

STRIKING EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNOR FOSS



Four girls marched at the head of the 100 strikers from Governor Foss Hyde Park plant on their way to the Massachusetts State house to demand a public hearing of the state board of arbitration and conciliation. Recently the governor announced that he would move his plants to Canada. He decided that the strikers, who are demanding a "living wage," should not enter the state house. Fifty policemen were camped in the corridors of the state house, ready for any disturbance or demonstration the strikers might start. Governor Foss refused a public hearing and said "it was an attack by political forces to force him out of politics or out of business."

THE CIGAR'S CAREER

Has History With Which Few Smokers Are Familiar.

Was First Seen in New World—Native Used Dried Leaves of the Tobacco Plant Rolled in a Corn Shuck.

Washington.—Men smoke thoughtlessly. By some the cigar is looked on or puffed as an aid to digestion, as an aid to reflection or as nothing but a smoke producer. A great deal of modern reflection that has achieved results has been with the aid or under the influence of the cigar.

There is no disposition here to minimize the influence on mankind of the pipe or the quid, but the present main consideration is the cigar. And while men do so much of their thinking while cigar smoke wafts and curls and eddies from their lips and gives pleasure to their nostrils, it is not strange that so little of this thinking is addressed to the cigar—that is, to its history and to the romance and all that which is entangled and enwrapped in the little brown bundle of leaves? But so it is.

The cigar has a long history. Tobacco may have been used in cigar form before it was burned in pipes, snuffed as snuff or taken as a quid, but on this point there is no proof. Two of the sailors under Columbus on the first voyage reported that they had seen natives of the new found world with frebrands in their mouths and with smoke issuing from their lips.

It was found that these natives were smoking the dried leaves of a plant hitherto unknown to the Europeans, and that the leaves were rolled in a corn shuck. On the second voyage of Columbus natives of the West Indies were found who pulverized dry tobacco leaves and snuffed the powder up their noses.

The practice was discovered by a Franciscan friar, Roman Pane, who accompanied Columbus. In the voyage of 1492, when Columbus reached the mainland of South America, natives were found who chewed the cured leaf of the tobacco plant. The use of the plant was subsequently found to be universal among the American aborigines from Cape Horn to Hudson bay, and the custom was immemorial.

But whether the cigar is senior to the pipe or quid is a difficult question. Even if the first reported use of tobacco was in the form of frebrands it does not follow that this was the oldest form in which the plant was used. At the time of the coming of the Europeans tobacco was consumed in one form or another by the Indians from Canada to Patagonia, and especially in the form of smoking. It was a habit that had been practiced for such ages that the Indians had no tradition as to its origin.

In an old account of how the Indians smoked tobacco, as observed by Columbus' men, is this:

"Investigation revealed that the frebrands were made from the leaves of tobacco, rolled and buried in a sheath of Indian corn, and that the smoke was inhaled for sensations of pleasure and exhilaration. The instrument used for inhaling the smoke was made from hollow cane, forked in the shape of the letter 'Y,' the small end being inserted in the nostrils and the large end applied to the burning leaves."

ARCTIC RELIEF SHIP SANK

Telegram to Norway Foreign Office Told of Mishap to the Loevenskiold.

Christiana, Norway.—A further mishap in connection with the unfortunate Schroeder-Stranz arctic expedition was reported in a telegram. The message told of the sinking of the relief ship Loevenskiold, which set out in search of Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz and his party, many of whom

ENGINE DRIVER IS BEHEADED

Man Loses Life on Wedding Anniversary Day in Peculiar Manner.

New York.—Peter Hansen, engineer of the observation locomotive "Catskill," used by the president and other high officials of the West Shore railroad on their inspection tours over the system, lost his life at the Weehawken terminal in a strange way. He was beheaded by a freight engine near the roundhouse, but just how it happened the police could not learn. The Hansens had been married five years and it was the anniversary of the wedding. It is supposed he was walking on or close by the track when he was hit by a freight engine that was moving backward. The engineer of this engine said he did not know he had run over anybody and suspected nothing until he saw Hansen's head roll down the bank from the tracks.

Two-Pound Baby Girl Born.

Huntington, Ind.—A two-pound baby girl, fully developed, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Smith, of this city. The child is so small the mother's finger ring can be slipped over its hand. Doctors claim it has a fighting chance to live.

Wants Woman to Adopt Him

Edwin Mitchell, an Old Soldier, Desires a Listener for His War Stories.

