The Butte Daily Bulletin

Issued Every Evening, Except Sunday, by THE BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO

Entered as Second Class Matter, Dec. 18, 1917, at the Postoffice at Butte, Montana. Under act of March 3, 1879.

PHONES: Business Office, 52; Editorial Rooms, 292.

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS, 101 SOUTH IDAHO STREET

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Month.....$1.00 Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.75 By the Year.....$9.50

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

Isaques 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
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Harkins' Grocery, 1028 Talbot Ave.
Helena Confectionery, 735 East Park St.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 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.

DOCTOR BUTLER—ADVANCE AGENT OF IMPERIALISM.

Doctor Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university ,is one of those college presidents who have a keen sense of values. He knows that the easiest and quickest way to coax large sums from the coffers of the oil, coal, copper and steel magnates is to echo their sentiments.

This method has worked well heretofore and Columbia has profited largely from endowments.

The enemies of America and Americans, despite the inflammatory utterances of the well-kept doctor, who, apparently, desires civi lwar immediately if not sooner, are not the oppressed and hounded workers of native or foreign birth, no matter how desperate they may become as a result of rabid denunciation by a well-fed person like the doctor and their consequent persecution by the minions of those whose sentiment the doctor echoes.

The doctor's remedy is interesting, to say the least.

> The way to break down the endeavors of these Bolsheviki and I. W. W. is to repeat the great demonstration of 1917 and summon all the resources of America, not for war overseas, but for a war at home. That is the task. The lovers of America outnumber her enemies now a thousand to one. Shall we wait while these enemies multiply themselves through our neglect and overconfidence?

There can be no doubt about the courage of this earnest man of letters; with odds of a thousand to one in his favor, he yearns for battle. The danger he speaks of is, by his own testimony ,negligible, yet the worthy publicist speaks of war, of mobilizing all of our resources to combat one-thousandth of our population whose only weapons are words.

Has the president of Columbia lost all faith in reason and argument or did he really ever believe in these methods of settling differences? We do not believe that he did.

He is the spokesman of the American imperialists ,the group that, after having doubled and trebled their enormous fortunes because of the world war, are now preparing to invade Mexico. His methods are theirs—militarism and the iron heel.

The enemies of America and its people are indeed few in number. They are included in the list of a hundred or so individuals who own railways, mines, steel mills, banks, light and power companies, oil fields, newspapers, colleges and college presidents.

They will make of this country a shambles rather than relinquish one dollar of their stolen wealth or one acre of the immense mineral-bearing areas that they have secured by fraud and chicanery.

Ravings such as those indulged in by Nicholas Murray Butler are for one purpose and one purpose alone:

To distract public attention by a loud cry of "murder!" so that the real burglars—for whom Butler appears in the role of "outside man"—can continue their operations undisturbed.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S LATEST WORK.

Upton Sinclair, the author of "The Jungle," "King Coal," and "The Profits of Religion," has just finished a new work dealing with American journalism. It is called "The Brass Check" and is a detailed exposure of the methods of the "kept press," of the forces that have conspired to make the press the most baneful influence in our national life.

Upton Sinclair says of his latest work:

> The thesis of "The Brass Check" is that American journalism serves private interests and not public interests. The title is explained in the course of the book, as a symbol of prostitution. The book makes a thorough study of journalistic practice; it analyzes the forces which control American newspapers and magazines, and traces the connection between their unveracity and their financial interests. The book goes into detail and shrinks from no issue. Says the introduction:
>
> "Here are names, places, dates—such a mass of material as you cannot doubt, you cannot evade. Here is the whole thing, inside and out. Here are your sacred names, the very highest of your high gods. When you have read this story, you will know the thing called American journalism; you will know the body and soul of it—you will know it in such a way that you can judge what it is doing to the movement for industrial freedom and self-government all over the world."
>
> And again: There are no mistakes in this book, no lapses of memory, no possibilities of inaccuracy. In most of the cases I have the documents before me; in the rest my memory is precise. Where there is any doubt or vagueness in my recollection, or where there is hearsay testimony, I say so explicitly; otherwise I wish the reader to understand that the incidents happened as I say they happened, and that upon the truth of every statement in this book I pledge my honor as a man and my reputation as a writer.
>
> One word more: In this book I have cast behind me the proprieties usually held sacred; I have spared no one, I have narrated shameful things. I have done this, not because I have any pleasure in scandals; on the contrary, in my private life I am so impersonal that my friends and my family make jokes about it. I am not attacking men because I hate them. It is the truth that I do not hate one living being. The people I have lashed in this book are to me not individuals, but social forces; I have exposed them, not because they lied about me, but because a new age of fraternity is trying to be born, and they, who ought to be assisting the birth, are strangling the child in the womb.

