

# THOUGHTS ON BUSINESS

BY  
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## THE MASTER'S EYE

There is an ancient proverb that "the master's eye does more work than both his hands." The modern version of the master's eye is a card catalogue system that keeps a record of the work of thousands of employees of a great industrial institution. In passing such a card file the other day I made inquiry about it, and the manager said:

"This is our system for keeping track of the mistakes made by employees. Nearly every mistake we discover in any part of the work is traced back to the employe who made it, and it is recorded here against his name."

"Do you point out each person's mistakes to him at the time?"

"Oh, yes. Especially when they amount to much. But we don't speak about every mistake. That would only confuse the employe and make them fearful and probably lead to making more errors."

"What do you find is the cause for most mistakes?"

"Carelessness—almost every time."

"How does your system affect that?"

"Well, he said, 'the mere fact that we keep such a record is a stimulus to employes to be careful. Even if we never looked up a card it would be worth while keeping up the system just for the general influence it has. But we refer to it often. And we know it works because the percentage of mistakes is lowered from year to year.'"

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## UNITED STATES A MECCA FOR THE VIVISECTIONISTS.

So Author of a Plea For Regulation of Animal Experiments Asserts.

That the United States, owing to the lack of laws restricting vivisection, is a Mecca for "scientific fanatics" is asserted in a book about to be published in New York, "The Problem of Vivisection—A Plea For Proper Regulation." The author says:

"The abuses of research include every form of excruciating and lingering torment that can be conceived. In the august name of science, animals have been subjected to burning, baking, freezing, saturation with inflammable oil and then setting on fire, starvation to death, skimming alive, larding the feet with nails, crushing and tormenting in every conceivable way."

"But are such glaring abuses possible in America? Why not? The realm of pain has here no boundaries which investigation is required to observe. In no American state or commonwealth is there any law, any statute of any kind whatever, which would prevent these experiments from being repeated here as often as desired."

"Now, is it probable that in a country like ours, with a population drawn from every foreign source, experimental research, thus unrestrained, remains free from the excesses which have stained it everywhere else—in Italy, in France, in Germany?"

"The absence of clear, definite and reasonable limitations beyond which vivisection becomes cruelty and should not go is of itself an invitation to abuse. And scientific fanatics have even been known to come to the United States to perpetrate acts of cruelty which they knew would not be allowed under the humane restrictions of the English law."

## WORLD CONDEMNS CASTRO.

Press of All Lands Agrees That Venezuela's President Is an International Nuisance That Some Power Should Abate.

Appropos of the trouble between Castro and the Dutch, the Pan-American in its current issue publishes comment from the newspapers of Europe and South America on Castro, his style of government and his method of dealing with foreign powers and interests. In its own account the Pan-American says:

"The result of the association of decent states with retrograde states is hurtful. One South American republic has done more to blacken the character of and destroy the world's confidence in Latin-American republics than can be wiped out of the world's memory in many decades. This alleged republic and its kind should be blacklisted commercially and in all international dealings. Most of the important world powers have already ostracized this 'republic' for good and sufficient reasons. South American states would do well to follow Europe's example."

Neither La Prensa of Rio de Janeiro, the Herald of Buenos Aires nor Modern Mexico expresses any sympathy for Castro. The last named paper advises him not to look for help from the United States should the Netherlands government take radical action. Modern Mexico adds: "Castro would show sound sense by meeting the American government halfway in the matter of the American claims."

"But if he won't it is not likely, unless, indeed, Castro is fatuous enough to believe that there will be war or even that that government will furnish to Venezuela any reasonable excuse for complaining of a lack of international 'correctness' on its part."

## An International Nuisance.

From the London Times this quotation is given: "On all available evidence the rule of Cipriano Castro has been and is a system of sheer brigandage. The messages in which he belauds himself and his sway and assures the world, with all the extravagance of Spanish-American rhetoric, that he has made Venezuela great, glorious and free are masterpieces of impudent mendacity. But the man is not only a ruthless and greedy tyrant at home. He has long been an international nuisance, and sooner or later, by one power or by another, that nuisance will have to be abated."

The Hague Telegraph says: "The dispute is not of a private or commercial character, like previous difficulties between Venezuela and the British, German and American governments, which were more or less of a private nature, the object being to obtain satisfaction for a claim, which is not made in the case of Holland. The question is rather one of sovereignty and national honor and is not susceptible of solution by means of arbitration."

"Should Holland blockade La Guayra she may reckon on the support of Europe and America," says the Paris Temps. "Thus to chastise the arrogance of the dictator might afford an opportunity for obtaining a settlement all round of Venezuela's outstanding difficulties with the other powers."

## FAIR PLAY FOR RAILROADS.

Organization Formed to Secure "Square Deal" For Carriers.

Representatives of the principal railway supply companies have formed an organization for the purpose of promoting a better understanding between the public and the carriers. George A. Post of the Standard Coupler company is president of the new organization, which has adopted the name of the Railway Business Association, the principal office of which will be in New York. The Westinghouse Air Brake company, Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. of Chicago, Union Switch and Signal company and other important concerns are represented in the list of officers and committees.

