

CHURCHES MAY RUN DANCES.

Devised in Omaha as a Means of Combating Vice.

A proposition is under way in Omaha by several of the churches, by which they hope to provide four halls in which to hold dances for the young people who now frequent the public dance halls of the city. It is planned to hold these dances twice a week and to have in attendance each night one of the church women, who will be interested in this work for the young people. Rev. B. H. Bell is at the head of the plan.

With a party of newspaper people, and under the protecting wing of two city detectives, Rev. Mr. Bell visited the dance halls of Omaha and remained until a late hour to study the conditions under which many young people take their Saturday night amusement. After these visits one of the detectives inquired:

"What are you going to do? They've got to have some amusement, these young folks. Many of the girls have no homes where they care to invite their company and there is no place for them but the dance halls and the parks and the theaters. Why don't the churches get together on this question and provide some wholesome amusement for these young people?"

"We are planning to do this," said Mr. Bell. "We hope to establish at least four halls in Omaha, where young people may go to dance decently and in order. Dancing is a natural amusement for young people and I am heartily in favor of it. But the romping and hugging which I have seen to-night is not dancing. If we establish our dance halls, as we hope to do, we will have ladies in charge of the halls who will look after the young people and see that everything is conducted decently and in order. We recognize the fact that they must have proper recreation and that we must provide something better in the place of these dance halls. We hope to lay this matter before the Omaha Women's Club and have their cooperation in the matter."



Striking shirtmakers in Trenton, N. J., have decided to start a shirt company, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

East Liverpool, Ohio, with a population of 22,000, is one of the most strongly organized cities in the United States.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has appropriated \$1,000 for the benefit of the Western Federation of Miners.

Non-union garment workers in many of the shops of New York State have struck for better conditions, and are asking to be allowed to affiliate with the union.

Recent statistics indicate that the total trade union membership of Great Britain and of the United States closely approximate. The similitude ceases here, however, as in the British Parliament labor has 50 commoners.

Max S. Hayes, writing of the printers' strike in the International Socialist, says that 85 per cent of the printers are now working on the eight-hour day, or about 10,000 out of a total of 45,000. About 5,000 are still on strike, and 3,000, either by agreement or other reasons, have not joined the movement.

Two union iron molders were arrested in Minneapolis for an alleged assault. When the case came to trial they were found absolutely innocent. Two private detectives for the non-union foundry, who arrested the union men, were at once put on trial for assault, found guilty and sentenced to 60 days each in the work house. Justice with a cap J that time.

Chinese residents at Panama are strenuously opposing the introduction of "white labor," on the ground that the climatic conditions are such that a heavy death rate is sure to follow. Every political party in California has declared for the strict maintenance of the Chinese exclusion act, without modification of any kind, and for the extension of the act so as to exclude Japs and Koreans.

From the Colonial Printer and Stationer, of London, England, it is learned that there is a movement on foot by the members of the Manchester branch of the typographical association which has for its object the increasing of wages for both hand and machine composition. The employees point out that the existing scale of wages in the Manchester district has prevailed for 32 years. In 1896 the employees were granted a shorter workday, with no reduction in the wage scale.

The Rhode Island State bureau of industrial statistics has issued its annual report for 1905. It shows that the number of wage earners has increased nearly 10 per cent over 1904, with 59,438 as against 54,189 the previous year. In the same period the total wages paid increased more than 11 per cent, from \$22,630,536 to \$25,136,300. An even greater increase is shown in the value of products with a gain of 16 per cent, the figures showing \$126,440,252 in 1905, as compared with \$109,140,753 in 1904.

The Michigan Supreme Court recently gave the following decision of importance to all trade unions: "Workingmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and to refuse work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination, they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer, it is damnus absque injuria, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

The report made at the New England label conference of cigarmakers' unions at Portland the other day were most interesting. It was shown that there is but one non-union cigar factory in all New England and that there are but 20 cigarmakers employed in the six States who are not members of the union. Not a child is working in any cigar factory in New England. The New England conference alone spent \$20,000 on label agitation and advertising. The aggregate spent by the local unions in addition is estimated at probably \$200,000.