Bulletin readers will be pleased to know that copies of "The Brass Check" will soon be available for distribution.

AN AMERICAN SIBERIA.

An American Siberia looms in the offing.

In no country in the world has political liberty been changed to political tyranny in so short a time; industrial tyranny, of course, we have always had with us.

The attorney general of the United States, in a report made to congress, advocates the most drastic measures to suppress the expression of opinion. He states in this document that exhaustive investigations of revolutionary activities have been conducted by his department and yet he is able to cite but two instances of actual incitement to violence; his interpretation of the utterances of the two organizations he mentions is open to question. One of these organizations is called the Union of Russian Workers, the other, El Ariete—a Spanish society.

With these two examples as reasons he demands of congress legislation making it a crime to even criticize an official or to advocate a change in government.

There has been a mad rush on the part of the statesmen to satisfy the wishes of the attorney general in this matter. Something like 70 bills have been introduced with the same purpose in mind—the silencing of everyone who does not believe that the millenium has arrived with the end of the world war.

A fair sample of the proposed legislation is the measure introduced by Senator Fletcher of Florida, whose bill provides:

> That every citizen of the United States who directly or indirectly commences or carries on any verbal, written or printed intercourse, or correspondence, with any other persons, whether citizens or aliens, with the intent either peaceably or by violence to overthrow the government of the United States, or to DISINTEGRATE OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER SET ASIDE OR DO AWAY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES * * * shall be fined not more than $5,000 for each offense and imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years or both, or may, in lieu of such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the judge, be deported permanently to the island of Guam."

It is almost a certainty that some of these 70 measures will be placed on the statute books by the present session of congress so that in a year from now American exiles may be escaping from the American Siberia to find haven and refuge in Russia and protection from the American czars.

THE PACKING TRUST "DISSOLVES."

The dissolution of the naughty packing trust will recall the fact that the Standard Oil company was also "dissolved" at one time.

The immediate result was that their stocks rose to high figures and oil prices also took a leap.

The joy of the populace at the news of the demise of the "Big Five" will be tempered by the rather widespread knowledge that court orders are only enforced against such organizations as the coal miners' union.

The packing trust will make a public apology, promise to reform and continue to control the price of foodstuffs as before.

This is, indeed, the age of publicity with a capital P, but a relief commission stopping to have their pictures taken while on the way to relieve a crying need strikes a distinctly novel note.

The relief of one family to the accompaniment of four columns of eulogy (with cuts) is ,we believe, an illuminating comment on the modest souls who composed the relief commsision.

An item in a morning newspaper announcing the fact that former District Judge John V. Dwyer has removed his offices to the fourth floor of the Hennessy building reminds us of that old truism that "chickens always come home to roost."

About 100,000,000 people in the United States were not surprised when Attorney General Palmer and the "Big Five" packers reached an "understanding" which did not increase the colony ata Leavenworth.

MILLIONS IN

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camp was a "million-dollar walk" composed of spark plugs, carburetors and other motor parts which had been permitted to lie exposed to the weather and became junk.

Clendenning and other witnesses preferred charges of neglect and inefficiency against a number of the commanding officers, including Col. Harry A. Hegeman, whom they called "Kaiser Hegeman;" Lieut.-Colonel Viner, commandant of the camp at Bourge, and Capt. Benjamin H. Smith, an officer in the 302nd tank battalion at Bourges.

Sergeant Tromley asserted that while in command of the hospital at Tobyhana, Pa., Captain Smith ordered three men taken from the hospital to New York and placed aboard a transport, although all were suffering from influenza. Tromley said that all three men died at sea, on board the English steamer Orlana. On the Orlana, he said, one-half of the ship was devoted to the exclusive use of 79 officers, while 900 enlisted men were required to crowd themselves into the other half.

WILSON BACKS UP

(Continued From Page One)

the situation. He is known to favor the avoidance of a rupture with Mexico at all costs, so there is little expectation here that this government's next note—if another is sent—will be at all threatening.

The United States is still negotiating with Mexico regarding the reported interference with American oil operators in Tampico, but this correspondence is being held secret and little has been said about it since the president stepped in.

AMERICANS IN JAIL.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Two American sailors have been held in jail at Mazatlan, Mexico, since November 12, on a charge of assaulting a Mexican citizen, the state department has announced. The American consul at Mazatlan is attending to the case and had asked for a speedy trial.

