

RECIPROCIITY IS SAFE

Palma Will Not Send Treaty to Representatives.

WILL BE SIGNED ON MONDAY

After Ratification by United States Senate, It Will Go to Cuban Senate—Cuban Treaty May Then Be Revisited to Raise Revenue.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—After a conference with Secretaries Zaldo and Montes to-night, President Palma said:

"I shall not send it to the House of Representatives, because the Executive has, with the approval of the Senate, the right, according to the constitution, to make a treaty which does not affect the tariff."

The matter will not be sent to the House of Representatives, because the Executive has, with the approval of the Senate, the right, according to the constitution, to make a treaty which does not affect the tariff."

The matter will not be sent to the House of Representatives, because the Executive has, with the approval of the Senate, the right, according to the constitution, to make a treaty which does not affect the tariff."

The matter will not be sent to the House of Representatives, because the Executive has, with the approval of the Senate, the right, according to the constitution, to make a treaty which does not affect the tariff."

CRUSHED BY FALLING WALL

Cleveland Fireman Killed and Three Others Seriously Injured.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5.—At 4 o'clock this morning while members of the Fire Department were still fighting the flames in the ruins of the Little & Rockey factory, at the corner of the wall fell upon members of engine company No. 14, burying them in the debris.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

Amidst the confusion the firemen were hurriedly called and firemen soon brought from the ruins all but Joyce. Later the dead body of Joyce was recovered.

EXCHANGE OF TROOPS.

Tenth Regiment to Replace Seventeenth at Vancouver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The War Department today issued an order for the exchange of 15 Philippine regiments with the same number of troops in the United States.

The home troops will relieve the troops in the Philippines, the first one leaving San Francisco February 1 next. These troops, now serving in the United States, are ordered to the Philippines:

Cavalry—The Thirteenth, now at Fort Meade, S. D., and Fort Keogh, Mont.; the Twelfth, at Fort Clarke and Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; the Fourteenth, at Fort Grant, Ariz., Fort Duquesne, Utah, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Fort Logan, Colo., and Wingate, N. M.

Constant Cavalry Tenth Company, now at Fort Getty, S. C.; Thirtieth, at Fort Caswell, N. C.; Eighty-fifth, at Fort Wadsworth, and the One Hundred and Eighth, at Fort William, Mo.

Field Artillery—Ninth Company, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Seventeenth, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and the Eighteenth, at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Infantry—Fourteenth Regiment, now at Fort Payne and Fort Brady, Mich., and Fort Porter, N. Y.; Eighteenth, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Fort Logan, Colo., and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Twenty-first, at Ft. Sill, Okla.; Twenty-second, at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Brown, Fort Wingate, Fort McIntosh and Eagle Pass, all in Texas; the Seventeenth Regiment, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Wright and Fort Lawton, Wash.

The troops to come home from the Philippines, and the order of their disposition in the United States, are as follows:

Cavalry—Sixth Regiment to the Department of Dakota; First Regiment, Department of Texas; Fifth Regiment, Department of Colorado.

Artillery—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first and Thirty-sixth Companies, Coast Artillery, and Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth Batteries, Field Artillery, to be assigned to stations on arrival at San Francisco.

Infantry—First Regiment, headquarters and two battalions to be selected by the Regimental commander, to the Department of the Lakes; the remaining battalions to the Department of the East; Second Regiment, Department of the Colorado; Fifth Regiment, Department of the East; twenty-sixth Regiment, Department of Texas, and the Twenty-seventh to the Department of the Columbia.

APPEAL OF CATTLEMEN.

Ask Congress Not to Compel Removal of Fences.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Dec. 5.—At a meeting today of many stockmen at this place, the center of the cattle-raising interests of the state, it was decided to send a petition to Congress and the President protesting against the immediate removal of fences from Government land.

The petition also will request that a Government commission be sent to Northwestern Nebraska to inquire into the conditions there, the belief being that with a better understanding the order for tearing down the fences may be delayed or rescinded.

FUNDS FOR HOME RULE.

Irish Delegates Have Raised About \$50,000 in America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Michael Davitt, member of the British House of Commons, and leader in the Home Rule movement in Ireland, arrived here today, and was joined by Edward Blais and John Dillon, also members of Parliament. They say their meetings already have netted about \$50,000 for the Home Rule cause.

The committee on Monday at the final meeting here next Sunday.

GOLD FOR MEXICO.

