

ATROCIOUS TREATMENT IS METED OUT TO WAR OBJECTOR

Man Who Went to Jail for Convictions Is Subjected to Barbarous and Hunnish Tortures.

By H. AUSTIN SIMONS. (Staff Writer, the Federated Press.)

This is the first of two articles by H. Austin Simons on the treatment accorded to Benjamin J. Salmon, conscientious objector, by the federal military authorities.—Editor's note.

In prison since May 20, 1918; in solitary confinement five of those 27 months; on hunger strike now for six weeks, at present confined in a ward for the criminally insane at St. Elizabeth's hospital in Washington, D. C.—that is the record which Benjamin J. Salmon, objector to war, from Denver, has undergone—still is undergoing.

Military authorities say Salmon is insane. Investigators who have visited him in prison, those who have seen him in the Washington asylum, maintain that he never has been crazy and is not now. But they believe that the war department is doing all in its power to drive him to distraction, and they declare that the motive behind this procedure is to protect American militarism from the exposure which Salmon is capable of making.

Salmon's case is long and complicated. At numerous points it discloses despicable in the points of the military Frankenstein. These points will be exposed in a second article. The intention of this one is to give the most recent facts concerning his hunger-strike and his abduction to the federal hospital for the insane.

But a background for these facts is needed. It may be supplied briefly as follows:

Salmon was a Catholic and single-taxer in Denver, married, the father of one child. Some years ago he came within 2,000 votes of being elected to the state legislature on a single-tax platform. No insanity there! He authored himself as opposed to the draft for "religious, humanitarian and political reasons."

Finally he was sent to camp, and was court-martialed. He defended himself and won his case. Insane men don't do things like that! Then he was "framed up," tried again and sentenced to a long term in the United States disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth. He underwent five months of solitary confinement. Thence, he was transported to Fort Douglas, Utah. It was there he went on hunger-strike.

He announced his intention of doing so in a letter to Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, written April 25, 1920. Parts of it follow:

"Since my transfer to the Fort Douglas prison I have volunteered to assist in doing work necessary for the upkeep of our group of conscientious objectors. But for

some time it has been apparent to me that, despite my good intentions, such work is inconsistent with the absolutist stand that I originally took against militarism; consequently I must discontinue doing this upkeep work.

"Experience has taught me that my 'upkeep' (while in prison) cannot be dissociated from a too proximate upholding of militarism, which institution I have proved by enduring two years of torture and imprisonment to be opposed to upon religious, humanitarian and political grounds; therefore, I trust that you will be able to understand why I cannot concern myself about 'upkeep'—I refer to 'enduring torture and imprisonment' for you well know the many and alluring offers of immunity that I and other C. O.'s have had if we would recant."

So Salmon refused to recant. He announced his intention of resisting to the end of the situation he had declared against. When he went on hunger strike it was for liberty or death. He declared he would compromise no more.

Two weeks later a Catholic priest from Salt Lake City visited him, but, according to his brother, John J. Salmon of that city, was refused permission to see him. John Salmon reported that Scrogger Smoot also was refused this permission. Then his aged mother attempted to reach him; she, likewise, was refused permission.

But she stayed with the prison authorities until they admitted to her that Benjamin was not at Fort Douglas. So she worried out of them that he had been transported to St. Elizabeth's hospital, the federal insane asylum at Washington.

The American Freedom Foundation and other agencies immediately set up investigations. Webster Starr of the Searchlight Publishing company at Washington, visited Salmon twice, once in company with Surgeon General McGowan of Colorado under the department of the interior.

Starr reported, on Aug. 13, that Salmon was fairly well but extremely weak. He is still on hunger-strike! When Starr asked what he wished done for him, he said:

"Nothing, except keep up the agitation for release of political prisoners."

From another investigator, a prominent woman lawyer in Washington, comes a report of which this is an excerpt:

"The doctors in immediate charge of Salmon are interested in him and considerate of him. One of them, quite cynical, of course, expressed the opinion that there was no insanity whatever in the case."

What can be done for Salmon? Is he insane? Then a stigma rests upon him and his child. If the military authorities find him insane they will succeed in discrediting the whole fight Salmon has made. But every fact in the record points, not only to his sanity, but to his unusual intellectual ability. If the government doctors find him sane, he will be returned to the military prisons, to months more of heroic

TRAPPERS LEAVE FOR NORTH FUR COUNTRY

(By United Press.) Edmonton, Alberta, Sept. 3.—Many trappers who have spent a few idle months in Edmonton have departed for the north country and are now in the woods preparing for the opening of the trapping season in November.

Since trap lines are from 75 to 200 miles long, a trapper must have several cabins, sometimes as many as six or eight. He builds these cabins of logs and stuffs the chinks with a mixture of moss and mud. Working up and down his trap lines in the season when fur is "ripe," he sleeps in the domicile nearest when night comes. Summer is the time when he carries in his provisions and distributes them among his cabins. He usually freights in his supplies by pack horses and returns the horses to fur post or settlement.