MAYBE THEY NEED 'EM.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 19.—Classes in citizenship and suffrage have been opened for night students here.

FORMER PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued From Page One)

to Detzler the fact that he was in the city on furlough from the base hospital, the captain brutally struck him across the face, his crutches slipped and his wounded leg was struck against a wall, causing such pain that he fainted.

When he recovered, said Phillips, he saw a sergeant, afterward identified as Madden, the former Pennsylvania state cossack, going through his pockets. Phillips said Madden had relieved him in the presence of Detzler of 5,100 francs, 2,000 francs of which were back pay and the remainder money won at gambling. He said he saw Madden divide up the stolen francs with Captain Detzler. The witness said he was later handed 100 francs by Madden and was then thrust into the police barracks.

Madden and Frank L. Hoyt, who deserted while with the military police in France, are also facing charges of cruelty toward prisoners in their charge in France.

Phillips declared he had registered a complaint against Detzler and the former Pennsylvania cossack with a "hospital captain named McEvans," who, he declared, had forwarded a report to General Pershing's headquarters.

Private J. V. Garbett of Jasper, Tex., told the court martial that he was now serving a sentence of one year because of a false "confession" of larceny which had been obtained from him through threats by Lieutenant Marlow, an assistant to Captain Detzler.

JEWS VICTIMS OF

(Continued From Page One)

ment of the defeats sustained by Denikine are made in statements issued by the British war office.

Within the last week, the official statement says, General Denikine has been compelled to fall back with his forces a distance of 50 miles over a vast front. Admissions that the bolsheviki forces have captured Poltava, Kharkov and Kiev are made.

When in doubt, look up the Butte Daily Bulletin.

The Students' Corner

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 a true knowledge of life and labor, the most important factor in life.)—Editor's Note.

(Continued from yesterday.)

Romanes, one of Weismann's ablest critics, compares Weismann's theory with Darwin's, and while he refuses to defend Pangenesis against Weismann's charge that it is a wholly unsupported speculation, he replies by contending that the germ-plasm theory lives in precisely the same kind of a glass house.

However, that may be, it is quite clear that the germ-plasm theory completely shuts out the Lamarckian factor of evolution in all cases where propagation is sexual.

"But," say the Neo-Lamarckians, "Darwinism in itself, merely assumes variations without attempting to explain their origin. Natural selection only explains the survival of the fittest; it tells us nothing of what Prof. Cope calls the 'Origin of the Fittest.' There must be variation before selection, whence then, comes this variation?" To this question Weismann has a ready reply. "Variation is due to the blending of two wholly different kinds of germ-plasm at conception, producing at birth a result that is not, and cannot be, wholly like the contributor of either."

And now, at last, the great German is in a corner. If all variations are due to congenital characters only, and these, of course, are only possible because of the combinations secured by sexual reproduction, how do variations arise among non-sexual organisms where such combinations cannot exist?

This is indeed, a poser. But any rejoicing by Weismann's opponents is quite premature. The sagacity which set those opponents by the ears is still available. There is no attempt to untie that knot; Weismann cuts its with a knife. He empties his antagonist's sails by a smiling and gracious surrender. Below the sexually reproducing animals, he concedes the operation of the Lamarckian factor. In that unicellular world it is not a special cell that is passed on but the individual itself is continued, and of course any character acquired by the individual will be preserved along with the individual.

Thus then the region of controversy is limited to sexually reproducing organisms and we come to the field where the fiercest fight was made. Do these organisms transmit by heredity those characters or peculiarities acquired by the individual during its own lifetime? To this question the Neo-Lamarckians gave a positive affirmative, which Weismann met with an unwavering denial.

Weismann challenged his opponents to produce a single demonstration of such a transmission. Here let us be clear as to what is meant by an acquired character. For illustration, let us suppose a father leaves his son an estate of a thousand acres. That is inheritance. If the son leaves his son the same one thousand acres, that is still inheritance. But if that son increases the estate, during his lifetime to two thousand, the second thousand is an "acquired character" of a property nature. There the analogy ceases for there is no dispute as to his ability to transmit both thousands to his heirs by inheritance.

But with "acquired characters" of a biological nature, Weismann maintains this to be impossible. Many specific instances were put forward in refutation of this contention. Herbert Spencer cited the case of the supposed degeneration of the little toe in civilized man as a result of the shoe wearing habit. This it was urged could only have occurred through the transmission of acquired characters and not by natural selection as this diminished toe could not be of any value in the struggle for existence.

But it was shown by measuring the feet of savages, who do not wear shoes, and whose ancestors never wore them, that the small toes of savages had degenerated quite as much.

