

The Butte Daily Bulletin

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 Montana State Federation of Labor, Metal Trades Council of Butte,
 Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, State Metal Trades Council.

Proclamation

(Contributed Editorial.)

For good or for evil, the tidal wave of Socialism sweeps the old world and is getting its grip on the new. The facts necessary for a clear understanding of this world-wide movement of insurgent labor are not to be found in newspapers financed by a capitalist group. A comprehension of the new forces in the United States is possible only by a clear understanding of corresponding vital movements abroad. The countries of Europe are in the throes of revolution and counter revolution. Russia is the crux of the situation. Upon the outcome in Russia depends largely the economic and political freedom of the workers of the world. Calm and dispassionate students of world affairs are almost unanimous in the opinion that the New Order will be established not only in Russia, but throughout Continental Europe as well as in the British Isles, within the course of a very few years.

Just now it is generally admitted that the United States is far behind Europe, and bids fair to be the most reactionary government of modern times, where the discussion is notably temperate and free from political bias. The calm and cultured student of the problems of Socialist theory and tactics, as well as the rabid and unlettered "discontent" are agreed that our constitutional rights are being trampled into the dust, with a recklessness that threatens the whole fabric of society itself. Capitalism has dismantled our industries and is threatening our political freedom. Every American of vision must see that there are social and economic vicissitudes to adjust which require men to handle them who are uninfluenced by self-seeking interests—men who place character above mammon.

New forces are abroad in America, and in the East and in the West. The Old Order of things is passing with dramatic rapidity. The end of the World War will be marked by greatly changed outlooks and ideals. The end, it is seen clearly, must be absolute slavery for all but the privileged, or a system of life founded on equality and Communism. The worker is harassed by hopes and fears, and torn by doubts. The cause which at times seems hopeless must be made triumphant. The hewers of wood and the drawers of water must be made to realize the helplessness of their cause without a free press, and free speech, and free assemblage. Whatever the workers' opinion may be as to the doctrines of the Socialists, they must be made to realize that their only chance for political freedom lies in throwing their strength with the people as against the privileged class, until the government has atoned for its atrocity, by showing that it was prepared to listen to the demands of men who know what they wanted. The wine has been drawn and must be drunk. Some morning the capitalist papers will wake up and find themselves stunned by the tremendous news.

May the First has become an international day of hope for the toiler. Let it continue so to be. On the first day of next May let ten thousand workers in the state of Montana lend one dollar to the workers' paper—THE BULLETIN! Let the editors and managers be free from the care of financial troubles for a little while, so that they can give their undivided attention to the great political and social questions which confront the toilers. The other two thousand dollars can easily be raised before the first of next May.

Workers, arouse yourselves and be free from a tyrannical and corrupt kept press. Compel the government to withdraw its state of siege and make this commonwealth an abiding place for TRUE LAW AND ORDER.

—WORKER.

Loot

Last week the Largey Lumber company sold its timber lands and equipment in Idaho and Montana for \$1,250,000.00. One-sixth part of this sum, \$208,333.33, went to John E. Corette, A. G. M. attorney. This money belongs to the 4,000 depositors of the defunct State Savings Bank of Butte. However, they did not get this sum, and what is more, they are not going to get any of it—and thereby hangs a tale of private looting, official corruption and cold-blooded disregard of the rights of wage-earners, widows and orphans whose scanty savings were in the looted bank, and whose rights were ruthlessly pushed aside during the receivership. For this crime no one is in the prison at Deer Lodge. A few helpless victims have been added to the poor house, a few to the insane asylums, a few to the serried rows of the dead in God's acre on the flat; but no one of "the slimy political gang" (from the indictment against W. F. Dunn for sedition before Robert Lee Word, son of the Stars and Bars and hypocritical defender of the Stars and Stripes) is inside the bars for this crime.