Labor World

Nailmakers in England get \$3 a week, and in this country \$30.

Shoemakers in Austria get \$7 a week, while in Lynn, Mass., they get \$12.

The National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America will hold its annual convention in New York Dec. 3.

It has been definitely decided by the Central Labor Union of Scranton, Pa., to build a \$50,000 labor temple for the use of the trades unions.

The bootblacks of Montreal, Can., are organizing, with a view of improving their condition and enforcing a general charge of 10 cents for a shine.

In 1904 the unions in the building trades of Denmark showed the largest membership, the aggregate for 180 unions being nearly 13,500 members.

The remittances to China made by coolies or laborers at work in other countries is now estimated to reach \$50,000,000 annually, including \$5,000,000 said to be sent home by the indentured coolies in the Transvaal mines.

As compared with last year, out of 272 British trade unions, with a membership of 596,010 making returns, 22,528 were unemployed at the end of August, being only 3.8 per cent, as against 5.4 per cent in August, 1905—a big drop.

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The New Jersey State Federation of Labor charges that wholesale violations of the child labor law prevail throughout the State. The employment of children at night work, which is contrary to the law, is declared to be a common practice.

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A Boston man just returned from San Francisco says: "While it would be a difficult problem to designate the salaries paid to the various kinds of labor, I know positively that bricklayers get \$10 a day for eight hours' work, and their tenders receive no less than \$5 for the same hours of labor. Stationary engineers are paid \$6 a day for eight hours, and the unskilled labor is paid at least \$3 a day. Plasterers demand and receive anywhere from \$8 to \$10 a day. These are only a few of the figures, but all the other wages can be easily estimated from these."

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was asked by a Pittsburg, Pa., reporter what the former thought of the entry of the American Federation of Labor into politics. Mr. Mitchell said: "Being officially connected with the Federation, the move certainly has my hearty endorsement. As it has been made on a non-partisan basis, it is one that will commend itself to the American voter and, consequently, succeed. We aim in this campaign to stand by our friends and resolutely to oppose the men who are allied with the forces that can be honestly classed as enemies of the trades union movement. I feel confident that the step taken by the Federation is the only correct way of solving the situation."

A Magazine for the Blind.
Through the charitable impulses of Mrs. William Ziegler, widow of the late head of the Royal Baking Powder Company, the first periodical for the blind is about to be launched at New York for free distribution to 70,000 blind persons in the United States. It will contain news of the day and literary matter besides letters from the inmates of blind institutions, telling of their work and interests. The magazine will be printed in both systems of raised letters, namely, Braille and the New York point. Both are composed of characters based upon the combination of raised dots, so that the blind can detect the letters and words by the finger tips moving over the embossed surface. The new magazine is to contain 100 pages, which are of necessity printed only on one side, and as the paper has to be heavy, each number will be a bulky book, but all books of the blind are carried through the mail without postage, and making all allowance for this, the cost of the periodical is estimated at \$60,000 per year. The bureau of education has been asked to furnish a list of the names and addresses of the blind persons capable of reading the point system. The inspiration of this charity was Mrs. Ziegler's blind son, now 40 years old, who lost sight soon after birth. Walter S. Holmes is to be editor and manager. The offices are 1931 Broadway, and it is desired that persons knowing blind people shall forward their names and addresses, to be put upon the free subscription list. A key to the point system will be sent free upon request.

English to Grow Cotton Here.
A second commission representing Lancashire, England, cotton spinners is about due at New York, invested with the authority to buy extensive tracts of land in the Southern States for the purpose of experimenting in the growing of cotton.

Famous Hymns Barred Out.
Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Catholic diocese of Newark, N. J., has instructed all of his churches to discontinue the use of the hymns, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," in their service. The latter might be sung after the conclusion of the service, but the former never, as the law of the church does not permit the singing of any hymn that is not part of the liturgical service. "Lead, Kindly Light" was written by Cardinal Newman before his conversion to the Catholic religion.

