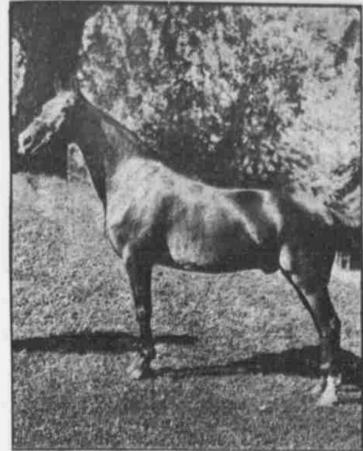


The Annual Horse Show as a Stimulant to Business and Society



W. H. M'CARD'S YOUNG BOB.



E. P. PECK'S FAMOUS GRAY.



MASTER WEYMULLER AND HIS PONY.



A. D. BRANDEIS' NEW TROTTER.



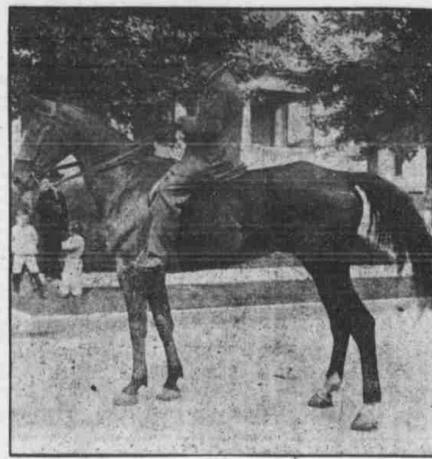
A. D. BRANDEIS' NEW CARRIAGE PAIR.

HORSE shows are good for any community. They provide clean, wholesome, healthy entertainment that all sorts and conditions of people can enjoy. The show is an education to thousands who have never seen a horse show. It is a good thing for a town to have four, five or six thousand people dressed in their best get together and see each other. It gives everybody a better opinion of his neighbors and of himself. This is a prosperous community and the people can well afford to do their best and tuckers for a week and enjoy themselves. Some complain that it is expensive and there is always talk about money that is spent for entertainments of this sort, but it is not an expensive affair. Good seats can be had as cheaply as at a circus, and few think of objecting to the price of a circus seat.

The horse show presents an interesting commercial aspect. In its essence a thing of pleasure, the horse show will yet have a direct bearing upon the business of Omaha, and like any other large gathering of people it will stimulate business not only in this city, but in a large radius surrounding it. Large wholesalers have pronounced the horse show as one of the methods of centralizing old trade and creating new. No other class of entertainment seems to have the same effect on business. By its very nature it appeals to a different class of people than does most any other form of entertainment. Direct benefits of the horse show go to many classes of people. The hotels are crowded during the week of the show and the visitors spend considerable money with the merchants. The city receives direct benefit from the advertising given it all over the country when a successful horse show is held and the whole community has a better opinion of itself if a successful show is given.

The greatest benefit to a city from the horse show is the raising of the standard of the rigs which the well-to-do drive every day on the streets and in the parks. All classes of people get a better idea of what is the right and proper thing in the way of horse flesh and rigs. In no city was the change ever as noticeable as in Omaha. The number of high-class rigs to be seen on the streets has been doubled since the last show and this fact is noticeable to all.

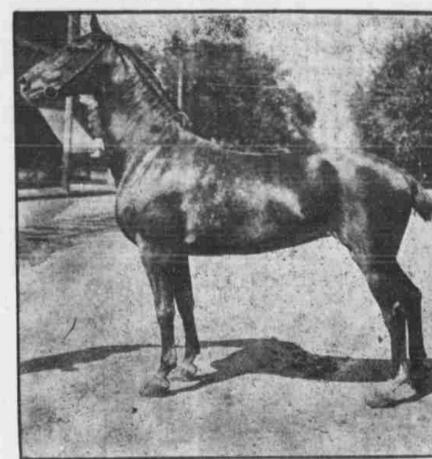
What the Horse Has Outfitted.
Since the day when steam power was first utilized for locomotion the locomotion of the horse has been improved. With the subsequent invention of appliances for the help in locomotion this same talk has been heard. When the first passenger train ran on rails stage drivers and teamsters shook



