

NEGRO WOMAN IS HIRED BY A WIFE TO NAG HUSBAND

Maid Declares That Her Duties Included Hiding His Socks and Otherwise Harrassing Him.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Nellie Ellison of 5588 Burtner avenue denies that she owes \$313.52 to Jessie Cable, a negro, who is suing her in a justice court.

The former servant declares this amount is due her for wages earned by her as a "nag" to irritate Mrs. Ellison's husband, Mrs. Ellison says that when the woman left her employ last January, she owned the negro \$49 and that she offered her \$20 at the time, promising to pay the rest.

"She would not take this money," said Mrs. Ellison Tuesday, "but the sum for which she is suing is purely a product of her imagination."

"She was in my employ 15 months, ending last winter, and I intended to give her \$100 for her extra work."

Acted as Talebearer.

"This extra work consisted of bringing my meals to my room when my husband and I were not on friendly terms and in keeping me and my son and daughter out of his sight."

"It is not true that I hired her to annoy him and foment trouble between us, but it is a fact that she acted as a talebearer and she kept each of us informed as to the other's actions."

"She never helped me 'sneak' out of the house, as she has said, intimating that I went for a wicked purpose, but when I went to pray meeting on Wednesday nights she saw to it that my husband and I did not meet coming or going."

Details "Extraordinary Service."

The petition filed Monday alleges that \$90 was due her for services from September 6, 1909, to January 24, 1910. She further avers that she paid \$3.95 for Mrs. Ellison's skirt; \$5 for Mrs. Ellison's shoes and \$1 for chinaware out of her own money.

A charge of \$213.52 is added for "extraordinary services," which are itemized as follows:

From 5 a. m. until 12 m. serving meals and dishes to Mrs. Ellison in her room; extra meals for the children and guests; extra laundry; outside work, shoveling snow and scrubbing on Sunday. Shadowing husband and doing other detective work in divorce suit; starting fusses and constantly nagging husband; hiding food and other articles from him for purpose of annoying him enough to drive him from home. Answering phone and door bell to forestall husband and keeping him from learning who the callers were.

Helped Wife's Escapes.

Aiding Mrs. Ellison to sneak in and out of the house at night, without her husband's knowledge; standing off creditors, "jawing down" and browbeating extra laborers employed by her. Standing on watch when visitors were present to warn her of her husband's coming; lying to him and other about her whereabouts to keep her out of trouble.

One of her principal duties was to hide food from the head of the household and to subject him to petty annoyances. If his razor was dull or the soap was missing; if his collars were crumpled, his shirt wrinkled, or his collar button lost; if his hat had a "stove" in it or his socks misplaced, Ellison always knew whom to suspect, and his suspicions, he says, were never ungrounded.

Mrs. Ellison declares that her maid, once friendly to her, has turned in her husband's favor, having been "bought" by him.

The suit was filed by Edgar T. Belding and the trial was set for September 8.

Husband and Wife Estranged.

Mrs. Ellison and her husband, Augustus B. Ellison, vice president of the H. H. Coleman Manufacturing Co., 217 North Second street, separated last November.

For 10 months prior to that time they had lived in the same house together and had slept within a few feet of each other, yet they had never seen each other, nor had he seen their two children. They have an older daughter, who is married and who does not reside at the Burtner avenue address.

Mrs. Ellison immediately filed suit for divorce, alleging non-support, abuse and general indignities.

Ellison countered with a bill in which he charged his wife with being on too friendly terms with 12 men. She responded that these charges were the result of "a jealous imagination," saying that some of the men named she hardly knew, that one she had not seen since she was a bride and that another she believed to be dead.

The case was set for trial February in Judge Allen's division of the circuit court. A legal point delayed the hearing. In the meantime Ellison became sick and the matter has been postponed since that time.

PAYS FOR DRUNK TO GET EVIDENCE

Story Against State's Attorney Wayne Is Told in Lee Browne Trial.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29.—The tables were turned in the Lee O'Neil Browne bribery trial in the criminal court today when Patrick Keely, city detective, formerly assigned to State's Attorney Wayne's staff, was placed on the stand as a witness for the defense. Keely testified that he was placed in charge of Representative H. V. C. Beckemeyer at the time Beckemeyer was a witness before the special grand jury which investigated the bribery charges. Keely said that one of Mr. Wayne's assistants told him to "take Beckemeyer out and treat him right."

On further questioning by lawyers for the defense, Keely said:

"I understood that by treating Beckemeyer right, I would get him so that he would talk—get him drunk."