"Stand up, damn you, the band is playing America." Officialdom now claims reward for betraying the people. One seeks to be vice president of the United States of America. This is Governor Sam Stewart, who, having before him the rotten condition of the bank years before it was closed, did nothing to save the poor, but instead let them put their money in and let the bank crooks publish in the kept press statements of solvency that he, Sam Stewart, knew, or ought to have known, were false. While the workers received back less than fifty cents of every dollar that they put in, J. Bruce Kremer, of the democratic national committee, God bless him, received \$125,000.00 of the workers' money for his services to the receiver—and to the crooks still at large. His appointment was manipulated by Dan Kelly, then ostensibly a servant of the people in the office of attorney general, now, however, working in the open against the people. F. D. Williams, an assistant bank examiner, an appointee of Stewart's bank examiner, H. S. McGraw, with guilty knowledge of the rotten and criminal condition of the bank, was appointed receiver in August,

The Paper Situation and the Future of the Butte Daily Bulletin

No doubt Bulletin subscribers and supporters are more or less familiar with the critical condition of the newsprint paper market at the present time and for some months past, but the situation as it applies to the further continuance of The Daily Bulletin is not so well known, and we propose now to place the facts squarely before them and let them decide whether the Daily Bulletin is to continue publication for the next eight months (the critical period), or whether the struggles of the staff for the past two years, and the sacrifices of its supporters, are to go for naught and the only independent daily in the state of Montana at present cease to publish.

We do not propose to recount here the handicaps and obstacles which have made publication of the Daily Bulletin perhaps one of the hardest tasks ever undertaken, but merely to state these facts:

The last car of paper cost 8 cents per pound, not including the freight, and this supply will last until April 1st.

The last quotation on newsprint of which we have knowledge was 10 cents per pound, at point of shipment.

It will take two carloads of paper to continue publication of the Daily Bulletin until after the November election, and these two carloads of paper will cost, approximately, \$12,000.

The subscription price, the small advertising patronage, the few individual and union monthly pledges are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary overhead expense of running the paper, and if publication is to be continued until after the November election the above cost of two carloads of paper must be raised in addition to the present income, and it must be raised quickly in order to forestall the efforts of those who are now endeavoring to put out of existence all publications which are INDEPENDENT IN EDITORIAL POLICY and in whose news columns the FACTS ARE ALWAYS GIVEN.

There are two ways in which those who wish to see The Daily Bulletin continue publication may assist, by making donations to a fund to purchase paper with, and which will be kept separate from all other funds, and by the purchase of stock in The Bulletin Publishing company, of which there remains unsold about 32,000 shares, at \$1 per share.

This is the largest "drive" ever attempted by the Daily Bulletin, it must be made a success in a shorter time than any of the previous drives if its purpose is to be accomplished.

From day to day the money received for the Paper Fund will be printed in another column, with the names of donors or purchasers of stock omitted for obvious reasons.

This Paper Fund drive will continue until the price of two carloads of paper have been secured, or The Daily Bulletin is forced to cease publication because of insufficient financial support being forthcoming in this, the most critical period in the history of the paper.

The management of The Daily Bulletin, as in the past, will do all in its power to meet the pressing needs of the present situation, but we must have the prompt and active assistance of those who believe in the general policy of the paper, who believe it has a mission to perform and who have faith in its ability to fulfill that mission.

THE MANAGING EDITOR.

1914. He made no effort to administer the affairs of the bank for the benefit of the depositors. To do that would have compelled a proceeding in the criminal courts—and for that he was not hired. For his services he received \$60,000.00 of the sweat-and-blood money of the poor. One W. R. Allen, once lieutenant governor of Montana, now a promoter of nebulous and dusky enterprise, was a director of this bank at the time that it failed. He is not in the prison at Deer Lodge. He is a candidate for the office of delegate to the republican national convention. Besides turning over the bank building to the Symons store crowd for \$125,000.00 less than its real value, Williams sold a one-sixth interest in the Largey Estate corporation (owner of the Largey Lumber company and of a large mineral area in Butte as well as many pieces of improved Butte real estate) to Mr. Corette for \$20,000.00, without giving the general public an opportunity to bid and without giving the 4,000 victims the advantage of competitive bidding. So the record stands in the journal of loot:

Williams, bank examiner, \$60,000; Kremer, democratic national committee, \$125,000; Symons, profiteer, standing between 4,000 people and their money, \$125,000; Corette, A. G. M. attorney, \$188,333.33 and a one-sixth of the mining and Butte city property of the Largey estate.

