If 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 marks 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. It is very much cheaper to build schoolhouses than reformatories, but somehow the people who have never experienced 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 snow-shovelling 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 lost his job and has been partially paralyzed while working in a
The speeches and the questions and answers reported by Miriam Allen de Ford.

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 fellows of the opportunity to work while at the same time we crush other men and children with the double burden of work. Help us pray to see to it that every one has work to do and that every one gets the fruit of his work. Amen.
FORD HALL FOLKS

THE QUESTIONS

Q (Miss Meltzer): Isn't the only solution for the problem on the Socialist basis?
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: 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 capricious 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 these unemployed soldiers and sailors?
A: We might find another Panama Canal to dig.
Q (Miss Rogoloky): 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 de Ford): 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): Have we had only one woman in our debate here. Do women 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 bureau, 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 don't 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 be no necessity for 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 be useful?
A: Absolutely, they do not. It is a shame unless life is put above property, and right unless life is put above property, and
Q: If the cause that the first lamb was sickly is not removed, does it 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.

22. When a motion to refer a bill shall be taken in a standing committee, shall it be referred to a select committee and a select majority committee or to a majority committee of the Town?

23. A motion to adjourn shall be voted for the present.

24. A motion to take up a bill shall be allowed.

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

30. Debate upon any of the rules sites, and no citizens.

35. Unless other present shall.

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

Order No. 1, referred to committee.
Order No. 4, referred to committee.
Reported unfavorably.
Bill No. 4, to give favorably.
On order, referred to committee.
Bill No. 5, indicated committee on liquor.
Bill No. 7, to give favorably.
Reported favorably.
Order No. 6, referred to committee.
Order No. 5, referred to committee.
Bill No. 10, referred to committee.
Bill No. 15, referred to committee.
Bill No. 16, said.
Bill No. 17, referred to committee.
Bill No. 18, referred to committee.
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 capitalist press cannot be fair to the working man.

Q: With 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 die for.

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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 keeping the land in the hands of the people?

A: Absolutely. The way out is to stop the selfishness of the speculators, and win't this be remedied by keeping land in the hands of the people?

Q: Is there any organization that the women's department of the municipal government has done a great deal for the unemployed男女?

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

Q: (Miss Crawford): We have had only one woman in our headlines here. Do women also 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 work today.

Q: (Mrs. Whittle): Germany, which has all these economic improvements, has the highest number of suicides. Why do you consider suicide an evil criminal or sensible?

A: I should hate to encourage anybody to commit 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 unemployment, and, if so, what is the way out?

A: Absolutely. The way out is to stop the selfishness of the speculators.

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

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

Q: (Miss Plenty): If the immigration bill should be passed, what effect would that have on the employment of the man whom you said could not be employed?

A: It seems impossible to canvass all the situation in one address, but that here were some things that were successful in other places. There are a great many things we must do, too.

Q: (Mrs. Barry): 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 man can be 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 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 the judge for sending the man to jail, aren't the working men to blame for electing a judge like that?

A: The ultimate responsibility is ours as citizens, but we cannot always control the officials.

Q: Is the cause of the first lamb who is sickly is not removed, does it do any good to tear away that one lamb from the flock?

A: A great many of the sickly lambs are the result of Nature's habit of expelling the unfit, and, if so, what is the way out?

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 great many superfluous churches, but I hope mine isn't regarded as one. (Laughter.)

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

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 usefulness.

Q: Isn't making the wages equal to the cost of living an efficiency?

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. Weitzer): 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 usefulness.

Q: Isn't the efficiency of the capitalist mode of production dependent upon unemployment problem?

A: I don't think it does.

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

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

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

A: I am sure that is dead wrong.

Q: Are not the manufacturers and capitalists responsible for the present unemployment?

A: Absolutely. The way out is to stop the selfishness of the speculators and win't this be remedied by keeping land in the hands of the people?

Q: (Mrs. Barr): Hasn't the new tariff law been a great deal for the unemployed?