New York Bankers Offer \$50,000,000 to Establish New Standard.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5.—It is reiterated that a powerful New York syndicate is disposed to furnish the government with sufficient gold to establish firmly a gold standard here. The sum named is \$50,000,000. Some bankers think half of the amount would be ample. There is a strong sentiment for retaining the silver dollar, although giving them a nominal value.

More Land for the Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—A tract of land of irregular shape, about 200 to 1000 feet, and extending from the north line of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition site almost to the southern boundary, was formally assigned today for concessions.

The committee on Monday at the final meeting here next Sunday.

Costly Letter of Washington.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A letter of George Washington, written October 29, 1785, to his friend, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, was sold at auction at a collector's sale today for \$800, the purchaser being a New York bookseller. The letter is given in full in Sparks' Life of Washington, and is of some length. Its subject-matter relates to a grant of cause, by the Virginia Legislature to Washington in reward for his services in the Revolution, and his refusal of the same.

Boats Wrecked in Hampton Roads.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 5.—The terrific storm of wind and rain which struck this section early this morning was the most destructive known in Hampton Roads in some time. One life was lost, and numerous boats have been torn from their moorings and wrecked. One vessel, anchored here, was filled and sunk. The only victim known so far is a colored man, who was drowned in Warwick County.

Canadian Pacific Raises Wages.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—The Canadian Pacific railroad today increased the pay of all its conductors and trainmen on its lines east of Fort William by an average of 12 per cent. The increase adds \$500,000 yearly to the company's pay-roll.

Contractor's Big Liabilities. CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Louis N. Manhke, a contractor, formerly of the firm of Nett & Manhke, confessed insolvency to the United States District Court with liabilities of \$225,000.

Foot of Snow in Maryland. HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 5.—The heaviest snow storm since 1899 has fallen here. The snowfall is a foot deep on the level, in places drifting to five feet. Trains are delayed.

Advance in Price of Stoves. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 5.—The Ohio Valley Stove Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting here, decided to increase the price of stoves 1 per cent.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature is on every box, 25c.

Italians Honor Bove's Memory. NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It is estimated that 15,000 persons attended the funeral of the rich Italian banker, Raphael Bove, known as "King of Mulberry Bend." Thirty policemen were required to preserve

CANNOT ACT TILL JUNE

COLOMBIAN CONGRESS WILL DELAY CANAL TREATY.

Negotiations Will Be Completed in Washington and Senate Will Ratify Agreement First.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—If United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, is correctly informed, no treaty providing for the construction of the Panama Canal can be ratified by the Colombian Congress before June 1 next. He has reported that the Congressional elections have been called for the middle of next March, and the Colombians here say that a period of at least 60 days is required to assemble a newly-elected Congress, and then some month must elapse before it is in working order.

Secretary Hay, therefore, has decided

TO BE APPOINTED MINISTER TO JAPAN.



JOHN BARRETT, OF PORTLAND.

John Barrett was born in Grafton, Vt., November 28, 1865. His father was the Hon. Charles Barrett, for many years a prominent member of the Vermont Legislature. He finished a course in Worcester Academy in 1884, and entered Dartmouth College in the Fall of the same year. He paid his own way through college by journalistic work, and spent one year, 1888, in the South at Vanderbilt University as correspondent for Northern papers. After graduation from Dartmouth with honors in economics and oratory, he went to Oakland, Cal., in the Summer of 1889, and became an instructor in Hopkins Academy. During the next two years he was assistant editor of the Statist, in San Francisco, and special correspondent of the Tacoma Ledger, visiting in this latter capacity, South America, Honolulu, Japan and China. From 1891 to 1894 he was associate editor of the Evening Telegram.

He was appointed Minister to Siam in 1894, and served till 1896, when he returned to Siam he successfully settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek, obtaining an award of \$200,000. This was the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extraterritorial jurisdiction in Asia, and Minister Barrett was specially thanked by the President and congratulated by Justice, Field, the Supreme Court. His frequent visits to China and Japan brought him into prominence as the first advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the far East. After serving as war correspondent in the Philippines from May, 1898, to March, 1899, he again traveled extensively in China, and on his return to America was invited to address the leading American Chambers of Commerce on China and the Philippines.

He is an honorary member of the American Asiatic Association, and was appointed a delegate to the International Confederation of American States, held in Mexico, April 22, 1901. Mr. Barrett has written extensively for the magazines and reviews. He is the author of "Admiral George Dewey" and "The Far East and Siam." He now has in preparation "A Wonderland of Asia."

TO BE APPOINTED MINISTER TO JAPAN.

JOHN BARRETT, OF PORTLAND.

