

F.M.F. 4

# Ford Hall Folks

35

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## THE RIGHT TO WORK\*

By FRANK OLIVER HALL

**I**f one were looking around for a text for this subject he could not do better than to turn to the Fourth Commandment, which is usually interpreted to mean an injunction against working on one day of the seven. But the Commandment begins, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work." That is the important six-sevenths of it. The man who works seven days a



week is looked upon as a social sinner, and rightly so, but the man who does not work at all is six times as much of a social sinner. We have many laws and organizations compelling people to refrain from working one day of the seven. It

would be very much better to have laws to allow people to work six days of the seven. (Applause.)

Ancient peoples for the most part considered work an affliction. The Jews honored work above all other nations, but even with them we find instances of this attitude, as in the curse laid upon Adam on his expulsion from the Garden of Eden. It harks back to the old idea that work is a curse, to be despised and hated. Aristotle said it was impossible for an artisan to be virtuous, and that some men are born to be slaves; but we say that all men were born to be free, and that everybody ought to work. So far from its being impossible for a working man to live the life of virtue, he is the only man who does. (Applause.) Every man ought to work

with his hands. This revolutionizes the whole idea of education. And it explains why it is that many a boy born in the backwoods, doing a little of everything on the farm, with only two months a year of schooling, nevertheless comes to the city and walks directly over the heads of boys who have had every possible advantage. The boy from the backwoods has been the educated one. Thomas Wentworth Higginson told me that when he was compiling a book of examples of American literature he could find nothing equal to the Gettysburg address of Lincoln and John Brown's speech from the gallows. Both those men were backwoods trained.

Now, if everyone has a right to work, then it is right that everyone *should* work. We hear a great deal about this right in a time like this, when a great many people are out of work and cannot find work. A man cannot have life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without work. I wonder how long it is going to be before we discover that it is very much cheaper to grant that demand than it is to deny it. We realize that it is cheaper to build schoolhouses than reformatories, but somehow society has never realized that we have to support *all* our people—the tramps and jailbirds and thugs and thieves and hoboes just as much as the law-abiding and industrious. We may grant this right to work or deny it, but to deny it is very costly, because we then have to hire policemen and judges and juries and jails: it would be very much cheaper to board these workless men at the Parker House! (Laughter and applause.)

There is nothing more terrible than to be out of work. It is worse than it is to be overworked, and that is bad enough. Let me remind you of Edwin Markham's "The Man Under the Stone." That is awful enough. But there is something worse, and that is for the man to lose his grip—his job

—to go tramping up and down looking for a chance to work, and seeing his wife and children grow haggard for want of the necessities of life. That is the man—because he asks for the privilege of exchanging the toil of his hands for the necessities of life, feeling like a dog stealing bones out of an ash-barrel, that is the man who has lost his hold and has been crushed by the stone above.

There is nothing more demoralizing than to be out of work. We expect that even the son of a rich man will become a rake unless he is given some regular employment, and the same is true at the other end of the scale. There are thousands of people today who, if they get their jobs, will become or remain good American citizens; but if they do not—if they are driven to municipal lodging houses, park benches and box-cars—then we may expect them to become anything but good citizens. These people are just the same kind as the rest of us. I know, because I have been chumming with them for weeks, and I know they are folks—just the same as you and I—and I know if I were out of work for weeks, I would look and act and talk and smell just like these fellows. (Applause.)

For several weeks the good old Irish janitor at my church has had coffee and bread and a fire ready for any fellow who came in for them. (Applause.) And in the evenings I have been down getting acquainted with those fellows. Some of them, if they find their jobs, are going up, and some of them, if they don't are going down, just as you and I would do under similar circumstances. (The speaker then told of two typical cases: one of two young men who had been out of work in Chicago, and had seen in a newspaper that there was snowshovelling to be had in New York, beating their way East in the freight trains and being driven out of town after town on their way; the other of an old man who had been partially paralyzed while working in a



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A man cannot be a full-grown man unless he does work. That is a revelation which has been made to us by physiological psychology. It is impossible for a man to develop all that is in him unless he works

\*The speeches and the questions and answers reported by Miriam Allen de Ford.

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### THE PRAYER

On every hand we see nature at work, in mountain and stream, in bush and tree, in the heavens and under the waters. And this work goes on without cessation. We rejoice, O God, that we, thy children, have been granted the capacity, the desire, and the occasion to work. We delight in the health, happiness, and achievement that come through work. Help us to see that every one must share in this blessing. Save us from ruining the children of privilege by giving them an overabundance of the fruits of toil without requiring them to undergo its discipline. Save us again from robbing some of our fellowmen of the opportunity to work while at the same time we crush other men and children with the double burden of work. Help us, we pray, to see to it that every one has work to do and that every one gets the fruit of his work. Amen.

anything but good citizens. These people are just the same kind as the rest of us. I know, because I have been chumming with them for weeks, and I know they are folks—just the same as you and I—and I know if I were out of work for weeks, I would look and act and talk and smell just like these fellows. (Applause.)

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If we were wise, what would we do with these cases, which are typical, even if they do not explain all of these men out of work? Would we wait for them to get in such a situation that they could not think straight but could only feel crooked, or would we

(Continued on Page 4.)



## THE QUESTIONS

Q (Miss Meltzer): Isn't the only solution for the problem on the Socialistic basis? (Applause.)

A: If you want to call Socialism employment by the city or State or nation, yes. I am not a Socialist, but I believe the city or State or nation ought to find work for these men.

Q: It is all right to talk about the right to work, but how are we going to obtain it?

A: The ballot is in the hands of every American citizen.

Q: If you were out of work, would your Christian conscience let you enlist in the army or navy?

A: I haven't worked that out. I believe in peace.

Q: Would Higginson have added to his examples of American literature President Wilson's speech on the repeal of the Canal tolls?

A: I share with you your admiration for the mastery of the English language of President Wilson.

Q: Have the New York newspapers reported these affairs of the unemployed honestly?

A: Absolutely, they do not. It is a shame that the capitalistic press cannot be fair to the working man.

Q: When the peace movement gets rid of the army and navy, what shall we do with the unemployed soldiers and sailors?

A: We might find another Panama Canal to dig.

Q (Miss Rogolsky): Why have all the nations turned from agricultural into industrial counties?

A: Because manufacturing produces more wealth. Besides, a man cannot afford to live on what is paid nowadays for farm work.

Q (Mrs. Blanchard): Why doesn't the city do something in regard to the housing problem of these men?

A: We citizens clamor to have the taxes kept down, and then we blame the officials for not building municipal lodging houses.

Q (Miss deFord): Isn't a great deal of unemployment due to the holding of land by speculators, and won't this be remedied by the Single Tax?

A: I wish I could believe so, but my experience is against it.

Q (Miss Crawford): We have had only one woman in our bread-line here. Do wom-

have upon unemployment; and what proportion of the unemployed are foreigners?

A: There are no adequate statistics on the subject.