Total cash loot \$498,333.33, giving an average to each looter of \$124,583.33.

Let us now turn to the other side of the loot journal:

Four thousand workers deposited in the bank \$2,000,000, an average of \$500 a piece. These 4,000 workers received back \$900,000, or an average of \$225 each.

"Hats off, the flag is marching by."

Mr. C. R. Leonard, for years attorney for the Largey family, protested at the sale by Williams to Corette, upon the ground that the interest sold for \$20,000 was worth \$250,000, and we guess that Mr. Leonard was and is right.

But then what of it? We are 100 per cent American—at least. Sometimes our profits in the case of shoes and shirts for the parents, gingham aprons and corduroys and overalls for the school children, show an asy value of our Americanism as high as 300 per cent.

"Oh, long may she wave."

"We are doing it for the miners."

"Three cheers for Old Glory. We love you, Old Glory, because you serve us well—we used your generous folds during the Titanic battle for democracy to conceal our cash register. Therefore we love you. And damn those vipers and reptiles who are always attacking—we say you, but we mean us."

The wisdom of autocracy:

1776—"The king can do no wrong."

1860—"Do you want to marry your daughter to a nigger?"

1920—"If you don't think our U. S. A. is 100-per-cent perfect, get out."

Goo-Goo leaguers, I. V. A. S., America Firsts, United Americans, Sound Government leagues, etc., are not political parties, but political excursions at the expense of the few who think profiteering as an institution is in grave danger.

About the only people who are afraid the farmers and workers will become too lazy to work if they get four-fifths of the product of their toil instead of one-fifth are the few who are now getting the four-fifths.

A Platform For Aldermanic Candidates. Where Do You Stand?

To this date the declarations of republican and democratic politicians and office seekers have been singularly free from declarations on matters of real importance to the people of this community. The activity of the party leadership has been, so far as the general public is advised, confined exclusively to replacing in the democratic organization one election crook by another election crook in the office of secretary, while the republican party spokesman amuses the victims of extortion with a prediction that a follower of the Honorable Tom will be elected in the Dublin gulch ward, the Red and Green First. In order to lift the selection of alderman out of the low state into which it has fallen we here suggest a program upon which candidates may well declare themselves to the interest and advantage of a profiteer-ridden people. There are just three plans.

First, a reduction in water rate.

Second, a reduction in light rates.

Third, a reduction in amusement rates.

These three subjects touch the economic interest of the whole body. We need make no argument that the people are robbed for light, water and amusement, three necessities. The fact is obvious and the robbers are well known. If a candidate, no matter of what party, publicly pledges himself to work for these ends we predict that the people will welcome him into municipal affairs. His declaration—or his failure to declare—will also be of great value: His ownership or freedom from ownership will be at once known. Those who do not declare are already owned. Never mind that those who declare for these things and are elected because of their declaration will be afterwards purchased. On that we must take a chance. For a starter we ask those who have announced their keen desire to serve the people of Butte to stand up and let the people know where they stand. Are you for cheaper water, cheaper light, cheaper movies, or are you for the profiteers? We will gladly publish your utterances. We intend, of course, to publish your silence on the subject. Hop to it.

Seventh Ward Candidate Endorses Bulletin Platform.

Editor Bulletin:
 I have read your "Platform for Aldermanic Candidate." I consider any candidate for alderman should be willing to stand on that platform, and if elected I will assuredly put forth my best efforts to secure a reduction in the water rates; a reduction in light rates, and a reduction in amusement rates. If there are any voters in the Seventh ward who do not want these reductions in the above three necessities, they should not vote for me, as I am unqualifiedly for them.
 Sincerely,
 JEREMIAH (JERRY) P. FITZGERALD.

