of America, the press kept up a constant barrage of vilification about the "foreign" element that was responsible for the strike, the foreigners in this case being citizens of the United States. The employers called upon the patriotic workmen to organize in Canadian unions and repel the alien invader.

Last year the One Big Union movement started in Canada; there was a demand for organization along industrial lines and thousands of Canadian workers withdrew from the American Federation of Labor and formed a new organization independent of that body.

Did the Canadian employers and their press welcome what would appear to be the fulfillment of their ardent wish for a Canadian labor movement?

They did not. On the contrary, they abused the new organization as they had never abused the "alien" agitators and yelled loudly for these same agitators to come into Canada and stamp out the new menace. It suddenly became easy for international officers and organizers to cross the line. They were welcomed with open arms as the saviors of society and given the full and grateful co-operation of the government and the privileged class.

In eastern Canada, particularly in Ontario, the now highly-respected alien agitators succeeded in partially stemming the tide of industrial organization and preserving what the corporations now recognized were bulwarks of their privileges—the trade unions.

Sam Gompers was entertained by the Canadian Club in Ot-

"I believe that the weakness of the American character is that there are so few growers and takers among us. We have forgotten how to object, how to resist, how to agitate, how to pull down and build up even to the extent of revolutionary practices, if it be necessary, to readjust matters. We have learned, we free men, to meet as our fathers did, somehow, somewhere, for consultation. What are the right methods of politics? Why the right methods are those of public discussion. The only thing that can ever make a free country is to keep a free, hopeful heart under every jacket in it. The whole purpose of democracy is that we may hold counsel with one another so as not to depend upon the understanding of one man, but to depend upon the common counsel of all."—Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom.

Law and much oratory was indulged in by the feted and flattered representatives of the trade-union movement. The One Big Union movement was denounced as anti-Canadian by the international union officers to the accompaniment of vociferous applause from the employers present and the trade-union movement was lauded as the only organization that could bring about that dear old harmony that is so necessary in order that democratic institutions may survive and flourish undisturbed by the needless bickerings between those who work and those who work the workers.

The international union representatives and the employers took an oath of undying friendship.

They swore to love, honor and obey—obey was stricken out of the employers oath by mutual consent—and it was thought that the class-struggle had been replaced by sweet and lasting peace. Bells chimed, whistle blew, toasts were drunk and the proud and happy international organizers left for the south filled with a consciousness of victory won, respectability achieved—and Canadian booze absorbed.

But virtue continues to be its own reward. The altruistic efforts of the alien agitators appear to have been forgotten. They saved others but themselves they cannot save and the incident that gave rise to these remarks is but one of many.

Some day perhaps those of pure-and-simple trade union officialdom who are above the average intelligence will learn that the rewards of treason are transitory and that traitors are rewarded only so long as they remain traitors.

Progress in economic affairs in Canada was retarded by the actions of trade-union officials from this side of the line, but it was not stopped. Actions of the employers similar to that of the Des Moines Steel company furnish the food on which the real labor movement—the onward march of the masses—thrives.

Speaking of cataclysmic disturbances, an infallible sign of the approaching dissolution of the world would be the announcement by the Anaconda Copper Mining company officials of voluntary offers of fair living wages and decent working conditions for its employes in the mines of Butte.

We stand corrected. From the Standard we learn that it was not the coal strike or the company that closed the mines, but the Bulletin. We are overwhelmed at the thought of the tremendous power we wield.

Receiving two fifty-dollar Liberty bonds through the mails yesterday puts us in such good humor that we have decided to grant permission to Mr. Gonniff Kelly to open all the mines.

How that modest musketeer, Jesse B. Roote, does hate publicity!

THE STUDENTS' CORNER

(Under this caption will be run daily extracts from some standard work dealing with economics or history.)

The series begins with Shop Talks on Economics by Mary E. Marcy. Questions dealing with the subject will be answered by the editor in this department. The space is limited, so make your questions as concise as possible.—Editor.

Having completed "Shop Talks on Economics," we begin a study of "Evolution—Social and Organic," by Arthur M. Lewis.

Students will find in this work the explanation for many natural phenomena, whose causes have escaped them. It deals with and explains the various philosophies and theories of existence that have arisen from time to time and contains much information not found in the ordinary textbooks.