A: We citizens clamor to have the taxes kept down, and then we blame the officials for not building municipal lodging houses.
fes, but it is not all in the churches. It isn't ironical that the big millionaires give ten million dollars for a day's work, and nothing for this situation? Do you know how much they are supposed to spend there if they please, even if I would differently.

What good is it going to do to raise the working man when unemployment is not cured and nothing for this situation? You mean to say there are no half of it be used to the advantage of the sickly. A bill shall only be referred when the bill is before the Town Meeting for enactment. In committee.

Parliamentary Practice.

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.

Motions to Amend.

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.

Six husbands and wives.

If Monday.

Mr. Browne, our colored friend of the Avery street "corner" and wife.

Aaron B. Haley, 34 Broadway.

Mr. David Simpson, 3 Fairlawn Street, Somerville.

Mr. Samuel Segal, 13 Blossom Street.

Miss Anna V. Eldred, 4 Keenairn Avenue, Roxbury.

Mr. Irving L. Hoffman, care of B. U. Law School, 83 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Mr. Louis Chandler, 28 School Street.

Transportation.

Mr. David Ladd, 21 Vine Street, Everett, Chairman.

Mr. D. F. Ladd, No. 57, Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Samuel P. Levenson, 23 Browning Avenue.

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

To Investigate Credit Unions. (Special)

Mr. Leonard Martin, Chairman, Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. Leo B. Kagan, 24 Traverse Street.

Mr. K. F. M. Lindblad, 57 Sudbury Street.

Ways and Means.

Mr. J. S. Ballon, 23 State Street.

Mr. Leo B. Kagan, 24 Traverse Street.

Mr. Geo B. Cambridge, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mr. Samuel P. Levenson, 23 Browning Avenue, Dorchester.

Mr. Jacob T. Pollack, 21 Chestnut Street, Chelsea.

Publicity.

Mr. Geo B. Cambridge, 728 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Chairman.

Mr. George Weitzman, 100 Brighton Street.

Miss Turner.

Mr. Frank Holiver, 83 Chambers Street.

To Investigate Unemployment. (Special)

Mr. Martin O. Taylor, Box 3556, Boston, Chairman.

LAW'S LAST 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 support of gas and electricity. Here is an interesting specimen note which Mr. London received the other day:—

"Please forward this little note to the Avery street "corner" and wife."

"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; another of mother and wife. There are any other candidates who have
LAST WEEK'S TOWN MEETING.

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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. Victorsen is proud of that reputation, and no cause need lack a champion when he is present.

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FORD HALL TOWN MEETING RECORD

RULES

Jurisdiction.
1. The Ford Hall Town Meeting has all the legislative powers possessed by any legislative body within and including the County of Essex, Massachusetts. Every bill introduced into said Town Meeting shall begin with language appropriate to the body of which it 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 applied in determining citizenship in the Ford Hall shall be a member thereof.

N. A Committee on City Planning, to consist of seven members. All said committees shall be nominated by a committee consisting of seven citizens elected by the Town Meeting. The Moderator or the Town Meeting shall designate one member of each of said committees to act as chairman thereof.

Declaration.
3. I do solemnly declare that I will strive to advance the common good and the community 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 standing in that office shall have been absent without leave for the preceding six months, the clerk shall call the Town Meeting to order and may proceed until the Moderator appear or a temporary or a permanent 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 deems necessary.

A. Keep the record of the proceedings of the Town Meeting.
B. Enter at large in the Journal every question, resolution of orders, or other action at the Town Meeting.
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. Each such list shall be regarded as the Order of the Day for the consideration of the Town Meeting at its next session.
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:

A. The Sergeant at Arms shall be responsible for:
B. The Sergeant at Arms shall be responsible for:
C. The Sergeant at Arms shall be responsible for:
D. The Sergeant at Arms shall be responsible for:

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 and read, whether a citizen of the Town Meeting or not, whose evidence or arguments might, in their judgment, be valuable in the consideration of the Town Meeting in their deliberations on the particular matter under consideration.