F. A. NASH AND HIS SADDLE HORSE.



W. H. M'CARD'S GIG HORSE.



E. P. PECK'S NEW HORSE.

their heads and sighed for the fate which seemed in store for the horse. The opposite proved true and the demand for the services of the horse is increased instead of diminished. The bicycle was going to do away with the horse, and now comes the automobile, and again in his fate sealed. The motor comes in closer competition with the horse than did the locomotive, but still will be stay. It is not unlikely that naphtha, gasoline or electricity will relieve the horse of some of his heavier burdens, but the horse reared for man's pleasure will remain. Centuries of faithful service on the one hand and of comradeship in tight places on the other have endeared the horse to man with a bond of sympathy too strong for any white wagon to sever. As long as there is pleasure in the exercise of one intelligence over another, so long as beauty, strength and animation challenge admiration, so long will the horse remain in the place which he is destined to fill, and will remain as the companion of man.

There is something irresistible about the companionship of a horse. He never gives advice unasked, nor does he "bellow forth his soft complaints" when the road happens to be a little rough. He simply remains with you, faithful, silent, uncom-

plaining, ready to ride at your bidding even to death if need be.

Stimulates Breeders' Rivalry.
One distinctive feature which belongs to the horse show stamps it as a class of entertainment of a very high grade and that is that its promoters are not actuated by any financial gain to themselves, but do the work and spend their money entirely for the love of the horse. This is fortunate for the horse as well as for the patron. Directors of the horse show are gentlemen engaged in other lines of work who take up the horse show for love of the horse alone, and that they may interest others and bring them to a full appreciation of the high standard to which show horses must belong. It stimulates a friendly rivalry among breeders which will eventually tend to raise the standard of the horse. Already this spirit has become manifest throughout the country, and more attention has been paid to the individual horse, with the result that breeding has been reduced to a science. With these results to be attained the promoters of the Omaha Horse Show are working with a vim which is rarely displayed in the show business.

Horse shows in all sections of the country have come to be regarded as society

events, and the women vie with each other in presenting the most stunning appearance and in wearing the latest Paris creations, but these shows serve other purposes than mere entertainment. They tend to stimulate interest in the horse which in itself is a most worthy object and they also advertise the cities in which they are held. The east sends its best horses to the west to compete in these western horse shows and the news of the show is eagerly watched by the people of the east who are interested in the horses of the society leaders of the east. This all tends to advertise a city most thoroughly, especially when a successful show like the Omaha show of last year, is held. It was a great advertisement for Omaha to put on a successful first show, and all of the papers of the east commented on the fact favorably. The city is thus given considerable free advertising and many visitors are attracted from our own state as well as from the neighboring states. The horse show has demonstrated that it is a good thing for a city and should be encouraged by a large list of local patriots and by a liberal patronage. The city takes pride in its success and would be equally chagrined at its failure. But the horse show idea is so framed as to almost preclude the possibility of a failure.

When the People Mingle.
One of the delightful features of the horse show is the promenade. This is a wide runway which completely surrounds the arena and in which holders of special tickets of box seats are permitted to walk at all times. Usually women prefer the box seats, but the laws of the horse show, as immutable as the sun, decree that it is the proper thing to use the promenade and so it must be. Last year the directors had a little difficulty in inducing people to start to use the space set apart for the promenaders, but after several announcements through the megaphone inviting all to participate in the promenade, there are about fourteen thousand promenaders in Cuba. They work almost altogether by the rule of thumb. In building they cut the pieces too large and then saw or shave them down to fit. When they make a roof they will construct the framework on the ground until they get it of the right dimensions and shape. They will then take it to pieces and re-erect it in its proper position. Such methods are time consumers, and the Cuban carpenter at half price is dear in comparison to ours. Good carpenters are paid from \$1.50 to \$2 a day in the cities; in the smaller places they work for much less.

Cuban Masons Versus American.
The wages of masons are equally low, but still their work is quite as costly as ours. The ordinary native bricklayer does well if he can put up 500 bricks per day. The American, on rough work, can lay 1,500. The superiority of our masons was shown in the building of a brewery which was erected in Havana not long ago. A gang of bricklayers was imported from the United States and was worked side

distance from the horse ahead, so that in case of accident you may avoid a pile-up. You should make it a point to understand the temperament of your horse and study him just as you would a person. Be quiet yourself and do not get excited, as it is sure to be communicated to your horse. Don't be afraid to speak to your horse in a low, encouraging voice, that he may know that he has a friend in the vast concourse of people which surrounds him in the glare of the thousand lights.

