

**Pennywise Peter.**  
 Dr. Britton D. Evans, the brilliant alienist, said at a recent dinner in New York:  
 "Then there is the cunning lunatic, of whom there used to exist a good example at Bridgetown."  
 "There was a half-witted youth in Bridgetown to whom the neighboring farmers liked to offer a penny and a skogel."  
 "Gathered about him in a circle on market day the farmers, one after another, would say:  
 "Now, which'll yer have, Peter? Here's a cent—here's a nickel—take yer choice."  
 "And fool Peter would invariably choose the cent rather than the nickel, and the farmers before such ludicrous foolishness would roar with laughter, double in two and slap their legs noisily with their brown hands."  
 "Peter? I said one day to the lunatic, 'why is it that you always take the cent instead of the nickel?'"  
 "Peter grinned a very cunning grin."  
 "'Suppose I took the nickel,' said he, 'would I ever get a chance to take another one?'" —Washington Post.

**A variable stroke petroleum engine** has been designed, intended to overcome the difficulties which prevent such engines being applied directly to the shaft of a vehicle, as in the case of the steam engine.  
 A canal nine miles long, sixty-five feet wide, and fourteen feet deep, in Desha County, Arkansas, has been completed and is draining about 120,000 acres of land contiguous to Arkansas City.

**There Was No Answer.**  
 At an important State function in London blue tickets were issued to persons of high rank, admitting them to that part of the hall reserved for members of the royal family. Less distinguished guests received white tickets. Through some mistake an important public man received a blue card, while his wife received a white one.  
 When the couple reached the audience chamber there began to be trouble, inasmuch as the lady firmly declined to be separated from her husband. An aide endeavored to reason with her, pointing out the dreadful consequences that would follow a mingling of blue and white.  
 "How absurd!" exclaimed the lady. "What do you take us for—a seiditz powder?"  
 She was permitted to enter with her husband.—Everybody's Magazine.

**In Doubt.**  
 "What are you going to give your husband for Christmas?"  
 "Dear me, I don't know yet. You see, I have no idea how much money he is going to let me have to buy it with." —Detroit Free Press.

**Letter to Santa.**  
 Note to the philanthropists from the Oakley (Kan.) Graphic: "One thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars dropped in our stocking Christmas night would enable us to buy a linotype. We have saved the other dollar in the last four years."  
 Although glass bottles were made by the Romans as far back as the year 70 A. D., their manufacture was not begun in England until 1558.

**A Maine Hunter.**  
 With forty-five notches in his trusty gun as reminders of his skill in bringing down deer, "West" Adams, of Miles' Notch, up in Oxford County, is a typical hunter. He has shot twenty-two bears in his life, and he has no mean helper in the person of his good wife, who assists in setting traps and can shoot, too. Both are ardent naturalists and understand wood lore thoroughly. A son of fourteen years has never seen an electric car or steam engine, but he can shoot, and both he and his mother know where the fishing is best in the mountain streams near their cosy cabin in the ravine.—Kennebec Journal.

**Waiting to Find Out.**  
 Cincinnati Tourist (who, for the first time, has just entered a restaurant in Paris)—"Have you ordered?"  
 St. Louis Tourist (who has reached the table some minutes before, and who looks up from a French bill of fare)—"Yes."  
 Cincinnati Tourist—"What did you order?"  
 St. Louis Tourist (impatiently)—"How do I know?" —Chicago News.

After investigating recently, a British official reports the Kenia forest in East Africa to be 287 miles long by eight miles wide, and to contain standing timber worth \$115,000,000.  
 Oil discoveries in Orange River Colony, Africa, seem important. A broad belt stretches across the colony.  
 More than 1200 English tradesmen are entitled to use the royal arms over their shop-fronts.

