

# THE WAGWORKER

By W. M. MAUPIN

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

## Remarkable Modesty.

A general who does not want promotion now, and begs that it be given to some one else—this is the phenomenon actually to be found in the army. The man is Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff. He was selected for his present position some months ago—much to his regret, he publicly declares as he had some work he preferred to do at the Fort Leavenworth school; and, anyway, he would have liked it better if this important place had been given to him later in his career. Now, by reason of numerous changes, he is senior brigadier general, and would therefore be the officer to be promoted to the rank of major general this week on the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Corbin. As soon as Gen. Bell heard that he was likely to be promoted, he went direct to Secretary Taft and asked as a personal favor that he be overhauled by at least two other officers—Gens. Jesse M. Lee and Theodore J. Wint, both men of much longer service than himself. Naturally, the secretary could not resist so unselfish an appeal, and Gen. Lee, who retires for age next January, will be promoted this week to the major generalcy he would not otherwise have obtained. The army has every reason to be proud of Gen. Bell's fine record, remarks the New York Post, but it will like him all the more for this readiness to step aside for others.

## The Busy Little Bee.

The commercial statistics bearing upon the subject eloquently answer the question: "How do the little busy bees improve each shining hour?" She improves them, early and late, in garnering the sweets of buds and flowers, and the sum total of her garnering, it is evident, forms no mean item in the world's affairs. Germany leads with 1,910,000 hives and 20,000 tons of honey last year. Spain is a good second, with 1,600,000 hives and 19,000 tons of honey. Austria-Hungary comes close thereafter with 1,550,000 hives and 18,000 tons of unadulterated sweetness. France supplies 10,000 tons, and Russian bees are credited with 900 tons. The last prompts the thought that if only political hornets were honey gatherers, etc., etc. Despite the lapse of centuries the historic "honey of Mount Hymettus," celebrated in Grecian lore, is still on the market of to-day and from 30,000 bee hives Greece produced last year 1,400 tons of honey. Statistics bearing upon the industry of our own bees have not yet been published, says the Troy Times, but it is gratifying to obtain the advance information that the bee industry is growing here and we have as good "pasturage" for these personifications of industry as any country known.

## The Thought of Yosemite.

The god of things as they should be meant that his worshippers—whose lives are spent in the pursuit of a lost chord, a missing harmony between themselves and things not themselves—should contemplate Yosemite from the standpoint of its meadows, says Arthur Colton, in The Reader. Its spirit is defined, human, sufficient, sheltered from high, desolate and Sierran ambitions. The thought of the Canyon of the Colorado is compact of color and immensity; that of Yosemite is not of size, but of proportion and charm—white water gliding in the shadow, still water reflecting blue; of groves and many colored flowers in level fields; and the right relation of all these to the smooth gray domes, and those framing walls, whose height is not for terror, but to make the pines that feather their keen edges look delicate as ferns.

No higher tribute can be paid to a foreigner by a Japanese than his belief in his power to keep silence; that power is one of the most tremendous sources of the nation's strength, says the World's Work. Much marvel has been elicited by the inviolate safety during the war of strategic secrets, the common possession of thousands of people at once. There were a few traitors here and there in the beginning of the war; there were none when it was ended. They were discovered and convicted by their comrades, and swift and terrible was the execution of justice upon them. Only in the service to which they belonged were these painful incidents known; they were described when the war was over.

The captain of the British warship Montagu, which was run on the rocks and lost last May, has been sentenced to be reprimanded and "dismissed from the ship." Inasmuch as the ship is now at the bottom of the sea, the latter portion of the sentence is no doubt calculated to strike terror in the service.

Oklahoma figures it out that it would take a freight train 263 miles long to haul its wheat crop this year. More work for the car famine.

# NEWS OF TRADE AND LABOR

General Information Concerning Those Who Are Doing the Work of the World.

Montana miners have inaugurated a movement looking to the erection of a home for aged and incapacitated miners of their state.

A new international labor organization, composed of railroad building mechanics, and to be known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Building Mechanics, was launched in Boston.

During the first three months of the present year there were 536 strikes in the German empire. Last year there were 2,406 strikes, only 528 of which were a complete success for the strikers.

President Roosevelt has extended the eight-hour law to apply to all public work under the supervision of any department of the government. This order affects more particularly work on river and harbor improvements.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America have placed a per capita tax of ten cents per year for support of the tuberculosis sanitarium conducted by the organization at Denver for the benefit of its members.

P. D. MULCAHY.



President Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union.

