

Don't Sign Any Petition for Referendum on Workmen's Compensation Law!

On Behalf of All Wage Earners Organized Labor Makes This Appeal:

To the Voters of Nebraska:

The lawyers who fought the Compensation Law throughout the entire session of the last legislature, using every false argument to prevent the enactment of any compensation law, are now making every effort to invoke the referendum against the measure to keep it from going into effect.

Don't be misled by the lawyers—they have a personal interest. Under the Compensation law they cannot share in the awards for damages for personal injuries to the extent of 50 or 60 per cent, as they have done in the past.

Petitions are now being circulated over the name of the "Laboring Men's Protective association," which so-called organization was formed by five men, only, and does not have the endorsement of any labor unions.

In order to obtain support from

members of organized labor, the lawyers promised to circulate petitions for a referendum on the "Convict Labor," and the "Garnishment" Laws. **No such petitions have been seen.**

The lawyers—and the solicitors for signatures who are paid solely by the lawyers—claim that the State Federation of Labor endorsed the referendum!

I want to state most emphatically that this is absolutely false. Neither the State Federation of Labor, nor the Executive Board took any such action. The endorsement was signed by two delegates, who were unauthorized to do so.

It is true that the law is not entirely what we asked for, but it is a good starter for a better law—and certainly far better than the present system, which gives the lawyers the large part of the money rightfully belonging to the

injured worker or his family.

As labor union men it behooves us to refuse to sign any referendum petition at the solicitation of paid hirelings, who receive as much as five cents per name from the "ambulance" lawyers for each signature.

Union labor is above buying or selling votes!

In conclusion I earnestly urge all laboring men and friends of laboring men to refuse to sign any petition for a referendum on the compensation law. Furthermore, I ask those who—through misrepresentations—have already signed, to quickly communicate with the Secretary of State at Lincoln, Neb., and insist that their names be stricken from the list.

H. F. SARMAN,
President Nebraska State Federation of Labor.

Have Your Name Stricken from Petition on Compensation Law.

NO SERVANTS IN THE HOUSE

Now Jersey Women Banish Tyranny of the Kitchen.

MODERN METHODS IN SIGHT

Mechanical Appliances Solve the Problem of Help—Practical System by Fractious Women.

During the day when there is to be no servant in the house. Tyranny is to pass from the kitchen, liveried approval and disapproval are to remove their silent representation from the dining room. Machines, automatic, wireless, tireless, voiceless, capable of no cantankerousness, are to take their place. Kind and mistress, after centuries of shame, this achieves emancipation at the same time—one to join the auto-bandits, perhaps, or marry the policeman, and the other to frolic with the new freedom and the larger rifle. This is no dream by H. G. Wells. It is the actual outcome of scientific research, invention, experiment and their practical application at the Colston. M. J. Housekeeping Experiment station of the New Jersey Federation of Women's clubs, whose president, Mrs. Frank Ann New Patterson, announced the discoveries and announced to the convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Patterson is a college bred woman, of motherly sense and serenity, whose "newness" has occupied itself, not with neglecting the home, but giving it all the attention of her intelligence and experience.

Now Point of View.

"This new political activity of women at least has given them a new point of view," said she. "It has enabled them to look at the home with knowledge gained outside. Knowledge of the increase in efficiency systems in business. Naturally they thought, 'why have not efficiency systems and labor saving improvements been adapted to housework?' The thing to do is to face the fact as business men do in office and factories. When human hands are scarce devise

Dandruff Dangers and the Oatmeal Shampoo

Dandruff is a disagreeable thing to see. It makes the scalp itchy. It interferes with healthy and growth of the hair. It causes itching of hair and premature graying. Shampooing at regular intervals is the best way to get rid of dandruff. Yet, paradoxical as this sounds—it's the best way to produce dandruff. I refer to the usual method of washing with chemical soaps, which contain sulphur, salicylic acid and other harmful elements. It irritates the skin, which induces itching and causes the scalp to produce a dandruff crust. You can avoid a scalp's dandruff by using the Oatmeal Shampoo. This shampoo is made from oatmeal, which is a natural skin conditioner. It soothes the scalp and keeps it healthy. It is the only shampoo that does not irritate the scalp. It is the only shampoo that does not cause dandruff. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair fall out. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair brittle. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair dry. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair greasy. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair lusterless. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair dull. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair lifeless. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair dead. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair rot. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair decay. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair perish. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair die. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair disappear. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair vanish. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair disappear. It is the only shampoo that does not make the hair vanish.