AUTOMOBILE RACES ON THE COURSE AT ELGIN

Elgin, Ill., Aug. 29.—Illinois National Guardsmen this morning took charge of the Elgin automobile race course and cleared it of all vehicles, preparatory to stretching their patrol over every foot of its approaches.

The program today includes three races: The Fox river trophy, distance 155.57 miles, 16 laps; the Kane county trophy, 139.46 miles, 20 laps; and the Illinois trophy, 202.35 miles, 24 laps. It was decided to run the three races simultaneously.

INDIAN COMMITTEE FINISHES ITS WORK

Adjourns to Meet in November in Washington to Formulate Its Report.

Pawhuska, Okla., Aug. 29.—The committee of the House of Representatives, which has been investigating the Gore bribery charges and the McMurray land contracts, completed its work in Oklahoma today, and adjourned to meet in Washington in November.

Working for almost four weeks the committee, headed by Representative Charles H. Burke, of South Dakota, who is chairman of the House of Representatives on Indian affairs, has examined more than 100 witnesses and has taken testimony that will fill two printed volumes. After working in Washington the committee will formulate its report for submission to congress. The report will cover the following:

The charges made by Senator T. P. Gore in the Senate on June 24, that he had been offered a \$25,000 and a \$50,000 bribe to withdraw opposition to the McMurray contract and that other government officials were interested in the contracts.

The contracts themselves by which J. P. McMurray seeks to obtain a 10 per cent attorney's fee for the sale of 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt land owned by the Indians in this state. The land is valued at \$30,000,000.

All other contracts by which it was alleged the Indians were asked to pay exorbitant fees will be treated in the report.

TRAINMEN ARREST BAND OF ROBBERS

Mason City, Ia., Aug. 29.—Midnight passenger No. 6, southbound, on the Iowa Central, through train from the Twin Cities to St. Louis, was in the hands of robbers for about 15 minutes last night.

At Albert Lea five men boarded the smoker. At Gordonville, a small station, five miles north of Northwood, the train was flagged. The engineer and fireman were covered with guns, while the men supposed to have boarded the train at Albert Lea, commenced relieving passengers of their goods.

They had only completed the work in one coach when they were frightened, and the train crew, getting hold of some guns, succeeded in arresting five of them and they were taken to Northwood and are in the custody of the sheriff. Eight were implicated in the robbery.

GERMAN EMPEROR IS A BIG WAR ORATOR

He Makes Martial Speech on a Tour Through His Eastern Domain.

Koenigsberg, East Prussia, Aug. 29.—Emperor William, who is making a tour in Germany in connection with his visit to the dedication of his new castle there, delivered a martial speech at the provincial banquet last night, in which he urged the necessity of co-operation with him in his work for the welfare and defense of the country.

Taking as a text the role of Queen Louise, of Prussia, during the Napoleonic wars, he extolled her virtues and pointed out how the memory of her had fired the courage of Prussian soldiers and saved the country.

"The lofty figure of Queen Louise teaches us," he said, "that we men should cultivate all the military virtues, and be always willing to use them in defense of the country. Above all else it teaches us to maintain the equipment of our army, in view of the enormous strides made by our neighbors, for only on being prepared for war does our peace depend."

In closing the emperor said:

"Considering myself as the instrument of the Master, regardless of passing views and opinions, I go my way, which is solely devoted to the prosperity and peaceful development of our fatherland."

GRADY IS PROMOTED TO HEAD OF EAGLES

Presiding Officer Who Collapses Under Nervous Strain Is Again in Command.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29.—President Frank E. Hering, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, who collapsed last night during the meeting of the grand aerie, assumed today four former officials, were found guilty of having diverted funds of the order, had recovered sufficiently to preside at today's session. His collapse was due to nervous exhaustion.

The election of officials is scheduled for today. Thomas F. Grady, of New York, automatically succeeds President Hering.

The prizes for competitions in the Eagles' parade yesterday were this morning awarded as follows:

Class B—Best appearance, Davenport, Ia., No. 235, \$50.

Class C—Largest number in line, Milwaukee, No. 132, \$400; Kansas City, No. 47, \$200; Elgin, Ill., No. 447, \$100.

Class F—Kansas City, \$200; Davenport, Ia., \$125, and Milwaukee, No. 132, \$75.

BIG CONVENTION ENDS.

Nevada, Mo., Aug. 29.—The four days' convention of the National Association of the Republican Convention closed today and tomorrow the visitors and delegates in attendance will begin to leave for their homes. Among the principal speakers on the program was Professor S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo.

