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(THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1919)

**FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.**

Secret service detectives are now engaged in a nation-wide search for the perpetrators of the attempts against public men, through the bomb outrages which have been twice attempted and twice checked.

The secret service of the United States government has made a record during the war, and since the signing of the armistice which has renewed the confidence of the American people in their powers of protection. But there is nothing to which people as a rule become so used as the presence of danger. Life is lived at such high tension, there are so many dangers faced daily in our every day avocations, that the American people have become not so much foolhardy, as blind to the condition that surround them. Were it not for the vigilance of the secret service men, the red flag might long ago have been placed upon the parapet of many a public building and the soviet government in the United States might be more than a name.

The fact that the level-headed business and working men of this country have joined hands in preventing public disaster, by placing their problems on a common plane of understanding, and with a joint determination to conserve this country to Americanism, pure and simple, the same state of affairs would rule here as under those autocracies which pretend to defend the principles of liberty, and carry on their escutcheons the skull and cross-bones as their insignia—assassins of land, instead of pirates of the high seas, but with little difference in intention or method.

There is much that the private citizen may do as a preventative measure against the work of the anarchist in this country. And one of the chief of these is to keep the ears open and the mouth shut.

Do not talk Bolshevism, and do not let anyone else talk it to you. And when he does, report him to the proper authorities.

Another thing that might well be looked into, and particularly in Pensacola, is the ease with which the anarchistic element may communicate with one another. It has been called to the attention of The Journal that the writing on the sidewalks of this city, might easily constitute a menace to the public safety. It is a matter of history that during the war there was a sign language which was used to convey its sinister meaning far and wide, and that just as tramps once marked certain houses, that the Bolsheviks marked certain public places for annihilation.

It is impossible to prevent a certain amount of writing on the sidewalks of the city, perhaps, though the habit seems to be more prevalent here than in most cities. But it would be well to keep a n eye on the sidewalk writer, and watch his goings out and his coming in. These public signs have proven worth watching in other cities. Why not in Pensacola?

**FOR FINER MANHOOD.**

The week beginning June 8th and ending June 14, has been set aside as Boy Scout Week, and here in Pensacola it is hoped to raise one thousand dollars for this splendid organization, the work of which is designed to promote the efficiency of youth and to raise the standard of activities and interests of the boys of America.

The congress of the United States, recognizing the value of proper training of American boyhood, granted a special charter for the organization of the Boy Scouts of America. This organization now embraces 375,000 splendid American boys; but this is a very small proportion of the 10,000,000 American boys between the ages of twelve and twenty-one who ought to be given

the benefit of Boy Scout discipline, training and practice.

The future of the nation depends, of course, upon its youth. The fathers and mothers of American boys will be gravely derelict in parental duty and in national obligation if they fail to give their hearty support, moral and financial, to this great American Boy Scout movement. Not only is every Boy Scout given useful knowledge and training which equips him better for the battle of life itself, but there are inculcated in him the duties, obligations, ideals and higher conceptions of American citizenship.

Each year the Boy Scout movement is turning out thousands of better boys and creating the finest types of future American patriots. No cause should appeal more strongly to the mothers and fathers of America than the Boy Scout cause.

The Boy Scouts raised several hundred million dollars in the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps campaigns. They did splendid work for the Red Cross in its several national campaigns. They served the government in many other effective ways during the great world war. It is an organization of gallant patriots and deserves the encouragement and support of the nation.

The week beginning June 8 and ending June 14 has been set apart as Boy Scout week for the purpose of enlarging and strengthening the Boy Scout organization. Associate memberships in the Boy Scout organization will be offered to the mothers of American boys and to other adult American citizens. This, if successful, will provide a supporting adult organization to the Boy Scouts of America which will assure the enlarged usefulness and effectiveness of the Boy Scout movement. Surely there are millions of other American citizens who are willing to contribute a small sum to put the Boy Scout organization on a strong and permanent basis which will assure the continuous training of the youth of America in the finer ideals and conceptions of citizenship in the greatest democracy on earth.