**The Christmas Infidel.**  
 Miss Carey Thomas, the head of Bryn Mawr College, said at a dinner in Philadelphia that college girls chose better and also wealthier husbands than other girls.  
 Miss Carey Thomas, after instancing a number of Bryn Mawr girls whose marriages had been in every way ideal, told a story of the son of one of these Bryn Mawr girls.  
 "He came home a few days before Christmas," she said, "from a visit to his cousin."  
 "Mother," he cried, "do you know that Fweddy is an infidel?"  
 "His mother laughed."  
 "An infidel? How an infidel, my son?" she asked.  
 "He doesn't believe in Santa Claus," was the shocked reply.—Washington Star.

**The Death Watch.**  
 The "death watch" that produces the weird tickings formerly so much feared is nothing more or less than a mischievous and destructive little beetle madly in love and very desirous of finding its mate. Thus is the fallacy of our ancestors regarding this mystery dispelled.—Strand.

A Salvation Army officer in London says he asked a boy what work he did to provide him with food, etc., and the reply was: "I pick strawberries in the summer, I pick hops in the autumn, I pick pockets in the winter, and oakum for the rest of the year."  
 On the largest tobacco farm in the world, a 25,000-acre affair, near Amsterdam, Ga., is grown about a third of all the Sumatra tobacco used for cigar wrappers in the United States.



**WITH POULTRY RAISERS.**  
 Most any kind of a building will do for hens if it has a light roof and the sides are good. If the sides of the house are not in good repair there will always be draughts which, though ever so small are apt to cause colds, and what is very likely to follow, roup. It is a more serious matter for the wind to blow in through crevices over the fowls while they are on the roosts than when they are stirring around during the day. If the glass is gone from the windows cover the windows with tolerably heavy unbleached muslin. The fresh air that the fowls need and must have will be diffused coming through the muslin so there need be no fear of draughts from this quarter.  
 The choice of a breed of fowls is a point that should be given due consideration by the beginner. Mark this: No one breed combines all the requirements for eggs and meat. If one desires to raise the best fowls for market egg production should be a secondary matter. If it is eggs we are after we do not want the large breeds. While we are waiting for the large hens to mature we are losing money in the way of egg production. Hens of the small egg producing breeds under favorable conditions, will pay for themselves (with eggs at present prices) before larger breeds reach maturity.  
 While there can be no best breed one breed of fowls is better for some particular person, locality or purpose. The best breed for your neighbor may be poorly adapted to meet your wants. You want a breed that will meet your own requirements, to be placed on your own farm and under conditions there. Making a start with a pure breed is a difficult proposition for some. They look at the first cost and hesitate. They forget to look ahead to the profits and pleasure a pure bred flock, well cared for, brings. I hear folks talk about having no luck with a certain breed. Some of them would never have any more to say about luck if they would only get busy, study and care for their breed. Every breed has peculiarities; there is so much to learn and many difficulties to overcome in gaining a knowledge of even one breed. Yet many just starting with poultry are not content with one kind of chickens. They procure several different varieties, are not prepared to keep them separate, and the first thing they know they have a flock of all sizes and colors.  
 For the average farmer with many other irons in the fire one breed is enough. Even if we are prepared to keep several breeds and separate them this means more work for us. One breed given the free range of the farm saves labor these days when help is so hard to get on the farm, and gives better results in health, vigor and fertility of the stock.—F. M. W., in the Farmer's Home Journal.

Standard breed which was brought out of a set purpose to produce something original with a definite ideal behind them from the beginning.—Poultry.

**CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.**  
 Darius N. Foster of East Brewster has built an ideal poultry house from old newspapers and canvas.  
 Canvas was nailed to stuffing 16 inches apart and the newspapers, after being folded so they were 16 by 16 inches, containing 27 thicknesses, were nailed on the same as shingles. These were covered with canvas, which was then painted. Mr. Foster claims that the house is very much warmer in winter than either wood or concrete.

**TURKEYS AT HOME.**  
 If a flock of turkeys has been taught that they will be given feed every evening if they come home for it the birds will become accustomed to staying around home by the time winter is over and the hens will lay in nests close to the house if they are provided for them. A barrel with one head out, laid on its side makes a good nesting place. Put some fine hay in the barrel and have the open end so placed that it is screened from observation and it will suit the hen very well.—Farmers' Home Journal.