Q: Would it not be better for America, in establishing a government employment bureau, first to abolish the present employment bureaus which exploit the poor?

A: That would come about automatically. They could not compete.

Q: Would not workmen's compensation, government insurance, and the English Board of Trade labor improve conditions?

A: The English system ought to be adopted, with certain limitations, in the United States.

Q: Are not the conditions in Germany that you mentioned due to the great number of Social Democrats there?

A: I think you are right. (Applause.)

Q: Don't you think that these periods of panic and depression are lessons sent to teach the people that the God of the churches is always on the side of the biggest thief?

A: I should not draw that inference myself. (Laughter.)

Q: How can we expect to have things right unless life is put above property, and how are we going to educate people to see that?

A: You are right, but I don't know how to teach it except by keeping everlastingly at it.

Q: If the Socialist system should be in operation, would there not be a great deal less of unemployment?

A: Undoubtedly, when we all work for the government, there would of necessity be a job for everyone; but the condition in my mind would be infinitely worse.

Q: Would not a national law regulating the hours of employment help?

A: Exactly so. That is another thing we must keep everlastingly at.

Q: What is the name of the church that arrested the people that came in to sleep?

A: I guess I won't tell you.

Q (Mr. Weitzner): Doesn't the development of efficiency add to the problem of unemployment?

A: Yes, but we ought to make people more and more efficient. But as fast as we do, their wages ought to be increased to the fullest extent of their added efficiency.

A: Yes, but it is not all in the churches.

Q: Isn't the liquor traffic responsible to a great extent for the condition that some of these men are in?

A: Undoubtedly a great many people are poor because they drink, and a great many drink because they are poor. (Applause.)

Q: Isn't it ironical that the big millionaires will give ten million dollars for a library, and nothing for this situation?

A: I don't know how much they are doing. I suppose they are privileged to spend their money as they please, even if I would spend it differently.

Q (Mr. London): How much of the problem of unemployment is due to the competition of women with men in industry?

A: I don't know how much, but I think some of it.

Q: What good is it going to do to raise the wages of the working man when the cost of living goes up at the same time?

A: There are lots of things that I don't know. That is one of them.

Q: Would not unemployment be cured by stopping over-production, which is the cause of it?

A: Possibly.

Q: Do you mean to say there are no unemployed men in Germany?

A: I understand that the unemployment problem in Germany practically does not exist?

Q: You have not yet given us a real remedy. What is it?

A: I have nothing to add to what I have said.

Q: Instead of blaming that judge for sending the man to jail, aren't the working men to blame for electing a judge like that?

A: The ultimate responsibility rests with us as citizens, but we can't always tell beforehand.

Q: Is it possible for every man to have a job while our immigration gates are kept wide open?

A: I agree with you that there ought to be some sort of regulation.

Q: Don't you think too much money is being spent in building churches, and couldn't half of it be used to the advantage of the unemployed? (Applause.)

A: I think so. I think there are a good many superfluous churches, but I hope mine isn't regarded as one. (Laughter.)

Q: If the cause that the first lamb was sickly is not removed, does it do any good to take away that one lamb from the flock?

A: A great many of the sickly lambs are the result of Nature's habit of experimentation.

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Mot

32. When a motion is different committed shall be taken in a standing committee a select committee and a subject may committee or to the care of the Town Board

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33. A motion to be received; but no vote shall be allowed

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34. A motion to of a bill shall only before the Town Board

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35. Cushing's Meeting in all cases, and in which these rules.

Debate on Motions

36. Debate upon of any of the rules, and no citizen minutes.

37. Unless otherwise those present shall

Suspensions,

38. Nothing in this with, altered or the citizens present rule and rule twenty unless by unanimous present.

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Bill No. 4, to give referred to committee orally. On order

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Bill No. 7, to give referred. Reported favorably

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Bill No. 10, occupations, referred to committee.

Bill No. 15, trade liquors, referred to reported favorably.

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A: I wish I could believe so, but my experience is against it.

Q (Miss Crawford): We have had only one woman in our bread-line here. Do women come to the bread-lines in New York?

A: The women's department of the municipal lodging house is almost empty. God only knows where the women are who are out of employment.

Q (Mrs. Whittle): Germany, which has all these economic improvements, has the highest suicide rate. Do you consider suicide criminal or sensible?

A: I should hate to encourage anybody to the cowardice of suicide. But there are circumstances in which I believe God would forgive a man for doing that dreadful thing.

Q: Is not our industrial system generating the unfit, and, if so, what is the way out?

A: Absolutely. The way out is to stop and fight that iniquity to the last ditch. We should see that children at least are protected against the encroachments of greed.

Q: Are not the manufacturers and capitalists responsible for the present unemployment in seeking to overawe the workers in industry?

A: I don't think we can put it up to the manufacturers. We are all the victims of tremendous economic changes.

Q (Miss Potky): If the immigration bill should be passed what effect would that

of panic and depression are lessons sent to teach the people that the God of the churches is always on the side of the biggest thief?

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A: Yes, but we ought to make people more and more efficient. But as fast as we do, their wages ought to be increased to the fullest extent of their added efficiency.

Q: Isn't making the wages equal to the output the whole explanation of Socialism?

A: If that is all there is to Socialism I will shake hands with you and join the Socialists.

Q: How long do you think it will be before such doctrines as you have given tonight can be preached in the pulpits of all Christian churches?

A: Hundreds of ministers are preaching them today.

Q: What are you going to do about the employment of the man whom you said could not be employed?

A: I said it was impossible to canvass all the situation in one address, but that here were some things that were successful in other places. There are a good many things we must do, too.

Q (Mrs. Barr): Hasn't the new tariff law a good deal to do with the curtailment of industry?

A: Not very much, but I think a good many people have been frightened by it.

Q: In view of the fact that the fundamental of religion is brotherhood and that so many do not practise brotherhood, isn't there a good deal of hypocrisy around?

A: Possibly.  
Q: Do you mean to say there are 15 unemployed men in Germany?

A: I understand that the unemployment problem in Germany practically does not exist?

Q: You have not yet given us a real remedy. What is it?

A: I have nothing to add to what I have said.

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Q: If the cause that the first lamb was sickly is not removed, does it do any good to take away that one lamb from the flock?

A: A great many of the sickly lambs are the result of Nature's habit of experimentation.

Q: Would not government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone, and an eight-hour system making it a crime for a man to work more than eight hours, accomplish much good?

A: I believe in the eight-hour day, but I don't know whether I would make it a criminal act for a man to work more than eight hours. I am afraid it would get me. (Laughter.)

Q: Doesn't the efficiency of the capitalistic mode of production depend upon an unemployment problem?

A: I don't think it does.

Q: If the government can put bad men to work in prisons, why can't it put good men to work in a factory?

A: I think it can, but I should have to take time to say how.

Q (Mr. Cosgrove): How can a working man adjust himself to a system that gives one man in the community an income of a hundred millions a year?

A: I am sure that is dead wrong.

Q: Haven't the Socialists of New York done a great deal for the unemployed?