NEW YORK—The conference on the night before the republican state committee meeting in which Theodore Roosevelt was voted down and Vice President Sherman chosen temporary chairman of the republican convention assumed still another complexion last night. Timothy L. Woodruff, state chairman, in a statement given out from republican state headquarters, put the responsibility for the action up to Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the republican county committee, and denies that he had even an intimation of any plan to present the name of Colonel Roosevelt to the committee until Mr. Griscom made the actual nomination.

AS IT APPEARED TO HER

Mrs. Oelrichs Evidently Didn't Think Much of Mr. Blank's Earning Capacity.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, the best-dressed woman in Newport, criticized very pertinently, at a recent dinner, the new dinner gowns of Paquin and Callot.

These clinging and filmy gowns are chiefly remarkable for the V-shaped back that they possess. The V—it is incredible, but it is true—opens all the

Divining Rod 200 Years Old.

Winslow W. Fifield of Medford, Mass., owns a metallic divining rod brought from England more than two hundred years ago by one of his ancestors. The rod, says Mr. Fifield, has been used successfully all over New England and in the western mining districts. It is attached to whalebone handles 12 inches long and weighs two ounces. The handles have inscriptions on them which are almost obliterated by age.

The person who brought the rod to America was Isaac Greenleaf, who settled in Massachusetts. The rod became famous as a finder of water. After marking the place of many springs the rod was used in California, Colorado and North Carolina for locating by men in quest of gold mines and other metals. One person who used it with par-

ticular success was a blind man, in whose hands the rod is said to have done marvels.

A Strong Preacher.

The minister's eight-year-old daughter was returning with her parents from church, where the district superintendent had that morning occupied the pulpit.

"Oh, father," asked the little girl, her face alive with enthusiasm, "don't you think Brother C. is a very strong preacher? I do."

Gratified by this evidence of unusual intelligence on the part of his offspring, the minister eagerly inquired into her reasons for her statement.

"Oh," replied the little miss, artlessly, "didn't you see how the dust rose when he stamped his feet?"—Judge.

There is seldom a day passes but somewhere in our country from one to a score of our fellow men are assaulted or murdered by members of this band.

Then remember the homes blown up or burned. The families hounded, the rioting, burning of street cars, wrecking of trains and attempted or successful killing of passengers.

The general disturbance of industry and the thousands of dollars forced from tax payers to pay extra police, sheriffs and militia to protect, even in a feeble way, the citizens from the mobs of members of the American Federation of Labor.

Then you will realize why the great peace-loving majority of over 80 million Americans protest against the growth of this crime-tainted organization comprising perhaps one and one-half million men, of which it is estimated at least seven-tenths are peace-loving citizens and are members by coercion and are not in sympathy with the three-tenths who have gained control and force their methods.

We find that a few designing men have seized control of the American Federation of Labor, just as some shrewd capitalists have secured control of some railroads and other interests and are now twisting and turning them into machines for personal profit and fame.

These men cunningly plan to force workmen to join and pay 25 to 75 cents a month in fees.

Various methods are used to "induce" workmen to join.

First, they talk of the "tyranny of capital" making slaves of workmen.

Then they work up enthusiasm about the "brotherhood of man" and other talk which experience has shown excites the emotions of workmen and they are induced to join and pay fees to the leaders.

The 5000 workmen in Battle Creek are, as a rule, free from the dictates of the great Labor Trust and still get the highest wages in Michigan. If they had yielded to the smooth talk of the agents of the trust and joined, they would pay in fees from \$1250.00 to \$2000.00 a month to the big trust and be subject to strike orders any time.

Now they save that and put the money into homes and family comforts.

But the managers of the American Federation of Labor have worked hard and long to harness them.

The trust has sent small bales of money and last winter 18 "organizers" to tie up Battle Creek. They hired halls, gave picture shows, smokers, etc., as an investment, looking to rich returns when they succeeded in having them tied hand and foot.

But they failed and the last of these "organizers" left Battle Creek on May 1st saying "It's no use."

The workmen knew the record of this great trust and formed their own association to protect their rights and also to protect them from the big Labor Trust.

In Philadelphia some 4000 independent street car men, who mainly had families, had their own union and refused to join the big trust, preferring to be free to work or not as they pleased.

But the trust planned to force them into the fee-paying ranks, so a strike was ordered to compel the traction company to kick out these men and hire only Labor Trust members.