machines to take their place. Most of our ideas were gained from methods of carrying on business. Only lately have any competent minds bent themselves to household needs for efficiency. True, the sewing machine was invented for the house, but it was really done for the mistress, not for the maid. Utensils for maid servants went unimproved—were what they were in the stone age—except as some man originated some small contrivance as a result of a chance observation. What I mean is that although almost no attention has been given by inventors to kitchen and household requirements.

"We have just achieved the vacuum cleaner, but that was inspired by the needs of great office buildings, and we have just achieved the machine dish-washer, but that was inspired by the necessities of the great hotels. Men have made machines even to measure emotions. Surely they can make machines to do house drudgery. It may be admitted that it has been difficult to place household labor saving devices on the market. Those who do that labor are slow to take up improved ways. It is disgraceful that a woman in this age of machinery has to do down on her knees to scrub floors, as disgraceful as to see her in an electric age, harnessed with dog and donkey, as in parts of Europe. Yet scrub-women resent the introduction of the machine cleaner and oiler, and would rather take the rug out and beat them than use the easier and more effective vacuum tube."

Cooking by Fray.

"Mrs. Patterson was asked: 'Would you say the right way to simplify housework is to have a great central cooking station to do for the community, and only deserts and salads left for the individual housekeeper to provide with electrical appliances?' She answered hesitatingly, 'Such wholesale work is likely to ignore the standard of cleanliness and honesty of material the individual home look for. Notes that mostly when a food product is commercialized, and prepared and packed, its tendency is to be somewhat less than the real thing. When things are done on a large scale there is likely to be substitution, adulteration—craft.'"

"But if the woman are showing capacity for co-operation, as a relief from their isolated individual labor, can they not have their own overseers of the plant?" "Doubtless. But they won't need to with automatic-cookers in which they see place their raw material, set a clock to turn off the heat, and then go off and get work. There are companies now which send about with a wagon to clean your house by vacuum. Our idea is that cleaning might be arranged by contract. Contract for the number of times your windows are to be washed during the year, the number of times other things are to be done, and for daily renovation the contract might be by the hour. Men who make a business of cleaning windows can do it much better and quicker than inside who do it only now and then as part of the week's work."

after shop work so tired they have to go to bed right after dinner. Yet they won't go out to housework. It's not that there is a social stigma. It's because we women—must acknowledge it—exact a slavery of household girls—nothing less."

"What's the answer?" "Well, we must standardize the home. We must put in machinery to do things. To operate that machinery will require more skill. Hence it requires skill, the operator will need to be of higher intelligence than the former housework girl. Therefore she will command greater respect and consideration. She may even be a graduate of a domestic economy school. She will come to your house under the same conditions as a trained nurse does. If you want a trained nurse, more than eight hours a day you have to pay her extra time, or you may get another for the next eight hours' shift, and so on. Under our plan, in a home with modern equipment, the trained domestic operator would go to a house as stenographer go to offices at a certain hour of the morning, to work eight hours, when her day would be done. She would prepare the food in scientific manner, place it in the electric cooler, attend the vacuum machine, place the fruit, etc., in the refrigerator ready to be served, and finish an eight-hour day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If one wanted things done after dinner, why one should engage another girl for the next eight hours."

Dinner Without Help.