It is declared that the aims of the organization will be "to advocate and in all honorable ways endeavor to secure fair play to railways in matters of federal and state legislation, to favor such adjustment of transportation rates as will be equitable and adequately remunerative to the railways, to arouse among all those who make their living by serving railways and the manufacturing interests allied therewith a sense of active loyalty to their common interests, which shall manifest itself in defense thereof when subjected to unjust attack."

## In Place of Fresh Fruit.

Now that fresh fruit is getting scarce the housewife is compelled to use larger quantities of currants, raisins and other dried fruits. With a better understanding of the food value of these products there has been an immense increase in the amount used in the household. Currants are especially valuable because they are a naturally dried grape, and when water is added they become practically the equivalent of fresh fruit, containing more than 75 per cent of nutriment.

There are hundreds of ways in which currants can be used in bread, cakes and pastry. This is a recipe that has lately been prepared by one of New York's celebrated food experts:

Currant Gateau Cream.—One pound of currants, three-fourths ounce of gelatin, three-fourths pint of water, three ounces of sugar and one-fourth pint of claret. Soak the currants and boil them in the water till tender. Sieve, add the other ingredients and the gelatin dissolved in a little water. Pour into a mold, turn out when set.

## MORSE AND CURTIS SPLIT.

Indicted Bank President Takes Stance to Bare All.

The split between C. W. Morse, bank promoter, financier and "ice trust" organizer, and Alfred H. Curtis, president of the National Bank of North America, both of whom are under indictments, charging them jointly with violation of the national banking laws came with the swearing in of Curtis as the first witness for the defense in the trial before Judge Hough in the United States court at New York.

Before the beginning of Mr. Curtis examination the court had heard arguments on behalf of both defendants on motions to dismiss the indictments and had yielded on a few minor points, dismissing the counts charging conspiracy and misappropriation in one specific instance, but maintaining fifty-five counts charging over-certification, making of false reports, misapplication and the use of funds of depositors for speculative purposes.

Before calling the former president of the suspended Bank of North America to the stand in his own behalf, former Judge Olcott, Curtis' attorney, announced that he had persuaded his client "to tell all the facts."

Mr. Curtis began his testimony by relating his early career in the banking business. He had started at fourteen in the office of a Wall street broker, he said, graduating ten years ago to a clerkship in the Bank of the State of New York, the institution subsequently purchased by Morse and merged with the Bank of North America. There he had advanced through the various grades to the position of cashier, in which capacity he had over-certified checks to the amount of \$40,000,000, he declared.

## PRINCE TAKES AIR JOURNEY.

Count Zeppelin Makes Flight, Carrying Royal Passenger.

Prince Henry of Prussia spent several hours in the air as the guest of Count Zeppelin, who made an ascension in his remodeled airship at Friedrichshafen, Tuesday. Not only did the prince thoroughly enjoy his experience, but he sat at the steering wheel for many miles of the flight, guiding the movements of the craft and compelling it to execute all kinds of complicated maneuvers.

Prince Henry's satisfaction with the great flight was unbounded and he gave expression to it in a telegram which he sent to the emperor: "Under Zeppelin's guidance I felt just as safe as on my own flagship."

Captain Mischke also was a passenger when the start was made in the direction of Ueberlinger, to the northward of Constance. With Count Zeppelin himself at the wheel, the airship rose to an altitude of 600 feet, and moving rapidly against a strong wind, soon disappeared behind a bank of clouds. Soon messages began to arrive from the towns in the Rhine valley announcing the passage of the airship, but about 2 p. m. a sonorous sound from the sky indicated that the craft was returning. Soon it appeared above the thronged streets of Constance, where the prince gracefully saluted in acknowledgement of the ovation from the cheering crowds below.

## Ottawa Welcomes Laurier.

Ottawa, Ont., turned out with bands and torches to welcome back Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was personally elected for this city and who was returned premier of Canada with a majority of a half hundred supporters in the commons. It is certain that every member of the government, with the exception of William Templeman, was elected.

## CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features of the Day's Trading and Closing Quotations.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Wheat prices on the local exchange advanced more than 1c today, owing to crop damage reports from Argentine and decreased movement in the northwest. At the close prices were up 1¢ 1/4 to 1 1/2¢. Corn, oats and provisions also closed firm. Closing prices:

Wheat—Dec., \$1.00 1/4; May, \$1.03 1/2 to 1.03 3/4; July, 98 1/2¢.  
Corn—Dec., 63 1/2¢ to 63 3/4¢; May, 63¢.  
Oats—Dec., 48¢; May, 47 1/2 to 50¢.  
Pork—Oct., \$13.75; Jan., \$16.00.  
Lard—Oct., \$9.72 1/2; Jan., \$9.50.  
Ribs—Oct., \$8.62 1/2; Jan., \$8.50.  
Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, \$1.01 1/2 to 1.02; No. 3 corn, 69 to 70¢; No. 3 white oats, 45 1/2 to 48 1/2¢.