A: They have helped the men, but I mis-

(Continued on Page 4.)

Nothing in these rules shall be altered or repealed, unless two thirds of the citizens present consent thereto; but the rule and rule twenty-one shall not be suspended by unanimous consent of the citizens present.

#### CALENDAR.

Order No. 1, municipal lodging houses, referred to committee on city planning. In committee.

Order No. 4, municipal auditorium in Ward End, referred to committee on municipal affairs. Reported unfavorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 4, to give notice of unemployment, referred to committee on labor. Reported unfavorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 5, to investigate unemployment, referred to committee on labor. In committee.

Bill No. 6, individual license act, referred to committee on liquor laws. In committee.

Bill No. 7, to give effect to Declaration of Independence, referred to committee on judiciary. Reported favorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 8, lights in tenement houses, referred to committee on housing. In committee.

Order No. 5, municipal bath-house in Ward End, referred to committee on municipal affairs. Reported unfavorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 10, occupancy of cellars and basements, referred to committee on housing. In committee.

Bill No. 15, transportation and delivery of liquors, referred to committee on liquor laws. Reported favorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 16, sale of liquors by druggists and apothecaries, referred to committee on liquor laws. Reported favorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 18, removal of hats by ladies, referred to committees on rules and courtesies jointly. In committee.

Bill No. 19, "tin plate law," introduced by committee on publicity. On order of day.

Order No. 6, condemning Ward 8 municipal building, referred to committee on municipal affairs. In committee.

Bill No. 21, publication of weekly by Massachusetts towns, referred to committee on judiciary. Reported unfavorably. Recommended.

Bill No. 22, recreation evening in public schools, referred to committees on education and play and recreation jointly. In committee.

Bill No. 23, open air concerts, referred to committee on play and recreation. In committee.

Bill No. 24, insurance commission, referred to committee on judiciary. In committee.

Bill No. 25, State recreation board, referred to committee on play and recreation. In committee.

Bill No. 29, system to pay public debts, referred to committee on judiciary. In committee.

Bill No. 30, summer outings, referred to committee on courtesies. In committee.

Bill No. 31, American and other flags, referred to committee on labor. In committee.

Bill No. 32, co-operation with Postmaster General, referred to committee on transportation. In committee.

#### Committees.

Courtesies.  
Mrs. E. D. Foster, Chairman.  
Mr. James P. Roberts, 141 Milk Street.  
Velma L. Emerson, 82 Lincoln Street.



ments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

#### Motion to Commit.

22. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

a standing committee of the Town Meeting,  
a select committee of the Town Meeting,  
and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the Town Meeting.

#### Motions to Amend.

23. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

#### Enacting Cause.

24. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the Town Meeting for enactment.

#### Parliamentary Practice.

25. Cushing's Manual shall govern the Town Meeting in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules.

**Debate on Motions for the Suspension of Rules.**  
26. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no citizen shall occupy more than three minutes.

27. Unless otherwise stated a majority vote of those present shall decide any question.

#### Suspensions, Amendment and Repeal.

28. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two thirds of the citizens present consent thereto; but this rule and rule twenty-one shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the citizens present.

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Mrs. Eva Hoffman, 125 Leverett Street.  
Mr. Henry Schnitckind, 121 Lowell Street, Boston.

#### Liquor Laws.

Mr. George E. Rideout, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Chairman.

Mr. William White, 1437 Eastern Avenue, Linden.

Mrs. Anna M. Culliman, 3 Fairlee Street, W. Somerville.

Mr. Jonah Rabinow, 99 Myrtle Street.  
Mr. E. H. McIntosh, 247 Beale Street, Wollaston.

#### Budget and Appropriations.

Mr. R. G. McKerrall, 41 Marie Avenue, Everett, Chairman.

Mr. George W. Coleman, 177 W. Brookline Street, Boston.

Miss Elizabeth Hunter, 36 Hancock Street, Boston.

Miss Freda Rogolsky, 357 Charles St.  
Mr. D. F. Ladd, No. 617, Y. M. C. A.  
Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Weld Street, West Roxbury.

Mr. J. S. London, Y. M. C. A., Boston.

#### Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Arthur O. Taylor, Box 3507, Boston, Chairman.

Mr. W. C. Ewing, 987 Washington St.  
Mr. M. T. Rush, 3 Bowdoin Street.

Mr. John H. Gutterson, P. O. Box 134.

#### City Planning.

Mr. George B. Gallup, 728 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Chairman.

Mrs. E. D. Foster, 41 Huntington Ave.  
Miss Freda Rogolsky, 357 Charles St.

Mr. Henry S. Victorson, 15 Court Sq.  
Mr. D. F. Ladd, No. 617, Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. L. B. Noyes, 146 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Mr. R. G. McKerrall, 41 Marie Avenue, Everett.

#### Immigration.

Mr. Henry S. Victorson, 15 Court Sq., Boston, Chairman.

Mr. Lee Meltzer, 13 Williams Street, Chelsea.  
Mr. Maurice Casper, 39 No. Russell St.

Mr. Julius J. Shapiro, 115 Salem Street.  
Miss Ida Goldberg, 19 Auburn Street.

Mr. Frank Holiver, 83 Chambers Street.  
Mr. George E. Rower, Jr., 451 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury.

#### Education.

Miss Miriam Allen deFord, 98 Tyler St.  
Miss Helen Veasey, 28 Shafter Street, Grove

Mr. Isaac Isaacs, 36 Allen Street.  
Hall, Dorchester.

Mr. Louis Simons, 164 Union Street, Everett.  
Mr. H. L. Greene, 104 Belvidere Street.

Mrs. Jno. J. Sullivan, Weld Street, W. Roxbury.

#### Housing.

Mr. William C. Terry, P. O. Box 3347, Boston, Chairman.

Mrs. Carrie G. Barr, 15 Joy Street.  
Mrs. Eva Hoffman, 125 Leverett St.

Mrs. E. D. Foster, 41 Huntington Ave.  
Mr. George B. Gallup, 728 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mrs. A. L. Rienzi, 171 Everett Street, Allston.

#### Health.

Mr. Elmer Eldridge, 14 Harvard Place, Brookline, Chairman.

Miss Gertrude S. Cohen, 44a Joy Street.  
Mr. David Simpson, 3 Fairlee Street, W. Somerville.

Mr. Samuel Segall, 15 Blossom Street.  
Miss Anna V. Eldred, 4 Kearsarge Avenue, Roxbury.

#### Play and Recreation.

Mr. J. S. London, Y. M. C. A., Boston, Chairman.

Miss Ida S. R. Goldberg, 19 Auburn Street, Boston.  
Miss Anna V. Eldred, 4 Kearsarge Avenue

Mr. Irving L. Hoffman, care of B. U. Law School, 11 Ashburton Place, Boston.  
Mr. Louis Chandler, 28 School Street.

#### Transportation.

Mr. Clarence Marble, 197 Vine Street, Everett, Chairman.

