

Saturday News Special Service From Lands Across the Sea



Great Things Will be Done for Workingmen of France if Program is Carried Out.

## INCLUDE OLD AGE PENSIONS.

significant Indications of the Democratic Tendencies of the Clemenceau Government.

Snecial Correspondence. ARIS, Nov. 30.-M. Clemenceau's ministry, whatever be the fate reserved for it on the uncertain stage of French political l'fe, whether it be the "grand ministere," mant with social reform and destined to leave an abiding mark on the annals of the republic, or whether its span of existence be as ephemeral as that of so many of its predecessors, will have one claim, at least, to the notice of further historians. It is the first French cabinet in which the interests of the working man are officially

n his report to the president of the epublic relative to the creation of a abor department. M. Clemenceau re-ninds M. Fallieres that this innovation has been demanded for nearly half a century by the French democracy and that though other countries have taken the lead in realizing it, the protagonist of the reform was a Frenchman, Louis Plane. It is a curious fact, by the way, that M. Clemenceau refers to this insti-ution as existing in Belgium and New

Eastand, but makes no mention of the United States labor department. It was during the short-lived republic of 1848 that the great democrat, Louis Blanc, asked the Constitutional As-Blanc, asked the Constitutional As-sembly to institute a Ministry of Pro-gress and Labor. The political reaction of 1849 gave the assembly no time to discuss the project. A similar fate befell the efforts of M. Camille Raspall in 1886, and of M. Vaillant and others in 1804, 1896 and 1903. The interests of labor have been hitherto in the hands of the four Min-isters of the Interior, Commerce, Public Works and Finance, and it is needless

isters of the Interior, Commerce, Public Works and Finance, and it is needless to say that the homely adage as to the Gadvantages of a plurality of cooks was particularly applicable to the prep-gration of the working man's broth. A new order of things has arisen. At an extra charge on the budget of only fil.000-the salary of the new min-Bier-s single and independent depart-bent will henceforth deal with: Laborregulations (hours of labor, rest,

urs of labor, rest, or regulation. hygiene, security etc.) Relations between employers and em-The conditions of the working man as ards sickness, accidents, enforced aces, infirmity, old age and in general, working men's savings banks and provident institutions. Statistics and inquiries in connection with the above. It must be noted that the termof labor mplies not industry alone, but trade and agriculture as well. Such are, in broad outline, the attrites of the newly created Ministry of bor and Social Providence (Ministere In travail et de la prevoyance sociale) as created by a decree of the presi-tent of the republic, dated Oct. 25, 1905. The decree will, of course, only take practical effect when the chamber has ountersigned it, so to speak, by voting Watersigned it, so to speak, by voting the necessary credits. Much will depend upon the personal hittative of the first labor minister Wather the new department gains the unfidence of the working man from the utset. It must be admitted that M. ceau has made a promising M. Rene Viviani is young, as minis-A. Kene Viviani is young, as minis-ters go. He is only 43, having been born in 1863 at Sidi-bel-Abbes, in Al-geria. In a ministry that is almost we clusively composed of journalists, present or past, it goes without saying that M. Viviani is a writer. It was, by the way, once said by a witty French-man, that journalism leads everywhere, so long as you get out of it. But M. to long as you get out of it. But M. "lemenceau and his colleagues have rlumphantly proved that journalism s the high road to ministerial offices, sitness the president of the council imaging the president of the council the president of the council the president of the president of the council the president of the council the president of witness the president of the to the himself who wielded the pen up to the eve of his appointment as minister of the interior at the beginning of the



and had been adjourned till the mor row. The second day's proceedings were

about to begin when a telegram arrived for M. Viviani. Counsel for the plaintiff read it and hastily approached the judge. "I must return to Paris at once on important business. I must take the

boat today. boat today." "But maitre...." "Yes, I know, it is annoying, but I cannot help it. Read this telegram." The judge read the telegram. It was from M. Vivian's friend, Briand, min-ister of public education, telling him that Clemenceau wished to see him in-canty

stantly, "I see, I see," said the judge with a smile. "We will adjourn the case for a

fortnight, if you wish it." "Merci, Monster le President." And an hour afterwards M. Viviani was