Horsewomen in the ring should dress as quietly as possible and always display extreme neatness in their wearing apparel. The hair should be worn neatly on the neck and never on the top of the head, and curls and stray ends should be confined. The hat should be supplied with a rubber so that there will be no chance of losing it off in the contest and all right for a summer show, but a black derby is the proper thing in the winter. Black is preferable for the show ring for the habit, and gloves to match, two sizes larger than would be worn with a street costume. A tight glove cramps the hand and a girl cannot maintain perfect control of the reins if her hands become cramped. A white stock looks neat and gaiters are the proper footwear. Some riders prefer to wear the high riding boots and these look very neat.

Tegetery for the Horse Show.

A galaxy of color will greet the eye of the person entering the horse show and the scene in the brilliantly lighted arena will be one that is at once bewildering and captivating. The colors of Arctic white and California red are already to be seen all over the city, and these dominate in decorations as well as in dress. The flashing jewels of the women and the beautiful dresses will be in the memory. Everything must be done according to fixed rules at the horse show if you wish to be au fait. The correct attire for the men is a full evening suit. A white waistcoat is preferable. A white tie is advised and it is thoroughly proper for each man to tie his own tie. His valet must not touch it, his sister and mother are barred, and as for some one else—it will not do. There is a certain one connected with ties.

At the matinee the spectator may use his pleasure as to light suits and hats with negligible shirts.

For the women on the opening night the regulation dinner, reception or riding gown of texture and material suitable for the season is required. Horse shows are lessons to the tailors for femininity. Mildly uses her own taste, combined with that of her tailor, and marvelous creations are the result. Many of them are new, absolutely so. Oftimes the horse show sets the fashion for the entire winter season.

Insight Into Industrial Conditions that Prevail on Cuban Plantations

(Copyright, 1905, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
HAVANA, Oct. 5.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Cuba is suffering from a labor famine. Wages were never higher in the tobacco districts, and some of the most crops of the last season was not harvested for lack of hands. Thousands of Americans who have purchased lands here are doing more or less to develop their holdings and the good times have created an increased demand for workmen in every part of the island. There have been a number of projects before congress to encourage immigration, and some of these will probably be adopted. The immigrants most wanted are those from the Canary Islands and northern Spain, and they already constitute a large part of the white labor. They are thrifty, industrious and easily controlled. They are in many respects better than the native Cubans and are considered the best unskilled laborers of Europe.

Attempts are also being made to bring in Italians. The climate here is about the same as that of Italy, and the Italians have proved a success in Argentina, Brazil and other South American countries. At present there is a floating immigration to Cuba from Spain which comes and goes every year. The men are brought in for the harvest season, working chiefly in the tobacco districts. They earn them \$40 each for the round trip, and the wages are such that each can save \$40 in a single harvest. A similar immigration is carried on between the coffee plantations of Brazil and the wheat fields of Argentina, the men going regularly back and forth.

Farm Hands in Cuba.
The greatest demand for labor is on the farms and plantations. Cuba is an agricultural country and one-fifth of the whole population works on the farms. The island has about 1,500,000 inhabitants, and of these 300,000 are workers of one kind or another. Three hundred thousand do farming and only a little over 200,000 are engaged in manufacturing. There are less than 10,000 at work in the mines and 4,000 or 5,000 employed on the railroads. I have these figures from our Department of Labor, which is my authority for other statements made further on in this article.

Farm hands get all the way from \$10 to \$20 a month and found. In some places they are paid \$1 a day, and at harvest time the wages rise to those of the United States. A great deal of work is done by contract. A man will take care of a certain piece of land on the share, or keep it clean at so much per acre per month. I know of men who make \$30 and \$40 a month in this way. They have their children help them in the fields and do the work by the piece or by the day in addition to their contract.

Work on the Shares.
Many of the farms are rented out. Near Havana a tenant gets the use of five acres and a yoke of oxen for half the crop. Two-thirds of the tobacco of Pinar del Rio is

raised by tenants, and a great deal of vegetable gardening is carried on on the shares. The land is so fertile that a small tract will produce three or four crops a year. There are tenants raising corn near Havana and cutting five crops of fodder a year. They can raise about ten tons to the acre, and a man can, I am told, realize \$300 a year from a 5-acre crop.