It should be carefully studied for the reason that a thorough understanding of evolution is necessary for the most important factor in life.—Editor's Note.

(Continued from yesterday.)

This problem Weismann solved by analyzing the methods of reproduction among animals. These generally speaking are two; sexual and non-sexual or, as it is sometimes termed, asexual. This latter form is the mode that prevails at the bottom of the organic scale—among the protozoa, animals consisting of a single cell. This method has a variety of forms which are classified by Haeckel as (1) self-division; (2) formation of buds; (3) the formation of germ-cells or spores. We shall here deal only with the first, self-division, or fission, which is the most universal of all methods of propagation, being the progress by which the individual cells which compose all the higher animals multiply themselves. This is the method vital to Weismann's theory and the other two are more than distinct modifications of fission.

When a Moneron or an Amoeb reaches a certain size, it begins to pinch in the middle like a tightly laced corset. This increases until the creature divides into two equal halves. Each of these halves becomes a complete individual which continues to thrive until the next division takes place.

What Weismann observed as the most significant thing about this was that in this process and among these unicellular (single celled) organisms there is no such thing as a natural death. Accidental death is wholesale in its proportions, but a Moneron never dies of old age. As founding as it may seem to the layman, the race-old, world-wide idea that death is "essential to the very nature of life itself" is here totally and indisputably overturned. Weismann, in the second lecture and referring to the first "that we could not speak of natural death among unicellular animals, for their growth has no

termination which is comparable with death. The origin of new individuals is not connected with the death of the old; but increase by division takes place in such a way that the two parts into which an organism separates are exactly equivalent to one another, and neither of them is older or younger than the other. In this way countless numbers of individuals arise, each of which is as old as the species itself while each possesses the capability, if living on indefinitely, by means of divisions."

Among the Metazoa, i. e., multicellular or many celled animals, this immortality of the individual disappears. "Here, also," says Weismann, "reproduction takes place by means of cell-division, but every cell does not possess the power of reproducing the whole organism. The cells of the organism are differentiated into two essentially different groups, the reproductive cell—ova or spermatozoa—and the somatic cells, or cells of the body. The immortality of the unicellular organism has passed over to the former—the reproductive cells—these must die, and since the body of the individual is chiefly composed of them, it must die also."

And so death came into the world not by sin, as the Genesis legend teaches, but through sex; a most astonishing conclusion. It may be, by one from which there is apparently no escape. Immortality still remains true, but it is not the immortality of the conscious self. Positive science notwithstanding all its glorious gifts, has dealt a terrible blow to those gorgeous dreams of primitive men and modern mystics; those hopes and longings which have sustained millions of our race in hours of supreme sorrow; a blow which not even the bravest has been able to receive without flinching. "The only immortality of which science has any surety is that of these unconscious single cells, which make possible the reproduction of the species."

Weismann, then, divides the cell which composes the bodies of the higher animals, including man, into two distinct kinds; the somatic, or body cells and the germ, or reproductive cells. These germ cells are so to speak, batteries in which are stored a substance which Weismann calls germ-plasm. A minutely small portion of this germ-plasm from an individual of one sex, mixed with a similar portion from an individual of the other will produce a new individual. But—and here comes the keystone of Weismann's arch—only a portion of the mixed germ-plasm is used up in the composition of the

Listen to the Mucker



The Mucker—When the mines are down the miners' wages stop but the press never says anything that would lead the public to believe that the miners ever lose a shift. A wage-scale don't mean nothing when there's no work.

new individual; the rest is stored away in the germ-cells of the new individual for further reproduction when the time arrives. The only relation that this reserved germ-plasm has with the body cells of the new individual is that it is provided by them with room and board.

Thus, according to Weismann from generation to generation, there is an unbroken stream of germ-plasm, and this constitutes his celebrated theory of "The Continuity of Germ-Plasm." Granted this theory as a premise, and Weismann's conclusions cannot be gainsaid. This germ-plasm being the sole "carrier of heredity," nothing that happens to the somatic or body cells can be transmitted to the progeny.