hurrying toward Paris. Needless to say, he will not return to Algiers as counsel for the plaintiff. No little difficulty has been experi-enced in finding suitable quarters for the new ministry. Half a score of pro-posals have been considered, but it has just been decided M. Vivian's official residence will be the Hotel de Sens, in the rue de Grenelle. The Hotel de Sens has an interesting past, though In the great republic of the west, however, it has been heretofore a comparatively negligible factor in pol-itics. It has no representatives in Congress, and few, if any, in the state legislatures. But now, when the pop-ular feeling in America against the power of the trusts and the dominance of wealth has attained such vast proof weath has attained such vast pro-portions, the shrewd, brainy men who constitute the international Socialist committee at Brussels and pull the strings which bind the Socialist or-ganizations of every country to the central body have decided that the time R. F. TATE. is ripe in America for a vigorous propa-ganda which shall endeavor to unite the forces of discontent under the red banner-not to fight, but to vote, for Socialism recognizing that the ballot is its most effective weapon. The preliminary work was begun some little time ago. The Socialist conference held at Newark, N. J., last. March, which resulted in the union of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party, was due to the efforts of the Brussels bureau. Camile Huys-mans, its indefatigable polyglot secre-The second clipping says "Mr. Editor—Sir: Will you kindly state, in an early issue of your valuable paper, that "The Merchant of Venice was not written by Grillnarzer, but by tary, told me that the bureau is ranging for conferences of sin tary, told me that the bureau is ar-ranging for conferences of similar character in all stages of the Union. By this means, he believes, Socialist organizations of all kinds in America organizations of all kinds in America will be merged in a homogeneous body, and with the great increase in member-ship which the Socialist propaganda will bring, will in a few years make Socialism as great a power in Congress and the state legislatures as it is now in the partiaments of Europe this is appended an editorial note: the parliaments of Europe.

# Socialism to Wage American Campaign.

Emile Vanervelde, Head of the International Socialist Bureau at Biussells, Says the Time is Ripe for the Formation of a Great Communist Party in the

United States to Shape Political Affairs.

B RUSSELS, Nov. 30.-At its head-quarters here the Internet. Socialist comquarters here the International

es to establish a world-wide confederacy, is planning a huge campaign in the United States. The avowed ob-ject of this campaign is to make So-cialism the dominant power in Ameri-

country. There is no place in which ardent, convinced Socialists are not to The chief Socialist organ-e in close touch with the be found. izations are the international bureau, and they work in international bureau, and they work in full harmony with it. I was particular-iy touched by the manner in which this was made manifest when I traveled through America last year. I went far, and to many places, where I thought my name was unknown, but everywhere I went I was welcomed enthusiastical-by as a brown and traveled convide. I

lieve that the people will not be content any longer with the two historic parties which up to the present have divided power without any special at-tention to labor interests. I believe that a great labor party will spring up and make itself felt in the United States in the near future. The great trades union organizations, the Ameri-can Federation of Labor, which contains between five and six million vot-ers, has announced its intention of embarking in politics. 1 see nothing to barking in politics. I see nothing to prevent the Socialist parties of the United States joining the political or-ganization of that party, just as the Socialists of England join the labor party. I see nothing to prevent the Socialists from sharing in the political councils of that party, and helping to elect its procession of the political elect its representatives, and nothing to prevent the Socialists in America from instilling their doctrines into the whole mass of the party—as the Eng-lish Socialists are doing with the Eng-lish Labor party. I believe, on the contrary, that it must inevitably come to yoar that it must inevitably come

which classes merged into one are gone. A man who is dissatisfied can no long-er step out of his class into another. er step out of his class into another. There is no such thing any longer as a discontented laborer going to the Far west and coming back a millionaire in a few years. The classes have got di-vided, and the working class is dis-satisfied with the position in which it is placed and in which it is kept by activited berefere artificial barriers. "Third-The Socialist doctrines are

I went I was welcomed enthusiastical-ly as a known and trusted comrade. I got a grand reception in Denver." "And you think Socialists may be-come a political power in America?" I asked. "I do; in this way. Looking at the example of England and the manifest tendencies of the United States, I be-lieve that the people will not be con-

potent influence. It acts as a medium for the spread of Socialist doctrines. American thinkers-the leaders, perhaps, of ton school to us." coming of tomorrow-are to

whose political accouchement, he be-lieves, is about to take place. A "SANE" MAN.