Mr. D. F. Ladd, No. 617, Y. M. C. A.  
Mr. H. L. Greene, 104 Belvidere Avenue.

Mr. Samuel P. Levenberg, 23 Browning Ave., Dorchester.

Mr. J. S. Ballou, 53 State Street.

#### To Investigate Credit Unions. (Special)

Mr. Leonard Martin, Chairman, Anti-Saloon League, 344 Tremont Bldg.

Mr. Leo B. Kagan, 24 Traverse Street.  
Mr. K. F. M. Lindblad, 67 Sudbury St.

#### Ways and Means.

Mr. James P. Roberts, 141 Milk Street.  
Mr. J. S. Ballou, 53 State Street.

Mr. Leo B. Kagan, 24 Traverse Street.  
Mr. George B. Gallup, 728 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mr. D. F. Ladd, No. 617, Y. M. C. A.  
Mr. Samuel P. Levenberg, 23 Browning Avenue, Dorchester.

Dr. Jacob T. Pollock, 212 Chestnut St., Chelsea.

#### Publicity.

Mrs. George B. Gallup, 728 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Chairman.

Mr. George W. Coleman, 177 W. Brookline Street, Boston.

Mr. J. S. London, Y. M. C. A., Boston.  
Mr. A. D. Skelding, Boston Post.

Mr. Wm. V. Bottom, 121 St. Stephen St.  
Miss Freda Rogolsky, Peabody House.

#### Citizenship.

Mr. H. L. Greene, 104 Belvidere Street, Boston, Chairman.

Mr. George Weitzner, 100 Brighton St.  
Miss Turner.

Mr. Frank Holiver, 83 Chambers Street.

#### To Investigate Unemployment. (Special)

Mr. Arthur O. Taylor, Box 3507, Boston, Chairman.

#### LAST WEEK'S TOWN MEETING.

We are on the "home stretch" of the soup kitchen. One big effort now is to get positions for as many of our guests as possible. Many of the Ford Hall audience are helping us in this way and by direct donations for the expenses of gas and electricity. Here is an interesting specimen note which Mr. London received the other day:—

"Please forward this little mite to the Avery street 'cafe,' and oblige,

"A FORD HALL 'BUG'."

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Browne, our colored friend of the Sunday night meetings, has become the first Town Meeting citizen of his race. We are glad to welcome him, and hope his debates here will be as pertinent as are his questions of the Ford Hall lecturers.

\* \* \* \*

One of the pleasantest things about the Town Meeting is the family groups it brings together. We have two groups of father, mother and son; one of mother and daughter; and I think six husbands and wives. Are there any other candidates who have



Order No. 1, referred to committee on municipal affairs. Reported unfavorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 4, to give notice of unemployment, referred to committee on labor. Reported unfavorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 5, to investigate unemployment, referred to committee on labor. In committee.

Bill No. 6, individual license act, referred to committee on liquor laws. In committee.

Bill No. 7, to give effect to Declaration of Independence, referred to committee on judiciary. Reported favorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 8, lights in tenement houses, referred to committee on housing. In committee.

Order No. 5, municipal bath-house in Ward 8, referred to committee on municipal affairs. Reported unfavorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 10, occupancy of cellars and basements, referred to committee on housing. In committee.

Bill No. 15, transportation and delivery of liquors, referred to committee on liquor laws. Reported favorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 16, sale of liquors by druggists and apothecaries, referred to committee on liquor laws. Reported favorably. On order of day.

Bill No. 18, removal of hats by ladies, referred to committees on rules and courtesies jointly. In committee.

Bill No. 19, "tin plate law," introduced by committee on publicity. On order of day.

Order No. 6, condemning Ward 8 municipal building, referred to committee on municipal affairs. In committee.

Bill No. 21, publication of weekly by Massachusetts towns, referred to committee on judiciary. Reported unfavorably. Recommitted.

Bill No. 22, recreation evening in public schools, referred to committees on education and play and recreation jointly. In committee.

Bill No. 23, open air concerts, referred to committee on play and recreation. In committee.

Bill No. 24, insurance commission, referred to committee on judiciary. In committee.

Bill No. 25, State recreation board, referred to committee on play and recreation. In committee.

Bill No. 29, system to pay public debts, referred to committee on judiciary. In committee.

Bill No. 30, summer outings, referred to committee on courtesies. In committee.

Bill No. 31, American and other flags, referred to committee on labor. In committee.

Bill No. 32, co-operation with Postmaster General, referred to committee on transportation. In committee.

#### Committees.

#### Courtesies.

Mrs. E. D. Foster, Chairman.  
Mr. James P. Roberts, 141 Milk Street.  
Velma L. Emerson, 82 Lincoln Street.

#### Education.

Miss Miriam Allen deFord, 98 Tyler St.  
Miss Helen Veasey, 28 Shafter Street, Grove  
Mr. Isaac Isaacs, 36 Allen Street.  
Hall, Dorchester.  
Mr. Louis Simons, 164 Union Street, Everett.  
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Miss Anna V. Eldred, 4 Kearsarge Avenue, Roxbury.  
Mrs. J. J. Sullivan, Weld Street, W. Roxbury.  
Mrs. A. L. Rienzi, 171 Everett Street, Allston.

#### Labor.

Miss Louise A. Grout, 154 Newbury Street, Boston, Chairman.  
Mr. Peter E. Timbley.  
Mr. Simon Robinson, 34 Temple Street.  
Mr. K. F. Lindblad, 67 Sudbury Street, Law School, 14 Ashburton Place.  
Mr. G. G. Mills, P. O. Box 53, Watertown.  
Mr. George E. Power, Jr., 451 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury.  
Mr. Clarence Marble, 179 Vine Street, Everett.

#### Judiciary.

Mr. Herbert P. Ware, care of Adams & Glynn, 30 Court Street, Boston, Chairman.  
Mr. J. J. Freeman, 106 Union Park Street, Boston.  
Miss Bessie Kisloff, care of B. U. Law School, 11 Ashburton Place, Boston.

#### LAST WEEK'S TOWN MEETING.

We are on the "home stretch" of the soup kitchen. One big effort now is to get positions for as many of our guests as possible. Many of the Ford Hall audience are helping us in this way and by direct donations for the expenses of gas and electricity. Here is an interesting specimen note which Mr. London received the other day:—

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\* \* \* \*

One of the pleasantest things about the Town Meeting is the family groups it brings together. We have two groups of father, mother and son; one of mother and daughter; and I think six husbands and wives. Are there any other candidates who have been overlooked in the counting?

\* \* \* \*

Another real event this week has been the first speech made by Citizen Bodfish. Mr. Bodfish, who is one of our three blind citizens, is a student in the Boston University Law School, and judging from the calmness and clarity of his argument, he is going to make a first-class lawyer, in spite of an affliction which most people would consider insuperable.

\* \* \* \*

It is worth while sometimes to gain a reputation for espousing unpopular causes. Mr. Victorson is proud of that reputation, and no cause need lack a champion when he is present.