**DEMOCRACY SPEAKS.**

It is power-sharing, not profit-sharing that industrial progress is bringing. Power is always the prize in social struggles. It has been so from all time. Love of power rather than love of money is the root of the evil of class conflict and the motive that drives men to pile millions upon millions in excess of any real need. The power to impulse is more universal than the hunger for profits.

Equal distribution of power is the foundation of democracy. It is all of democracy. Without it there can be no democracy. With it all things democratic follow. When democracy enters industry it is inevitable that it should speak in terms of power rather than profits. This explains why labor fights harder for union recognition, the closed shop and collective bargaining than for higher wages. It explains also why employers resist these things with greater determination and animosity.

For the same reasons profit-sharing has proved so puzzlingly disappointing as an industrial solution. It was hailed as an industrial panacea in the early eighties by many philanthropic, well-meaning capitalists. Books at that time proclaimed it the righteous road to social peace. Few of the highly promising experiments of those years survive. Many went down in bitter industrial struggles of the very character they were supposed to prevent.

All things, including profits, follow power. Profits remain with power; they are taken with power.

A violent fight for power is rebellion or revolution according to its success. In any case production stops and product and profit disappear until the question of power is settled.

Democracy was established among men that struggles for power might not bring violence. Democracy fails if it does not do this; and the most frequent cause of the failures of democracy is lack of sufficient democracy.

The greatest test democracy has ever been asked to meet is its extension from the political to the industrial field. This change is now well under way. Collective bargaining by unions full of power, recognition of labor in the peace treaty, many experiments in joint management, extensive plans of power-sharing in every nation prove that industrial as well as political autocracy is passing.

The best promise for the future is the peaceful character of the steps already taken. Industrial autocracy is bargaining away its power, not fighting to retain it intact.

We are moving toward democracy in all things. We long ago passed the fork in the roads. It is too late to go back. We can only choose the method of progress. If we share power peaceably we can pass on without violence. An attempt to monopolize power by its present possessors will invite violent assault and hard traveling over a rough and dangerous road.

**LEGISLATIVE ODDS AND ENDS**

BY JOHN C. TRICE.  
 Tallahassee, June 4.—W. B. Crawford, better known as Bill Crawford, of Kissimmee, is here for the closing days of the session of the legislature. Bill was raised in Tallahassee and acquired a habit of hanging around the capitol during the exciting close of the sessions that hangs onto him in later life, even after he has tried to divorce himself from this section.

This has been a precedent-making legislature, that is one end of it has, but from the discussions of these precedents by the members it is presumed there will be less attempt to follow them in the future than to forget them.

The governor's original message, at the beginning of this session, on the good roads subject which is now so strongly agitating the minds of the legislators, is being read with renewed interest. And with the light of the present situation before the public, it has an entirely new meaning.

Those who have been complaining of the dirth of political announcements at this session of the legislature, probably have changed their minds within the last few days.

It is claimed by those who represent themselves as being in position to know, that at the primaries next summer there will be opposition to every man now occupying an elective state house job, save perhaps one. Here is a chance to do some of your best guessing.

The prospective opposition, however, need not be charged hurriedly to dissatisfaction with the men now occupying the places. It more likely comes from an unusually large crop of game hunters.

In this connection, it is thought that some members of the legislature may have saved themselves some embarrassment by waiting until after the session to announce their political aspirations, it is thought some of them may find it unnecessary to make any announcement at all now.

**SENATE PASSES PROHI BILL AS TO COCK FIGHTING**

BY HERBERT FELKEL.

Tallahassee, June 4.—Sentiment in the senate in favor of cock fighting or against more blue laws than have already been enacted, developed today when a bill "to prohibit contests between beasts or fowls for points, prizes, money or amusement, and providing a maximum penalty of five hundred dollars and six months imprisonment, passed by the close vote of 13 to 11. It was introduced, the rules waived (and the measure placed on its final passage in less than two minutes. Senator Moore asked: "Will this law punish me if my rooster gets over the fence and fights the neighbors' roosters?"