Emile Vanderveide has very little in common with that type of man who, in the popular imagination, represents the rabid Socialist. He is a particularly same man. He did not enter Socialism through the gates of want and hunger. By personal experience he knows noth ing of the desperate struggle for exist-ence which dooms millions to hopeless poverty and which Socialism aims to mend. He is a product of that section of society with which Socialism wages war. He comes from the upper middle class, from which judges, doctors and lawyers are chiefly drawn on the conti-nent

nent. He was graduated from a university, passing his examinations brilliantly and inherited money enough to free him from all necessity of working for a live-lihood. He works for Socialism instead. He became a Socialist when only 19. Living at La Hulpe, some half hour's raliway journey from Brussels, in a handsome villa, more commodious than many a historic castle, he has not es-caped the sneer that by retaining his inherited wealth he gives the He to his own precepts. But it is significant that it is only his political opponents who nent



Suggests That Hard Up Sons of The Nobility Become Chefs By Profession.

WOULD GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

The Romance of Rich American Girl's Engagement to Member of an Old English Family.

Special Correspondence

ONDON, Nov. 30 .- King Edward has made a wise and practical suggestion. He says it would be a good thing for some of the younger sons of the aristocracy if they sought positions as chefs. This idea was the outcome of an incident which took place while the king was recently visiting Lord and Lady Colebrooke. His majesty and his hostess returned from a motor drive one evening about 7:30 when Lady Calebrooke was told in the presence of the king, by an indiscreet young footman, that there was no din-ner in progress as the chof was drunk and in hed. An almost identical inci-dent occurred a year ago when the king was visiting the Sassoons.

KING LIKES WORK.

King Edward sees nothing derogatory in any kind of work and in suggesting a new "profession" for the numerous younger sons of impecunious noblemen a new "profession" for the numerous younger sons of impecunious noblemen he knows of what he is talking. Good chefs earn anything from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per annum and their behavior of late is, as Mark Twain would say "causing remark." The chef is the ashion and the king's notion is that were hard-up scions of the aristocracy to take up the calling they would earn much more money than they could hope to get by going in for business for which their training ill-fits them. And they would start with the initial advantage of knowing what dishes ap-peal most to luxuriously cultivated plates and appetites. Furthermore, as their duties would be restricted to the kitchen matrons auxious above all things, that their daughters should we wealth, would see no risk of hav-ing their matrimonial plans upset by engaging poor young honorables to su-pervise their cultinary departments. Always practical, his majesty told the Colebrookes that if his suggestion was taken up, he would see that a gentle-man chef got the first chance when a vasion of the their the suggestion was taken up he would see that a gentle-man chef got the first chance when a vasion of the toryal plates with the suggestion was taken up he would see that a gentle-

M. Viviani is also a barrister, an minent one, as is proved by the fact that he is legal adviser to the general syndicate of railway workmen and employes. He entered parliament 13 years ago as a Socialist. He is a bril-llant speaker, a friend of Aristide Briand who plioted the separation bill, And a man of strengthere bill, and a man of strong character and in-

personal appearance he is frank and full of ardour. He looks a fighter, but a loyal one. The mouth under-heath the black mustache is, however,

ask confronting him. His own words, between the second processing the second processing the minister's conception of the arduous hask confronting him. His own words, however, leave no doubt that he means to guide and not to stem the current of havever, leave no doubt that he means to guide and not to stem the current of democratic reform. "The ministry of labor must be a house of labor" he says. Workmen's pensions will be his first concern, in order that he may win his way to the confidences of the mass-es. They must be made to understand that, far from seeking to hamper the forward movement of the syndicate and of the working classes in general, the of the working classes in general, the ministry of labor intends to support this be known," he declares, "I want distinguishes democracy from governments is that it is not only other a political, but a social government." Timid persons of a reactionary turn of mind, see trouble ahead in the fact that the first minister of labor is a Socialise. He has been provided with a powerful instrument, where will be oppowerful instrument wherewith to op-

tess the canitalist and the employer. The collectivists are sure, they add, to seek to use the new offices as a batter-ing ram against the existing social fabrics. Time alone can show how far their pessirism is justified. It is pleasanter to turn from dreary prophecy and remind our female reader that feminism has an eloquent advocate in M. Vivlani. It was he who caused a bill to be voted in the chamber au-therizing women to exercise the profeswomen to exercise the profesa barrister. an