Cincinnati, O.—Edwin Mitchell, giving his address as the National Military home, Dayton, and styling himself "a handy thing to have around," wants some woman to adopt him. People have adopted cats and dogs, but here is a man, forty-four years old, who says he loves his pipe and tobacco and who wants to be adopted by a wife. Peculiar propositions are received by newspapers every day, but this one is so far out of the ordinary that it bears repeating. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Editor: Will you please publish this in your valuable paper. I wish to give some woman who can afford it an opportunity to adopt a man. I would like some woman to adopt me just to sit down in the evenings and listen to me relate some of my experiences at sea and foreign countries, my three days' battle at San Juan Hill, Cuba, and then, I'm a very handy article to have around. Can adopt myself to most anything and I do not wish any salary. But the lady who adopts me must give in return for my docility and faithfulness enough to eat and a place to sleep.

"Now, who wants to adopt this wonderful animal—the first come, the first served."

SEE RAINBOW FLAG OF PEACE

Crowds View Carnegie's Gift—Which is to Be Sent to the Hague by New York State.

New York.—The "rainbow flag," emblematic of universal peace, which is to be presented by the state of New York at the dedication of the Temple of Peace at The Hague, where it will be placed in a collection of peace flags contributed by all the nations of the world, was exhibited for the first time in the governor's room in the city hall. The design of the flag, which is the gift of Andrew Carnegie, consists of a

disappeared in Spitzbergen and some of them are known to have perished. The relief expedition was commanded by Captain Lerner and comprised five German explorers and a crew of eight sailors. They reached land safely and are continuing their search in the ship's small boats and on sleds. They have thus far found no traces of the missing explorer or his companions.

Captain Staxrud, the Norwegian leader of a second expedition, sent a wireless dispatch to the foreign of-

UPLIFT! THE MOTIVE

Fuller, Purer and Happier Lives for Toilers Through the Strength of Organization.

The climax of the spectacular is the parade. The culmination of the anniversary or celebration is the long train of marchers rejoicing over victories. The most impressive tribute to a Man is the march with him to his tomb.

Labor has victories to celebrate, gains to rejoice over, tribute to pay.

The work of the labor movement has been mainly along three lines: influencing public opinion, legislative effort, and the direct improvement of the labor conditions of its members. This last line of work has absorbed most of its time and energy, and its success has been gratifying, though not so great as it might have been had its efforts been directed against the causes instead of the effects, writes Henry Sterling, in Joe Chapple's Newsletter.

Nearly every humane measure on any statute book in any land is the outcome of intense, protracted struggle. Each was suggested first by laboring men and women, generally in a labor union. Churches have prepared men for another world, but labor unions have sweetened life in this. The press, the politician, the court, the philanthropist have all worked in their own way for the uplift of humanity; the unions have taken millions of children from blighting toil and sent them to school, and that is the only effectual means of uplift.

2 NEWPORT SOCIETY LEADERS

Mrs. Whitehouse of New York and Mrs. Gene Wallach at Famous Summer Resort.

Newport, R. I.—America's famous summer resort is taking on its dress up appearance with the most fashionable and smart set from all parts of

the country. In the picture in shown Mrs. Norman De-R. Whitehouse of New York, formerly Miss Vira Boarman, and Mrs. Gene Wallach.



Two Newport Society Leaders.

also reporting he had found no traces of Schroeder-Stranz in North-east Land.

Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz, with three companions, left the other members of his party last year to make a practice trip on sledges across North-east Land, and they have not been heard of since.

The object of the expedition was to try to discover a northeast passage. None of the 11 Germans and five Norwegians composing the party had had any arctic experience.

Lincoln on the Rights of Labor



I AM glad a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to—where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances; and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them for it or not. I like the system which lets a man "quit" when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere.

I do not believe in a law to prevent a man getting rich; that would do more harm than good. So, while we do not propose any war upon Capital, we do wish to allow the humblest an equal chance to get rich with everybody else.

I want every man to have a chance to better his condition; that is the true system. I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer.

From a speech at New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1862.

UP! THE MOTIVE

Fuller, Purer and Happier Lives for Toilers Through the Strength of Organization.

The climax of the spectacular is the parade. The culmination of the anniversary or celebration is the long train of marchers rejoicing over victories. The most impressive tribute to a Man is the march with him to his tomb.

