# THE OREGON SUNDAY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1910.



Committee Appointed by East Side Streetcar Convention Studying Best Way to Create Such a Body.

and duty are explained action can be obtained from that source. One of the first problems to be con sidered by the advocates of a public service commission for the regulation tuted by the city, and that a commis-sion so established would be legal, it of street railway and other public service corporations is the method of constituting such a commission, and whether city election of 1911, but a special elec-it should be brought into existence un-der a general state law, with state wide meantime failed to act. City Attorney Kavanaugh will in the near future make powers, or under the laws of the city of an exhaustive examination of the prece-Portland. dents in other cities and states and re-

City Attorney Kavanaugh says that port upon the legality of a commission created by the city, without resorting to a general state law. so far as he has been able to learn such commissions, with one or two exceptions, leave been brought into existence in castern citles by general state law. He is not prepared to express a positive opinion as to what method should be **BOER FIGHTER "FALLS"** followed here, and he has sent for copies of eastern legislation on the subject so that he may make a study of the sub ct and be prepared to render a definite opinion as to the procedure.

### Undecided as to Form.

like a royal prince. It is well known Aside from the legal phase of the that Lord Kitchener's hobby is the colmatter, those who are promoting the lection of Chinese porcelain. The soucommission movement are yet uncer-tain as to the most desirable form of venir which he is taking with him from Japan and values best is said to be commission, and have not made up their a piece of old Chinese porcelain. minds as to what territory it should Early in the morning on the day fol-lowing his arrival in Tokio, Lord Kitch-ener, accompanied by a Japanese milicover, and what its powers should be. These are questions that will have to be worked out, in part at least, before tary officer, paid a visit to the Ikeda company, a fine arts shop of Kinza, He any legislation is attempted, and the sohution of these problems is the first trying test to which the committee company, a fine arts shop of Kinza. He inspirations they gather and the les-was much delighted with the porcelain on view there, some of which was very the meeting of the sixth triennial named by the east side mass meeting rare. last week must apply itself.

Foremost in fame among the public utility commission acts is that enacted in New York state under the leadership of Governor Hughes. This law, con ferring powers upon a commission for the regulation of street railway, electric light and gas companies, will be closely he had been unable to obtain anything at Rome in 1907. scanned in the next few weeks with a like it in China, and that a piece of the view to the adoption of its chief featsame description was in the possession ures in the law of Oregon.

of Mr. Morgan, of New York, who had Ben Riesland, chairman of the compaid £2500 for it. mittee named by the east side mass meeting, is of the opinion that the law not part with the dish, for will have to be secured in the end by valued it far heyond a reasonable price. the initiative, but says opinion is divid-ed as to legality and practicability of a and he added that it was broken and was pieced together.' Lord Kitchener state law, or of confining the movement left the house that day without being to the city. Some believe that it would able to make a bargain. be best to place the power in the hands He then went to the grand military maneuvers, but the thought of the dish of the state railroad commission.

# Must Be Fully Advised.

maneuvers, out the thought of the dish would not leave his mind. No sooner had he returned to Tokio from Utsu-nomiya, therefore, than he sent for the manager of the fine arts shop. Lord "This is a matter that must be weighed carefully," said Mr. Riesland "We want to be fully advised before we act. The best legal talent is arrayed Kitchener stated again his unconquerable desire for the dish. The manager was at last prevailed upon to part with against us in the employ of the street railway, and one thing for the commitit, and sold it to Lord Kitchener for 120 tee to consider will be to provide-itself. with counsel fully able to cope with the ther side."

Judge M. G. Munly, from an examinalion he has made of the New York law,

thinks it an admirable legislative ef- ity published figures it would seem that fort. He believes that the powers de- American visitors to Bayreuth are not sired can be conferred on the sta nearly, s



Begin Today.

en in interdenominational cooperation.