He buys his supplies at a Hudson Bay fur post, either paying cash or taking the goods on credit and paying for them when he brings back his winter's catch of furs. Though the Hudson Bay company is closing out all its remaining lands to farm settlers, it still maintains 155 fur posts throughout Canada in the wilderness country about all these posts, trappers are now busy preparing for their winter's campaign.

DYSENTERY WEAKENS THE POLISH ARMY

(By United Press.) Warsaw, (By Mail).—An epidemic of dysentery has broken out and is spreading rapidly through Poland, weakening the army and adding to the sufferings of the civil population.

Sanitary trains arriving from the front bring thousands daily stricken with the disease. At one station where the American Red Cross is operating among sick and wounded soldiers, four thousand men are received every 24 hours, 80 per cent of whom have dysentery.

Every hospital train reaching Warsaw discharges numbers who died of the disease on the way from the front. Many die on the stretchers on the way from the station to the city hospitals.

Among the refugees fleeing across the country the same conditions exist. Dysentery has taken a heavy toll among them. They die by the roadsides and graves mark the routes of travel from one end of the country to the other.

But, to two years more of confinement.

There is only one thing that the government can rightly do in his case. That is to release him. There is only one thing his friends can do. That is, as he said, "Keep up the agitation for release of political prisoners."

SECRETARY COLBY TOO BUSY TO LISTEN TO IRISH APPEAL

Interesting Visit Paid to Secretary of State by Advocates of Ideals of Humanity for Erin.

By PAUL HANNA. (Staff Writer, the Federated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 2.—"The secretary of state is very busy," the young man began. "He is now in conference with—"

"Never mind about that," Mrs. Gertrude Corless interrupted. "We know all about Mr. Colby's actions. He is now talking with the Japanese ambassador, but that is no reason why he should not give us five minutes of his time."

"But my dear Mrs. Corless! Don't you see—?" the private secretary protested, when he was stopped again.

"Young man," said Mrs. Corless, "Mayor MacSweeney of Cork is dying to uphold a great international principle. Go back to Secretary Colby and tell him that I am here in the name of one million American women and do not intend to leave until he sees me. Yesterday your chief ran away from us when we called; give him my compliments upon his ability as a sprinter. Also remind him that every British ship in New York harbor has been tied up since I was here yesterday."

The young man led the room. Mrs. Corless, Mrs. B. J. Rody, representing the Irish organizations of Washington, D. C., and Miss A. Hanlon, of New York, who composed the committee, seated themselves in the state department ante-room. Twenty minutes passed. The young man reappeared, smiling.

"Mr. Colby will see you, ladies; just be patient until he comes." The ladies expressed their pleasure. Then Mrs. Corless said:

"Young man, did you ever hear the secretary of state make a speech? No? Then I will show you how he does it. Let us go back to June, 1916, when Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington arrived in New York and a great mass meeting gathered to welcome her and to denounce the murder of her husband by the British authorities. Mr. Colby was the orator of the occasion."

Mrs. Corless gripped the back of a chair in imitation of the Colby delivery. "This is what the secretary of state said on the occasion, young man: 'No tyranny in all history surpasses that of Great Britain in Ireland. Sheehy Skeffington was brutally murdered by Captain Bowen Colthurst, acting under orders from London. Colthurst was sent to an insane asylum, but that trick does not deceive the world. The sufferings of the Irish people makes all American citizens of Ireland in sympathy if not in fact.'"

"Do you suppose Mr. Colby feels the same way about it now?" Mrs. Corless added. "If he does, then how does he feel about the fact that Captain Colthurst has been liberated from the insane asylum and is again in Ireland?"

At the droll imitation of Colby's speech in 1916, the young man had been up with his fingers. He was still chucking when the door opened to admit the secretary of state, attended by two hand-picked witnesses. Mr. Colby's manner was that of the great statesmen. He greeted his callers grandly and began an oration upon the mixture of warm sympathy and cold responsibility that he felt respecting Ireland.

"Mr. Colby, it is not words but actions that we are interested in," Mrs. Corless broke in. "America sent 2,000,000 men overseas to fight for freedom and self-determination for peoples. Mayor MacSweeney is dying in an English prison because he and the Irish people have been true to the principles enunciated by President Wilson during the war. More than 150,000 American boys gave up their lives because we believed the president meant what he said. We would dishonor those dead boys if we failed to demand of you an official protest against the murder of MacSweeney."

Secretary Colby said something about the Irish mayor's being able to live if he would only consent to eat.

"He would go on living in prison," Mrs. Corless retorted. "But he is prepared to die rather than be false to the principle for which America went to war. To die in that fashion requires more courage than merely to carry and shoot a gun."