Labor has victories to celebrate, gains to rejoice over, tribute to pay.

The work of the labor movement has been mainly along three lines: influencing public opinion, legislative effort, and the direct improvement of the labor conditions of its members. This last line of work has absorbed most of its time and energy, and its success has been gratifying, though not so great as it might have been had its efforts been directed against the causes instead of the effects, writes Henry Sterling, in Joe Chapple's Newsletter.

Nearly every humane measure on any statute book in any land is the outcome of intense, protracted struggle. Each was suggested first by laboring men and women, generally in a labor union. Churches have prepared men for another world, but labor unions have sweetened life in this. The press, the politician, the court, the philanthropist have all worked in their own way for the uplift of humanity; the unions have taken millions of children from blighting toil and sent them to school, and that is the only effectual means of uplift.

Low wages, and fear of idleness and want, drive men to long hours of labor that exhaust them physically, morally and spiritually. Again, fear of losing a job induces a species of servility, a submission to petty tyranny and exactions, that is wholly foreign to a manly spirit. Ready, prompt, cheerful obedience to proper orders is a virtue that becomes a man, but he whose necessities compel submission to indignity and imposition is a pitiable object indeed.

Better wages, hours and labor conditions are the things essential for a better civilization. The union makes no mistake when it demands them.

The unions have said that wages are too low to live properly; the result is an increase of a million dollars a day. They said that the working day was too long, that we lacked time for education or recreation. The hours of labor are being rapidly reduced, not only for union men, but for all men.

The conditions, sanitary and otherwise, under which humanity toiled, always inhuman, often indecent. Labor's protest has brought about some improvement, and the promise of more laws to protect labor, especially child and woman labor, and to promote its welfare, now fill volumes. Fifty years ago a small pamphlet would afford space for them all.

This year we have made provision for the care of every man injured at his work, and for the support of his family. When we consider that there is at least one worker killed in Massachusetts at his labor every day, and nearly two hundred injured, we conceive that we have done a great work in assuring them against want.

These are some of the things which we have accomplished, and it is fitting that we should set aside a day to celebrate victories, rejoice over our gains, and gather renewed strength and cheer for future battles.

But all these achievements are small compared to one now becoming more and more apparent. We are conquering public opinion, awakening the conscience of the people to the justice of our demand for greater means, more leisure and better conditions of labor, in order that we may enjoy larger, fuller, broader, happier lives.

The largest, freest opportunity for the humblest worker to bring out the best that is in him, absolute justice, the full product of his labor, equality of opportunity—these are some of the aims of organized labor, and Labor day, with its parades and rest, celebrates their partial attainment.

May the Labor day soon come when those who live without labor shall realize that they live upon labor!

FIRST PARADE IN 1882

Knights of Labor of New York inaugurated the March, as a Celebration of the Day, in the Eastern Metropolis That Year.

UNLIKE other holidays that are observed by the American people, Labor day did not have its beginning in the commemoration of any great event in the world's history and for that reason there is considerable doubt as to who was responsible for its birth.

There are many who lay claim to being the originators of Labor's national holiday, and there have been many chronological tables produced in support of each one's claim. Authorities, however, are almost unanimously agreed that the celebration that has now become one of the national holidays was given its first impulse by the Knights of Labor in New York in 1882.

Those who took part in this first movement did not, they say, at that time dream that what to them was merely an outing for the toilers of the metropolis would in the not distant future assume world-wide proportions.

It is a coincidence that the men who laid the foundations for Labor



Along the Line of March.

day selected the first Monday in September. Why they did so they do not know except for the fact that at that time of the year most of the industrial institutions of the country are either about to resume operations or have done so, and with a year of steady work and good wages as the prospect the toilers felt more in a mood to jubilate.

The first celebration in New York took the form which has been the accepted one for years, namely, a parade of the union forces of the city. Following this another feature, speeches by leading labor orators, was also found on the program.

Following the New York outing in 1882, the same organization, encouraged by the success of the first affair, held another one two years later. The wage-workers in other parts of the country started celebrations of the same kind.

In 1886 the American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring a day of this kind and instructed the delegates to work among their constituents and secure as early as possible legislative approval of it. This gave the movement its real start.

To Colorado belongs the credit of first putting the stamp of executive



Forming the Parade.

approval on Labor day. On March 15, 1887, the bill which had passed both houses unanimously received official sanction. Following closely after came New Jersey, on April 8 of the same year, while New York fell in line a month afterward.