Convention at Washington.

of Washington a great triennial con-clave of all the Sunday school inter-

ests of the world. From the ends of the earth will come those who have reports to make of things accomplished

and of things to be undertaken. More

than 2000 delegates, representing the

Sunday school workers of the whole

the meeting and carry back to

world, will transact the business of

countries from whence they come the

meeting of the World's Sunday School

that this great convention of conse-

crated Christian workers has met on

American soil, the other occasion being

Will Be Real Welcome.

have had when they stood in the Co-

liseum and praised God by 'permission

place where once those who believed as

they believe were thrown into the

arena to be devoured by wild beasts. When they meet in Washington in May there will be no Calvary, Mount of Transfiguration or Holy Sepulchre

to which to make pilgrimages; nor will there be a collseum, or Catacombs, or tomb of the Apostle of the Gentiles, but there will be a welcome from a nation which has more Christian people then any other content of the set

great gathering of workers are well un-

der way. The start was made by the World's Sunday School Visitation, a

great missionary tour of the world by devout workers, who paid their own

expenses and traveled to the remoter

nations to strengthen those there en-

gaged in the work, and to lead them

than any other country on earth

Already the preparations

What feelings the delegates must

authorities-in the very

for this

on.)

Gomp

the meeting at St. Louis in 1893. In

State Would Have Hight.

to the city council and its duty made plain, the council will act. He said he did not believe that the council under-

stood that il possessed the necessary power until recently so advised by the city attorney, and that when its power

If it be found that adequate results an be obtained by a commission consti-

ould not be necessary to wait for the

**TO BROKEN PORCELAIN** 

. Japan, Lord Kitchener was treated

which especially channed the ex-com-mander in chief. Taking it in his hand

and gazing at it with admiration, he

asked the manager of the firm to sell

The manager replied that he could

Few Americans at Bayreuth.

(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.) Bayreuth, Jan. 1 .-- From some recent-

(Publishers' Press Lessed Wire.) Tokto, Jan. 1.—Throughout his visit Japan, Lord Kitchener was treated

There was one old, small Chinese dish association. It will be the second time

it to him, saying that the dish was what 1898 it met at London. Its next meet-

he had been looking for for years, that ing was, at Jerusalem and its last one

he also

of Roman

Lessons Will Be Graded. The 1907 conference of the British nd American sections of international lesson writers will result in the lessons of the next few years being graded. On both sides of the Atlantic it was found that there was a demand for graded lessons, and resolutions were adopted

looking to that end, but it is not prob-able that these will be introduced be-sore 1913. The American section is Entire Protestant World United in Efforts to Teach Bible to Children of the Nations-

field.

the

80'0.8.

elected by the international association, and consists of fifteen members, who hold their position for six years, or for one of the cycles of Sunday school Bible study. Three of them are from Can-ada and twelve from the United States. By Frederic J. Haskin. Washington, Jan. 2.—Today 30,000,000

lessons. Sunday school scholars begin a new The Bible must be covered in als

year of Bible study. They will all study the same lesson, no matter what language they speak of to what de-nomination they belong. The story of how the whole Protestant world has become united through its efforts to ter the committee has gone over the lessons for a given year they are sent tere the publishers and lesson writers of fall slightly below those of 1906 and 1907 teach the Bible to the children of the nations constitutes one of the most in-teresting chapters of religious history and reminds one of the saying that "a little child shall lead them." Here suing year these suggestions and crit-tics suggestions and critstatistics of the department of commerce and labor. Assuming that the twelfth the lion of religious controversy does iclams year these suggestions and crit-indeed lie down with the lamb of preparation of the lessons for 1909 unity, and sectarian strife is forgotmonth, December, will show figures of imports and exports approximately equal to those of the immediately preceding month, November, the imports will agthere were about 125 suggestions, and they resulted in the change or modifi-cation of \$1 themes, 33 Golden texts, 22 gregate about \$1,475,000,000 and the exports about \$1,750,000,000, of which aplesson assignments, nine committal verses, and the substitution of six lesproximately, \$25,000,000 consists of foreign merchandise exported, and the resons for six that were eliminated. mainder, \$1,725,000,000 domestic prod-The Home Department. ucts.

#### Imports Set New Record.

The Home Department of Sunday school work is of American origin, the Imports free of duty will be larger than in any earlier year in the history creation of Dr. W. A. Duncan of New York state, who established it in 1881. of our commerce and will aggregate ap-As only 30 per cent of church members attend the regular Sunday school serproximately \$700,000,000, against a little over \$500,000,000 in 1998 and \$536,000,vices the Home Department has a great 000 in 1907, the high record year prior This phase of Sunday school to 1909. Dutlable imports will amount to about \$780,000,000, and will be larger work has grown with great rapidity. Atlanta has a police home department than any preceding year, except possibly in 1907, when the total was \$787.000,000. This estimated total of \$1.47,5.000,000 on and Louisville one for trolley employes. With all the great good that is done through the agency of the Sunday imports in the year exceeds by over \$50,school, which is really the recruiting 000,000 the highest import record of station of the church, it seems strange any earlier year, that of 1907.

