

# WOMAN'S REALM

**Three Wise Monkeys.**  
 Louise Hirtzel, a leader in artistic circles in Chicago, has conceived the idea of using the "three wise monkeys of Japan" as a candlestick, match holder or incense burner. She believes this will make the monkeys as popular as Billiken.—New York Sun.

**As Inspectors.**  
 The county judge of Cook County, Ill., has recommended the appointment of a woman as inspector of all institutions to which delinquent and deficient children are committed. He suggests a salary of \$1800 a year. Heretofore club women of the State have conducted examinations of such institutions and where remuneration was necessary the money came out of club funds.—New York Sun.

**Muffs Are Immense.**  
 The new muffs are immense, and often seem to use up all the fur the owner has at her disposal, for her throat is protected only by a little conceit of fur. In other cases there isn't enough fur even for the muffs, and it has to be pieced out with some other material, such as velvet, satin or chiffon. The essential point is the size, not the material. These monstrous muffs call aloud for large hats to balance them, and are tending to check the vogue of the small chapeau.—New York Tribune.

**A Virginia Belle's Wit.**  
 Two examples of Miss Ould's quickness I can personally vouch for. Shortly before her marriage she was at a dinner in Richmond with several lawyers, one of whom was a noted Munchausen; he was also a desperate drinker and held long sessions. He was boasting of one case in which he had earned a \$30,000 fee and then spent in on a single spree. Her table

**Marbled Cookies.**—For delicious marbled cookies, cream one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add four well beaten eggs, then three scant cupfuls of flour sifted with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Divide the batter in half. To one-half add either half a cupful or a cupful of grated chocolate, according to the preference of some people liking more and others less of this flavoring. To the other half add the juice and grated rind of an orange. After flavoring both parts, combine them in one streaked lump of dough, and roll it very thin. Cut the dough into fancy cookies with diamond, heart-shaped and triangular cutters. Bake them in a rather hot oven. If the butter is fresh add a pinch of salt.

neighbor asked Miss Ould if she credited the story. Her answer was prompt: "I might doubt the storied yarn, but he's all right for that animated bust!"—From De Leon's "Belles and Beaux."

**Proud of American Accent.**  
 At a dinner given this week at the Hotel Ritz in London some one commented on the fact that Lady Paget, despite her years of residence in England, had not lost her American accent. To this Lady Paget replied: "No, and I thank God I never will!" It is a curious fact that the three most popular American women in England—Lady Paget, the dowager Duchess of Manchester and Mrs. Cornwallis West—retain their American accent, and that their popularity with the king and queen is largely due to the fact that they have not endeavored to ape the English mannerisms of speech.—New York American.

**Crime on One Page.**  
 The segregation of all accounts of crime in a newspaper on one page was the idea presented to the Federation of Women's Clubs in annual session at Rochester, N. Y., by Mrs. A. C. Tink, newspaper and magazine writer. The Federation, after Mrs. Tink's address, adopted resolutions in favor of the plan, which, if adopted by newspapers, would allow subscribers to tear out the crime page of the paper before their children could read of the murders, robberies, elopements, divorces and other too frank adult things.

"I have talked with proponents of the largest papers from the Pacific Coast to Rochester," said Mrs. Tink. "And they are perfectly willing to segregate crime in their issue, if the people want it segregated that way." The enforced Sunday abstinence is an insult to intelligence that must go. It is viciously stupid, and the tone of its influence on the youthful mind will surely sicken. One good thing about it is that it is segregated, so that parents may keep it from their children if they wish. The papers segregate baseball and other sporting news, financial news and editorialism, why not crime?

"It should be the aim of the Federation to create wholesome public sentiment for cleaner newspapers, and then the publishers will provide them."