**SEPARATE THE FLOCKS.**  
 Not more than twenty-five birds should be kept in one flock. If divided into flocks of about this size they will do better than in one large flock. A house 8x15 feet will accommodate twenty-five birds if it is kept clean and is properly ventilated. Unless ample quarters can be provided for the fowls, it is better to kill a part of them and cut the number down to fit the quarters.—Farmers' Home Journal.

**NOTES.**  
 Grit, oyster shells and charcoal are side dishes that must not be omitted. They aid the digestion and promote health.  
 A hen must keep in good condition. She must be neither too fat nor too poor. Both extremes are bad. She must be neither overfed nor underfed. Either condition will bring about fatal results.  
 Don't allow rubbish to accumulate about the poultry yards or runs, to become the breeding place for lice and disease germs. If you cannot burn it, hire some one to clean it up and haul it away. Get rid of it somehow.  
 To put grit in the feed and sell it at grain prices may be a "happy thought" for the feedman, but it is an imposition on the poultryman. Grit should be kept in a separate box where the fowls and chicks can help themselves at will. They will know best when and how much is needed.  
 Poultry and dairy farming go well together. In these days of improved dairy methods when the cream is separated from the milk immediately after being drawn from the cow, the dairy farmer has plenty of skim milk, which is an ideal food for poultry, and there is more money in feeding it to the hens than to the hogs.  
 Krakatoa's New Dress.

A unique opportunity to study nature's processes in restoring the vegetation of a land swept clear by a great disaster was afforded after the tremendous eruption of the volcano on the little island of Krakatoa in 1883. All living organisms were destroyed. In 1886 a number of plants had already established themselves on the devastated island, those in the interior being remarkably different from those on the coast, ferns especially preponderating. In 1897 further progress had been made, and in 1906 the forest trees had advanced so far as to make it evident that within a short time the island will again be densely forested. It is believed that the first plants to establish themselves on the blasted soil—such as ferns, algae, mosses, compositae and grasses—were borne thither by winds, and that ocean currents were probably the agents concerned in the importation of seeds and fruits.—Youth's Companion.

**WHEN FATTENING TURKEYS.**  
 It is a mistake to depend upon corn alone when fattening turkeys. A variety is better.  
 Potatoes, swedes, mangolds, boiled soft and mixed with ground oats, barley meal, buckwheat meal or cornmeal constitute good fattening foods.  
 The French fatten with beet roots, artichokes or potatoes, boiled and mixed with meal, and give acorns, chestnuts and walnuts. The latter they consider add a delicious flavor to the meat.  
 While being fattened turkeys should have plenty of ventilation and fresh air in their coops and there should be a plentiful supply of grit, sand and lime rubbish to aid digestion. They should also have all the clean water they will drink.  
 A popular American method of fattening is to give a morning mash of cornmeal, barley meal or buckwheat meal, mixed with skim milk; a few sweet potatoes can be added. At noon give cracked corn, buckwheat or barley and at night give whole or cracked corn with an occasional feed of buckwheat.  
 It is best not to coop turkeys during fattening, as they are apt to lose their appetites and become sickly.  
 If fed all they will eat three times a day they are not inclined to roam, but will sit around quietly.  
 Turkeys intended for the later markets should not be so heavily fed as those intended for sale in a few weeks.  
 They should be killed at once when ready for the market, as they will gain to lose flesh and prove unprofitable if kept over this time.—M. K. Boyer, in the Farmers' Home Journal.

**BREEDS THE RESULT OF ACCIDENT.**  
 Three of our most prominent breeds are the results of accidents or haphazard breeding, originally. No man knows, except through unrelenting tradition, from what sources sprang Plymouth Rocks, Wandotters and Rhode Island Reds. This is also true of other breeds, but is nothing against them. Our best breeds of live stock, best sorts of fruits, best varieties of grain are mostly the result of accidental crosses which some one was acute enough to see value in and preserve. If we mistake not the Orpingtons are the only