that ecclesiasts could have failed to gauge its possibilities to such an extent Of this \$1,475,000,000 of imports, about \$525.000,000 is raw material for use in as to try to kill the movement, even manufacturing and \$260,000,000 partially after it had numbered a half million

followers under its banners, yet it is less than a hundred years since no less fore the idea of paid teachers was eliminated, and with it the general object a religious authority than the Archbishop of Canterbury convoked a council of bishops to consider ways and means after the beginning of the Sunday school to put an end to Sunday schools. The first Sunday school, under Robthat any comprehensive system of Bible study was outlined. ert Raikes, had paid teachers who re-

ceived a shilling a day for their ser-Tomorrow-American coast defense. vices. But it was not many years be-



With \$525.000.000-Exports of Cotton Show Big Increase for Closing Year.

The large increase in imports occurs chiefly, as already indicated, in man ufacturers' materials. On the export side, cotton shows, in the 11 months end. Washington, Jan. 1 .- The foreign commerce of the United States in the year side, cotton shows. In the 11 months from harbor is to be the home port of one of 1969 will exceed in value that of any ing with November, an increase from the finest steam yachts in American the finest steam yachts in American states with a single exception. \$366,060,000 in 1908 to \$408,090,000 in the finest steam yachts in American yachts in American the finest steam yachts in Ameri The imports will be larger than in any 1909; while breadstuffs show a drop previous year, while the exports will from \$170,000,000 to \$115,000,000; meat

> OUTBREAK THREATENS TROUBLOUS THIBET

finished manufactures the record falls about \$40,000,000 below that of 1907.

when the total value of finished man ufactures imported was \$380,000,000.

Large Cotton Exports.

(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.) Delhi, Jan. 1 .- Fresh trouble has arisen in Thibet. The Dalai Lama is reported to be doing his utmost to prevent the introduction of the reforms which the two Chinese residents have been instructed to carry out. The im perial representatives at Lhassa are said to have informed the government that the pontiff has allowed himself to be made "the tool of Russia," and that it is futile to expect his assistance or cooperation in the conversion of Thibet into a Chinese province. With a view of countering the Dalai Lama's influence, they suggested that some marks of imperial favor should be conferred on his co-pontiff, the Panshen Lama. According to the Chinese reports, the adoption of this proposal has produced some result, since it has set the two rulers quarreling as to their respective powers. serious outbreak is threatened by the Dalai Lama's followers,

## Eugene Man Weds Albany Girl.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Albany, Or., Jan. 1.-Miss Pearl La tion that the Sunday school tended to Porte of this city and Lawrence S. Hun- on the Pacific coast, having been elect-secularize the Sabbath. It was long ter of Eugene were united in marriage ed commodore of the Pacific Yacht club today at the home of Mrs. Geppert on East Second street. The groom is a contractor and builder of Eugene. The and when he sold it his intentions were bride is a prominent young woman of to replace it with a more comm Albany craft.



Yacht Aquilo Passes these classes except finished manufac- Steam Into Hands of Westerr Yachtsmen-To Be Brought Around Cape Horn.

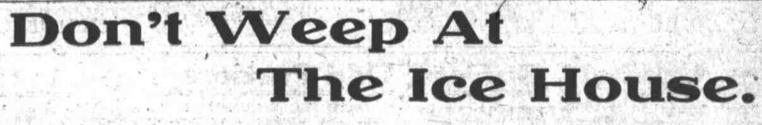
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) purchased by Herbert E. Law of and dairy products, a fall from \$145,000,- city and James. H. Moore of Sentile 000 to \$121,000,000; cattle, hogs, and and which will leave New York shortly The above is an estimate of the year's sheep, a decrease from \$22,000,000 to on its trip around the Horn for the Pa-trade based on official figures for 11 \$14,000,000; and mineral oils, a drop cific coast. It will be the largest steam trade by the bureau of from \$97,000,000 to \$92,000,000. club, and will fly the private signal of

Herbert E. Law. Law and Moore, a short time ago, noquired steel interests stretching from Puget sound to San Diego, and one o the main purposes of the yacht will. to cover this broad territory, and though San Francisco will be the home port, much of its time will be spent at other Pacific coast points. It was purchased from William P. Eno of New York.

