

### TROOPS ON DUTY IN BUTTE FOUR TIMES SINCE 1914

Latest "Invasion" of Greatest Mining City in World, as in Other Instances, Caused by Strikes.

Butte, Mont., May 7.—The arrival here of United States troops, sent on April 22, 1920, to preserve peace following a strike called by Metallurgical Workers' union, No. 8, Industrial Workers of the World, constituted the fourth military invasion of this, the greatest mining city in the world.

Butte's first serious labor trouble developed in 1914.

It was the boast of the old Butte miners' union, No. 1, Western Federation of Labor, that it never had had a strike during 33 years of its existence. Wages were comparatively high and living comparatively cheap. A large per cent of the miners owned their own homes and they were conservative.

The period of disaffection began about 1910, when radical elements in the camp began to coalesce under the leadership of the Rev. Lewis J. Duncan, a socialist. Duncan left the pulpit for the radical lecture platform and in 1911, ran for mayor and was elected overwhelmingly. Duncan was re-elected mayor in 1913 by a large vote, and, it is said, immediately began his battle for control of the Butte Miners' union and through it of the Western Federation of Miners, which embraced almost all the metal miners in the land.

**Conservatives Lost Out.**

The conservatives in the union, backed by Charles H. Moyer, president of the federation, resisted. On June 13, 1914, the annual parade of the Miners' union was broken up by men said to be I. W. W. and Duncan followers.

Moyer came to Butte from Denver to investigate. On the night of June 26, he attended a conference in the Miners' hall. A mob gathered outside. Deputy sheriffs were sent to the hall to protect Moyer, who was threatened. Shots were fired. It became a riot and two men in the crowd were hit. One of them died.

The mob stormed the hall. Moyer fled to Helena, where he appealed to Governor Sam V. Stewart for protection.

**Regular Reign of Terror.**

Meanwhile, the hall was blown up and a reign of terror was created. A sort of soviet was established with "Mackie" McDonald as dictator. McDonald chose a cabinet of 20 for advisers.

Buildings were dynamited. The radicals broke into factions and a Finn leader tried to assassinate Mayor Duncan, but was killed by Duncan. The Finn faction then blew up Duncan's socialist printing house. People began to leave Butte in droves.

Then the governor sent the second Montana guard—in the great war afterwards, the 163d United States infantry, to Butte. The troops quickly dissolved the "soviet." McDonald and several others soon after were sent to prison and the mayor was removed from office by legal proceedings instituted by the governor for failure to preserve the peace.

**Conservatives Win in 1915.**

The election of 1915 was carried by the conservatives. Duncan left Butte and allied himself with the National Nonpartisan league, one of whose papers in North Dakota he edited. He is now, it is said, running an employment office in Minneapolis. McDonald was paroled by Governor Stewart. Later he was reported to have insulted the governor during a mass meeting in Butte in 1916. He went back to serve out his term, but soon after gained his freedom. Duncan and McDonald were succeeded by W. F. Dunn in his early youth a prize fighter and later an organizer for a union of electrical workers. Dunn came to Butte from Canada and with R. B. Smith of Butte, set up the Butte Bulletin, a weekly radical newspaper. In 1917

### Thrilling Story Told by Omaha Postal Clerk Who Was 10 Months in Russia

Nebraskan Engages in Personal Altercation With Cossack General—Declares Bolshevik Is Not Whiskered Bomb Thrower But the Only Element That Will Bring Peace to the Land.

A personal altercation, fraught with dire potentialities in the way of torture or sudden death, with a genial Russian perpetrator of wholesale murders in the latter's private sanctum, was just one of 100 thrilling experiences brought back to Omaha by Joseph P. Cleland, 4030 Nicholas street, who returned Thursday from 10 months' service as field superintendent of the United States postal station at Vladivostok.

Mr. Cleland has been a resident of Omaha for the last 17 years, and has been connected with the railway postal service all of that time. He was assigned to a post with the American Siberian expeditionary forces, left the city July 1, 1919, and followed the army out of the frozen wilderness when withdrawal commenced last January.

**How the Fight Started.**

His brush with the Russian, who was of the Cossack party and a bitter enemy of the bolsheviks, took place in a railroad car while Mr. Cleland was making a periodic trip more than 1,800 miles inland in Siberia. He was in charge of postal service for the twenty-seventh infantry at the time. Shortly afterward he was addressed by a soldier, who apparently demanded his withdrawal. As he had a ticket, Mr. Cleland declined.