Special Rules Affecting the Course of Proceedings.
22. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

a. to adjourn,
b. to lay on the table,
c. to take from the table; or,
d. for the previous question.

23. Debate or motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no citizen shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a vote 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 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 altered except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting, thereon.

25. If, under the operation of the previous question, or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second, or third reading of a bill substance of any bill, the questions of the greater part of such bill shall be put forthwith on the order 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 be considered out of the regular course, 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 reconsider.

Reconsideration.
26. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

a. to adjourn,
b. to lay on the table,
c. to take from the table; or,
d. for the previous question.

27. Debate or motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no citizen shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a vote 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 ush Century, and even before that time, the author has been looking at and writing about the new religious spirit. Jonathan Edwards' influence in the 19th and 20th centuries has been significant. The widespread application of his ideas has had a profound impact on American society.
The Moderator is ex-officio member of all committees.

7. The Clerk shall appoint such assistants as he may deem necessary. He shall execute the orders of the Town Meeting, shall have the custody of the property of the Town and may select such assistants as he may deem necessary. He shall execute the orders of the Town Meeting, shall have the custody of the property of the Town and may select such assistants as he may deem necessary.

8. The Sergeant at Arms shall be responsible for the preservation of the order and decorum of the Town Meeting to the end that no noisy asides, doorkeepers, or other officers as he may call for the orders of the Moderator or the Clerk shall be made by the Sergeant at Arms in the house of the property of the Town and shall have the custody of the records properly in the custody of the clerk.

3. The following committee shall be elected by ballot from the citizens of the Town:

A. A Committee on Rules, to consist of six members and the Moderator of the Town Meeting as 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 Judicary, to consist of five members.
H. A Committee on Transportation, to consist of seven members.
I. A Committee on Mercantile Affairs, to consist of seven members.
J. A Committee on Committees, to consist of five members.
K. A Committee on Liquor Laws, to consist of seven members.

4. The Clerk shall keep the record of the proceedings of the Town Meeting.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

12. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees shall be presented before the Town Meeting and if voted upon the matters referred to them, giving in consequence the reasons upon which said conclusions are based.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions.

13. Petitions addressed to the Town Meeting Not to be Ignored.

Papers addressed to the Town Meeting, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, shall be treated in the same manner as other papers addressed to the clerk.

Orders of the Day.

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.

15. Bills favorably reported to the Town Meeting shall be placed in the Orders of the Day, and if the Moderater shall not report the same, the exception of the adjournment, and the bill shall be read for the third and final time, then be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next meeting.

Reconsideration.

16. Reports of committees not by bill or resolution shall be placed in the Orders of the next meeting, and if the Moderator shall not report the same, the exception of the adjournment, and the bill shall be placed in the Orders of the next meeting on which the amendment was made.

Debate.

17. No citizen shall speak more than once to lay on the table, to take from the table; or, for the previous question.

18. Every motion shall be seconded before it is disposed of.

19. No citizen shall speak more than once to lay on the table, to take from the table; or, for the previous question.

20. Upon unanimous consent of all voting citizens present, any speaker may have the privilege of speaking to the same proposition as amended. A motion to adjourn shall not be made after the amendment has been made, nor shall the vote be taken until the amendment is considered.

21. The adoption of the previous question shall not be applied to any discussion of the matter then under consideration.

22. When a motion for reconsideration is made, no question shall be twice reconsidered; and the question shall not be put for reconsideration of any measure which has been reconsidered without the consent of the committee or the Town Meeting.

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 two minutes.

24. No citizen shall speak more than once to lay on the table, to take from the table; or, for the previous question.

25. Upon unanimous consent of all voting citizens present, any speaker may have the privilege of speaking to the same proposition as amended. A motion to adjourn shall not be made after the amendment has been made, nor shall the vote be taken until the amendment is considered.

26. Every motion shall be seconded before it is disposed of.

27. No citizen shall speak more than once to lay on the table, to take from the table; or, for the previous question.

28. When a question is before the Town Meeting, until it is disposed of, the Moderator shall not put a question unless it be moved by an amendment, nor shall any question be twice reconsidered.