# FORD HALL TOWN MEETING RECORD

By GEORGE

## RULES

### Jurisdiction.

1. The Ford Hall Town Meeting has all the legislative powers possessed by any legislative body within and including the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Every bill introduced into said Town Meeting shall begin with language appropriate to the body which is supposed to be considering the same.

### Membership.

2. No test of race, creed, sex, or property shall be applied in determining citizenship in the Ford Hall Town Meeting. Any person signing the roll and subscribing to the following declaration shall thereupon be regarded as a citizen

### Declaration.

3. I do solemnly declare that I will strive to advance the common good and the Commonwealth of Ford Hall by all means in my power.

### Officers.

4. The elective officers of the Town Meeting shall be a Moderator, Clerk, and a Sergeant-at-Arms who shall be elected by Preferential Ballot at the second regular meeting of each season. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

5. The Moderator may appoint a citizen to perform the duties of the chair for such period during his term of office as he may elect.

6. In case of a vacancy in the office of Moderator, or in case the Moderator or the citizen named by him in accordance with the preceding rule, is absent at the hour to which the Town Meeting stands adjourned, the clerk shall call the Town Meeting to order and shall proceed until the Moderator appear or a temporary or a regular moderator be elected which shall be the first business in order.

The Moderator is ex-officio member of all committees.

### Clerk.

7. The Clerk may appoint such assistants as he may desire and shall

A. Keep the record of the proceedings of the Town Meeting.

B. Enter at large in the Journal every question of order with the decision thereon.

C. Prepare and cause to be listed on one sheet for reference a calendar of matters for consideration at the next session of the Town Meeting. Such list shall be regarded as the Order of the Day for the consideration of the Town Meeting at its next session and the matters noted thereon shall be considered in their due order unless otherwise specially voted by the Town Meeting. Any objection to the calendar shall be made and disposed of before the Town Meeting votes to proceed to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

D. Prepare and cause to be listed on one sheet a list of matters lying on the table.

### Sergeant at Arms.

8. The Sergeant at Arms shall be responsible

N. A Committee on City Planning, to consist of seven members.

O. A Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to consist of seven members.

All of said committees shall be nominated by a nominating committee consisting of seven citizens elected by the Town Meeting. The Moderator of the Town Meeting shall designate one member of each of said committees to act as chairman thereof.

10. The Moderator shall appoint a committee of five to be known as the Committee on Ways and Means, who shall prepare for the consideration of the Committee on Budget and Appropriations an estimate of the probable expense of the Town Meeting for the current season. When such estimate has been considered and ordered by the said Committee on Budget and Appropriations, the said Ways and Means Committee shall extend the taxes necessary to meet said budget over the Town Meeting and appoint all officers necessary to collect, care for and disburse the same in orderly and regular fashion.

11. Before said Committee on Budget and Appropriations shall finally appropriate any sum for the support of the Town Meeting in its various functions it shall report its estimate to the full Town Meeting, and no such report shall be adopted unless approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular Town Meeting.

12. All measures intended for presentation by any citizen shall be presented to the Clerk on paper furnished by the Clerk. The Clerk shall read all measures by title and the Moderator shall then refer them to their appropriate committees, before the order of the day has been considered at each Town Meeting. They shall be given a consecutive number by the Clerk and shall thereafter be referred to by number, title and by the name of the citizen introducing the same. The committees to whom said measures are referred shall consider the same as promptly as may be and may in said consideration call before them the original sponsor of such measure or any citizen who is in favor of or opposed to said measure. In addition thereto said committees may, if they shall so elect, call before them any person, whether a citizen of the Town Meeting or not, whose evidence or arguments might, in their judgment, be valuable to the committee or to the Town Meeting in their deliberations on the particular measure under consideration.

Said Committees shall, as speedily as possible, report to the Town Meeting, their conclusions upon the matters referred to them, giving in concise form the reasons upon which said conclusions are based.

## REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

### Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

13. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees shall be presented before the Town Meeting proceeds to the consideration of the Order of the Day, and the Moderator shall call for such

18. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Town Meeting shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall be first disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of.

19. When the Town Meeting does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules 15 and 16 and 17. The unfinished business in which the Town Meeting was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the next day, after motions to reconsidered.

### Special Rules Affecting the Course of Proceedings.

20. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded, or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting, thereon.

21. If, under the operation of the previous question, or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second, or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next session after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next session after that on which the amendment was made.

### Reconsideration.

22. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,  
to lay on the table,  
to take from the table; or,  
for the previous question.

23. Debate or motions to reconsider shall be limited to twenty minutes, and no citizen shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no citizen shall occupy more than three minutes.

### Rules of Debate.

Ever since the useth Century, and even have been looking for a revivalism such as try at different times Jonathan Edwards' era of Moody and S general disappointment wide-sweeping spiriturate with present tions. The Torrey a man, the Billy Sun Religion movements tive apparently, b short of what has what is felt is gre

I wonder if it is right now in the mi tual awakening, so new expressions of selves every day? big business in ad able government rec innumerable evidenc force.

The entirely new erence to graft and former muckrakers is another indicatio this new spiritual f good man right abo see things that he

The widespread in churches in the soc another fruitage awakening.

The extraordinary standards and idea men of the country, through their organ finest evidences of animating man. O without limit to nar tions of the new da

I do not think tha ling to express itself conspicuous form, e or in our every-day is a pervasive thing stitution of our tim



6. In case of a vacancy in the office of Moderator, or in case the Moderator or the citizen named by him in accordance with the preceding rule, is absent at the hour to which the Town Meeting stands adjourned, the clerk shall call the Town Meeting to order and shall proceed until the Moderator appear or a temporary or a regular moderator be elected which shall be the first business in order.

The Moderator is ex-officio member of all committees.

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7. The Clerk may appoint such assistants as he may desire and shall

A. Keep the record of the proceedings of the Town Meeting.

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D. Prepare and cause to be listed on one sheet a list of matters lying on the table.

#### Sergeant at Arms.

8. The Sergeant at Arms shall be responsible for the preservation of the order and decorum of the Town Meeting. He may select such assistants, doorkeepers, and other officers as he may deem necessary. He shall execute the orders of the Moderator or the Town Meeting and shall have the custody of the property of the Town Meeting other than the records properly in the custody of the clerk.

#### Committees.

9. The following standing committees shall be elected by ballot from the citizens of the Town Meeting:

A. A Committee on Rules, to consist of six members and the Moderator of the Town Meeting, who shall be ex-officio chairman of said committee.