The trade unionists of Pennsylvania observed the holiday some years before 1885, when the legislature of that state made it a legal holiday. The act of 1889 merely set the date as the first Monday in September in conformity with that of other states.

Every state in the Union except Arizona, Mississippi, North Dakota and Louisiana has adopted a law setting this day apart.

Good Work of Trade Unions.

By insurance and sick benefits the trade unions do a great concrete work for their members. National unions reported disbursements of \$7,829,121 in 1908, including \$5,164,355 for death benefits; \$832,760 for temporary disability; \$684,765 for permanent disability; \$784,818 for superannuation and \$892,321 other miscellaneous benefits.

Since its foundation, on November 15, 1881, the American Federation of Labor has increased in membership from 50,000 to 1,761,835 paid up and reported memberships of the directly affiliated local unions and international organizations.

Labor in High Place.

Never has there been a time when labor held such a high place as now. Education and free institutions are putting it where it belongs, namely, in a place where all men must give it due heed of respect and honor and its proper share of the proceeds of its activities. It is the day of the people, for men who toil with their hands form the multitude of the people.

FRIEND OF GARDENERS

Toad is Worth Several Dollars a Season to Land Owner.

Especially Valuable to Greenhouse Men in Keeping Down Slugs, Thousand-Legged Worms and Other Harmful Insects.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) The writer, and no doubt many readers of this article, had heard the statement that each toad on a farm is worth several dollars a season to the land owner. It is difficult to place an exact value on any particular beneficial species, but we are

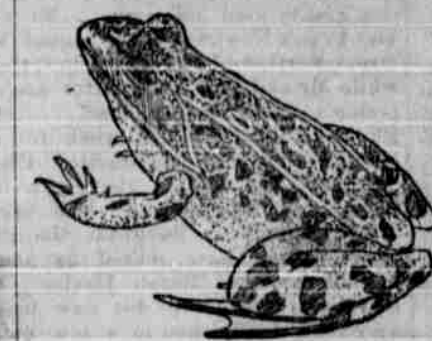


Leopard Frog.

learning more and more to appreciate the natural enemies of our destructive insects, and when one of them shows such distinctly beneficial habits as does the toad, it deserves special consideration. Slugs, grasshoppers, ants, crickets, wireworms, potato beetles, cutworms, army worm, tent caterpillars and many others of equal importance have been found in the stomach of toads. According to one authority, 77 thousand-legged worms were found in one stomach, 37 tent caterpillars in another, 65 gypsy moth, caterpillars in another, and 55 army worms in a fourth. One toad had been known to eat 21 gypsy moth caterpillars in succession, and another was seen to devour 84 horseflies in less than ten minutes. Toads have many natural enemies, such as snakes, hawks, and the like, and numbers of them are killed by lawn mowers and farm machinery of various kinds. We can well afford to study toads with a view to giving them our protection. They should not be killed for sport, as many animals are, for they are too valuable. Since they must have water in which to place their eggs and nourish their young for a few weeks, it is suggested that suitable places be maintained for their convenience. A shallow cement pool, having a small but constant water supply will be greatly appreciated by the toads. For garden shelters, make shallow holes in the ground and cover with flat stones or boards. The toads will retire into these in the daytime and come forth at dusk for their nightly forays.

Toads are especially valuable to greenhouse men in keeping down slugs, thousand-legged worms, plant lice and cut worms. It has been estimated that during the 90-day period extending over May, June and July, a grown toad will consume 4,160 cutworms, 1,800 thousand-legged worms, 2,160 sowbugs, 3,240 ants, 350 weevils and 350 ground beetles, the last being

beneficial insects. The total sum, therefore, for the 90 days is 390 beneficial insects and 9,720 injurious ones destroyed.



Common Tree Toad.

Why Use Plant Food? The crops which you are growing average to mature in 60 to 90 days. The seasons are short. The plants must have their food every hour they are in the soil, and it must be available or they will not grow. If you think you can trust quick-growing crops or insoluble fertilizers, that is for you to determine, but in my judgment, taking the seasons as they go, wet and dry, hot and cold, you will find you will be the loser. You have to take a great risk as to the weather. That is the largest factor in raising crops. Can you afford to take any risk in the seed, the kind of fertilizer used, or the culture employed, factors over which you have control?