29. A question shall not be put for reconsideration of any measure without the consent of the committee or the Town Meeting.

30. No citizen shall speak more than once to lay on the table, to take from the table; or, for the previous question.

31. The adoption of the previous question shall not be applied to any discussion of the matter then under consideration.

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Ford Hall Folks

AS IT LOOKS TO ME

By George W. Coleman, Director of the Ford Hall Meetings

Ever since the ushering in of the Twentieth Century, and even before, the churches have been looking for a renewal of the days of revivalism such as have swept the country at different times from the period of Jonathan Edwards’ activities down to the era of Moody and Sankey. There has been a general disappointment over the lack of any wide-sweeping spiritual revival commensurate with present-day needs isolated conditions. The Torrey and Alexander, the Chap- man, the Billy Sunday, and the Man and Religion movements have all been very effective apparently, but they fail 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 spiritual awakening, so virile and pervasive that new expressions of it are manifesting themselves every day? The present attitude of big business is like this, according itself to reasonable government requirements is one of the innumerable evidences of this new spiritual force.

The entirely new point of view with reference to graft and corruption taken by former muckrakers like Lincoln Steffens is another indication of the way in which this new spiritual force is affecting the course of the day-to-day affairs of good men right about face and made him understand that reconstructs isolated institutions. The Bill of Rights and the Man and Religion movements have all been very effective apparently, but they fail very far short of what has been expected and of what is felt is greatly needed.

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. Murers are committed, divorce multiply, crime of every sort increases, and 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 not do of telling 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 immensely complex and specialized business this of newspaper publishing is. After A. J. Philipott of the Boston Globe and George Perry Morris of the Christian Science Monitor is telling us that their situation from the repertory and editorial sides, respectively, we shall all be clearer-headed and considerably less bumptious about this matter when we remember. They speak for us here next Sunday.

OTHER MEETINGS.


Sunday Commons, Huntington Chambers Hall, Sunday, April 5, at 3:30 P.M. Dr. Charles Friedlander, leader of the Congregational Church, will speak for us here next Sunday.

Ford Hall Meetings, Sunday, April 5, at 3:30 P.M. Dr. Alfred P. Smith, President of the University of Rochester, will speak for us here next Sunday.

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. Stevens, the Artist of Labor and the Artist of “Fashion,” by Melbourne Greene.

Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, Monday, March 31, at 8 P.M. Scientific Method in Philosophy, by Bertrand Russell.

Kingsley Hall, Thursday, April 2, at 7:45 P.M. Ford Hall Meetings, Saturday evening, April 4, at 8 P.M. Lecture and stereopticon charts, showing wage conditions in N.Y.C., under the Wage Protocol by N. Y. Stone, Chief Statistician U.S. Wage Scale Board.

AUSPICES CONSUMERS’ LEAGUE AND WOMEN’S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

CONCERT

Boston’s best concert to be given by the “People’s Choral Union” of 400 voices, April 29, assisted by the “Boston Symphony Orchestra” (best in the world). Please buy your tickets—50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.00—at W. Q. Browne, at the Ford Hall Meetings, or write him at 390 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
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 matter. The School for Social Science and the Ford Hall Meetings can well be proud of their representative. It was a kind providence 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." Please buy your tickets—50 cts., 75 cts., and $1.00—of W. Q. Browne, at the Ford Hall Meetings, or write him at 360 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Ford Hall Folks

Edited by Thomas Dreier.

Published 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 Meetings, which are held, under the direction of George W. Coleman, every Sunday evening during the months of October to May, in Ford Hall, Ashburton 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 Service, University Press, Cambridge.

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 advertising apply to Jacob London, Room 707, Ford Building, Boston, Mass.
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.

In politics Mr. Roberts is now a full-fledged attorney and by night he 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 unit to survive. I want the unit 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 men, 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 Buildings will be known as . . ."
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.