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using incident marked the an amising incident marked the for minister's entrance into the armed circle of the cabinet. M. Vivi-i had been summoned post haste from tris to Algiers to plead for a plaintiff fore the courts of that city. The case ad already come on for a first hearing

it cannot be called a historical monu-ment. It was built in 1718, and in 1733 became the residence of her serene highness, Elizabeth de Bourbon-Conde, betten began as Mademakelle de Soar better known as Mademoiselle de Sens, better known as Mademoiselle de Sens, from which it has its name. In the reign of Charles X, it was the headquarters of the bodyguard of Monsier. Camte d'Artois, and in 1827, that of the first staff school. As is so often the case with the fine old mansions in the St. Germain quarter, it has a mignificent readen garden.

BACON'S RIVAL

Two German clippings appear among the items in a playwright's scripbook. They are cut from a Vienna paper dated January, 1889, and the first one translated, says:

"We strongly advise our readers to see the amusing comedy, 'The Merchant of Venice,' now being performed at the Star theater. The author, we believe, Grillparzer.'

was not written by Grillparzer, but by me-William Shakespeare?

"We were wrong, it appears, in at-tributing "The Merchant of Venice' to Grillparzer, and we trust Mr. Shakespeare will accept our apology and cor-rection."

### THE RECORD OMLET.

The chief lighted a elgarette. "A good omelette souffle, was it not?" he said, "Now I will tell you of the record omelet of the world. "When I soldiered in Tunisia, our

company was sent out, at the farmers' request, to annihilate the sparrows who destroyed the crops. We brought back --it is incredible-5,000 eggs. Think of

"Out of those 5,000 sparrows' eggs we made an omelet. It was 14 feet long, 12 feet wide and a foot thick, Lighter, my friend, than a fe ther. "It was the record omelet of the world, and I have a photograph of it in

### HUMANS WHO HIBERNATE.

The snow fell from a lead-colored "Such weather makes one almost want to hibernate," said a physician. "A mild form of hibernation is pos-sible to mankind. Indeed, among the Russian peasants hard times cause hibernation. often

and sleeps the winter through. Once every day or so he rauses up enough to swallow a little bread soaked in water; then, with a sigh, he falls asleep again.

"Through the cold, hard winter he hibernates. When the spring comes, with its bright prospect of work and food, he rises, pale and thin and weak, and so out to look for a tob." and sets out to look for a job."

Old Gobsa Goide, in kindly fashion, laid his hand on the shoulder of the thin, pale, bent bookkeeper. "George." he said. "you might take a month off, I think." "Oh, sir." the bookkeeper choked. "such kindness, sir." he gulped. "I can never repay--" "Why, George, what's the matter with you?" said Gobsa Golde. "Didn't you tell me to take a month off?" George stammered. "Yes, of course-off the calendar." said Gobsa. "This is the first of De-cember, isn't it?"

BELGIAN LEADER'S VIEWS. Emile Vandervelde, the parliamenta v leader of the Belgian Socialists and moving spirit of the International Socialist bureau, with whom I have just had an interview, is equally san-guine and confident.

"The Socialist party in America at present," he said, "is not very power-ful, so far as its actual voting strength goes, but it is far more powerful than many think. It is spread all over the

my strong box."

"When there is no food and no work to speak of the Russian peasant dark-ens his hut, wraps himself in blankets

## A NEW LEAF.

to pass that the Socialists will bring the whole body of the labor organiza-tion over to Socialism, and then—" "And then?" "And then the great political party of Amorican Socialists will be in ex-Istence: a party of immense power and possibilities. All the signs are there of its coming, and everything is ready for its advent tomorrow. The Socialist doctrines are spreading rapidly in America and Socialist organizations are springing up everywhere.