Then Cesare Lombroso entered the arena leading a camel. According to the Italian criminologist, the camel's hump had been first acquired by bearing loads and then transmitted by heredity. From the fact that the camel and the llama, which is mooth backed, have something in common, he concludes that camels are really llamas that have recently acquired a hump in the performance of their labors. Lombroso also supported his hump theory by some statements about Hottentot women having developed callouses on their hips by carrying their children on their backs. Unfortunately all Lombroso's ingenuity was wasted for we happen to possess the geological record of the camel in good condition, and from this history we know that the "ship of the desert" had his hump before the human race appeared when according to Lombroso he should have been a smooth-backed llama. Disappointed as Weismann's critics were it was hardly feasible to argue that the camel had gotten his hump in those early times by placing loads on his own back.

It was clearly seen that if a case of the transmission of a mutilation could be established, Weismann's theory would be thereby demolished. A remarkable attempt was made in this direction in 1887 at the meeting of the Association of the German Naturalists at Wiesbaden. To that dignified gathering came Dr Zacharias with a number of tailless cats. It was asserted that these cats had no tails because their mother had lost her tail through having it run over by a cart wheel. The examination of these specimens proved an entertaining diversion from the regular proceedings, and Prof. Eimer took them seriously enough to refer to them in a later work as "a valuable instance of the transmission of mutilations."

(To Be Continued.)

OPEN FORUM

NOTE—People are invited to use these columns as a medium of publicity upon the questions of the day—anything that is for the good of humanity. Your copy must be legible and upon one side of the paper only; also be as brief as possible. Articles appearing under this head will not necessarily carry our editorial endorsement, and the right is reserved to accept or reject any communication which may be submitted. Your correct name and address must accompany your communication, but will not be used if you request.—Editor.

To Bulletin Readers: Frequently contributions for this column are received by the Bulletin, but cannot be published because of the fact that the writer has signed an anonymous signature, but has withheld his true name and address. Oftentimes these communications bear on subjects of grave importance that are of great interest.

It may be stated here that no communications which do not bear the signatures of the contributors will be accepted for this column. The fact that we require all contributors to sign their contributions with their true names and addresses does not necessarily mean that the signature will be printed. An anonymous signature for publication of the Bulletin and as an indication of good faith we require that the writer make his or her identity known to us.—The Editor.

Editor Daily Bulletin:

I do not want to take up too much of your space, but the profiteering kaisers are not all in Butte or in the rest of the United States. We have at least one here that stands high enough to be at the head of retailers association in this paytriotic state. We are reliably informed that some time ago he received an invoice of shoes and some of them had got next to some paint while in transit or at least before he received them, so he put in a claim against Uncle Sam or the railway company. The invoice showed that the cost of the shoes was $6 per pair, which we are informed was allowed by the aforesaid U. S. or railway company. The shoes that were exempt from the paint we are told he sold for $9.50. Then after those that had the paint on were separated from the paint, he sold for $10 per pair. It certainly would have been a very profitable invoice if they had all been painted unless it had been "red paint." Sixteen bucks profit on a pair of shoes is some profit.

Now, in regard to the threats that I receive from some lickspittle and cowardly cur every few days, I will say for his special benefit that I defy him to meet me face to face or at least sign his name to his threatening slap that he is sending me once or twice a week. I expect to write and speak against the paytriotic profiteers for its my constitutional right, and all the turmoil in the U. S. and the whole world is caused by the patriotic profiteers. They assume that they are the whole governments and that the producing class are their vassals. Now, the workers have rebelled against them and the headquarters in Wall street with the hinoquarters in Washington, D. C., the head of the police department is assisting in starting a reign of terror aided and assisted by the prostituted kept press. There is one thing that looks queer to me that is staunch union men like the typographical union, pressmen and other operators in the employ of the contemptible lying sheets will help, aid and assit in libeling their own class, and prevent the actual truth and thereby mislead a lot of the weak sissies and ivory cupolas among their readers. Enough has transpired in the past 60 days to convince any one of the producing class that all the big industries, chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, rotary clubs, manufacturers' association and business associations are thoroughly combined together to keep the workers in subjection and will go to the extreme in trying to use the powers of the government to carry out their damnable conspiracy. It's time the producers all get together and present a solid front and stand for what our boys fought and died for—a true democracy.