GUN DECLARED USELESS.

Twelve-Inch Weapon No Longer Fit for Coast Defense.

That the 12-inch gun in use at most of the coast fortifications of the United States would not last through an engagement of two hours, the period that would elapse from the time the leading vessel of a fleet would come within the range of the range of the guns, is the statement made by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, whose annual report has been made public.

Gen. Crozier thinks that it is of the utmost importance that some method be devised whereby the necessary gunpowder can be secured with less expense than that involved in using the high velocities of projectiles now employed, with the accompanying rapid wearing away of the rifling, in such a manner as to destroy the accuracy of the gun after a few hours. The 12-inch gun will last for about sixty rounds, and as the gun is capable of firing for a considerable interval at the rate of forty-five rounds per hour, it can be seen that the limit of the life of this gun could be reached in less than an hour and a half.

Similar statements can be made with regard to guns of smaller caliber, says the report, although as the caliber diminishes the admissible velocity increases. By lowering the velocity of the 12-inch projectile from 2,500 feet to 2,250 feet per second the life of the gun is increased to 200 rounds. The penetration of armor is reduced by the process, that of the 12-inch gun at 10,000 yards coming down from about ten and one-half inches to about nine inches and the range at which its projectile would penetrate twelve inches of armor plate being reduced from about 8,000 yards to about 6,000 yards.

The chief of ordnance states that it appears, by using in the situations requiring the greatest power a 14-inch gun, with 2,150 feet per second velocity of projectile, instead of the 12-inch gun with 2,500 feet per second initial velocity, the army would secure a better gun and a gun which would last four times as long. Gen. Crozier states that the Taft board for the revision of the report of the Endicott board on coast defenses, recommended to use in place of the 12-inch gun in situations where the highest power is required, and the 12-inch gun as a maximum caliber has been abandoned.

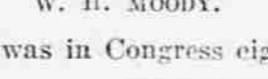
Among the changes made in the equipment issued to cavalry, infantry and artillery during the year was that of the cup, which formerly was made of steel, heavily tinned, and which is now made of aluminum, adopted after an extensive service trial.

Gen. Crozier states that a number of militia batteries have been supplied with the new three-inch field artillery material and others are being rapidly furnished with it.

MOODY TO THE SUPREME COURT

President Names Attorney General to Succeed Henry B. Brown.

The President has announced the appointment of Attorney General William Henry Moody of Massachusetts as justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Justice Henry Billings Brown, who retired some time ago. Mr. Moody has filled the office of Attorney General since July 1, 1904. Previous to that time he had served for more than two years as Secretary of the Navy. He was in Congress eight years.



W. H. MOODY.

TALLEST BUILDING WINDPROOF.

New York's High Structure Anchored by Ingenious Method.

The Singer building, now building on Broadway, near Liberty street, New York, which will be 625 feet high, the tallest skyscraper in the city, is to have wind anchors so that it may be firmly braced against every gale.

The wind pressure, on account of the structure's great altitude, will be tremendous, and for that reason the building is to be literally tied to its foundations by an ingenious arrangement of steel rods. They will be three and a half inches in diameter and descend for nearly fifty feet into the concrete which forms the caissons resting on solid rock eighty-five feet below the curb. The lowest rod has on the end of it a great anchor plate to which it is secured.

Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture has organized another squad of men in his laboratory at Washington who will eat regular food products containing saltpeter, for the purpose of testing its effect upon the human system. This experiment will last about four weeks, during the first half of which the men will eat pure food and during the last half of which they will receive a saltpeter diet. It is also rumored that Dr. Wiley will start a series of experiments to determine the effect of alcoholic drinks on the human stomach.

Twelve thousand four hundred and seventy seven names were on the pension roll at the close of the last fiscal year than at its beginning. This is the largest decrease in recent years. Forty-three thousand pensioners died within the twelve months, twenty-nine thousand of whom were old soldiers. As the veterans are getting well along in years the mortality among them will increase rapidly for some time to come, until the heroes of the great war will be as scarce as the survivors of the war with Mexico.