Disinfecting Cow Stables. Disinfectants cannot destroy germs if they do not come into direct contact with them. Disinfectants should be applied in sufficient quantity to thoroughly saturate the surfaces, after the adhering particles of dirt are removed. In the application of the disinfectant in cow stables it is well to use a broom or stiff brush and thoroughly scrub the floor, feed troughs, stanchions and lower parts of the walls.

The solution can be applied to the ceilings and upper parts of the side walls with a spray pump and must be carried into any crevice and recess into which dirt can enter.

Pullets hatched in May will, if given the proper care, feed and attention, lay the following November, when eggs are demanding good prices and when the old hens have not as yet fully recovered from the molt. The experienced breeders of leghorns or other Mediterranean varieties as a rule select the May-hatched chicks for their own breeding and laying pens.

Handy Ladder. A 16-foot ladder hung in a handy place may save the house and barn when fire breaks out on the roof.

Agricultural Lime.

Lime which has been exposed to the air for a long time is better for agricultural purposes than fresh lime.

DESTROYING WEEDS IN WALKS

There Are Number of Excellent Chemicals or Sprays Which Can Be Used With Good Success.

(By JULIUS ERDMAN, Colorado Agricultural College.)

It is rather a tedious process and hard on tools to remove weeds or grass from walks by hoeing or cutting them out between the stones, but there are a number of chemicals or sprays which can be used with good success.

1. Salt—Take 1 pound of salt to 1 gallon of water; boil and apply while still hot; or dry salt may be used and then watered in, but this will color the walk more or less, and is not quite so effective.

2. Crude carbolic acid, ¼ ounce of the liquid to 1 gallon of water, will also destroy ants.

3. Sulphuric acid, 4-5 ounce of the acid to 1 gallon of water. Best applied with a wooden pail.

4. Take 1 pound of powdered arsenic to 3 gallons of cold water; boil and stir well. Then 7 gallons of cold water with 2 pounds of sal soda.

5. Lime and sulphur, 10 gallons of water, 20 pounds of quicklime and 2 pounds of flowers of sulphur are boiled in iron vessel. After settling, the clear part is dipped off and used when needed.

There are also a number of commercial weed killers in the market which can be bought at seed stores. Application of weed destroyers should best be made on a hot day or night after a rain, with watering pot (sprinkler), and one good application is usually sufficient for the season. As most of them contain poison, either arsenic or acids, great care should be exercised in handling them.

PLANTS WANTED FOR WINTER

Seeds of the Primrose May Be Planted in Shallow Pots or Pans Filled With Leaf-Mold.

Make cuttings this month of all kinds of plants wanted for winter blooming, but do not allow the young



Jonquilla.

plants to bloom before cold weather. Procure a shallow pot or pan with good drainage and fill it with fine leaf-mold and good garden soil and press flat. On this surface sprinkle the seeds of the primrose. Shift a dusting of soil and cover with a piece of glass. Set at the edge of the sunlight, but not in the direct rays. Water by setting the pot in a pan of water.

Cyclamen seeds should be sown during August and September in shallow boxes or pots. They prefer light, sandy soil and gentle heat. The seed is slow to germinate and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be removed to similar boxes and the next shift is to pot. Place in a bright spot, but away from the sunshine.

The old-fashioned Madonna lily (Lilium candidum), which is often seen in rural districts, is one of the most beautiful and chaste lilies we have. It grows two or three feet high, and its sweet flowers grow in clusters.

Lily beds must be dug two feet deep, well drained and made light with some leaf mold, or adding muck or sand.

Harbor for Rats. Boards, posts or rubbish piled up near the poultry quarters, afford too good a harbor for rats.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Dairy farming is the best soil fertility insurance.

There is no prospect of overstocking the dairy cow market.

Skim milk, if fed in normal quantities, will not cause bloat in calves.

Plans are worthless unless they are properly carried out after they are made.

The time to ship poultry is when the demand is good and the market is steady.

The big, clumsy horse is the fellow that suffers from the heat most as a general rule.

The moment a young animal stops growing he commences to lose money for the owner.

Uniformity of type and excellence adds much to the attractiveness and value of farm stock.

Study to feed a balanced ration. Do not overlook the mineral value of each feed, especially for young stock.

A little corn planted near the pasture or barnyard will help tide over pasture shortage later in the summer.

The best protection against the development of such bad habits as fence breaking is an abundance of feed in the pasture.