**Founder of "King's Daughters."**  
 Mrs. Margaret Bottomo, president of the International Order of King's Daughters, well known as a religious writer and organizer, died at her home in New York City. She was in the seventy-ninth year of her age, having been born in New York City on December 29, 1827. Her maiden name was McDonnell. She was educated at Professor Greenleaf's School, in Brooklyn, where her early life was passed, and where she married the Rev. Dr. Frank Bottomo, of the Methodist Church.

It was in connection with the order of King's Daughters, an organization which from small beginnings has grown to a membership of hundreds of thousands, that Mrs. Bottomo was best known. Ten women formed the membership of the first circle, which organized at Mrs. Bot-

tom's home on January 13, 1886, among those who were associated with Mrs. Bottomo in the early days of the work being Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. R. Sturgis, Mrs. E. A. Whitefield, Mrs. Isaac Mills, Miss Kate Bond, Mrs. Margaret P. Barker, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis and Mrs. George H. Libby. The work of this order covers a wide range of charitable activity, including city poor, prisoners, missionaries at isolated points, the giving of Christmas dinners and many other forms of philanthropy.

Mrs. Bottomo was at one time an associate editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, in which periodical her "Heart to Heart Talks" were a favorite feature. In addition to copious contributions to the religious press, she was the author of "A Sunshine Trip to the Orient," "Death and Life," "Seven Questions After Easter" and "Crumbs From the King's Table." She was also in demand as a lecturer, and for twenty-five years had conducted Bible talks. She was connected with the women's branch of the International Medical Mission.—New York Tribune.



Long sashes are being worn with coat suits.  
 Neckpieces are very wide and muffs are huge.  
 This season probably will see but few hats in braid.  
 Rat-tail braids seem to be supplanting souches.  
 The jet button craze already shows signs of waning.

Paris is offering all sorts of hats except small ones.  
 Some of the dainty new silk stockings have lace insteps.  
 More embroidery appears on stockings than for many a day.  
 White coney will be a leader in fur coats for young girls.  
 Gold braid will figure prominently as a decorative ornament.  
 Corsets are longer over the hips, but lower at the top.  
 The newest belt buckles and pins combine mother of pearl and jet.  
 All trimmings which dangle and swing are to be in first fashion.  
 Some of the new veils sent over from Paris have very large dots.  
 Puffs are still worn, but are small and soft and irregular in shape.  
 The serab is a leader among decorations for pins and dainty buckles.  
 Red is a brilliant exception to the rule that makes for dull-hued colors.  
 Long feathers are not as fashionable as short ones, but the flues of all plumes must be long and heavy.  
 The lavish use of fur on both evening and day gowns is one of the most striking features of the season.  
 The sailor collar effect is found not only on the long separate coats, but on some of the new wraps as well.  
 Sleeves in all coats are to the wrist and cuffs in more or less fanciful design are upon many models.  
 New coats are nearly all simple and shapely, refreshingly different from the ruffled model of last season.  
 While hatters are among the most fashionable of evening hats. Frequently they are treated with black velvet.  
 Crystals, whether as fringe, hanging or sewed on in thin lines, are much used for trimming evening gowns.  
 The combination of dark blue and black in both hats and gowns is to be one of the distinctive notes of the season.

**Adventures of Stolen Money.**  
 To avenge himself on a bank which he held responsible for the loss of his savings, Louis Teodile Lelongt, a Paris bootmaker, entered the service of one of the partners in the bank and succeeded in stealing \$2000. He placed this money in an iron box, which he concealed in his mother-in-law's vault at a cemetery and fled, after informing his wife and stepdaughter.

At length he became tired of concealment, gave himself up to the police and confessed all. When the police searched the vault they found the box gone, and Mme. Lelongt admitted that she had removed it to her sister's house. The police hastened thither and recovered the box, only to discover that it was empty. They have now ascertained that the stepdaughter took the money, which was in notes, from the box, and sewed the notes into the lining of her petticoat.—Paris Correspondence, London Standard.