The bulk of bells used in the countries of the world are made in the United States, and of these about three-quarters come from East Hampton, Conn. The industry there is nearly 100 years old, having been established in 1808 by William Barton.

The first general woman organizer of the American Federation of Labor is Miss Gertrude Barnum, daughter of Judge Barnum, of Chicago. She has recently been appointed to organize all branches of industries employing women.

Claims paid for the month of July by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America amounted to \$21,514.33. The claim list is growing fast, and plans are to be considered for raising additional funds necessary to care for it.

Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workers' union will hereafter place one dollar from each initiation fee paid the union in the sick benefit fund. The union now pays five dollars a week, this being in addition to a like amount paid by the international.

The Clyde boiler makers have decided to strike if a five per cent. advance in wages is not conceded them. They had arranged to strike September 15, but this was suspended in order to permit of a conference between the employers and workmen. The former have refused to submit the question at issue to arbitration or to consider any compromise. Ten thousand men are involved.

Gov. Guild, of Massachusetts, presented Dennis D. Driscoll, secretary-treasurer of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, with the pen with which the former signed the child labor bill.

The first prosecutions in the District of Columbia for violation of the national eight-hour law on government work was begun at Washington, D. C., when United States Attorney Baker filed in the police court three informations against the Penn Bridge company, a corporation of Pennsylvania, and two against the District Construction company of the District of Columbia.

Another railroad employees' brotherhood, the switchmen, has determined upon a joint move against the railroads of the country for higher wages and a shorter working day. Twenty-two thousand men are represented in the switchmen's request. The roads approached lie in the territory from Buffalo to the Pacific coast. In Chicago the demands were made through a central committee, headed by Daniel C. Smith, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road. The following notice was served upon the manager of every railroad in Chicago:

Attorney General Ellis, of Ohio, rendered an opinion for the state railroad commission holding valid the law giving train crews eight hours' rest after they have worked 15 consecutive hours. The supreme court has declared part of the law invalid.

What has been accomplished by the agitation for the restriction of child labor is shown in the fact that 14 states have laws prohibiting child labor under 14 years of age, 12 states do not allow the employment of children at night labor, while in nearly twice this number of states the child is emancipated up to 10 or 12 years.

The success of trades unions in raising wages may be shown by the following facts: In 1850 the average factory wages were \$247 a year; in 1890, \$446. Wages in cotton factories in 1830 were 44 cents a day; in 1873, \$1.40.

Because the officers of the Republic iron and steel mills at East Chicago objected to the presence of union agents, the engineers went on strike and tied up the entire plant. The mill has been run on the open-shop basis, and it was feared that the strike would spread to other steel industries.

Unless the Grain Exporters' association increases the wages of members of the Grain Handlers' union from 35 cents to 40 cents an hour the Portland (Ore.) water front will be involved in a strike affecting between 1,000 and 1,200 men. The employers say that if the grain handlers walk out men will be imported from Puget sound to take their places.

From the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, a report is made as to the state of employment during the last month. The report states that of the 699 unions making returns for that month, with an aggregate membership of 63,500, there was 1.4 per cent. without employment. In the preceding month 937 unions, with a membership of 85,300, reported 1.5 per cent. unemployed.

It is reported that the bricklayers' unions of New York city are about to establish permanent headquarters for a general secretary and treasurer. They also propose to create a board which shall examine into the qualifications of all applicants for membership of the unions. It is said that this procedure has become necessary, as the city is overrun with incompetent bricklayers, who, as stated by a secretary of one of the unions, "were formerly peanut vendors, car conductors, bootblacks and laborers."

"We, the committee of the Switchmen's Union of North America, representing the switchmen employed on your system, respectfully submit the following for your consideration, and demand that we be given a hearing on or before 12 o'clock noon, October 25, 1907. Article I. Eight hours to constitute a day's work at the following rates of pay: Foremen, 42 cents an hour; helpers, 38 cents an hour. Overtime to be paid for at the above rates. Strict seniority to prevail, the switchmen longest in service shall have preference of positions." The scale proposed represents an increase in pay of about 20 per cent., with a shortening of time from 12, 14 and 16 hours a day to a universal "eight hour day."

"Impetus has been given to the labor movement in politics by President Roosevelt's order directing the rigid enforcement of the eight hour law," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. "It certainly will encourage labor to pursue its work of organization in the campaign, which has been mapped out in the hope that a larger degree of justice may be attained." It is understood the order is meant particularly to meet conditions in the interior department, which has charge of reclamation work in the arid land regions of the west, where it was charged the eight hour law was not observed. Buildings erected under the treasury department are also public works where the eight hour law must be enforced.