"Do you mean to reflect upon our soldiers?" asked Mr. Colby, with great dignity.

Evasion is a negation so far as we are concerned. But I assure you, Mr. Colby, we have only begun to fight. Americans who really believe in human freedom are never without weapons. They have shown that in the strike which ties up British shipping in our ports. They will show it further in a nation-wide boycott of British products. Good afternoon, sir."

The Trader's Demand.

By ANISE. I read last night

Lloyd George's own statement Made in the House of Commons In the heat of debate

About WHY He started negotiations With Russia!

"There is much GRAIN," he said, "AND OIL and TIMBER

Over in Russia; And all of these things WE NEED!

What are the reasons For holding aloof from TRADE? Misgovernment?

WHEN was the doctrine made That we must not TRADE With a misgoverned country?

Why, we were dealing With Mexico To good ADVANTAGE

All through her civil war! When was it ever said That ATROCITIES

Were a bar to TRADE? Did we not deal with Turkey Under Abdul Hamid

During the Armenian massacres? Through all the murders

And violations? WHEN did our trade cease

Even for a single hour? Why, this country of ours

Has OPENED up Most of the CANNIBAL trade

Of the world! When was it ever announced

That you must approve Of a people's HABITS

Or CUSTOMS Or GOVERNMENT

Before TRADING with them? The British people

Have always been guided By a rough common sense

Which tells them YOU CANNOT AFFORD

To have PREJUDICES If you are

A TRADING community! And I thought:

"Was there ever AN ENEMY of England's

Who made her out to be So LOW a thing

As Lloyd George makes her, A nation of shop-keepers

Crying to the world: 'We care not at all

Whether you are DECENT Or VILE!

We are not asking MEN to admire

Or BROTHERS to love But only CUSTOMERS

To make MONEY from!"

SCHOOL TEACHERS UNDERPAID. (By the Federated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Public school teachers here are waging anew their fight for a living wage. Candidates for the state legislature are being asked to sign pledges to vote for an increase in school revenue. Annual expenditures are now nearly \$5,000,000 in excess of income.

PARLEY WIRE GEORGE. (Special United Press Wire.)

Chicago, Sept. 2.—An American protest against permitting Terrence MacSweeney to starve himself to death has been dispatched to Premier Lloyd George by Parley Christensen, farmer-labor candidate for president.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Release of Eugene V. Debs from prison is opposed in a fiery resolution passed by the advertising men's post of the American Legion here, and sent to President Wilson.

UNION STOCK HOLDERS IN THE BUTTE DAILY BULLETIN

- Blacksmiths' Union—Butte, Miles City, Seattle, Ely, Nev., Ronton, Wash.
Bakers' Union—Great Falls, Butte.
Brewery Workers' Union—Butte.
Barbers' Union—Butte.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Butte.
Butchers' Union—Great Falls.
Butte Foundry Workers' Union—Butte.
Bollermakers, Shipbuilders and Helpers of America—Tacoma, Seattle, Livingston.
Building Laborers' Union—Seattle.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 580—Butte.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—Miles City.
Brotherhood Bollermakers and Helpers—Butte, Livingston, Wolf Point.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local Union 274, Anaconda.
Cereal Workers—Great Falls.
Carpenters' Union—Seattle, Billings, Miles City, Missoula.
Electricians' Union—Livingston, Deer Lodge, Butte, Anaconda, Seattle, Spokane, Sacramento.
Federal Labor Union—Livingston, Great Falls.
Firefighters' Union—Butte.
Hod Carriers' Union—Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Seattle, Billings, Missoula.
International Molders' Union, Local No. 276—Butte.
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and Pledrivers' Local No. 86—Seattle.
International Association of Machinist Helpers—Butte, Great Falls.
Ironworkers' Local, 150—Great Falls.
Laundry Workers Union—Butte, Seattle.
Machinists' Union—Great Falls, Butte, Livingston, Seattle, Waterloo, Iowa, Wolf Point.
Musicians' Union—Butte.
Metal Mine Workers' Union of America.
Malters' Union—Butte.
Millmen's Union—Seattle.
Printing Pressmen's Union—Butte.
Pipefitters' Union—Butte.
Plumbers' Union—Butte, Seattle, Great Falls.
Painters' Union—Butte, Seattle, Miles City.
Plasterers' Union—Great Falls.
Railway Car Repairers—Livingston, Miles City.
Shoe Workers—Great Falls.
Street Car Men's Union—Butte, Portland, Miles City, Missoula.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union—Butte.
Steam and Operating Engineers—Great Falls.
Shipwrights' Local 1184—Seattle.
Stage Employes—Great Falls.
Typographical Union—Butte.
Trades and Labor Council—Miles City.
Tailors' Protective Association—Butte, Portland.
United Mine Workers of America—Locals: Sand Conlee, Beker, Roundup, Lohigh, Klein, Washoe, Red Lodge, Smith (Bear Creek).
Workers, Soldiers' and Sailors' Council—Painters' Hall, Seattle.
And thousands of individuals in Butte and Montana.