"If the Socialists Join with the Trades Unionists of the American Fed-eration of Labor in returning representatives to fight for the ends they have in common, the rapid development of the political power of the Socialists is certain. Three things make for the advance of Socialism in America.

WORKINGMEN DISCONTENTED. "First-The workingman is every-here discontented. He cannot be where contented so long as the present con-ditions of things prevail. "Second-The old conditions under

### "How?"

"They are coming over to Europ -and I regard it as a most significant and hopeful sign-in increasing num-bers every year, young men for the most part and serious students, for the most part and serious students, for the express purpose of studying continen-tal Socialism and of getting a clear in-sight into its methods of working." "Are there many of them?"

"There are great numbers. New ones come to see me every day. They are deadly in earnest. They are graduates from the university of actual experi-ence. They are animated by the highst ambition-that of bettering the condition of their fellow men. The ma-jority of them are men who have managed to save money enough out of their earnings to study Socialism-the only thing that holds out any hope of terment for the tofling massesbet they are bent on making the best use of their time."

This inrush from America of students of Socialism was evidently regarded by M. Vandervelde as a matter of the highest importance and I questioned him as to the exact class whence they came, but even the most brilliant of Europeans finds himself in difficulty when asked to define the "class" of a American. He is so much accustomed to the well-defined divisions of the continent, where a man born noble or middle class or peasant seldom ceases to carry about with him the indications to carry about with him the indications of his origin, whatever he may call himself. "They come," he said, a little vaguely, "from the bourgeoise." But though M. Vandervelde may be vague as to the type to which they belong he is by no means vague as to their future. He is convinced that the crowds of American students who are now thronging to the centers of social ist activity on the continent will be the prophets and leaders of the great So-cialist party of the United States,



CAUTIOUS ACTION.

By temperament and training he is well qualified for the position of leader-ship which he holds. To enthusiasm unites lawyer-like caution. equally at home addressing a mob or making a speech in parliament. He is master of both flery denunciation and frigid sarcasm. But it is as a modera-tor of popular passion that his influence s most often exercised nowadays. "Wait" is now his watchword. He went too far once, and had cause

to rue it. It was on the eve of the Belgian elections of 1902. He thought the bourgeoise organizations would col lapse before a Socialist outbreak and that the Belgian civil guards would refuse to fire-on their kinsmen. "The peaf is ripe and it is for you to pluck it." he said to the crowd assembled outside the Maison du Peuple, the headquarters of the international bureau

But the pear was not ripe and the attempt to pluck it cost many lives. A few hours later dead bodies were strewn thick in the streets of Brussels and Louvain. Defeated in their strike, the Belgian Socialists suffered another rout at the polls. The lesson was not lost on M. Vandervelde. It is a lesson which has since contributed not a little to the tranquility of several European countries where in times of excitemen Socialists have strained hard at the leash. Unknown to them, the word from headquarters which held them in check has generally been uttered by Vandervelde.

Vanderveide. Everywhere the policy which he counsels is the same. Socialists are bid-den to join the labor organizations, work ardently for reforms on which labor is united, attain to positions of leadership wherever possible, and so permeate those bodies with Socialism that they will range themselves under the Socialistic banner. It is the policy which is being pursued in England with such striking results; it is that policy which is to be pursued in America, with what results remains to be seen,

#### "OUR VATICAN."

The international bureau in the Malson du Peuple is called "Our Vatican" by the organ of the Belgian Socialist by the organ of the Belgian Socialist party. The simile is apt and signifi-cant. As the popes almed at world-wide supremacy, so do those, who run the bureau dream of the day wifen as the "parliament of the projetariat" its rule will be world-wide. But the mem-bers of the international committee are no mere visionarias or wide activation no mere visionaries or wild enthusiasts They have won to leadership in the fields of actual condict and contention. Some of them possess world-wide fame. Not a few of them, like M. Vandervelde, come from that class which cialism aims at overthrowing. In Invari ably these are men of high intellectual capacity and training. And there are others, like August Bebel, the great leader of the German Socialists, of humble birth, who have every claim to be regarded as self-made men

### COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

Twenty-one countries are represented on the international committee. That the laws against Socialist organizations in various countries may be the more ensily evaded, its powers and objects are purposely vaguely defined. It can-not be said that any one group of country exercises a domir ing influ-ence in its councils, but the Beigian representatives, with M. Vanderveide at their head, being always on the spot, necessarily exercise at all times a guiding if not a controlling influence. Taught by the fate of the first great international Socialist organization which was wrecked by jealousy and

(Continued on page eighteen.)