## South Omaha Live Stock.

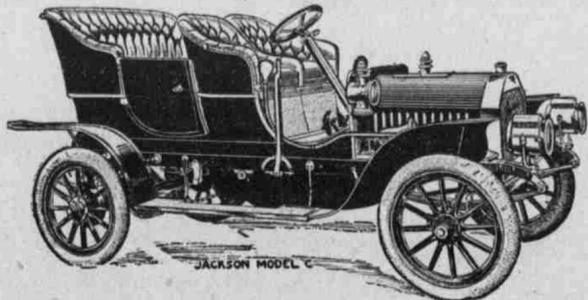
South Omaha, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300; active, 10¢ higher; native steers, \$4.00 to 6.75; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to 4.00; western steers, \$3.00 to 5.25; Texas steers, \$2.85 to 4.25; canners, \$2.00 to 2.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to 5.00; calves, \$3.00 to 5.75; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.00 to 3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,300; 5¢ to 10¢ higher; heavy, \$5.65 to 5.80; mixed, \$5.40 to 5.65; light, \$5.50 to 5.60; pigs, \$3.00 to 5.00; bulk of sales, \$5.60 to 5.65. Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; steady; yearlings, \$4.00 to 4.60; wethers, \$3.75 to 4.50; ewes, \$3.25 to 4.00; lambs, \$5.00 to 5.40.

## Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; steady to strong; steers, \$1.40 to 7.50; cows, \$3.00 to 5.00; heifers, \$2.50 to 4.25; bulls, \$2.50 to 4.50; calves, \$3.00 to 5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to 4.65. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; steady to strong; choice heavy shipping, \$6.00 to 6.10; butchers, \$5.95 to 6.10; light mixed, \$5.25 to 5.50; choice light, \$5.50 to 5.65; packing, \$5.50 to 5.95; pigs, \$3.40 to 4.85; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to 5.90. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady to 10 to 15¢ higher; sheep, \$4.20 to 4.75; lambs, \$4.75 to 6.35; yearlings, \$3.85 to 5.00.

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## REVOLUTION IN FAN THEORIES

Turbine Blower Upsets Old Ideas About How to "Move Air."

Propeller fans everybody knows about. They push the air just as a propeller pushes a ship. Centrifugal fans work on the same principle as a centrifugal pump. As the blades revolve at high speed the air between them is driven outward by centrifugal force. Of one of this type of fans invented by S. C. Davidson of Belfast, Ireland, George H. Winstanley, F. G. S., in a work soon to be published on "The Mechanical Equipment of Collieries," says:

The most interesting feature about this fan is (if I may use the expression that it "knocks on the head" many of the generally accepted fan theories. The distinctive features of the Sirocco fan are these: It has an absolutely clear inlet or practically the same diameter as the fan itself. (All other fans have the inlet much smaller in diameter than that of the revolving portion.) The blades are very short radially, being only about one-sixteenth of the fan diameter. The width of the blades, however, is greater than usual, about three-fifths of the diameter. There are a larger number of blades than are usually found in centrifugal fans, sixty-four being the number adopted in the Sirocco. The blades take more the form of scoops, with a forward curvature.

As an example of what these fans can do a fan of well known make at a Lancashire colliery is producing 233,000 cubic feet per minute. This fan is twenty-four feet in diameter. A Sirocco fan that has recently been installed at a colliery in the north of England is seventy-five inches in diameter and is producing 226,000 cubic feet per minute. The significance of this comparison is too obvious to need further comment.

## STARTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST KEY WEST CIGAR FRAUDS.

Sale of Bogus Brands Enjoined as First Step in General Movement Now on Foot.

One injunction has followed another in the United States courts, restraining the use of the name "Key West" in connection with cigars not made in that city. This is the beginning of a general campaign against the practice of misbranding cigars. The injunctions are obtained by the Key West Cigar Manufacturers' association.

An injunction recently issued in Philadelphia restrains the defendant "from in any way, manner or form, directly or indirectly, whether by means of labels, bands, marking on boxes, word of mouth or otherwise, making use of the words 'Key West,' and any and all colorable imitations thereof, in connection with the sale or offering for sale of cigars which are not in truth and in fact made in Key West, Fla."

Mr. S. R. Perry of the law firm of Steuart & Stuart, New York, counsel for the Key West manufacturers, says:

"The defendants in this case are only one of many dealers who make a practice of misbranding cigars and of substituting weeds of all kinds for the Key West made product. Owing to climatic, atmospheric and other favoring conditions, Key West, Fla., has exceptional advantages for the manufacture of cigars, and the output of the genuine Key West product is now about 100,000,000 cigars a year. Many times that number of cigars are, however, sold as 'Key West,' and it is this fraud that we intend to stop. Smokers can partly protect themselves by observing on the bottom of the box the name of the state in which their cigars are made. If not made in a Florida factory, a cigar evidently cannot be a 'Key West.'"