**Marriage at Sea.**  
 Captain J. W. Winter, of the British steamer Stowford, was married yesterday at sea off Algiers.  
 He had arranged to meet his fiancée, Miss Mary Eliza Duncan, a sister of the first officer, to be married at Algiers, but the vessel was suddenly ordered to Valparaiso. There was no time for the ceremony on land, so the English chaplain, the Rev. A. P. Browne, the acting Consul and Mrs. Graham sailed out in the Stowford. The ceremony was performed five miles out at sea.—London Daily Mail.

**At I. A. M.**  
 Wifey (red hot)—"Don't try any evasion with me, sir. Where have you been?"  
 Hub (maudlinly)—"My dear, what's the matter? I thought you were gone and I was wondering how you got 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 Workmen'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 averted as 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."  
 Five days ago the daily papers printed the following:  
 Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor in the contemptuous 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 voted a severe condemnation of these 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



A very practical dress is the model shown here. It is built on such simple lines that the home dressmaker will find it well within her scope.  
 A new and attractive touch is the low-bow, softly knotted sash.

## MARRIAGE IS POPULAR.

But the Wonder is That Nine-tenths of Them Still Hold Good.

Answering the query, Why so many divorces? Life offers six answers: First, because of the decline of authority. Everybody in the country wants to be his own boss, and is so, as far as possible. Nobody wants to obey unless obedience matches inclination. Second, because there are so many more ways than there were a generation ago for a woman to make a living. Third, because the price of living is so high. Men abandon their wives in shocking numbers because the job of maintenance is heavy and they get tired of it. Fourth, because women require much more and give less than they did a generation ago. They have been carefully endowed by law in most States with rights and privileges proper to independence. Fifth, because distractions have greatly increased in American life in a generation. Sixth, church influences, for the time being, are weaker than they used to be, and dramatic influences are more pervasive; church influences favor continuity in marriage; dramatic influences favor variety. There are plenty more reasons, but six are enough. The wonder is that, in the face of such convincing reasons as these, about nine marriages in every ten still hold good. All things considered, marriage seems incorrigibly popular even in this restless and progressive country. The united state being difficult and expensive to achieve, it is bad business for those who have attained to it to relapse back into the condition of the united.

### The Shelley Legend.

Most Englishmen, then frightened by the Terror, thought that Atheism, Republicanism and what we now call Free Love were all symptoms of a new kind of wickedness which threatened to destroy society. They were only too glad to make an example of Shelley as a monster in whom all these symptoms were united; while he himself, condemned as consistent in vice, was the more firmly convinced of his consistency in virtue. After his death, when the fears caused by the French Revolution died away and his music began to enchant the world, the old legend of a Shelley with horns and a tail gave way to a new one of a Shelley with wings and a halo. This has been accepted even by his detractors, and Matthew Arnold made skillful use of it when he called him a beautiful and ineffectual angel, beating in the void his luminous wings in vain. . . . I am not prepared to emasculate him thus. I treat him as a human being, and try to prove that he was one, interesting because of his very imperfections, because of the ceaseless struggle of his not omnipotent will. . . . I have criticized him freely because I believe that all men, even the greatest, are imperfect in all things, and that unless we understand the nature of their imperfection we cannot understand the nature of their greatness.—Mr. Brock's "Shelley."

### Rabbits in District of Columbia.

Anacostia and the southeastern suburbs of the District are overrun by rabbits, and unless the Police Department overlooks some of the police regulations and gives the residents permission to fire a few shots into the swarms of animals it is feared the vegetation will be destroyed.  
 Until November 1 the police game regulations prohibited the shooting of rabbits and exposing them for sale or having them in possession, thus protecting the animals which have caused so much havoc. Another police regulation offers them additional protection.  
 The regulations stipulate that no gun or pistol can be fired in any section of the District within 500 yards of the public road, school, church or residence. In certain sections of Congress Heights only can a location be found that is 500 yards from a residence. As the rabbits do not frequent this section, but confine their habitations to the more densely populated quarters, the police cannot give a permit to the residents to fire it the alleged pests.—Washington Post.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute truth.  
 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 conspiracy was 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 them "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.  
 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 "infamy 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 slug them on the way home, blow up their houses and wreck their 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 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 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 is to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "upright citizens" who, in my opinion, ones get into office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to mass this kind of men, in labor con-



## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR 1910

Being the Second After Bissextile, or Leap Year; and Until July 4th, the 134th Year of the Independence of the United States.

**ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1910.**  
 In the year 1910 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.  
 I. A total eclipse of the Sun, May 8-9, visible in Tasmania as total and in Australia as a partial eclipse.  
 II. A total eclipse of the Moon, May 23-24, visible in United States. Moon enters total shadow, May 23, 10 h. 45 m. P. M. Middle of eclipse, May 24, 0 h. 34 m. A. M. Moon leaves total shadow, May 24, 2 h. 22 m. A. M. Magnitude of the eclipse, 1.10 of the Moon's diameter.  
 III. A partial eclipse of the Sun, November 1. Visible in Siberia, Japan and Korea.  
 IV. A total eclipse of the Moon, November 16, visible in the United States. Moon enters total shadow, November 16, 5 h. 44 m. P. M. Middle of eclipse, November 16, 7 h. 21 m. P. M. Moon leaves total shadow, November 16, 8 h. 58 m. P. M. Magnitude of eclipse, 1.13 of the Moon's diameter.

**REIGNING PLANET.**  
 Jupiter is the reigning planet this year.  
**CARDINAL POINTS.**  
 Vernal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 21, at 7 o'clock in the morning.  
 Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 22, at 3 o'clock in the morning.  
 Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, September 23, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.  
 Winter Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, December 22, at 12 o'clock 15 m. at noon.  
**EVENING AND MORNING STARS.**  
 Venus will be evening star (setting after the Sun) until December 12, then morning star (rising before the Sun) until December 22, then evening star until September 22, then morning star until the end of the year.  
 Jupiter will be morning star until April 1, then evening star until October 15, then morning star until the end of the year.  
 Saturn will be evening star until April 17, then morning star until October 24, then evening star until the end of the year.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS.

Winter Solstice, 1909, beginning of Winter, December 22, 6 h. A. M.  
 Vernal Equinox, 1910, beginning of Spring, March 21, 7 h. A. M.  
 Summer Solstice, 1910, beginning of Summer, June 22, 3 h. A. M.  
 Autumnal Equinox, 1910, beginning of Autumn, September 23, 5 h. P. M.  
 Winter Solstice, 1910, beginning of Winter, December 22, 0 h. A. M.

### DURATION OF THE SEASONS.

Sun in Winter Signs, 89 d. 1 h.  
 Sun in Spring Signs, 92 d. 20 h.  
 Sun in Summer Signs, 93 d. 14 h.  
 Sun in Autumn Signs, 89 d. 19 h.  
 Tropical Year, 266 d. 6 h.  
 Sun North Equator, 186 d. 10 h.  
 Sun South Equator, 178 d. 20 h.  
 Difference, 7 d. 1 h.

### FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS OR CHURCH DAYS.

New Year's Day, January 1.  
 Conversion of St. Paul, January 25.  
 Septuagesima Sunday, January 23.  
 Sexagesima Sunday, January 30.  
 Purification of the Virgin, February 2.  
 Quinquagesima Sunday, February 6.  
 Shrove Tuesday, February 8.  
 Ash Wednesday (Lent begins), February 9.  
 Quadragesima Sunday, February 13.  
 St. Valentine, February 14.  
 Mid-Lent Sunday, March 6.  
 St. Patrick's Day, March 17.  
 Palm Sunday, March 20.  
 Good Friday, March 25.  
 Easter Sunday, March 27.  
 Low Sunday, April 3.  
 St. George, April 23.  
 St. Stephen, October 25.  
 Saints Philip and James, May 1.  
 Rogation Sunday, May 1.  
 Ascension (Holy) Thursday, May 5.  
 Whit Sunday (Pentecost), May 15.  
 Trinity Sunday, May 22.  
 Corpus Christi, May 26.  
 St. Barnabas, June 11.  
 St. John the Baptist, June 24.  
 Saints Peter and Paul, June 29.  
 St. James, July 5.  
 Transfiguration, August 6.  
 St. Bartholomew, August 24.  
 St. Matthew, September 21.  
 Michaelmas (St. John and Angels), September 29.  
 St. Luke, October 18.  
 Saints Simon and Jude, October 28.  
 Thanksgiving Day, November 24.  
 Advent Sunday (November 27).  
 St. Andrew, November 30.  
 St. Thomas, December 21.  
 Christmas Day (December 25).  
 St. Stephen, December 26.  
 St. John the Evangelist, December 26.  
 Holy Innocents (December 28).

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1910.

Dominical Letter . . . . . B  
 Golden Number . . . . . 11  
 Epact (Moon's age, July 1) . . . . . 15  
 Solar Cycle . . . . . 11  
 Age of the world . . . . . 6623

Julian Period . . . . . 6623  
 Roman Indiction . . . . . 8  
 Year of the Jews . . . . . 3760  
 Mohammedan A. Jan 13 . . . . . 5671  
 (Mosaic), 5900

## Don't Weep At The Ice House.

the delegates of their feet, and result in his re-election.  
 "That his long leadership and this apparent impossibility to fill his place has gone to his head, and made him imagine that he is much greater a man than he really is, is undoubtedly the case, and accounts for the tactics he has adopted in dealing with questions before Congress, where he has unnecessarily antagonized 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 organizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can do better 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 appealed 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, 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 the 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 law is for the 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. 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 willing to see if the object lesson which they have been forced to give these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform to their own and their future work actions in accordance with the laws of the land.  
 Let me remember that comment, "The Federation of Labor in particular sits 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 per cent. of Americans do not see kindly to the acts of tyranny by their trust leaders openly demanding that all people bow down to the rule of the Labor Trust, and are tired to the humiliating spectacle our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted tyrants and listening with constipation to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to bow them to safely carry on their plot of gaining control over the affairs of the people.  
 The strikers of America have come to know the truth about these "men sacrificing themselves in the no-cause of labor," but it's only the liberal ones who swell up and cry of the aforesaid "heroes," reminding of the two romantic elderly men who, weeping copiously, were discomfited by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.  
 "What's all you, ladies?"  
 Taking handkerchief from one swollen eye, between sobs she said: "Why have you long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel a privilege to come here and weep his tomb."  
 "Yes, 's'm, yo' shore has a desire to show yo' sympathy, but yo' are over'in' at de wrong spot, yo' is weep de ice house."  
 Don't maudlin about law-breakers who'st be punished if the very existence our people is to be maintained.  
 If you've any surplus sympathy it can be tended to the honest workers who want to earn food with their hands and are frequently hurt and belimed killed before the courts intervene to protect them.  
 Noble Labor Trust leaders demand Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or murdering men who dare enjoining when ordered by the Laborist to quit work.  
 "Weep at the Ice House" and don't mint any set of law-breakers to our courts. If your voice and your representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for an assurance to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of the Labor Trust.  
 Every reader write, and write it in silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the plain people. Say your say and four representatives in Congress that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would outlaw the Labor Trust leaders legal right to tell you when to quit. Where? For whom? At what? What to buy? What not to buy? Whom to vote for? How much shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust, etc., etc.  
 This power is now being demanded the passage of laws in Congress.  
 Four Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want to be for any measure that will strip away from men either representative or Labor to govern and do to the common people, who want to be free to go and come, for not, and vote for whom they please.  
 Every man's liberty will disappear with the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride or shed over people and mass it forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.  
 C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.