He received assurance that he need not be apprehensive on that score. Senator Turnbull made a vain effort to have the bill committed. One senator declared: "You will soon have it so a man can't do a thing but walk a straight path from his own doorstep to the church." It was stated that the bill was passed to remedy a Tampa situation.

St. John's county's special court of record will be abolished for good, as the governor signs the bill by Representatives Corbett and De Grover, which passed the house early in the session and has now gone through the senate. Senator Mac Williams, waiting to pass the measure, finally for the recent term of court at St. Augustine to be concluded.

**HOG CHOLERA SERUM PLANT IS ADVOCATED BY REP. WICKER**

BY JOHN C. TRICE.

Tallahassee, June 4.—Mr. Wicker, of Sumter county, is of the opinion the state should establish a hog cholera serum plant of its own to furnish to the hog raisers of the state with that very necessary adjunct to the success of the industry.

In the house this morning he secured the passage of a concurrent resolution directing the governor, the commissioner of agriculture and the comptroller to investigate the need and a suitable location for such a plant and make their report to the next sitting of the legislature.

**RYAN TOO BIG TO TAKE PART IN PARIS GAMES**

Paris, June 4.—The French authorities took a good look at Pat Ryan's latitude and longitude, comprising 275 pounds of beef, bone and muscle, and voted unanimously against allowing Pat to throw the hammer in the inter-allied games at the Pershing stadium.

"Too much of man," was their verdict, loosely translated. They were afraid that Pat might "bean" one or more spectators with the heavy projectile—and the stadium, built by the Y. M. C. A., for the international games, is a large place at that.

Pat is really the only great hammer-chucker over there, anyway, and as the allies have no expert in that line his part of the meet would be in the nature of an exhibition. So Pat is training for the shot-put and the discus throw, which do not look so formidable to the continental authorities.

**GARMENT MAKERS GIVEN TRAINING BY GOVERNMENT**

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Specific recommendations by which the garment making industries of this country can be put on a more profitable basis are contained in four pamphlets being prepared by the U. S. training service of the department of labor. Experts employed by this service have been making an intensive study of the methods followed in these industries and have practically completed outlined courses for use in training old and new employees in four different lines; namely, making men's suits and overcoats, making women's cloaks, suits



Major General John F. O'Ryan, Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Lt. Col. Henry L. Stimson, as officers are representative of the 40 per cent of the American Legion, while the 60 per cent will be privates in the army and gobs of the water force.

and skirts, making overalls, and making shirts. Garment manufacturers in this country are very much in need of skillful material of this sort because the war has deprived them of labor from Europe. Without some such help it is difficult to see how they can maintain the preeminence they have enjoyed. Aside from cutters, most of the workers in garment factories have had their initial training in Europe. Where training has been introduced it has been a great help in standardizing the various operations and furnishing a practical means by which employees can better themselves. It has also overcome the shortage of labor. The need for standardization is shown by the contrast to be found in two men's clothing factories studied by the training service representatives. In one all but two of the scores of operations performed were done by machinery. In the other factory these were three hand operations to each machine operation. And yet both plants turn out similar products. The pamphlets covering the four branches of the garment industry will be ready for distribution the last of this month. They are designed as a practical guide in establishing training departments indicating in detail the steps to be taken in teaching each of many operations required to complete a garment.

**The Mission of Swift & Company**

Swift & Company has become one of the large businesses of the world through continuing to meet the growing needs of a nation and a world.

Society has a right to ask how the increasing responsibilities and opportunities for usefulness which go with such growth are being used by the men who direct its affairs—and the men have the right to answer:

- To promote the production of live stock and perishables and increase the food supply;
- To reach more people with more and better meat;
- To make a fair competitive profit, in order to reimburse the 25,000 shareholders for the use of their capital, and to provide for the future development of the business;
- To reduce to a minimum the costs of preparing and distributing meat and to divide the benefits of efficiency with producer and consumer;
- To live and let live, winning greater business only through greater usefulness, with injury to nothing but incompetency, inefficiency, and waste; to deal justly, fairly, and frankly with all mankind.

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