B. A Committee on Education, to consist of seven members.

C. A Committee on Housing, to consist of seven members.

D. A Committee on Health, to consist of five members.

E. A Committee on Play and Recreation, to consist of five members.

F. A Committee on Labor, to consist of seven members.

G. A Committee on Judiciary, to consist of five members.

H. A Committee on Transportation, to consist of five members.

I. A Committee on Mercantile Affairs, to consist of five members.

J. A Committee on Courtesies, to consist of five members.

K. A Committee on Liquor Laws, to consist of five members.

L. A Committee on Budget and Appropriations, to consist of seven members.

M. A Committee on Municipal Affairs, to consist of five members.

12. All measures intended for presentation by any citizen shall be presented to the Clerk on paper furnished by the Clerk. The Clerk shall read all measures by title and the Moderator shall then refer them to their appropriate committees, before the order of the day has been considered at each Town Meeting. They shall be given a consecutive number by the Clerk and shall thereafter be referred to by number, title and by the name of the citizen introducing the same. The committees to whom said measures are referred shall consider the same as promptly as may be and may in said consideration call before them the original sponsor of such measure or any citizen who is in favor of or opposed to said measure. In addition thereto said committees may, if they shall so elect, call before them any person, whether a citizen of the Town Meeting or not, whose evidence or arguments might, in their judgment, be valuable to the committee or to the Town Meeting in their deliberations on the particular measure under consideration.

Said Committees shall, as speedily as possible, report to the Town Meeting, their conclusions upon the matters referred to them, giving in concise form the reasons upon which said conclusions are based.

#### REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

##### Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

13. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees shall be presented before the Town Meeting proceeds to the consideration of the Order of the Day, and the Moderator shall call for such papers.

##### Papers Addressed to the Town Meeting Not Petitions.

Papers addressed to the Town Meeting, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, may be presented by the Moderator, or by a citizen in his place, and shall be read, unless it is specifically ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

14. No bill shall be acted upon by the Town Meeting until it has been reported by the committee to which it has been referred: provided, however, that the Moderator may call upon any committee to report a bill before it, if in his judgment said report is unduly delayed. No bill shall be put to a final vote without having been read three several times.

##### Orders of the Day.

15. Bills favorably reported to the Town Meeting by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negative, shall be placed in the Orders for the next session, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions reported in the Town Meeting by committees shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next session.

16. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next session after that on which they are made to the Town Meeting: provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered.

17. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the next session for such reading.

question, or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second, or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next session after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next session after that on which the amendment was made.

##### Reconsideration.

22. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,  
to lay on the table,  
to take from the table; or,  
for the previous question.

23. Debate or motions to reconsider shall be limited to twenty minutes, and no citizen shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no citizen shall occupy more than three minutes.

##### Rules of Debate.

24. No citizen shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question.

25. No citizen shall speak more than five minutes upon any measure.

26. The proponent of any measure may speak for ten minutes.

27. Upon unanimous consent of all voting citizens present, any speaker may have the privilege of such further time as the said voting citizens present may designate.

28. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Moderator so directs.

29. When a question is before the Town Meeting, until it is disposed of, the Moderator shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the Town Meeting or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except:

to lay on the table,  
for the previous question,  
to close the debate at a specified time,  
to postpone to a time certain,  
to commit (or recommit),  
to amend,

which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule.

##### Previous Question.

30. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, excepting on appeal; and on such appeal, no citizen shall speak except the appellant and the Moderator.

31. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate and bring the Town Meeting to a direct vote upon pending amend-

ing his term of office as he may elect.  
big business in adapting itself to re-  
able government requirements is one of  
innumerable evidences of this new spiri-  
force.

The entirely new point of view with  
ference to graft and corruption taken  
former muckrakers like Lincoln Ste  
is another indication of the way in w  
this new spiritual force has turned ev  
good man right about face and made  
see things that he never saw before.

The widespread interest of ministers  
churches in the social unrest of the d  
another fruitage of this new spiri  
awakening.

The extraordinary development of et  
standards and ideals by the advert  
men of the country, now being worked  
through their organizations, is one of  
finest evidences of the new spirit th  
animating man. One could go on al  
without limit to name other striking im  
tions of the new day that has set in.

I do not think that this new revival i  
ing to express itself in any concentrat  
conspicuous form, either in our church  
or in our every-day life. In other wor  
is a pervasive thing that touches ever  
stitution of our times, and not an indi  
alistic thing that reconstructs isolate  
dividuals. It is not going to bring  
marked rejuvenation of church life,  
rather, will greatly elevate our whole s  
ard of every-day living.

\* \* \* \*

Recall for a moment the theological  
fessors who have brought to us tre  
dously stimulating social messages.—  
chenbusch, Hall, Ward, Ryan, Vedder,  
nani. This is a symptom entirely unk  
to the days of individual evangelism.  
not possible that the spirit of God is  
erfully at work on the hearts of the p  
in ways that the average church men  
cannot comprehend? May it not be  
other leaders, hitherto unknown, are  
chosen to show the way into the prom  
land of social reconstruction? And ju  
in the days of rampant evangelism s  
values were not altogether neglected  
now in the new era of the Gospel, ac  
ing to society, individual regeneration  
still be urged and accepted. It is on  
change of emphasis. Great social crus  
are likely to overshadow the lesser r  
ments in behalf of personal salvation  
other words, thousands who have  
saved according to all the various form  
are now more eager to serve society  
they are to consider personal salva  
either for themselves or for others.



*\* also see other p. 3*

ORD

## AS IT LOOKS TO ME

By GEORGE W. COLEMAN, Director of the Ford Hall Meetings

tering upon the consideration of the Day, the Town Meeting shall be in regular course as follows: voting rise to a motion or debate disposed of in the order in which the calendar; after which the matter passed over shall be considered in disposed of.

the Town Meeting does not finish on of the Orders of the Day, those t been acted upon shall be the next and each succeeding day of, and shall be entered in the out change in their order, to pre- dded under rules 15 and 16 and 17. business in which the Town Meet- ed at the time of adjournment shall e in the Orders of the next day, to reconsidered.

### Affecting the Course of Proceed- ings.

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rn, on the table, from the table; or, previous question. or motions to reconsider shall be enty minutes, and no citizen shall than five minutes; but on a motion a vote upon any subsidiary or in- tion, debate shall be limited to ten no citizen shall occupy more than s.

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Ever since the ushering in of the Twenti- eth Century, and even before, the churches have been looking for a renewal of the days of revivalism such as have swept the coun- try at different times from the period of Jonathan Edwards' activities down to the era of Moody and Sankey. There has been general disappointment over the lack of any wide-sweeping spiritual revival commen- surate with present-day needs and condi- tions. The Torrey and Alexander, the Chap- man, the Billy Sunday, and the Man and Religion movements have all been very effec- tive apparently, but they fall very far short of what has been expected and of what is felt is greatly needed.

I wonder if it is not true that we are not right now in the midst of a wonderful spir- itual awakening, so virile and pervasive that new expressions of it are manifesting them- selves every day? The present attitude of big business in adapting itself to reason- able government requirements is one of the innumerable evidences of this new spiritual force.

The entirely new point of view with refer- ence to graft and corruption taken by former muckrakers like Lincoln Steffens is another indication of the way in which this new spiritual force has turned even a good man right about face and made him see things that he never saw before.

The widespread interest of ministers and churches in the social unrest of the day is another fruitage of this new spiritual awakening.