McCarthy Stands for Reductions.

Editor Bulletin:
 For the reduction of water, light and amusement rates, I stand—now and for all time.
 JOHN MCCARTHY,
 Democratic Candidate, Second Ward (1 Year Term).

Bad Faith of the British Government

(By GEORGE D. COLEMAN.)
 In 1882 there was a demand for the recognition of the Egyptian protectorate by Great Britain, we naturally recognized the protectorate ourselves. It was a most open and obvious trick, and was one of the several jokers in the treaty that the United States senators were not fool enough to swallow. Senator Owen's reservation to section 6 says: "The United States understands the protectorate to have been merely a war measure to preserve the integrity and independence of Egypt during the war."
 In England the liberals and labor party openly demand that the pledge made by King George V to the people of Egypt be kept. Perhaps the pledge was too solemn to be kept. And yet there are Americans who must certainly be ignorant or they would not want the treaty and the British league of nations to be swallowed whole and the United States be tricked into endorsing the bad faith of England. There are 70,500,000 Mohammedans in Egypt and the whole Mohammedan world is in ferment over this bad faith of England and her late taking over Persia with 9,500,000 Mohammedans, and her present war against Afghanistan with some 5,000,000 Mohammedans, and her vile Rowlatt laws in India oppress 70,000,000 more Mohammedans, until there are now over 221,000,000 Mohammedans who are being arrayed as her enemies. Soviet Russia has abrogated all the czar's treaties and returned to Persia and Afghanistan and China the lands she once will make the Mohammedan world and the Chinese her allies if England continues her aggressions.

Germans Coming to Mexico

(By LINN A. E. GALE.)
 Thousands of German emigrants are reported on their way to Mexico. Most of them are Communists or Socialists who are on the verge of starvation in their own country because of the savage conditions of the peace treaty. They hope to make a living for themselves and their families on Mexico's fertile soil and under Mexico's sunny skies. They are mainly farmers and will be good, substantial, industrious citizens.
 The Mexican government has announced that it will probably be ready to grant certain tracts of land for cultivation without charge or taxes, although it cannot extend funds to enable them to initiate their work.
 Mexico needs people such as these to develop her resources. There are thousands, yes millions, who would do well to come to such a fruitful and prolific land. They can live well and comfortably here and their enterprising characteristics will be useful in balancing the easy-going habits of the Latin-American.
 Moreover, the influx of foreign radicals will materially hasten the coming of class consciousness in the minds of the Mexicans. American radicals would make no mistake in doing likewise.
 A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Slave's Portion.

(By SCOTT NEARING.)
 (Staff Writer, the Federated Press.)
 Young, unskilled, able-bodied male slaves were worth \$300 in 1795; \$500 to \$700 in 1810; \$700 to \$1,200 in 1840, and \$1,000 to \$1,800 in 1860. The demand for cotton, and consequently the demand for slaves were increasing. The supply of slaves was cut down by the energetic efforts of the British and of other governments to exterminate the slave trade. Slaves were assets, and important ones at that.
 The slave was treated accordingly. Handbooks were published and circulated, giving detailed information regarding the best manner of handling slaves. On the larger plantations, which were run with some business ability, there were regular systems of housing, of rationing and of medical service. Efforts were made to keep the slave in good health and particular pains were taken to safeguard mothers and small children. Every black baby was a potential slave. The slave represented a heavy investment, and it was

Flour Gold

(Panned by Jim Seymour.)
 AS SHE IS SPOKE.
 The following letter was received by a firm in Guatemala:
 Mister Potts and Knight,
 Las Quebradas
 Dear Friend:

I get the valva when you send write but why for this sake you doan send me no handel. I wate the use the valva when she doan have no handel. I loose to mo my customer sure ting you doan treat me rite. Is my money not so good to you as the otha fella. I wate 10 days and my customer he holler for water like hell for the valva. you know is hot, summer and the wind no blow the weel. you doan send the handel pretty quick I send back and I order some valva from kraine compagne.

goodby,
 yours from
 ANTONIO SCALUMNIA DUTRA.
 since I rite these I find the goddam handel in the box excuse me.

