

CAPS Cloth and Fur Styles

Last winter we did the largest cap business in the history of our business, because "We Had The Goods." This year "We Have The Goods" again.

Everything that Man or Boy wants in the Line of Caps.

Cloth or Corduroy Caps full in band style.
A cap for every man at \$2, 1.50, 1, 75c, 50c.
Silk Plush Caps at . . \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00.
Fur Caps, including the best Seal caps,
\$18.00 and \$20.00 as well as the lowest
price fur caps for \$2.50

Boys' Caps, fur in band at \$1.00 and.....50c.

MAYER BROS.

FILED A DEMURRER.

St. Louis Laborer Shows Up an Evil That is too Prevalent.

The other day in St. Louis, a man whom the dispatches describe as a foreigner working for two dollars per day, was sued for an old grocery bill. When judgment was rendered against him, he immediately filed a demurrer. He did it in a new and dramatic way by calling attention to the fact that he had six youngsters at home.

"You have taken away their bread," he said to the judge, at the risk of being in contempt, "now feed them yourself."

Here we have a situation. The grocer was not to blame for suing. The judge was not to blame for rendering judgment. The man was not to blame for being a foreigner or for being able to get such a small amount for hard work—no man can get such a small wage as two dollars without working very hard. The youngsters were not to blame.

In this case the dispatches report a remedy which was purely local: the judge and others about the court room

made up a purse for the fellow. But even that was an isolated palliative and doesn't touch the millions of others in the same fix.

Perhaps society is to blame for allowing such a state of affairs that law cannot be enforced without starving children.—Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

THINK THIS OVER.

In Rhode Island silk and cotton mills wages range from \$7 to \$9 a week, and over 70 per cent of the operatives are foreigners. This is the way American labor is protected by the tariff.

THE GOSPEL TRUTH.

The United States government is to store its gold in bulk and not coin much of it hereafter. There is no need for the gold whatever, the paper money issued being cheaper and better, but it will be a long time before we are sensible and smart enough to stop delving after gold.—Portland Labor Press.

Says the Optimist.

There is one good point about big troubles—they eat up little ones.

TOIL OF CHILDREN

Shocking Conditions Shown to Exist In Europe.

INFANTS GET NO WAGES.

Expert Investigator Reports That Laws Are Usually Disregarded—Many Begin Work at the Age of Six—Workshops Insanitary.

Sensational charges of repulsive conditions in child labor in continental Europe are made in a special report published in a bulletin of the United States bureau of labor. The report was made by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, a professor of sociology in George Washington university, who made a special investigation in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. He gathered all his data from official records and sources of information.

Child labor in Belgium not paid at

all, children in Austria beginning work before six years old and child laborers in France drilled to disappear through trapdoors at the approach of inspectors and a generally indifferent enforcement of the laws through which employers find it more profitable to pay the nominal fines imposed than to obey the regulations are some of the conditions described.

The general conclusion is that child labor laws abroad are in many essential respects poorly enforced and that the penalties imposed for violations are ridiculously small and of practically no deterrent value. The report indicates that in most of these countries it would be a physical impossibility for the inspectors to do more than a fractional part of their work or to do that part thoroughly and that the courts are astonishingly lenient with offenders.

In Austria child labor is not regulated in workshops, in household industries or in commercial establishments. A recent official investigation showed that about half the children began work before they were eight years old, while a large number began before they were six years old. Their pay varied all the way from food and certain articles of clothing to \$14 a year for those in agricultural occupations. A large proportion received from 50 cents to \$1.50 a month.

In Belgium many violations escape detection. One-fourth of the laborers under sixteen get no money wages at all or earn less than 10 cents a day, more than half receive between 10 and 29 cents a day, and less than one-fifth receive 30 cents or more.

In France, Dr. Veditz says, some of the glass workers go so far as to drill their child laborers in quickly disappearing through trapdoors to avoid detection, and the employers offer prizes for the children most agile in that performance. Among the most frequent and most flagrant violators of the rules are religious and charitable institutions, such as orphanages, in which the children usually get no wages, are worked overtime and under conditions violating the law and the ordinary rules of hygiene. A traffic has sprung up, especially among the Italian children imported into France in droves for employment mainly in glass works, brickyards and as chimney sweeps and bootblacks.

Germany's industrial code was recognized as having not so much abolished child labor as having forced it out of the factories into home industry.

In Italy factory inspection is of so recent date and so poorly organized that it may be said to be nonexistent in a large part of the kingdom.

In Switzerland conditions do not differ essentially from those in Germany and France.

Telegraphers Moving Ahead.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in June, 1911, and has adopted as a battlecry, "Complete and thorough organization." Cash prizes to the amount of over \$2,000 will be given away during the coming year to those who assist in gathering in new members. This order has shown remarkable growth in recent years, and it is anticipated that great results will follow the adoption of the latest movement for further building up the organization.

Locomotive engineers are balloting on the proposition to strike. Two hundred thousand railroad workers will be affected if the engineers go out.

In recognition of the increased cost of living in Italy the pope has recently increased by 25 per cent the wages of all the minor employees of the Vatican.