The Aquilo carries a crew of 1 its salary roll amounts to \$10,000 a year. It was built almost regardless of cost, and its furnishings are handsome in the extreme.

It is 153 feet over all, 125 feet i inches load water line, 20 feet beam, feet 3 inches draft, measures 176 tons gross and 103 net tonnage, according to the United States laws. It is built of steel, lighted throughout with elec-tricity and heated by steam. It carries a triple expansion Lawler engine of 550 horsepower, the diameter of the cylin-der being 10% by 17 inches, with an 18 stroke. Its speed is rated at 14 knots. and it consumes four tons of coal a day The Aquilo is flush decked and has four cabins aft for the owners and two louble and two single for the crew. dining saloon is situated forward and is

connected with a smoking room. Law is well known in yachting circles



Some people swell up on "emotion" lisbor conventions and thus carry out the him, which would carry the delegates off lesson which they have been forced to leaders' sohemes, frequently abhorrent their fest, and result in his re-election. give to these leaders is going to be rec-to the rank and file; so it was at the "That his long leadership, and this aprewed from absolute untruth. It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the late Toronto convention. "sympathetic ones" "weep at the ice

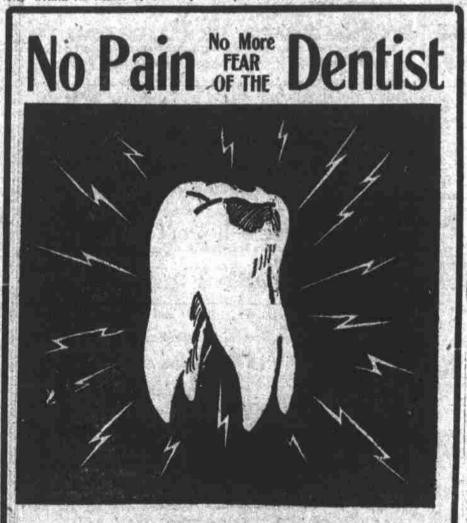
house." (That's part of the tale further et al sneer at, spit upon and on insist on being heard.

late Toronto convention. The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute", as Gompers wanted, but that he is much greater a man than he Let the people remember that "resolute", as Gompers wanted, but that he is much greater a man than he now and then some of the real work- really is, is undoubtedly the case, and ment, "The Federation of Labor in parsome- abcounts for the tactics he has adopted ticular stands before the bar of I

"That his long leadership, and this ap-parent impossibility to full his place has form themselves and their future work

coad commission in Oregon with the supposed. For that matter, one learns best results, and thereby do away with the objection of increased expense.

"The only difficulty that I can see in diminished in numbers. At each of six applying the New York law here," he performances at the last festival the atsaid. 'Is the question as to what juris-diction the state could be given over the dity, absolute control being given to the city within its limits by the city char- 31 Americans, and 83 others.



We Can Save You Money	
Full Set, that fit	\$5.00
Gold Crowns, 22k	\$3.50
Bridge Teeth, 22k	\$3.50
Gold Fillings	\$1.00
Silver Fillings	.50

Call and have us give your teeth a free examination, and get our estimate on your dental work. If you are nervous or have heart trouble, the Electro Painless System will do the work when others fail. "All work warranted for ten years.



to press on to greater and better achievements. Each member paid his Practically all of those own expenses. that the English Wagner lovers who this great world tour who went on make it their Meeca have very greatly Washington convention will attend the "in May.

Sunday School Exposition. One of the most interesting features of the convention will be an exposition devoted to Sunday school work. There will be thousands of interesting ex-

hibits of the ways that are used to cultivate the spirit of giving and to stimulate the spirit of self-denial, and all the other things which help to lead the child into a fuller understanding of the fundamentals of true piety and Christian living. It will be an exposition absolutely devoid of commercialism, a mere labor of love on the part of those who devise and maintain it. At the Rome convention all kinds of

Sunday school literature and music were shown. There were no less than 16 different classes of exhibits. One of the most interesting of all the exhibits was a little "do without it" bag, intended for the pocket of man, woman or child. It appealed in its silent way only for the money its owner was about to spend for something he could as well do without. Maybe it was only cigar or a cup of chocolate. This "do without it" bag, with the spirit of self-denial it inculcates, has been a great support of the work in England.