The man who can really comfort himself with the reflection that others are worse off than himself is actually poorer than any circumstances could make him.—Ceres (Cal.) Courier.

The photoplay, Kathleen Mavourneen, will not be extensively exhibited on March 17.

Liberty of thought is a mockery if liberty of speech and action is denied.—Rev. Sidney Holmes.

BAKERS, ATTENTION!
 A boy who wanted to start into the rabbit-raising business came home with his first purchase of stock.

"Mother," he said triumphantly, "he sold me a doe that is already bred! Don't that take the cake!"

De jungle fire is burnin' low.
 De Java's gone an' so's de bread;
 We're still some cold an' hungry, ho,
 But wot's de diff?—our brains is fed.

The prostitution of the mind precedes and causes the prostitution of the body.—Upton Sinclair.

A Bit o' This and That.

In contrast to Wrigley's popular chewing gum ad, "6c before the war, 5c during the war and 5c now, etc., we might offer the following: Sugar, 5c before the war, 10c during the war and 15c now. The flavor lasts and so does the graft.

When I was a little boy I prayed. When I grew up I prayed (I. E. for a while) and worked, too. I had been taught that prayers would gain me everything and as the work was hard, I quit. I wore the knees out of my pants through and stiffened my neck from mumbling skyward with my eyes closed, but the good fortune of three squares was not forthcoming until I went to work again. From that day on it has been my firm belief that prayers are null and void in the race for bread crumbs and that all the God I need to worship is in me.

HEY!
 If there's anything beneath the sky You'd like to sell or swap or buy Or if you have some kale to lend Or some on hand you'd like to spend Or if you've farms or rooms for rent Or other ways you'd like to vent By dabbling in a business chance, If you'd win a wife to share your bed Or have one now you'd like to shed Or if you—Aw, H—
 If there's anything you'd like to do To help life's schemes you're putting through
 READ THE ADS.
 —D. N. R.

the business of the master to see to it that the property was not damaged or destroyed.

The slave received a living or "efficiency" portion—enough of the necessities of life to maintain him as an effective worker.

How different the lot of the American wage-earner! If official figures are to be accepted, from a fourth to a third of them are living in a condition of poverty; a large proportion of the men who work receive far less than a living family wage; millions of school children are seriously undernourished; tens of thousands of families are living in homes that are unfit for human habitation; the loss of time due to sickness is a constant drag on the worker's income. Any visitor to an industrial city may convince himself of the facts by traveling to that part of the city inhabited by the workers.

Millions of American workers get less than the slave's portion—the living wage. The slave's master fed and cared for him because he represented a capital outlay. The individual or corporation who works or starves a wage-earner into the grave replaces him by a want advertisement.

The workers, resenting this situation, organize unions, suffer discharge, pay dues and assessments, go out on strike, watch their wives and children over-work, sicken and die—for what? For the slave's portion, of course! Listen to the speeches of labor leaders and you will find their followers to stand firm in order to secure a living wage for themselves and their families. Examine the causes of strikes—they are fought for a wage large enough and hours short enough to permit the worker to do some living before he dies.

Here in America—the land of freedom—men and women organizing by the millions, striking and suffering, sacrificing their liberty and in some cases their lives in order to secure a living wage—the recognized slave-portion of 60 years ago.

WIN WAGE DEMANDS.
 Toronto, March 15.—Local bricklayers and stone masons have obtained a \$1 an hour scale and weekly payment of wages, without a strike. The agreement is regarded by the building trades organizations here as a triumph of arbitration.