Just Arrived! A small consignment of (Karsners) Debs, His Authorized Life and Letters. Beautiful cloth binding; while they last.....\$1.50. By mail.....\$1.60.

Preparing For Peace (By SCOTT NEARING.) (Staff Writer for Federated Press.) Uncle Sam will spend at least \$4,859,899,012.30 during the year 1921, because that is the total of the appropriations made by the last congress. The government sometimes runs over the amounts appropriated. It almost never spends less than these amounts. United States government expenditures for 1916 were 1,114 millions. The expenditures for 1921 will therefore be more than four times those of 1916, which means an addition to the American cost of living of more than three and a half billions. What are the objects of this huge expenditure? The largest single item is "war." The army, the navy, pensions, and the cost of fortifications total 1,114 millions. In 1916 the same items amounted to only 420 millions. At the end of a war to end war, the United States is trebling its military establishment. It is the same story the world over—in France, Great Britain, Japan—there are the same huge appropriations for the army and the navy. The same feverish attention to the development of the latest form of fighting craft and the latest brand of gas; the same ardor for "self-defense" and "preparedness." A man need not to be a prophet to read in these figures the truth that the world is preparing—as it has never prepared before—for war.

WHERE THE BULLETIN IS SOLD Jacques Drug Co., Harrison and Cobban. George A. Ames Jr., 116 1/2 North Main street. Palace of Sweets, Mercury and Main streets. Everybody's News Stand, 215 S. Montana. Depot Drug Store, 823 East Front street. Harkin's Grocery, 1028 Talbot. Helena Confectionery, 785 East Park street. Pat McKenna, 314 North Main St. Watson Drug Co., 1017 Talbot. Athens Grocery, 603 Utah avenue. Halkas, 819 East Front street. Western Cash Grocery, 2410 Harvard.

LEGION POST OPPOSES RELEASE OF 'GENE DEBS' Chicago, Sept. 3.—Release of Eugene V. Debs from prison is opposed in a fiery resolution passed by the advertising men's post of the American Legion here, and sent to President Wilson.

NOTICE TO GREAT FALLS READERS Where the Bulletin is sold: Oscar Precourt, 18 Second street South. Ed Lundgren, 408 First avenue South. The World's News company. Corner First National bank building. Corner Fourth and Central, two regular newsmen.

BULLETIN SOLD AT EXCHANGE SOFT DRINK PARLOR. Hannas Subr, Prop. 101 South Main Street, HELENA, MONTANA.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT GOOD MORNING. "TO LAUGH THAT WE MAY NOT WEEP". "Good Morning," Art Young, the best-known cartoonist on the American continent, is producing a magazine which carries the above name and his cartoons at the same time. Get it.—From One Big Union Bulletin, Winnipeg, Canada. Art Young, the famous cartoonist, who edits "GOOD MORNING," a New York comic magazine misjudged the New York postal authorities. He thought they had a sense of humor and his May 1st issue of "GOOD MORNING" was temporarily barred from the mails as a result.—From The New Majority, Chicago. Art Young has come back. On May 1st with Volume No. 2, he again says GOOD MORNING to all the rebel folks who have a sense of humor. Dodge the "red squad" and buy a copy of your news stand. You will then want to subscribe regularly.—From The Forge, Seattle, Wash. One of the strongest cartoonists, as regards forceful drawing, in this or any other country, is Arthur Young. Young Mr. Arthur Young thinks that everything in the world is wrong and knows that he could fix it, if people would let him make the world over. He runs a bi-monthly called "GOOD MORNING," a radical publication to put it mildly.—Evening Journal, New York. GOOD MORNING, edited by that rebel artist, Art Young, has emerged stronger than ever. We strongly commend it to our readers.—Fellow Worker, New York. WE COULD FILL A BOOK WITH EDITORIAL COMMENT ABOUT "GOOD MORNING," BUT THE CONTENTS OF THE MAGAZINE MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. "GOOD MORNING" IS THE MOST FEARLESS HARD HITTING, PICTORIAL MAGAZINE OF HUMOR AND SATIRE PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. The first year of a magazine's life is the hardest. The cost of printing paper and distribution is fierce! GOOD MORNING is the biggest and sassiest thing that has happened in the labor movement. Fellow-Workers! Help shove it across! Subscribe now! 15c Per Copy \$3.50 Per Year \$1.00 For 3 Months GOOD MORNING CO., Inc., 7 E. 15th St., N. Y. City Enclosed find \$..... for which send GOOD MORNING TO Name..... Address..... City..... T. F. HASTINGS, Business Mgr. (Paid Advertisement.)