That silk hat gentry that's in the mercantile business are very much alarmed because they are ordered to put plain cost prices on their goods. Every urvile excuse that can be put up is offered. We are told that they will have to employ more clerks, which will probably be true as the bosses have not got the gall to look his patrns in the face, especially while he is taking his 50 and 100 per cent profit and some times more. Here's hoping that the Bulletin will continue to unmask the paytriotic rogues and profiteers, and in time be able to turn the x-ray on the cowardly curs that are threatening the planet.

A. D. PEUGH,

Toston, Mont.,
Dec. 17, 1919.

Flour Gold

(Panned by Jim Seymour.)

To the U. M. W. A.:

We do hereby protest vigorously against your cruel, unwarranted, seditious and unusual conspiracy in going on strike at a time other than on All Fools' Day, which is the customary, accepted and loyal date for a coal strike. We have already notified you of the fact that our interests and yours are identical, yet you refuse to work and furnish us with the fuel without which we cannot keep ourselves warm and in condition to furnish work for you. And when our benevolent activities are thus wantonly halted and we are unable to keep our own bodies in first-class condition, you will soon learn that you yourselves are no longer being kept up to scratch.

100 Per Cent Lice, Ticks and Fleas, Inc.
JOHN CRUMM, Sec'y.

* * *

A Frisco music critic has discovered that the genuine artists of the operatic world are found in the smaller playhouses. Remarkable discovery.

* * *

Did you ever notice that the New Yorker knocks the Pacific coast and the native son knocks New York? This loco patriotism is great stuff.

* * *

"It was in the United States of America, where nobody slept the worse for the war, that the war fever went beyond all sense and reason. In European courts there was vindictive illegality; in American courts there was raving lunacy."—Bernard Shaw.

The raving was a novelty; otherwise—well, courts are operated by lunatics, for lunatics, and in the interest of a lunatic system.

* * *

FOR EXCHANGE—My chances of becoming president. Will consider cancelled one-cent stamp or copy of speeches of Woodrow Wilson. Jimmie Higgins, Gen. Del., Salton, Cal.

* * *

Rolling stones gather no moss, hence rounders are out of place in mossback communities.

* * *

The agitator's holy trinity is life, liberty and the pursuit of yappiness.

* * *

Most workers have occupational earmarks that make it easy to recognize them, but the painter is spotted sooner than any of them.

* * *

Service is the solution of the entire vexatious problem of man.—Jack London.

* * *

Today's Grammar School Lesson.

LATIN—Oratorical logic that convinces us because we dare not admit that it is Greek to us.

LAUNDRY—An establishment for the washing of beauty from the faces of its female employes.

LAWYER—A useful gentleman who induces us to quarrel with our neighbors and charges us in advance for the hereinaftertobementioned victory in said case.

LINGUIST—One who has traveled extensively through Willow county and learned to say good morning in three languages.

LL. D.—A receipt for your donation to the university.

LOVER—One whom all the world loves because he is such an easy mark.

* * *

Cheer up, you'll get pie in the sky; there's a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow; there's room at the top; there's—confound it, there's no more room in this issue.

MORBID GIRLS ARE

(Continued From Page One.)

the courthouse have been girls under 20.

Three women on the jury panel were challenged peremptorily after attorneys for the prosecution had closely questioned them as to their beliefs on the question of capital punishment. Neither the state nor the defense appeared willing to permit women jurors to sit on the case and the jury as constituted comprises 12 men.

Following the formal proof of the death of Miss Lesser, Mrs. Alice Lesser, mother of the murdered girl was placed on the stand as the first of the state's witnesses. When she was being led into the courtroom she fainted and at frequent intervals the proceedings were stopped to permit her and a number of women spectators to recover their composure after attacks of hysteria.

Mrs. Lesser testified to the relations between her daughter and New and said that each loved the other intensly. She said that two days before the date of the girl's death New had asked her for permission to wed Freida Lesser on the day on which she was killed. The witness told of how she and a neighbor woman accompanied New and Miss Lesser on an auto trip on the afternoon of the day of the alleged murder and that after their return to the Lesser home, New and his fiancee again drove off for a continuation of the ride. That was the last Mrs. Lesser saw of her daughter alive, she said.

The witness testified that New and her daughter had frequently taken extended auto trips together. On cross examination she said that New had been very considerate to her daughter, that she "never saw a nicer young man" and that she had every confidence in him.

WHAT IS SHE?

London, Dec. 19.—A woman litigant at Willesden with a Spanish Christian name and a Scotch surname, claimed to be Irish, but was born in England and had a Canadian husband.

AGREEABLE CUSS.

Lisbon, Dec. 19.—Unable to agree over their lover two Cintra girls begged Alberto Cardoso to kill them. He shot them both dead, and attempted suicide. Sentenced to five years hard labor.