The extraordinary development of ethical standards and ideals by the advertising men of the country, now being worked out through their organizations, is one of the finest evidences of the new spirit that is animating man. One could go on almost without limit to name other striking indica- tions of the new day that has set in.

I do not think that this new revival is go- ing to express itself in any concentrated or conspicuous form, either in our church life or in our every-day life. In other words, it is a pervasive thing that touches every in- stitution of our times, and not an individu- alistic thing that reconstructs isolated in- dividuals. It is not going to bring any marked rejuvenation of church life, but, rather, will greatly elevate our whole stand- ard of every-day living.

\* \* \*

Recall for a moment the theological pro-

All day Thursday, a week ago, I spent in Buffalo, N. Y., with the pastors and workers of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, reviewing the results of their ex- periment with a Sunday evening open forum and planning the program for next winter. They have followed our methods in every essential and they are more than gratified with the results. The attendance has increased from fifty or seventy-five to over seven hundred, the capacity of their auditorium. The newspapers are giving the church in all its departments more public- ity than all the other churches together are receiving. The whole city is keenly inter- ested in the forum meetings and people of every faith and of no faith are attending them. The Socialists are amazed and pleased to find a church so big and broad and human in its friendliness to all kinds of people.

Rev. John W. Ross, the pastor, is just the man to lead in this great work. He is backed up by an able and loyal body of helpers and has the respect and confidence of a great many of the ablest men in Buf- falo. He has consented to speak for us next season.

\* \* \*

Our Town Meeting Moderator, Mr. Foster, is very much in demand just now. At the Twentieth Century Club last Saturday he described the work that is being done at the Avery street soup kitchen. It was an admirable presentation of the whole mat- ter. The School for Social Science and the Ford Hall Meetings can well be proud of their representative. It was a kind provid- ence that sent us Miss Crawford at the beginning of our second season, and we were equally blessed in the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Foster upon the scene a year ago.

## CONCERT

Boston's best concert to be given by "The People's Choral Union" of 400 voices, April 26, assisted by the "Boston Symphony Orchestra" (best in the world). Please buy your tickets— 50 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.00—of W. Q. Browne, at the Ford Hall Meetings, or write him at

309 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

### A SYMPOSIUM ON JOURNALISM.

One of the easiest and commonest things in the world today is our habit of blaming the press for whatever seems wrong. Mur- ders are committed, divorces multiply, and crimes of every sort increase, we tell each other, because the newspapers print lurid accounts of these things. And when we are not blaming the newspapers for what they do print, we are assailing them for what they don't print. Anyone of us thinks he could run a newspaper better than it is run, failing utterly to realize what an im- mensely complicated and specialized busi- ness this of newspaper publishing is. After A. J. Philpott of the Boston Globe and George Perry Morris of the Christian Science Monitor have presented the news- paper situation from the reportorial and editorial sides, respectively, we shall all be clearer-headed and considerably less bump- ious about this matter, however. They speak for us here next Sunday.

### OTHER MEETINGS.

School of Social Science, Lorimer Hall, Monday, March 31, at 7.30 P. M. The Power of the Purse and the Power of the Spirit, by Algernon S. Crapsey. 10c.

Sunday Commons, Huntington Chambers Hall, Sunday, April 5, at 3.30 P. M. Dr. Charles Fleischer, leader.

Public Library, Thursday, April 2, at 8 P. M. Nooks and Corners of the Old Bay State, by John Ritchie, Jr. Sunday, April 5, at 3.30 P. M., Meunier and Stevens: the Artist of Labor and the Artist of "Fashion," by Melbourne Greene.

Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, Mon- day, March 30, and Thursday, April 2, at 8 P. M., Scientific Method in Philosophy, by Bertrand Russell.

Kingsley Hall, Thursday, April 2, at 7.45 P. M., Ford Hall Town Meeting.

Faneuil Hall, Saturday evening, April 4, 8 P. M. Lecture and stereopticon charts, showing wage conditions in N. Y. C., under the Wage Protocol by N. I. Stone, Chief Statistician for the Wage Scale Board. Auspices Consumers' League and Women's Trade Union League.

### OUR HERO FOILS DESPERATE DES- MOND.

By W. Q. Browne.

On a recent Sunday night during the pe- riod of questions, the Ford Hall audience had a very hearty laugh over the wit and humor displayed by our chairman and a cunning questioner.

The gentleman asked one question and re- ceived a reply which, in his mind, was not satisfactory. Determined to get satisfaction, he changed the construction of his



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Recall for a moment the theological pro-  
fessors who have brought to us tremen-  
dously stimulating social messages,—Raus-  
chenbusch, Hall, Ward, Ryan, Vedder, Fag-  
nani. This is a symptom entirely unknown  
to the days of individual evangelism. Is it  
not possible that the spirit of God is pow-  
erfully at work on the hearts of the people  
in ways that the average church members  
cannot comprehend? May it not be that  
other leaders, hitherto unknown, are being  
chosen to show the way into the promised  
land of social reconstruction? And just as  
in the days of rampant evangelism social  
values were not altogether neglected, so  
now in the new era of the Gospel, accord-  
ing to society, individual regeneration will  
still be urged and accepted. It is only a  
change of emphasis. Great social crusades  
are likely to overshadow the lesser move-  
ments in behalf of personal salvation. In  
other words, thousands who have been  
saved according to all the various formulas  
are now more eager to serve society than  
they are to consider personal salvation,  
either for themselves or for others.

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## Ford Hall Folks

Edited by Thomas Dreier.

**P**UBLISHED weekly by the Ford  
Hall Associates, whose work  
is to create, assemble, and  
distribute ideas that will help  
men and institutions grow more  
helpful in serving society, and which  
will promote "peace on earth, good  
will toward men." It is the official  
publication of the Ford Hall Meet-  
ings, which are held, under the direc-  
tion of George W. Coleman, every  
Sunday evening during the months of  
October to May, in Ford Hall, Ash-  
burton Place, Boston, Massachusetts.

All business communications should  
be sent to Miss Mary C. Crawford,  
Treasurer Ford Building, Boston,  
and all communications intended for  
the editor to The Thomas Dreier Ser-  
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The gentleman asked one question and re-  
ceived a reply which, in his mind, was not  
satisfactory. Determined to get satisfaction,  
he slightly changed the construction of his  
sentences, went to a different part of the  
house, and ask the question a second time.  
This showed shrewdness on the part of the  
questioner, but our chairman certainly went  
him one better when he recognized him as  
the same enemy firing from a different  
angle.

The audience was wide awake to the alert-  
ness of Mr. Coleman and gave him tremen-  
dous applause when he foiled the foxy  
usurper.

All enjoyed the incident, but I doubt if  
they detected and appreciated the extraor-  
dinary sagacity shown by the chairman in  
recognizing one face out of a thousand.

## ADVERTISING

A space of this size—one inch high and  
two and one-half inches wide—can be had  
for advertising purposes for one dollar per  
issue. For information regarding advertis-  
ing apply to Jacob London, Room 707, Ford  
Building, Boston, Mass.