#### "FOOR SILENT" SMITH.

'Silent" Smith, as the late "Chicago "Silent" Smith, as the late "Chicago" Smith's millionaire nephew has been dubbed, has been staying with his bride at Tanderagee casile, in Ireland, with the Manchesters. The duchess is devoted to her great friend, Mrs. Smith, but she told someone I know, "the most difficult man in the world to entertain is James Henry Smith: for it did not matter what you did for him he never looked anything but bored." The one person he shows the slightest interest in is his wife, who can just twist him person he shows the signlest interest in is his wife, who can just twist him round her little finger. If she took a fancy to the moon, he would have a ladder built and climb himself to reach it. Mrs. James Henry says she will have to give him lessons in manwill have to give nin lessons in main properly a lady's evening cloak to save his soul, and his clumsy attempts at little courtesies towards women amuse everyone considerably. When ladies everyone considerably. When ladies are present he is even more silent than usual. While at Tanderagee he spent his happiest time in the nursery with the little ducal offspring. Imagine him on all fours crawling around the room with little Viscount Mandeville on his back! The duchess, much to the silent one's vexation, caught a snap shot of him thus engaged.

#### CAPTURES COLONEL'S SON.

From a social point of view, Miss Annie Benkard, who is a daughter of Henry B. Benkard of New York, is do-ing well for herself in becoming en-gaged to Colonel Corbet's son. The Corbets are one of the oldest and most swagger families in Shropshire wherein their ancestors have dwelt for cen-turies. But of worldly goods they have The Corbets are very delighted little over the engagement, as apart from the fact that the bride to be has money, she is also a pretty and interesting girl. It came about in quite a romanway, Miss Benkard and some the way. Miss Benkard and some friends were motoring through Shrop-shire, which is one of the most beauti-ful counties in England, and just out-side Longnor, the Corbets' place, the "car" came to grief. Young Joseph happened to be passing at the time, and went to the assistance of the victims when he invited into the house until when to the assistance of the victims whom he invited into the house until the chauffeur had fixed things up. Be-tween him and Annie Benkard, it was quite a case of love at first sight, and the upshot is that they are to be mar-ried about the middle of next month, and dressmakers work day and night to choke up the treusses. to finish up the trousseau.

#### FLAT HUNTING AMERICANS.

Judging by the extraordinary large number of well-known Americans here -many of whom are looking for houses or flats-London is unquestionably taking the place of Paris in their hearts. I am told that several of the sumptuous new flats which are being termed "The Hones of Millionaires" and are being built on the site of the late termed "The Horses of Millionaires" and are being built on the site of the late Duke of Cambridge's house near Hyde Park corner, are to be rented by Amer-icans. In fact, the syndicate which own the block say it is Americans they are trying to catch for tenauts and it is their luxurious tastes which the nechtiest and builders are keeping in view as the mansion blossome forth view as the mansion blossoms Central heating and other Am American notions are being introduced; in short these new flats, will be miniature Fifth Avenue apartment houses planted in Plecadilly.

#### AFTER RICH AMERICANS.

Unless some young and innocent wealthy American can be induced to take it. Otto Belt will have a hard task take it. Otto Belt will have a hard task to find a tenant for the house he in-herited from his brother Alfred in Park Lane. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the most famous mansions in the world are in this avenue, the street as an abode of wealth and fashion is doomed. Its ultimate ahandonment by this class is daily brought nearer ow-ing to the increasing motor omiling traffic through it which lasts all day and more than half the night. The weird combination of noises made by these vehicles racks the nerves and renders repose impossible. On the quist, many millionaires are trying to dispose