It was not a question of wages or hours but to push the free men out of their positions where they were earning good money to support their families. The strike was ordered, not to raise wages or reduce hours, remember, but solely to throw out members of an independent union and make places only for Labor Trust members, and thus show the independent men they could not earn a living unless they first paid fees to the trust managers.

Incidentally the people of Philadelphia must submit to no car service, rioting and bloodshed with millions in losses while these fee-hunting, notoriety seeking trust leaders were teaching the world that industry cannot be carried on except by workmen who first bend the knee, bow the head and pay fees.

How these men as strike leaders love to see their names in the papers

way down to the waist line. At a gala performance in Paris given by the Metropolitan Opera company of New York—the most successful performance Paris ever saw, and one whereat \$40,000 was gained for the Pluviose victims—many of the beautiful Americans in the \$40 orchestra seats wore these daring gowns, and now at Newport they are often to be seen.

Mrs. Oelrichs stared at one with astounded eyes at a dinner, and her neighbor said:

"Isn't that new gown of Mrs. Blank's a dream? Old Mr. Blank is so de-

voiced. They say that everything he makes goes on his wife's back."

Mrs. Oelrichs, her eye fixed on the gown's terrible V, said with a smile:

"Well, he must be making very little, then."

Practical Matching.

What the little girl with the 15 cents in pennies wanted was some red ribbon of a particular shade for her mother. She knew the shade, but she couldn't explain it and all she could say was, it wasn't that, no, nor that; it was deeper than that, and not so

The Counterfeit Southerner.

Of course, there are many counterfeits. A most amusing imitation is one that often passes for the typical southerner in New York. This satchel-mouthed braggart infests the cafes and demands attention by his abusing the waiter for offending his delicate sense of honor. "I hate a nigger, suh," he loudly proclaims, which is a sentiment that one never hears from those to the manner born. He haunts the theaters and parades the streets, since it is poor fun to practise his gentility in private.

He wears a wide black hat, mounts the table and yells whenever the band plays a southern melody. Such a pretentious caricature would be harmless enough, but for the ridicule he brings upon the south. Unfortunately, popular authors seem to accept him at face

value and exploit him in novels or plays where a "southerner" is a necessary part of the stage machinery.—Everybody's Magazine.

Wasted Sarcasm.

The Philadelphia milk dealers who recently raised the price of their product to nine cents a quart and then lowered it again to eight appear to have been the subjects of a great deal of unjust censure. They announced at the time of the raise that milk could not be sold at eight cents without loss. Finding that the consumers would not pay the new price, however, they are continuing to sell at the old, thereby qualifying as genuine philanthropists. Every purchaser of milk at eight cents a quart will doubtless heartily feel that he is an object of charity.

Hoodwinking Clergymen

each morning! It's meat and bread to their souls.

Then think of the lordly power, and don't forget the steady flow of money squeezed from the workman's hard earned pay envelope.

But when these leaders "tie up" any industry no man can hold a job who refuses to pay fines even on trumped up charges, and steadily pay fees whatever they are.

The workman is absolutely at the mercy of this band of men who have secured and hold control.

Many and many an honest workman has raised his voice and appealed to his fellows to rise and throw off the yoke of Gompers, et al. But, as one writes, "At every convention of the American Federation of Labor, strong opposition comes up but at the critical moment the impassioned orator appears and most dramatically puts the spot light on the leader and covers him with a mawkish film of 'martyrdom' and the emotional delegates yell in delight, forgetting the instructions of the peaceful workmen at home who desire to free themselves from the odium of membership under the great advocates of strike, boycott, violence and hate."

So we see the unequalled insolence with which these trust leaders propose to "induce" ministers to pull their chests from the fire by preaching modern aggressive and violent labor trust methods.

There is a better way to secure justice for workers, as will appear further along.

Just a little diversion here.

I am charged with having first brought to the attention of the public some years ago, the name "Labor Trust."

A trust is a combination of men or organizations for the purpose of selling their product at a profit and restricting production to effect it.

We will say a large Oil Company gathers in smaller ones and thus controls production.

The Labor Trust "gathers in" local trade organizations and thus has power to say how much work each man shall do.

The Oil Company then fixes prices. The Labor Trust does likewise.

The Oil Company may "use methods" to force an unwilling dealer to join.

The Labor Trust men go further and slug the independent man if he tries to sell his labor without paying fees and "obeying orders." They are both exactly alike in purpose, which, in both cases is entirely selfish to gain power and money for the leaders.