Bemarkable Story. The development of the world Sunday School is a remarkable story of religious activity. First an organization a few schools, then state-wide, then national, then international, and world-wide, until now thirty-seven countries and fifty-three denominations are united by the great tie of common Bible study. The movement toward this world-wide cooperation has proved successful because of the desire for definite program of study in which all could unite. The American Sunday School union was the first important expression of the larger desire for co-operation. The New York Sunday School union first expressed the desire for national cooperation in 1820. The American union has been one of the greatest of all the forces at work for the upbuilding of the Sunday school in the United States. The first nationa

Sunday school convention was held in New York in 1832, although there had been several interstate conventions be fore that time. In 1872 the national convention

broadened into an international meeting, with Canada participating, and here was begun the work of preparing the world's Bible study in the shape of the International Sunday School lessons. The convention which adopted the international lesson idea was held at Indianapolis, and it is said that

the subject. Lessons Prepared 37 Years Ago.

The first international lessons were prepared by a committee of tweive, five ministers and five laymen from the United States, and one minister and one layman from Canada. It was to formulate a seven-year Bible study course. Since then there have been changes in the formation of the committee, and some in its work, but

on the whole its task today is not essentially different from what it was \$7 years ago. The leasons which are to be studied this year were not produced in haste,

defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.

Men can speak freely and paint opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a eriminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens

Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of the plant without regard to the fact that hand earned money of men who worked, had seen invested there.

The conspirators were told by ourts to stop these vicious "trust" nethods, (efforts to break the firm that) won't come under trust rule), but into protect them in such destructive and America." tyrannous acts as they may desire to do.

The reason Gompers and his band persisted in trying to ruin the Bucks Stove Works was because the stove company insisted on the right to keep some old employes at work when "de union" ordered them discharged and some of "de gang" put in. Now letfus reverse the conditions and

have a look. Suppose the company had ordered the union to dismiss certain men from their union and, the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers then all over the United States not to buy the labor of that union, have committees call at stores and threaten to boycott if the merchants sold anything made by that union. Pitcket the factories where members work and slug them on the

way home, blow up their houses and wreck the works, and even murder a few members of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized Capital?"

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them.

In such a case, under our laws the boycotted union could apply to our courts and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and trying to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open deflance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully

laid out plan, purposely intended to ruin the union and force its members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruln and happy in the knowledge that the peomuch feeling entered into the debate

ple's courts could defend them. How could any of us receive protec

tion from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men? The court is placed in position where it must do one thing or the other-pun-ish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service, let anarchy reign and the more powerful destroy the weaker. Penceable citizens sustain the courts

as their defenders, whereas thieves forgers, burglars, crocks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their

members are punished for breaking the Even now, while the Sunday school law. They want the courts to let them scholar is studying the first lesson for go free and at the same time demand 1910, those for 1912 are being prepared, punishment for other men "outside 1910, those for 1912 are being prepared, and those for subsequent years are be-ing mapped out by the great commit-tees upon whose shoulders fell the duty of guiding the world's thought in Bible study. Even as far back as 1907, at the meeting of the British and the American sections of the international committee, it was decided that the Brit-

times at the risk of their lives Delegate Egan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention:

"If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them." The Grand Council of the Provincial

Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada has declared in favor of severing all connec-tion with unions in the U.S., saying

'any union having its seat of Gov't in America, and pretending to be international in its scope, must fight industrial battles according to American methods. Said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-

abiding people of Canada involving hunthe ger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder all of which might be termed a result of the practical war now in progress in stead of stopping they "dare" the courts our fair province and directed by foro punish them and demand new laws sign emissaries of the United Miners of

> That is an honest Canadian view our infamous "Labor Trust.

A few days ago the daily papers printed the following:

(By the Associated Press) Washington, D. C., Nov. 10 .- Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Mor-

rison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia,

in connection with the Bucks' Stove and Range company, as "a willful, premeditated violation of the law," Simon Burns, general master workman of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, has voiced a severe condemnation of these three leaders. Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular.

APPROVED BY DELEGATES.

This rebuke by Burns was in his annual report to the general assembly 'of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who heard it read at their annual meeting in this city. "There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns. that violates laws oftener than do the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonorable methods toward their competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for vears to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation.

"The Labor Digest," a reputable work ingman's paper, says, as part of an article entitled "The beginning of the end of Gomperism, many organizations becoming tired of the rule-or-ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the A. F. of L.