Darwin had put forward a theory of heredity which he called "Pangenesis," which made out a good case for the admission of the Lamarckian factor. According to this theory all the somatic or body cells give forth still smaller cells which he calls "gemmules." These gemmules are collected, by some process not explained, in the reproductive organs. Here they are in packets, and these "packets of gemmules" are "the carriers of heredity." One can easily see how by this process the effects of use and disuse would be transmissible for an organ shrunk by disuse would not be capably represented by an efficient delegation of gemmules at the reproductive headquarters.

Speaking of this theory, Grant Allen in his biography of Darwin says, "Let not the love of the biographer deceive us. Not to mince matters, it was his one conspicuous failure, and is now pretty universally admitted as such." It must be remembered however, that Darwin was fully aware of its purely speculative character and with his usual caution entitled it the "Provisional hypothesis of Pangenesis."

(To Be Continued.)

Flour Gold

(Paused by Jim Seymour.)

Not the least of the beneficiaries of the elder John D. was his introduction of the 5-gallon milk-gal can.

Grampa, please tell us a story about the people who used to eat ham and eggs.

The migratory birds are hitting Cal and new tin cans are appearing in the jungles.

"Property is theft."—Proudhon.

Boil up—socially.

"MAKE ME A CHILD AGAIN." A man in Gary, Ind., arrested for having 600 gallons of liquor said he kept it on hand to bathe the baby n.—Minneapolis Labor Review.

Down in Indiana-Gary, father's bathing little Mary in a hoghead filled with booze. See the darling youngster frolic in the bathtub alcoholic. Where her daddy keeps his "stews."

COMPROMISE TO

(Continued From Page One.)

sider his resolution of ratification of the peace treaty without the league

DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST BREEN SET FOR MONDAY

The \$100,000 damage suit of Mrs. William Beaky against Attorney Peter Breen will go to trial next Monday morning, Dec. 22. The claim for damages is based upon alleged defamatory statements referring to Mrs. Beaky made by Breen last July in the course of his closing argument in the hearing of charges against the former chief of detectives, Edward Morrissey, for whom Breen appeared as attorney.

FORMER DRAMATIC CRITIC OF BULLETIN VISITS CITY

L. S. Thompson, formerly dramatic critic of the Bulletin, whose criticisms of current attractions in the local theaters some months ago constituted an interesting and instructive feature of this newspaper, returned to Butte last night from Missoula, where he completed the first quarter of his studies in the school of journalism. At the conclusion of the Christmas holidays he will return to the state university.

CITY'S WORKING STIFFS TO GET SCRAPS OF PAPER

The semi-monthly pay checks of the city employes who work for wages instead of salaries are being drawn and signed up by city officials today. There are 134 warrants totaling about \$7,500. The "white-collared ginks" who work in the offices, get their salaries only once a month.

TOOK NO CHANCE ON LOSING HIS NO. TWO

Gulfport, Miss., Dec. 18.—Barney Smith, discharged sailor, recently arrested and brought here from Arkansas to face a charge of bigamy, took no chances of losing wife No. 2. While in jail awaiting trial he was notified that wife No. 1 had obtained a divorce. He then sent for wife No. 2 and was married to her for the second time.

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STODDEN WARNS OWNERS OF WALKS ABOUT SNOW

Mayor W. T. Stodden this morning expressed an earnest wish that all people who are responsible for the condition of sidewalks do their duty at the present time. There are still many stretches of uncleaned walks. The city officers, he said, dislike to have to hale neglected property holders into police court; but the city is always liable for damages in case of injuries resulting to pedestrians from uncleaned sidewalks. The current price of an uncleaned walk in police court is \$5.

CASE OF HARD LUCK

Fulton Chain, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Because mail clerks and others have confused this city with Fulton, N. Y., a hundred residents of this place have petitioned the postoffice department to change Fulton Chain's name to Gawanna.



Your Spare Time

Can be spent profitably in reading literature which is educational, entertaining and amusing. The Bulletin has for sale the following:

Copies	Title	Price
24	The Subsidized Press	50c
13	Wealth of J. P. Morgan	50c
54	Debs in Prison	25c
356	British Rule in India	10c
15	Lessons of the Revolution	10c
5	Good Morning, Oct. 1	10c