**New Corn for the Southwest.**  
 Last year a small lot of shelled corn of a kind new to this country was sent to the Department of Agriculture from Shanghai. It proved to have qualities that may make it valuable in breeding a corn adapted to the hot and dry conditions of the Southwest. The plants raised in the test averaged less than six feet in height, with an average of twelve green leaves at the time of tasseling. The ears averaged 5 1/2 inches in length and 4 1-3 inches in greatest circumference, with sixteen to eighteen rows of small grains. On the upper part of the plant the leaves are all on one side of the stalk, instead of being arranged in two rows on opposite sides. Besides this, the upper leaves stand erect instead of drooping, and the tips of the leaves are therefore above the top of the tassel. The silks of the ear are produced at this point where the leaf blade is joined to the leaf sheath, and they appear before there is any sign of an ear except a slight swelling.—Scientific American.

# Don't Weep At The Ice House!

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth.  
 It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "sympathetic ones" weep at the ice house. (That's part of the tale further on.)  
 Gompers et al. sneer at, spit upon and 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 print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal 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 hard earned money of men who worked had been invested there.  
 The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these vicious "trust" methods (efforts to break the firm that won't come under trust rule), but instead of stopping they "dare" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and 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 let us 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 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 to that union. Picket the factories where members work and slag 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 defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid 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 ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.  
 How could any of us receive protection 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—punish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service, let anarchy reign and the more powerful destroy the weaker.  
 Peaceable citizens sustain the courts as their defenders, whereas thieves, forgers, burglars, crooks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their members are punished for breaking the law. They want the courts to let them go free and at the same time demand punishment for other men "outside de union" when they break the law.  
 Notice the above reference to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "unheard" union men are peaceable, upright citizens. The noisy, violent ones get into office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to mass this kind of men, in labor con-

ventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently abhorrent to the rank and file; so it was at the late Toronto convention.  
 The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workmen insist on being heard, sometimes 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 connection 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 hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair province and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America."  
 That is an honest Canadian view of 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 Morrison, 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 years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation.  
 "The Labor Digest," a reputable workman's paper, says, as part of an article entitled "The beginning of the end of Gompersism, 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 leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful of the workmen 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 deposed, 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 denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L., and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed.  
 "Further than this, he has never failed, at the last conventions, to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and excite a wave of sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry

the delegates off their feet, and result in his re-election.  
 "That his long leadership and this apparent impossibility to fill his place in the event if they expect to perpetuate which organized labor must adopt if it expects to even maintain its present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."  
 "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, and stop perpetuating their organizations 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 organization will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness which has never appeared to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began.  
 "It can be said in extenuation of certain 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 the desire to cater to the baser passions 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 organizations 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 themselves 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 mankind 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. If it has not, the leaders must be eliminated. The organization which they head has done many meritorious things in times past and the people are always ready and willing to acknowledge the benefits which their efforts have brought to their constituency as a whole, but at the present time labor organizations in general, and the Federation of Labor in particular, stand before the bar of public opinion, having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few. The people are

patient and awaiting to see if the object lesson which they have been forced to give to these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform themselves and their future work and actions in accordance thereto."  
 Let the people remember that comment, "The Federation of Labor in particular stands before the bar of public opinion having been convicted of selfishness 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 of the Labor Trust, and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers 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 these "martyrs sacrificing themselves for the noble cause of labor," but it's only the hysterical ones who swell up and cry over the aforesaid "heroes," the reminding one of the two romantic elderly maids who, weeping copiously, were discovered by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.  
 "What is it all you, ladies?"  
 Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said: "Why, we have so long revered the memory 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 overflown' at de wrong spot, yo' is weepin' at de ice house."  
 Don't get mad about law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.  
 If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn food when threatened and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.  
 Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.  
 Don't "weep at the Ice House" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.  
 Let every reader write, and write now.  
 Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work, where! For whom! At what price! What to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust, etc., etc., etc.  
 This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.  
 Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.  
 "There's a Reason."  
 C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.

the delegates off their feet, and result in his re-election.  
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 Don't "weep at the Ice House" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.  
 Let every reader write, and write now.  
 Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work, where! For whom! At what price! What to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust, etc., etc., etc.  
 This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.  
 Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.  
 "There's a Reason."  
 C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.