The Russian continued his demands, growing extremely violent in manner and threatening in tone. Mr. Cleland could not understand his words nor could he make it plain to the Russian why he wouldn't leave. This continued until his destination was reached. A few evenings later, at a party given by Col. Charles F. Morrow, commanding the 27th, he was introduced to the man who was General Levitsky.

The general's reputation even in those days was none so savory. Mr. Cleland explained, and only a few weeks later, after a break between the Americans and General Semenov's party he led an expedition of pillage, arson and murder that laid homes waste over a distance of 100 miles. Those who followed his trail of burned villages and farms reported, Mr. Cleland



Joseph P. Cleland

said, that the amount of property stolen and the number of lives lost would never be known.

**Thinks Japs Dangerous.**

"Previous to my Siberian experiences I had always laughed at the thought of Japanese power," Mr. Cleland said. "But it is marvelous to see how much of the eastern world is under their domination. I am fully convinced that Japan will never evacuate Siberia unless forced to leave by the bolsheviks. The Japanese are very jealous of America, and the common people of Russia and Siberia look on this country as their friend and a pattern for their government."

Mr. Cleland said that he would probably return to postal service work. He intends to enjoy a vacation, however, before resuming the humdrum of office work in peaceful Omaha.

trouble again broke out and this time, federal troops went into Butte, because the war demanded that copper production go ahead without interruption.

Soon after an editorial in the Bulletin advised the public to ignore orders of the state council of defense. Dunn, as writer of this article, and Smith, as editor of the paper, were tried in Helena under the state session act, convicted and fined \$5,000 each. Their case is pending before the state supreme court.

In the fall of 1919, federal troops were again obliged to spend some time in Butte. Meanwhile, Dunn's paper has begun to advocate the soviet system and later the One Big union.

After the disruption of their union in 1914 by the "McDonald rebellion," the conservative miners never reorganized. The I. W. W. and the O. B. U. are said to control those Butte miners who belong to a union now.

**Arrest Priests for Theft Of Bust of Antonio Canova**

Florence, Italy, May 7.—Two priests were arrested today on charges of having stolen a bust of Antonio Canova, the celebrated Italian sculptor; an altar by Luca Della Robbia, the 15th century sculptor, and other art treasures from the Abbey of Arcevia. Copies of the original treasures from them were substituted by the thieves. The police have recovered the altar.

### Charges of "Corner" In Print Paper Are Made At Senate's Hearing

Washington, May 7.—Charges of a "corner" in print paper were made today before the senate committee investigating the paper shortage by Cortland Smith of New York, president of the American Press association.

Mr. Smith testified that print paper manufacturers were in a conspiracy to regulate both production and prices.

**Chemist Discovers Method To Make Liquid Hydrogen**

Rome, May 7.—Dr. Pasticci, a noted chemist, has discovered a method of cheaply producing liquid hydrogen. It may be used in driving automobiles, one gallon being sufficient for 250 miles. It also may be utilized in railway locomotives and in the engines of ocean steamers, he declares.

**To Get Rid of Scrub Hogs.**

McCloud, Okl., May 7.—Scrub hogs are to be a scarcity in this vicinity. Owing to the high cost of feed farmers are getting rid of all inferior stock. Pure bred Poland China and Duroc Jersey are to be the leading breeds of swine in this district henceforth.

### Chairman Hale Admits He Ordered Record In Naval Row Changed

Washington, May 7.—Chairman Hale of the senate committee investigating the Sims-Daniels row, was charged before the committee today by Senator Pittman, democrat, Nevada, with ordering an alteration in the record of the inquiry.

Senator Hale said he had directed the secretary to strike out a colloquy between senators as to whether democratic members were permitted

to question witnesses as freely as the republicans and that he assumed full responsibility for his action.

### National Civic Federation Protests Reds' Recognition

New York, May 7.—The national civic federation, through its president, Alton B. Parker, announced today it had filed with President Wilson a protest against recognition of the soviet government of Russia, and had telegraphed all prospective presidential candidates asking them to define their position on the subject. The telegrams were signed by hundreds of prominent men and women.

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HERE THEY ARE—CERTAINLY WAS A GOOD THING YOU WENT TO THE DUNDEE FOR YOUR LAST SUIT AND GOT THESE EXTRA PANTS FREE

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AND THE MAN WHO DIDN'T

WONDER HOW I'M GOIN' TO THAT PARTY TONIGHT—THE PANTS ARE ALL WORN OUT!

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