Certain Labor Trust members do not hesitate to use violence, dynamiting of property, burning homes of independent men and even murder to force obedience.

The Oil Company doesn't go so far. Both are extremely dangerous to the welfare of people and communities, for power placed in the hands of a few men either representing Capital or Labor is almost always abused and the public suffers.

Remember, reader, that your safety lies in strenuous opposition to all trusts which try to ride over and dictate to the people.

Only by opposing their growth can you retain your personal liberty.

Now to ministers.

The average congregation is made up of about 90 per cent of free citizens and much less than 10 per cent of members of the Labor Trust.

The free citizen wants to hear words defending the rights and independence of the common man, free from the arbitrary dictates of any self-seeking organization either of Capital or Labor.

The merchant, lawyer, school teacher, doctor, clerk, farmer and workman rebels against any forcible stopping of trains, boats, street cars, or factories, for the prosperity of the community is entirely dependent on steady continuance of these things.

Men don't like strikes, boycotts, injured workmen or burned cars and factories.

A famous diviner says: "These men may hate capitalists but their hate for other laboring men burns like a flame, eats like nitric acid, is malignant beyond all description."

Then we remember cases of acid throwing, eyes gouged out, children pursued, women stripped, homes de-

stroyed, men murdered and the long list of atrocities practised by Labor Trust members on other human beings who cannot agree with the trust methods.

Now for the better way.

Workmen are now organizing in the old fashioned trades union or "guild" way, affiliated with the National Trades and Workers Association whose constitution provides arbitration of differences with agreement for no strikes, boycott, picketing or hateful coercion of any kind.

This Trade Association has evolved from the experience of the past and is the highest order of Trades Unionism at the present day.

Under its laws it is not possible for the Hod Carriers Union or the Street Sweepers Union to order the school teachers or locomotive engineers to quit work in a "sympathetic strike."

If any craft finds injustice, the case is presented to properly selected arbitrators, testimony taken and the case presented to the public through the press. Thereupon public opinion, that greatest of all powers, makes itself felt and curiously enough a fair settlement is generally the result.

There is no strike, no loss of wages, no loss to the community and yet the faithful workers get their just treatment.

There are many details which have been worked out by men skilled in labor matters.

It will recompense any interested man to know these details which can be secured by a postal request for constitution and by-laws written to the National Trades and Workers Association, Kingman Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

Reader, look carefully into this great question of the relations of Capital and Labor and its successful solution. The new plan works and brings results for the members.

I became so favorably impressed with the trustworthiness and practical ability of the leaders of this new labor movement that I gave the Association a sanatorium at Battle Creek worth about \$400,000 and with about 300 rooms, to be used as a home for their old members and the helpless babies, sometimes made fatherless by the pistol, club or boot heel of some member of the violent "Labor Trust."

Suppose you attend church Labor Sunday and hear what your minister has to say in defense of the safety and rights of the common, everyday man.

Let me ask you to read again a portion of one of my public articles printed a few years ago.

"The people of the world have given me money enough to spend in these talks through the papers in trying to make better and safer conditions for the common people, whether the Postum business runs or not.

Scores of letters have come to me from work-people and others, some from union men recounting their sufferings from union domination and urging that their cases be laid before the public.

It will not answer for us to only sympathize with the poor, the oppressed, those who haven't power enough to drive off tyrants and resent oppression, we must help them to the hands of the oppressors. Americans must act.

Some of my forebears in New England left comfortable homes, took with them the old flint locks, slept on the ground in rain and frost; hungry, footsore, and half clothed they grimly pushed on where the Eternal God of Human Liberty urged them. They wove for me and for you a mantle of freedom, woven in a loom where the shuttles were cannon balls and bullets and where swords were used to pick out the tangles in the yarn.

These old, sturdy granddads of ours stood by that loom until the mantle was finished, then, stained with their blood it was handed down to us. Shall I refuse to bear it on my shoulders because the wearing costs me a few dollars, and are you cowards enough to hide yours because some foreign labor union anarchist orders you to strip it off?

I have faith that the blood of 1775 still coursing in your veins will tingle and call until you waken. Then Americans will act." "There's a Real Sou." C. W. POST.

Incidentally the people of Philadelphia must submit to no car service, rioting and bloodshed with millions in losses while these fee-hunting, notoriety seeking trust leaders were teaching the world that industry cannot be carried on except by workmen who first bend the knee, bow the head and pay fees.

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There were some thirty men murdered and over 5000 bruised and maimed in the Chicago teamster's strike.