John Barrett was born in Grafton, Vt., November 28, 1865. His father was the Hon. Charles Barrett, for many years a prominent member of the Vermont Legislature. He finished a course in Worcester Academy in 1884, and entered Dartmouth College in the Fall of the same year. He paid his own way through college by journalistic work, and spent one year, 1888, in the South at Vanderbilt University as correspondent for Northern papers. After graduation from Dartmouth with honors in economics and oratory, he went to Oakland, Cal., in the Summer of 1889, and became an instructor in Hopkins Academy. During the next two years he was assistant editor of the Statist, in San Francisco, and special correspondent of the Tacoma Ledger, visiting in this latter capacity, South America, Honolulu, Japan and China. From 1891 to 1894 he was associate editor of the Evening Telegram.

He was appointed Minister to Siam in 1894, and served till 1896, when he returned to Siam he successfully settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek, obtaining an award of \$200,000. This was the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extraterritorial jurisdiction in Asia, and Minister Barrett was specially thanked by the President and congratulated by Justice, Field, the Supreme Court. His frequent visits to China and Japan brought him into prominence as the first advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the far East. After serving as war correspondent in the Philippines from May, 1898, to March, 1899, he again traveled extensively in China, and on his return to America was invited to address the leading American Chambers of Commerce on China and the Philippines.

He is an honorary member of the American Asiatic Association, and was appointed a delegate to the International Confederation of American States, held in Mexico, April 22, 1901. Mr. Barrett has written extensively for the magazines and reviews. He is the author of "Admiral George Dewey" and "The Far East and Siam." He now has in preparation "A Wonderland of Asia."

He was appointed Minister to Siam in 1894, and served till 1896, when he returned to Siam he successfully settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek, obtaining an award of \$200,000. This was the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extraterritorial jurisdiction in Asia, and Minister Barrett was specially thanked by the President and congratulated by Justice, Field, the Supreme Court. His frequent visits to China and Japan brought him into prominence as the first advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the far East. After serving as war correspondent in the Philippines from May, 1898, to March, 1899, he again traveled extensively in China, and on his return to America was invited to address the leading American Chambers of Commerce on China and the Philippines.

He is an honorary member of the American Asiatic Association, and was appointed a delegate to the International Confederation of American States, held in Mexico, April 22, 1901. Mr. Barrett has written extensively for the magazines and reviews. He is the author of "Admiral George Dewey" and "The Far East and Siam." He now has in preparation "A Wonderland of Asia."

He was appointed Minister to Siam in 1894, and served till 1896, when he returned to Siam he successfully settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek, obtaining an award of \$200,000. This was the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extraterritorial jurisdiction in Asia, and Minister Barrett was specially thanked by the President and congratulated by Justice, Field, the Supreme Court. His frequent visits to China and Japan brought him into prominence as the first advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the far East. After serving as war correspondent in the Philippines from May, 1898, to March, 1899, he again traveled extensively in China, and on his return to America was invited to address the leading American Chambers of Commerce on China and the Philippines.

He is an honorary member of the American Asiatic Association, and was appointed a delegate to the International Confederation of American States, held in Mexico, April 22, 1901. Mr. Barrett has written extensively for the magazines and reviews. He is the author of "Admiral George Dewey" and "The Far East and Siam." He now has in preparation "A Wonderland of Asia."

He was appointed Minister to Siam in 1894, and served till 1896, when he returned to Siam he successfully settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek, obtaining an award of \$200,000. This was the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extraterritorial jurisdiction in Asia, and Minister Barrett was specially thanked by the President and congratulated by Justice, Field, the Supreme Court. His frequent visits to China and Japan brought him into prominence as the first advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the far East. After serving as war correspondent in the Philippines from May, 1898, to March, 1899, he again traveled extensively in China, and on his return to America was invited to address the leading American Chambers of Commerce on China and the Philippines.

He is an honorary member of the American Asiatic Association, and was appointed a delegate to the International Confederation of American States, held in Mexico, April 22, 1901. Mr. Barrett has written extensively for the magazines and reviews. He is the author of "Admiral George Dewey" and "The Far East and Siam." He now has in preparation "A Wonderland of Asia."

He was appointed Minister to Siam in 1894, and served till 1896, when he returned to Siam he successfully settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek, obtaining an award of \$200,000. This was the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extraterritorial jurisdiction in Asia, and Minister Barrett was specially thanked by the President and congratulated by Justice, Field, the Supreme Court. His frequent visits to China and Japan brought him into prominence as the first advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the far East. After serving as war correspondent in the Philippines from May, 1898, to March, 1899, he again traveled extensively in China, and on his return to America was invited to address the leading American Chambers of Commerce on China and the Philippines.