Information has been received that Conductor E. P. Curtis, of the M., K. & T. at Smithville, Tex., will be appointed grand senior conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors of the United States to succeed A. P. Clark, who vacates that office to take a position on the Interstate commerce commission, to which he was recently appointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Curtis is one of the best known railroad men in the southwest, and was formerly chairman of the O. R. C. grievance committee on the M., K. & T. railroad.

The right of labor unions and their sympathizers to call on their friends to withhold patronage from a nonunion tradesman has been declared legal by Justice Stafford in the district supreme court of Washington, D. C. In making this decision Justice Stafford dismissed the temporary injunction against the bakery and confectionery workers' international union, which had been obtained by a baker who alleged that he was being harassed by means of a systematic boycott, and that many of his customers had been asked to trade elsewhere. The principle at stake, the justice suggested, was the right of individual liberty.

The last annual convention of the Pottery Workers' association placed a ban on the practice of holding rallies for the purpose of raising money.

At the recent meeting of American labor commissioners, statisticians, etc., at Boston, the adoption of the Dominion fair wage schedule was highly praised and many decided to advise its adoption.

The labor unions of Great Falls, Mont., have succeeded in obtaining orders from both the county commissioners and the city council that all printing done for either the county or city must in future bear the union label.

## NEW FANCY IN EMBROIDERY.

Biedermeier Has Many Qualities to Recommend It.

One of the latest fancies in embroidery is known as the Biedermeier. This is in a way a return to the old-style simple embroidery that was in vogue before the idea of many tones of color. While different tones are used, only one tone appears in a single figure. The embroidery is on linen, for table covers, scarfs, pillows and other useful articles.

The designs are stamped, and with each piece comes the quantity and selection of threads and colors to use. One of the designs, for instance, is for a pillow cover. In the center is a wreath, and below this at either side an orange tree or similar conventional figure. The wreath is of green leaves and roses. There are roses of three or four different shades of pink, but only one shade is used in a rose. The one shade of yellow is all that appears in the oranges.

In the center of one wreath is a miniature portrait, the bonnet of one color, the dress of another, the drapery of a third. In the center of another wreath is a portrait in silhouette (in profile and all black). It would be quite easy to make this silhouette portrait that of the giver or the recipient and thus give an added value to the pillow.

The trend of the day is to make fancywork less difficult than formerly and to that end many parts of embroidery that come ready to apply to the foundation of whatever is used. This more simple embroidery will be eagerly sought, not only for the ease with which it may be accomplished, but because it is particularly suitable for a room having mission furniture.

## GOOD METHOD FOR SKIRTS.

Simple and Effective Way of Arranging the Tucks.

There is a simple way to save future trouble in finishing the bottom of skirts for young people from tots to half grown girls. It is better than letting out tucks in the usual way when the plain spaces usually come in the wrong place.

With this plan, which may be used whether there are or are not other tucks, the tuck is laid directly over the hem, making practically two hems, which, after being pressed, have the appearance of one.

As in all things, there is a simple and easy way to accomplish it, the way in this case being to turn the lower edge of the goods back and forth in three folds. First, turn under the tiny raw edge on the bottom of the skirt and then turn under the hem two and a half inches deep, which makes the first fold. Double this back on the right side the same distance, crossing the second fold. The three layers of the cloth are then turned back under again, which creates the third time. This forms a tuck directly over the hem. When ready to stitch turn the tuck up and stitch twice, putting one row of machining under and one over the middle crease.

When ready to let the dress down, rip out the top stitching and the hem is ready and undisturbed.

## About Furnishing.

The woman of moderate means will do well to insist upon simplicity in her furnishings, particularly if her house is very small or if she must accommodate herself to a few rooms. Let all that she buys be the best of its kind, even if very simple, and let her avoid much carved wood work, particularly if she must do her own dusting.

This is one of the greatest charms about the so-called "mission" furniture. It presents a good appearance and does not require much painful and intricate brushing and chamoising.

It is much better to have a room fairly bare of furniture for a while than to crowd it with a lot of odd pieces which do not suit it, and require much care at housecleaning times.

The woman who learns that coziness does not necessarily mean a crowded look has made a great stride in interior decorating.

## Simple Fumigating Method.

To fumigate, or disinfect, a room, place an ordinary house shovel over the fire until it becomes thoroughly heated (not red hot); move to the center of the room with it and pour on it an ounce of No. 4 or No. 5 carbolic acid.

The shovel should be so placed that none of the fluid can run off it onto the floor.