Much of the sugar raising is done on the shares, a tenant taking care of so much cane for a part of the crop, which is disposed of at a sugar mill nearby. Such farming, however, is more profitable in the tobacco regions. The labor is lighter there and it is such that almost all the members of the families can work in the field.

There is quite a movement now in coffee planting. There is a high tariff on home grown coffee and this will probably be continued for many years to come. It takes three years to get the first crop, and during this time the tenants are paid about \$50 per annum for attending to a tract of thirty-three acres, with the understanding that after that time the owner of the land and the tenant shall divide the crop equally. The tenant takes care of the plants; he picks the coffee and delivers it at the drying place.

Wages in Cuba.
Wages are high here considering that Cuba is a part of the West Indies, where the common laborer often gets but 25 cents a day. In Havana such workmen get from \$1 a day upward. Outside they receive \$1 and a half, and at such times \$1 in gold and more. Board is often included in such contracts, but the board consists of rice, jerked beef, beans and little else. The wages are highest in the tobacco regions. These men are paid from \$1 to \$2 a day, and sometimes even \$4 a day. There is a great deal of work in raising tobacco and it requires skilled labor to a large extent. The seeds have to be sowed in beds and the plants transplanted. The plants have to be weeded, wormed and banded, and when the leaves are gathered they must be cured, bunched and baled. Much of this is done by the piece. Five dollars is paid for setting out a thousand plants, and the packers get from \$5 to \$8 a bale. It is estimated that one can raise and tend about 10,000 seed plants. It requires that many to set out an acre and to tend five such acres it will keep one family busy. Much of the best tobacco is now raised under shade at a cost of several hundred dollars per acre.

Big Pay of Cigarmakers.
The workers in the cigar factories get big pay. There are thousands of such men in Havana who receive from \$1 to \$5 a day. They have men to read the newspapers to them while they work whose wages are \$10 a day. Indeed, the cigarmakers might be called the aristocrats of manufacturing Cuba.

Some of these men work by the piece and some by the day. The wages vary according to the work and also according to the locality. They are higher in Havana

than in the suburbs and other cities scattered over the island.

In these factories the men make considerable more than the women. I visited one in Havana where 50 girls were employed in stripping the leaves from the stems and spreading them out for the cigar rollers. These girls make on the average \$2 a day, the pay roll for female labor in that factory alone being about \$500 per day.

The most of these girls are young. Fully 200 of them were under 15, a few were middle aged and one or two were gray haired.

There are about 1,600 women employed in the tobacco trade in this island. Some of them work by the piece, some by the day. The cigars are packed by women and the same is true of cigarettes. In some factories the women earn \$12 a week, while in others they make something like \$30 a month. In most factories the women and men have separate rooms, and in some no women are employed.

Cuba's New Saw Mills.

New saw mills are being started throughout eastern Cuba. The country is just opening up, and a large number of men are employed in getting out timber. There are hundreds hewing mahogany logs which are carried to the ports on the railroads

or down the rivers at the time of the goods. Others are making railroad ties and others sawing lumber and preparing it for shipment. At such work unskilled men are getting \$1 a day. The price for cutting down and barking a tree which will make a log thirty feet long and four feet in diameter is 50 cents, and 80 cents is paid for trees above that size. The sawyers in the Havana lumber mills receive from \$50 to \$100 a month, and the mahogany hewers are paid from \$5 to \$7 per thousand feet. Engineers are paid a hundred dollars a month, while the head sawyers get three or four dollars a day. Wood choppers receive \$12 a month and board and charcoal burners about the same.

There is an enormous business in charcoal here. This furnishes the fuel for domestic uses. All cooking is done over braziers or in little holes in ledges built up against the wall of the kitchen, making a sort of brick stove as it were. The houses seldom have chimneys and only the fewest have cook stoves of the American or European pattern. The charcoal peddler is to be seen everywhere. He carries his fuel in a cart drawn by a mule or horse and goes from door to door like a huckster.

Mechanics of all kinds are paid less here than in the United States. The native Cu-

banes are naturally skillful. Many of the workmen are jacks of all trades, and our mechanics would probably say masters of none. Still they do excellent work and some of the buildings made by them are magnificent. There are about fourteen thousand carpenters in Cuba. They work almost altogether by the rule of thumb. In building they cut the pieces too large and then saw or shave them down to fit. When they make a roof they will construct the framework on the ground until they get it of the right dimensions and shape. They will then take it to pieces and re-erect it in its proper position. Such methods are time consumers, and the Cuban carpenter at half price is dear in comparison to ours. Good carpenters are paid from \$1.50 to \$2 a day in the cities; in the smaller places they work for much less.