Acting upon the information of Eva Stirling, the Florida agent of the Humane Society, the President and Attorney General Moody have commissioned Charles E. Russell, Assistant Attorney General, to go into the South and make personal investigation of those alleged practices. Mr. Moody says that he has selected Russell because he is a Southern man, a Democrat, and familiar with the existing condition in the South.

Ed Walsh, whose great twirling was one of the main causes of the Cubs' defeat, is the youngest member of the White Sox. He is 24.

No member of the Detroit club will have a two-year contract for 1907 and 1908. Only one-year instruments have been handed out.

The American athletes who covered themselves with glory in Greece have shown the ill effects of the journey since their return. Nearly all of them displayed poor form in the contests in which they competed after returning from the Olympic games.



We are now to know for six days in advance what we may expect the weather to be. The United States Weather Bureau has had one of its meteorologists at work for a long time making forecasts for several days ahead, and he has been so successful that he is to continue the work, and the bureau will publish his predictions. He has been enabled to make the predictions by receiving news of the atmospheric conditions prevailing over almost the whole of the northern hemisphere. The bureau has lately made arrangements to receive daily reports from the Russian meteorological service, and for some time it has been receiving similar reports from the west coast of Europe, from the West Indies, from Bermuda, the Azores, Bahama and Honolulu. In a few months reports will be received from the interior of Alaska, and within a year from Iceland. With information of the atmospheric conditions within and around the arctic circle, it will be possible to forecast pretty clearly the place of the meeting of the air currents from the south with those from the north, with a consequent increase in accuracy of all weather forecasts. Rain and snow are caused, as the reader knows, when a cold air current meets a warm current saturated with moisture. Therefore the more one can learn about the existence and direction of the air movements the more accurately can he predict storms.

The regulations for the enforcement of the new pure food and drug act, as promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, require that ingredients of the package shall be stated precisely; that no deleterious or coloring matter shall be used even in the manufacture of candy, and that adulterations shall be prohibited, but not to bar standard drugs, provided they are branded so as to show their actual strength or purity. The label must bear the name of the product, the place of manufacture and must show whether the article is a mixture or a blend. Mineral substances of all kinds are forbidden in confectionery, and no substance may be used with any food product which reduces its quality or strength. The term "blend" applies to mixtures of like substances.

Governor Magoon has spent much time in acquainting himself with the leaders of the opposing factions in Cuba, and has accepted the resignation of Assistant Secretary Mora and Prison Governor Montalvo, who were believed to be responsible for the electoral irregularities which brought on the recent uprising. The Governor visited the national insane asylum at Mazorra and unearthed a shocking condition, many of the sick being without bed or bedding or clothes, notwithstanding the fact that the managers admitted having \$5,000 on hand. Investigations have been begun and orders given to immediately improve conditions.

Cuba will learn when Uncle Sam presents his bill that she cannot dance without paying the fiddler. When he made her a free and independent republic it was on condition that she be have herself and that life and property be made safe. She proved herself incompetent to maintain the stability of the republic and as a consequence the United States had to interfere. Already our military department has expended over \$1,000,000 and Cuba will be expected to pay it. How much more our bill will be before we again trust the reins to the Cubans time alone can tell.

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PUSH WEATHER MAP.

UNITED STATES FORECASTS WILL EXTEND NORTHWARD.

Washington Weather Men Hereafter to Reckon with World Conditions Instead of with Those of America Alone—Hemisphere Now Covered.

Beginning this month, the United States weather map will be extended to include a complete grasp of the northern hemisphere. Maps are being prepared, for use by forecasters of the government, which will include Irkutsk, Tomsk and Ekaterinburg, in Siberia. In addition, the "Icelandic low," which means the area of low winter barometer of the North Atlantic, soon will begin making reports by cable. The opening of cable service to Iceland, just announced, will make this possible.