## FORD HALL FOLKS

### THE STORY OF JAMES P. ROBERTS.

By Mary C. Crawford.

To no one person, save Mr. Coleman, are the Ford Hall meetings more indebted than to James P. Roberts, the courteous gentleman who has served us, almost from the first, as head usher, and who is, also, vitally interested in the Folks gatherings and in the Town Meetings. At the outset of his career Mr. Roberts was a professional social worker; he held the important position of social secretary at the Young Men's Christian Association for a number of years before the Ford Hall Meetings had ever been thought of. Then he took the social workers' course at the Boston School, which trains along this line, and began to relate his Y. M. C. A. work to the whole problem of need in our city. All this time his church home was the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, an institution in which Mr. Ford was ever deeply interested, and which benefits very largely today from the Ford money.

Then, quite to the surprise of some of his friends, Mr. Roberts went into business and, for a number of years was connected with the Old Colony Trust Company. His simple explanation of this step was that, henceforth, he would make social work his avocation and earn his living as a business man. Meanwhile he was studying law at the Y. M. C. A. law school in the evenings; and in the midst of his course he got married, the girl of his choice being the daughter of a Baptist minister who had herself been a social worker. Thus in tastes and interests these young people are wonderfully well matched; their sons, Paul and Philip, ought to grow up very social-minded men.

Mr. Roberts is now a full-fledged attorney but he continues to earn his living in business—though he is no longer with the Old Colony Trust Company—treating his law as a form of social work. Many a poor girl suing a corporation for injuries sustained has to thank him for interest and effective service, and in one of the struggles which the Christian Work Committee has had concerning the interpretation of Mr. Ford's will Mr. Roberts did yeoman service by reason of his lucid and convincing presentation as a member of the committee of the case for the Ford Hall Meetings.

In politics Mr. Roberts is a Progressive; but he is exceedingly interested in the literature of Socialism, and he believes very strongly that the law should be the same for the rich and for the poor. In his home town of Quincy he personally interested himself, recently, to see that inasmuch as three Americans had been arrested for playing

### THE RIGHT TO WORK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

undertake to exert ourselves with all of our might to see to it that these people get the opportunity which they crave, the right to work and earn their own bread? I am not justifying these people who broke into churches and demanded that they should have the privilege of sleeping in them, and yet where else should they have gone? To the saloon? Those were about the only two places that were open to them. From the time that the first Christian said He had come to preach good tidings to the poor, all down through the centuries the church has been the refuge of those in trouble. Has the time come for the church to repudiate that privilege? I, for one, trust not. When these people come and knock at the door of the church, how are we fulfilling this splendid prerogative, if we cannot do better than telephone for the police to club them and shut them out? I am not at all anxious that the church should be made a place for sleeping; that is easy enough at the present time. (Laughter.) I do not believe in churches establishing bread lines, except in emergencies like the present. But I do believe that it is up to the church to face the situation and try to find some solution for the difficulty. I am inclined to think that we shall find more and more people out of work every year. It is the business of religious people to see that the solution is found.

I can't go into the cause of the present situation, because it would take too long. I should have to remind you of the multiplication of labor-saving machinery; of the exhaustion of the frontier and the government free land; of the transformation of the United States from an agricultural to a manufacturing nation, having to compete with all of Europe and with Japan and China. The way out is also a long and difficult question, but we could at least do in America what has been found to work successfully in other parts of the world.

Suppose these two young men had found themselves out of work in Berlin instead of in Chicago. They would have gone to the employment labor exchange, under the supervision of the national government, and there they could have found the record of all the employers who wanted employees, and by night they would have been on their way, perhaps to Frankfort, with employment secured before they left Berlin. And what could have been done with the old man incapable of doing a whole day's work? In Germany he would have gone to the

understand why.) The fact of the matter is that for some generations all the power of science in the human race has been exerted in helping the unfit to survive. I want the unfit to survive, but I want it to stop right there. (Applause.) The human race is physically on the down-grade. In the name of the future generations, let us see that these people are not the progenitors of the American citizens that are to be! (Applause.)

The worst of this whole situation is that it is once more bringing work into contempt. So I want to bring you back again to first principles. All work is honorable, however dirty or drudging, and the man who does the meanest menial labor on earth is better than the richest idler on earth. While we sing the praises of the captains of industry, let us hold in our love and our honor the laborers, who make the captains of industry possible.

### THE QUESTIONS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

trust that they have encouraged the discontent so as to get more votes.

Q: Do you believe in the recall of judges, and would it not be well to apply it to the judge who sent these men to prison?

A: I do believe in it, but I don't dare say any more for fear of contempt of court.

Q (Mr. Margolis): How can we compute the full value of a man's labor under the Socialist campaign or any other?

A: That is quite impossible, of course.

Q: Which would be better for the progress of the world: getting employment for the unemployed, or abolishing the labor-saving machines which put them out of work?

A: We must not destroy the labor-saving machines.

Q (Mr. Berak): How do you account for such men as Irvine and Lunn's being thrown out of their churches for preaching these doctrines?

A: They were not tactful and discreet enough.

Q: What would you do for or with the man who won't work?

A: I should make him work, and at the same time educate him to want to work.

### A FORD HALL PROPHECY.

"I tell you," said an editor to Mr. Coleman not long ago, "your Ford Hall meetings are sure to grow into something much bigger. The time will come, if I am any sort of a prophet, when the whole Ford Building will be known as



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#### WALT WHITMAN IN TABLOID.

Ford Hall folks who are not yet acquainted with Walt Whitman, and who did not find what they wanted in that splendid appreciation of him by Mr. Zueblin which was printed in this magazine, can find no better introduction to the Good Grey Poet than Roland D. Sawyer's "Walt Whitman, the Prophet-Poet," published by Richard Badger, Boston. If there is any poet who may be called the poet of that democracy for which Ford Hall stands, Walt Whitman is that one. His "Leaves of Grass" contain countless Ford Hall talks pressed into few words. If the editor of this magazine could have but one book of poems, that book would be "Leaves of Grass."

Satisfaction is the profit the customer makes on every successful purchase.

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I want to say a few words in regard to the unemployable. There is more to it than simply saying that these people do not want work. Perhaps half of the 325,000 people out of work in New York City today would run away from work if they saw it; but that does not answer their problem. How does it happen that they exist? There is a certain number of people in this country who are born tired, and they are not all poor, by any means. Most of these people are physically and mentally twisted. Where do they come from, these twists, these distorted people? (The speaker then gave as an analogy the case of a sickly lamb which should be saved and allowed to rejoin the flock. Soon all the fine flock would become sickly and distorted, and everyone would

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#### FRIENDS WHO ARE COMING.

April 5—*Symposium*, on "Journalism." A. J. Philpott of the *Boston Globe* and George Perry Morris of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

April 12—Dr. Thomas C. Hall of New York, "Religion and Social Revolution."

April 19—Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch, "Is the Woman Movement Going to Save Society?"