"She illustrated by an account of one of her recent days. As president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's clubs she has work outside her expert-ment station, and outside her home. She wanted to demonstrate that she could give a dinner party, without help, after being absent all day and arriving home no earlier than the guests. She began to relate:

"In eliminating the servant class—" "That," interrupted the interviewer, "you have been telling how the 'operator' would come in to work eight hours, in families where help was still needed." "Certainly. The operator will not be of the servant class, you understand. She will be no more a servant than the typist, or the cashier. Not so much as the shop girl, who will still be serving, while the domestic operator will be doing work like that of the steam riveter, on the motorist of a steam roller." "In the midst of the floating vision thus educed of a steam roller in the house, Mrs. Patterson resumed:

effectively as a centerpiece for the table and whirled everything readily to hand. Next I adapted the original 'dumb waiter' table, widely used 200 years ago, but now rare. It consists of a series of revolving disks, the one at the bottom quite large and the others diminishing in size toward the top—a sort of five-decker 'curate's assistant' in wheels. The 'assistant' or inanimate waiter stands a trifle back and at the left of the hostess."

Getting Things Ready.

"Before going out in the morning, the dinner, prepared by modern methods, had been placed in the electric cooler and the clock set when the actual cooking should automatically cease. After that period the dinner will remain hot for hours without damage. The day of this particular dinner party I arranged the tables before leaving the house. I ascended the lecture platform at 2 in the afternoon, when previously I would have had to be at home. I arrived home at 7 o'clock, the time set for the arrival of the guests."

Working the Assistant.

"Having finished grape fruit, a guest merely placed the small plate on the revolving centerpiece. The slightest touch brought it around before me, and I lifted it back to the lower disk of the 'assistant,' slipped the grape fruit into the large bowl, placed the spoons in the other bowl and the plates between the two. As the roast was carved the service plates were placed on the revolving centerpiece and carried to each guest. Later they were removed in the same manner. The vegetable dishes were easily set from the waiter to the centerpiece, in the same manner, and so, the salad and dessert."

"When dinner was over the 'assistant' was given a shove and rolled away from the table, and upon rising, a screen was placed around it and we moved to the drawing room."

adaptations of machines produced for hotels and clubs, in order that any housewife, in a house fitted with electricity, may 'eliminate drudgery, eliminate servants.' It may have been observed that everything seems to depend on inventions by men—although the implements have been women's implements since the cave age—Boston Transcript.

RELIC OF OMAHA'S BIG SHOW

Origin of the "Show Me" Phrase Which Missourians Want to Change.

A little while ago a well-intentioned critic of St. Louis informed the business men that their city had outgrown its stock-in-the-mud slogan, "You'll have to show me," and that the first step in the direction of progress must be the selection of a less slow slogan. A few of those who read his speech in the daily papers, protested that "show me" was never in any sense the property of St. Louis. They were not sure whence it had come, nor why. They could remember only vaguely the first time they heard it, but they were positive it belonged to the state of Missouri, and not to any one city, assuredly not to the metropolis on the Mississippi.

Working the Assistant.

"The third already held the salad and small plates as well as the dessert. On the upper disk were the hot-breads and coffee. The roast had to be placed on a small serving table at the right of the hostess, and the carving had to be done."

"The trouble with these figures is this: court was known the world over as the 'Show me state.' So it was Kansas City, not St. Louis, that started the stick-in-the-mud slogan.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Valueless Conclusions Drawn from Half Truths Tagged with Plain Figures. There is probably no form of untruth which is as vicious as that of figures, remarked an official of the national bureau of statistics at Washington, "because the public regards what it sees in statistical form as being mathematically correct, never stopping to observe the authenticity of the figures or to observe exactly of what they are statistics."

FALLACIES OF STATISTICS

"Thus, there has been a set of statistics regarding lunacy going the rounds which, while true, so far as they go, tell only a portion of the truth. The result is that the impression made by these figures is that the whole nation is lapsing into lunacy and that within thirty years a sane man will be a freak fit for a dime museum."

Copied for.

"The landlady looked at the new boarder. 'How do you stand on the tariff, Mr. Heasley?' 'Not too firmly, ma'am. Always open to conviction, you know.' 'But you favor free sugar?' 'Of course, of course. Nothing jump, please, free sugar! Yes, yes.' The landlady's face darkened. 'Why, you're not too firm already?' 'Then she hurriedly drew the bowl across the danger line and covered it with a fringed napkin.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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