Cuban Masons Versus American.

The wages of masons are equally low, but still their work is quite as costly as ours. The ordinary native bricklayer does well if he can put up 500 bricks per day. The American, on rough work, can lay 1,500. The superiority of our masons was shown in the building of a brewery which was erected in Havana not long ago. A gang of bricklayers was imported from the United States and was worked side

with the Cuban bricklayers. The Americans laid three times as many bricks per day as the Cubans. It was a repetition of the experiment made on the Westinghouse building at Manchester, England. The contractor there was an American. He became disgusted with the slow work of the English bricklayers and imported a large number of American masons to work side by side with them. Before the Americans came the English bricklayers laid 400 bricks per day. They opened their eyes when the Americans laid from 1,200 to 1,500, and they gradually put on a spurt, which brought them close to the Americans.

Skilled bricklayers in Cuba get \$1.50 to \$2 a day, hodcarriers \$1 and whitewashers and brushmen \$1 and upward. All buildings here have thick walls. The bricks are laid up in the rough and the wall covered with plaster or stucco where it faces the street. It is then painted in bright colors.

Among the Iron Workers.

Most of the public buildings have a great deal of iron about them. Their windows are covered with a lacework of iron and iron balconies extend out from the second stories. The material used is wrought iron, and its making requires considerable skill. The men employed on it get daily wages of \$2.50 in gold, while their helpers and apprentices receive \$1 and upward.

There are several machine shops in Cuba. One here in Havana works about 300 men. It pays its best mechanics \$4 a day, and this wage is received by patternmakers, molders, foundry men and others. Such men are scarce here. Helpers get \$1.50 a day and apprentices about the same. Firemen are paid from \$1 to \$2 and outside laborers from \$1 to \$1.50.

Engineers and Railway Men.

There are many engineers employed on the plantations. Every big sugar mill has to have one or more, and there must be at the same time mechanics to keep the machinery in order. Many such mills cost several hundred dollars for the machinery alone, and they require skilled men. Blacksmiths are employed on every plantation. They get \$30 and upward a month.

There are about 5,000 men at work on the railroads and among them a large number of engineers and firemen. The wages are different on different roads, but everywhere they are less than in the United States. Few of the plantations pay more than \$100 a month for their best engineers, and on the roads the locomotive engineers get from \$80 to \$150, and firemen from \$35 to \$50. On the Cuba road a large number of Americans are employed. They are, I suppose, paid better wages.

Indians Ride in Autos.

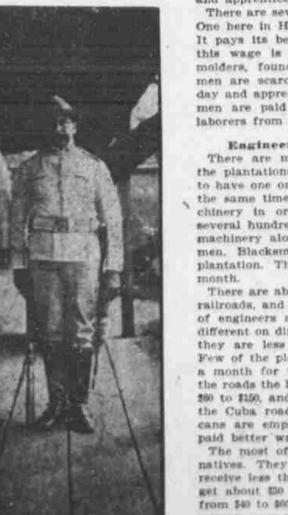
Reports made by assessors who listed the property of Indians in the Rosebud and Cheyenne reservations show that the Sioux Indians are possessed of the following luxuries:
Three hundred and twenty telephones.
Eighteen automobiles.
Nine harnesses (used as carriages).
Twenty-eight pianos.
Sixty organs.



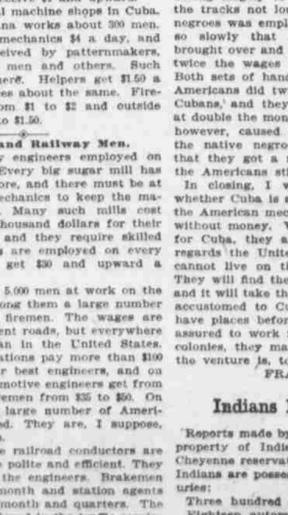
CUBAN GIRLS TOBACCO STRIPPERS WHO EARN \$2 PER DAY.



A CUBAN RAILWAY CONDUCTOR, STATION AGENT AND RURAL POLICEMAN.



CUBAN MASON WORKING ON A BUILDING.



CUBAN IRON WORKER WORKING ON A BUILDING.