"That he has maintained his leader ship for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful of the workingmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been on account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deosad, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentioned for the place, to

accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this there is no the A, F, of L., and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a, firm grip on the machinery of the nenchmen in the positions where they benefits which their efforts

LADE DOLLAS TABLE

in dealing with questions before congress, where he has unnecessarily antogonized men to whom organized labor

must look for recognition of their demands, and where labor measures are often opposed on account of this very antagonism, which would otherwise receive support.

"There is no doubt but what organized labor in this country would be much stronger with a leader who was more in touch with conditions as they actually exist, and who would bring to the front the new policies which organized labor must adopt if it expects to even maintain its present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."

We quote portions of another article, a reprint, from the same labor paper:

"Organized labor, through its leaders must recognize the mistakes of the past if they expect to perpetuate their or-ganizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can develop beyond the intellects which guide these organizations, and if the leaders are dominated by a selfish motive the organiza-tion will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness, which has never appealed to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began.

"It can be said in extenuation of cer-

tain leaders of organized labor that the precarious position which they occupy as leaders has had a tendency to cause them to lose sight of the object behind the organization. The natural instinct in man for power and position is in no small measure responsible for the mistakes, of the leaders, not necessarily in labor unions alone, but in every branch of society. This desire for power and leadership and personal aggrandizement causes men who have been earnest and sincere in their efforts in the start to deteriorate into mere politicians whose every act and utterance is tinged with

desire to cater to the baser passions the of the working majority in the societies or organizations and this is undoubtedly true when applied to the present leaders of the Federation. We mention the Federation of Labor particularly in this article because that organization is the only organization of labor which has yet found itself in direct opposition to the laws of the land. There are other orcanizations of labor whose leaders have made mistakes, but they have always kept themselves and their organizations within the bounds of the law and respected the rights of every other man in considering the rights of themselves and their constituency: whereas, the motto of the Federation is just the reverse, and unless the leaders conform them-

selves and their organization in accordance with the laws of the land, the leaders and the organization itself must be disintegrated and pass into history, for in America the common sense in man-kind is developed to a greater extent than in any other nation on the earth, and the people, who are the court of last resort in this country, will never allow any system to develop in this country which does not meet with the approval of the majority of the citizens of the

country. "This must have forced itself upon the leaders of the Federation by this time. denying the shrewdness of the leader of If it has not, the leaders must be cliudinated. The organization which head has done many meritorious. in times past and the people are always organization, and to have his faithful ready and willing to acknowledge the could do him the most good whenever -urought to their constituency as a whole, their services might be needed. but st the present time labor organiza-

AND AND CALLS. CONTRACT

opinion, having been convicted of self ishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few.

The great 90 per cent of Americans do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny by these trust leaders openly demanding that all people bow down to the rules a the Labor Trust and we are treated the humiliating spectacle of our Con gress and even the Chief Executive on tertaining these convicted law-breaker and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people,

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about them 'martyrs sacrificing themselves in th toble cause of labor," but it's only hysterical ones who swell up and over the aforesaid "heroes," remindi one of the two romantic elderly maid who, weeping coplously, were discove by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.

"What is it ails you ladies"

Taking the handkerchief from or wollen red eye, between sobs she sald: "Why we have so long revered the nemory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and

weep at his tomb."

"Yas'm, yas'm, yo' shore has a desire to express yo' sympathy but yo' are overflowin' at de wrong spot, yd' is weepin' at de lee house,'

Don't get maudlin about lawbreakers who must be punished if the very existnce of our people is to be maintained. If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest worksur

who continue to earn food when threatned and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Now the Labor Frust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prev them from assaulting or perhaps mucdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to work.

Don't "weep at the Ice Honse" and ion't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vois can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in gress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now, Don't sit sflent and allow the or ganized and paid men of this great true to force Congress to believe they rei sent the great masses of the Amer people. Say your say and let your resentatives in Congress know that do not want to be governed under laws which would enapower the L Trust leaders with legal right to you when to work, where! For At what price! What to buy not to buy! Whom to vote far! much you shall pay per month in the Labor Trustl etc., etc., etc., This power is now being dama

the passage of laws in Congress your Senators and Representative ly that you don't want any measure that will allow an men either representing Capita bor to govern and dictate to the people, who prefer to be true me, work or not, and vote

they please. Every man's liberty when the leaders of the st Trust or any other trust can hod over people and m to prevent our courts from protection.

"There's a Hydraup C.W. FOST, Battin