Already the weather bureau receives reports from western Europe, including London, Paris, Hamburg and half a dozen points in Great Britain. Every morning a cable from the Azores covers conditions in the South Atlantic region, including Lisbon. Arrangements are near completion for daily reports from the "Bering Sea low" barometric area. In the summer storm season the West Indies region is completely reported.

Broadly speaking, the northern hemisphere will report daily on its weather conditions to the bureau in Washington. There will still be large gaps; as, for instance, the Aleutian Island chain from Alaska across to Siberia, which will need to be covered later by arrangements for wireless reports, or for reports from steamships crossing the Pacific by the "great circle" route. Nome, Alaska, for the time being, will be the extreme report from American territory to the far Northwest. As soon as possible—which means when observers can be engaged—reports from interior Alaska will be secured.

For international reports. And beyond this in the not distant future there will be an international weather reporting arrangement, just as there is now an international postal agreement, whereby the world's weather conditions will be reported in co-operation and forecasts will be made, covering long periods.

"We will be able," said Chief Garriott of the Chicago weather bureau, "at least to notify the Kansas farmer of the outlook for weather long enough in advance to enable him to pick a propitious harvest week. It is not only important to tell what the weather will be, but to tell how long it will last; to forecast a rainy week and a fair week. We will be able to inform people when it will be safe to cut their hay and allow it to cure on the grounds, or to notify a farmer whether a coming week will be safe for cutting hay. A State fair management will be able to learn at the beginning of its week of entertainment whether the weather is likely to be good, or whether a postponement would be desirable."

The greatest land area on earth is the immense continental plain from St. Petersburg east to the Pacific—7,000 miles in extent. This area has more to do with making weather than any other such area on earth, because land is subject to greater extremes of heat and cold than water. Hence, to forecast weather, it is desirable to know conditions prevailing over this land area. It is this that the weather bureau has arranged to do.

The arrangements just closed with the Central Physical Observatory at St. Petersburg will secure reports from the points named in this great area of land expanse. With them the whole realm of possibilities of weather forecasting will be vastly enlarged. Washington for the first time will be able to reckon intelligently with world conditions, and as the experts become familiar with these conditions in detail, they will make accurate forecasts for a far longer time than ever before.

Kansas City lodging houses appear to be the kind not to build.

The cab strike in New York won't hurt just now, while so many other wheels are going round.

Perhaps Miss Krupp was glad to get the Kaiser's consent, but really it was none of his affair.

That Nicaraguan hurricane which killed nine men was more destructive than a Cuban revolution.

It is being proved by the investigation in Chicago that the talk about a grain trust is not all chaff.

The New York magistrate who committed his own cook to jail is a martyr to the law's conventions.

Had it not been for Pocahontas the long line of American John Smiths might have been cut off right at the start.

Ex-Senator Burton has established a precedent, but he gets no credit for it.

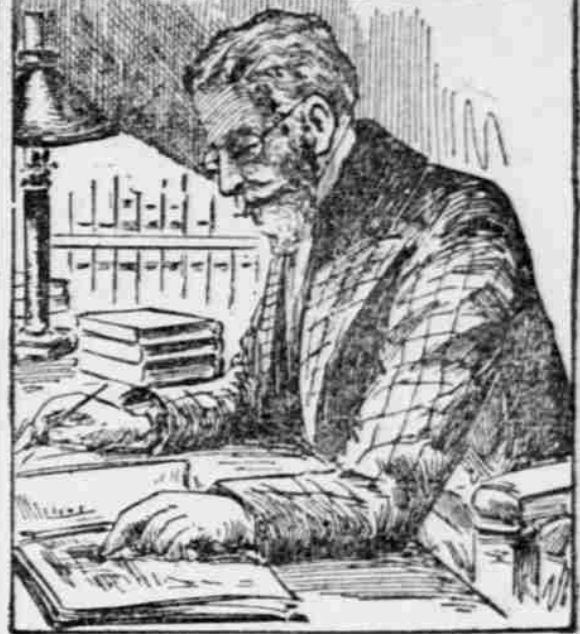
The men who robbed the Aux Vasse (Mo.) bank were not trust magnates. They overlooked \$70,000.