He is an honorary member of the American Asiatic Association, and was appointed a delegate to the International Confederation of American States, held in Mexico, April 22, 1901. Mr. Barrett has written extensively for the magazines and reviews. He is the author of "Admiral George Dewey" and "The Far East and Siam." He now has in preparation "A Wonderland of Asia."

He was appointed Minister to Siam in 1894, and served till 1896, when he returned to Siam he successfully settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek, obtaining an award of \$200,000. This was the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extraterritorial jurisdiction in Asia, and Minister Barrett was specially thanked by the President and congratulated by Justice, Field, the Supreme Court. His frequent visits to China and Japan brought him into prominence as the first advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the far East. After serving as war correspondent in the Philippines from May, 1898, to March, 1899, he again traveled extensively in China, and on his return to America was invited to address the leading American Chambers of Commerce on China and the Philippines.

He is an honorary member of the American Asiatic Association, and was appointed a delegate to the International Confederation of American States, held in Mexico, April 22, 1901. Mr. Barrett has written extensively for the magazines and reviews. He is the author of "Admiral George Dewey" and "The Far East and Siam." He now has in preparation "A Wonderland of Asia."

He was appointed Minister to Siam in 1894, and served till 1896, when he returned to Siam he successfully settled the famous claim of Dr. M. A. Cheek, obtaining an award of \$200,000. This was the first clear interpretation of the scope of foreign extraterritorial jurisdiction in Asia, and Minister Barrett was specially thanked by the President and congratulated by Justice, Field, the Supreme Court. His frequent visits to China and Japan brought him into prominence as the first advocate of the development of America's commercial opportunities in the far East. After serving as war correspondent in the Philippines from May, 1898, to March, 1899, he again traveled extensively in China, and on his return to America was invited to address the leading American Chambers of Commerce on China and the Philippines.

KAISER ON THE STUMP

HE DENOUNCES SOCIALISTS IN ADDRESS TO WORKMEN.

Tells Them That They Are Being "Worked" and Advises Them to Send Workmen to Parliament.

BRESLAU, Prussia, Dec. 5.—Emperor William, addressing a deputation of working men today, made a bitter anti-Socialist speech, declaring it was a lie to say that workmen had to rely on the Socialist party for a betterment of their position. The Socialists, he added, had terrorized and trod the working men under foot, and as men of honor they must have no more to do with them.

The presence of the workmen, Emperor William maintained, showed that they had not disappointed him in the expectation that workmen would not rely on the Socialist party. Therefore, he was justified in addressing a word of warning to the workmen.

For years they had let themselves be led by agitators and Socialists under the delusion that they must belong to that party, if they wished to better their position. That was a great lie, and a serious mistake. These agitators had tried to stir the workmen against their employers, against other classes and against the throne and altar, and at the same time they had most unscrupulously exploited, terrorized and enslaved them, in order to strengthen their own power for the promotion of the welfare of the workmen, but in order to sow hatred between the classes and disseminate cowardly slanders, from which nothing, not even the grandest quality of the German manhood, remained immune. With such people the working class, as honor-loving men, should have nothing more to do.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

KAISER ON THE STUMP

HE DENOUNCES SOCIALISTS IN ADDRESS TO WORKMEN.

Tells Them That They Are Being "Worked" and Advises Them to Send Workmen to Parliament.

BRESLAU, Prussia, Dec. 5.—Emperor William, addressing a deputation of working men today, made a bitter anti-Socialist speech, declaring it was a lie to say that workmen had to rely on the Socialist party for a betterment of their position. The Socialists, he added, had terrorized and trod the working men under foot, and as men of honor they must have no more to do with them.

The presence of the workmen, Emperor William maintained, showed that they had not disappointed him in the expectation that workmen would not rely on the Socialist party. Therefore, he was justified in addressing a word of warning to the workmen.

For years they had let themselves be led by agitators and Socialists under the delusion that they must belong to that party, if they wished to better their position. That was a great lie, and a serious mistake. These agitators had tried to stir the workmen against their employers, against other classes and against the throne and altar, and at the same time they had most unscrupulously exploited, terrorized and enslaved them, in order to strengthen their own power for the promotion of the welfare of the workmen, but in order to sow hatred between the classes and disseminate cowardly slanders, from which nothing, not even the grandest quality of the German manhood, remained immune. With such people the working class, as honor-loving men, should have nothing more to do.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.