The carbolic acid will be given off in a vapor which will be strong enough to disinfect a room, and if genuine carbolic is used, which is not a mineral corrosive acid, the vapor will in no way injure pictures, metals or fabrics.

## Turquoise Is Popular.

Ladies who have put away in their jewel caskets the pretty blue turquoise sets that were once so fashionable should take them out at once, as the turquoise is to be one of the fashionable stones of the fall. With black lace costumes they are especially effective and have been much seen in the east this summer.

## A Table Novelty.

A delightful table novelty is a little silver attachment to fasten flowers to a finger bowl. It consists of a tiny rim of silver fitting over a portion of the edge of the bowl, with loops to catch in a fixed position a few violets or flower buds. The effect is very pretty.

## Not What He Was Used To.

Ever since John D. Rockefeller became an honorary member of the American Press Humorists' association stories more or less apocryphal have been afloat regarding him. It is beginning to be suspected that some of them have been invented by his fellow humorists. One of the latest refers to an occasion last summer when he entertained a lot of slim children at his stock farm near Cleveland. Mr. Rockefeller gave each of them, among other things, some milk to drink, part of it at least being the product of a \$2,000 prize cow. "How do you like it?" he asked when they had finished. "Gee, it's fine!" responded one little fellow, who added after a thoughtful pause: "I wish our milkman kep' a cow!"

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

## Ghastly Foreign Pun.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the noted American clubwoman, has been received abroad by royalty, and some of the foreign papers have the temerity to declare that she has a proverbial right to look at a king.

If a man would know himself thoroughly he hasn't much time to waste in trying to find out things about his neighbor.

## NO REST NIGHT OR DAY.

With Irritating Skin Humor—Hair Began to Fall Out—Wonderful Result from Cuticura Remedies.

"About the latter part of July my whole body began to itch. I did not take much notice of it at first, but it began to get worse all the time, and then I began to get uneasy and tried all kinds of baths and other remedies that were recommended for skin humors; but I became worse all the time. My hair began to fall out and my scalp itched all the time. Especially at night, just as soon as I would get in bed and get warm, my whole body would begin to itch and my finger nails would keep it irritated, and it was not long before I could not rest night or day. A friend asked me to try the Cuticura Remedies, and I did, and the first application helped me wonderfully. For about four weeks I would take a hot bath every night and then apply the Cuticura Ointment to my whole body; and I kept getting better, and by the time I used four boxes of Cuticura I was entirely cured, and my hair stopped falling out. D. E. Blankenship, 319 N. Del. St., Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 27, 1905."

Origin of England's National Debt. England's national debt originated in the reign of William III., whose first loan was obtained in 1694.

Defiance Starch—Never sticks to the iron—no blotches—no blisters, makes ironing easy and does not injure the goods.

Somehow it doesn't sound just right when a spinster asks for a match.

# WHO SHE WAS

## SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused it to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert



and investigating mind, an earnest seeker after knowledge, and above all, possessed of a wonderfully sympathetic nature.

In 1843 she married Isaac Pinkham, a builder and real estate operator, and their early married life was marked by prosperity and happiness. They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

In those good old fashioned days it was common for mothers to make their own home medicines from roots and herbs, nature's own remedies—calling in a physician only in specially urgent cases. By tradition and experience many of them gained a wonderful knowledge of the curative properties of the various roots and herbs.

Mrs. Pinkham took a great interest in the study of roots and herbs, their characteristics and power over disease. She maintained that just as nature so bountifully provides in the harvest-fields and orchards vegetable foods of all kinds; so, if we but take the pains to find them, in the roots and herbs of the field there are remedies expressly designed to cure the various ills and weaknesses of the body, and it was her pleasure to search these out, and prepare simple and effective medicines for her own family and friends.

Chief of these was a rare combination of the choicest medicinal roots and herbs found best adapted for the cure of the ills and weaknesses peculiar to the female sex, and Lydia E. Pinkham's friends and neighbors learned that her compound relieved and cured and it became quite popular among them.

All this so far was done freely, without money and without price, as a labor of love.

But in 1873 the financial crisis struck Lynn. Its length and severity were too much for the large real estate interests of the Pinkham family, as this class of business suffered most from the year of depression, so when the Centennial year dawned it found their property swept away. Some other source of income had to be found.

At this point Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made known to the world.

The three sons and the daughter, with their mother, combined forces to

restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for wherever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until today Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—and there were thousands—received careful study, and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With women assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

**Enameline** NO DUST NO SMOKE NO DIRTY SLOP NO SPILL NO MUSSELS OR SPATTER  
STOVE POLISH