Gen. Funston doesn't need to be popular in Cuba. He has enough popularity in the United States to last a while.

The question of the lady or the tiger isn't to be compared with the mystery of the note in the Weightman will case.

It seems to be the general consensus of expert opinion that the way to get lasting peace in Cuba is with a shoe last.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1622—Surrender of Mannheim to Tilly.

1640—Long Parliament began.

1760—Foundation stone laid for Blackfriars bridge across the River Thames.

1769—La Salle arrived at mouth of the Miami.

1795—French Directory chosen.

1806—French occupied Hesse.... Battle of Strelitz.

1812—French defeated Russians near Wiazma.

1814—Americans abandoned and destroyed Fort Erie.

1837—Constitution of Hanover abrogated by royal ordinance.

1854—Battle of Inkerman.

1856—Visit of Victor Emmanuel of Italy to Queen Victoria.

1861—The Confederate schooner Bermuda, ran the blockade at Savannah.... Gen. McClellan succeeded Gen. Scott as commander of armies of the United States.

1862—Gen. Burnside succeeded Gen. McClellan in command of army of the Potomac.

1864—Confederate ram Albemarle destroyed by Lieut. Cushing.... Nevada admitted to the Union.

1867—Gen. Sherman announced the Indian war at an end.

1871—Eleven women and children killed in panic in negro church in Louisville.

1872—Monument to Sir Walter Scott unveiled in Central Park, New York.

1889—Presidential proclamation declaring North and South Dakota States of the Union.

1890—Grand hotel, San Francisco, destroyed by fire.... The first Japanese parliament opened.

1891—Maverick National Bank, Boston, failed.... President Fonceca proclaimed himself dictator of Brazil.

1892—Celebrations in honor of Luther at Wittenberg.

1894—Nicholas II, proclaimed Emperor of Russia.... The new "serum cure" for diphtheria announced by Dr. Roux of Paris.

1895—Two earthquake shocks felt in many of the Western States.

1898—American peace commissioners demanded whole of Philippines from Spain.... American naval reservation established at Honolulu.... Russia mobilized a strong naval fleet at Port Arthur.

1900—Cuban constitutional convention opened at Havana.

1902—British cable completed around the world.... Fifteen killed and seventy injured by explosion of election fireworks in Madison Square, New York.

1903—New Irish land act went into operation.... Panama proclaimed its independence.

1904—Liberals victorious in Canadian elections.... Russian warships left Vigo, Spain, for the East.... Eva Booth appointed commander of the Salvation Army in the United States.

1905—Five thousand Jews reported killed in Odessa during the riots.

The Political Humor.



Taft, on his western speechmaking tour, pointed out that if Hearst were elected Governor he would immeasurably overshadow Bryan in the contest for the Democratic nomination.

Attorney General Moody and United States Senator Knox made speeches for the regular Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, and both took occasion to declare that local and municipal abuses within the party should be remedied.

Taking up the gauntlet thrown down by the regular Republican leaders, State Treasurer Berry of Pennsylvania filed with Attorney General Carson a detailed statement of the overcharge and irregularities in connection with the completion of the \$13,000,000 State capital. He said there was a system of bidding, by which the price paid for work exceeded the bid many fold. Attorney General Carson replied that the proofs were insufficient to substantiate Berry's conclusions and refused to act.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has announced his intention of resigning from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee before he becomes Secretary of the Treasury, and it is expected that Harry S. New of Indiana will take the vacant place.

Philadelphia papers have made public affidavits which declare that Dr. Swallow, the preacher prohibitionist leader, had negotiated with Senator Penrose and had received \$5,000 for his attack on Emery. The deal is alleged to have been made through a third party. Dr. Swallow immediately brought action for libel.

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