With the World's Workers

REVIEW · *of* · PROGRESS · THAT · IS · BEING MADE · ALONG · ALL · LINES · *of* · ENDEAVOR

DEMANDS TOO MUCH

Employer Asks Youth to Work Six Nights a Week Without Any Extra Pay.

REFUSAL BRINGS DISCHARGE

Lad in This Case Is Fortunate to Get Out of Such a Position, but Must Remember to Be Tactful and Considerate.

H. W. T. is young and ambitious. He has just been discharged from his first position and he feels that he is the victim of gross injustice on the part of his employer.

There are few things more pathetic than the helpless rage and incredible astonishment of a very young man when he first comes into painful contact with the blind and crushing forces that often control modern business.

In his youthful dreams he has built up a more or less ideal world, with himself as the conquering hero.

He wakes to find himself caught between the irresistible millstones of commerce, the victim of what seems plain injustice, his virtues often unrecognized, his important plans and personality treated with scanty consideration.

He feels that were the facts but known the whole world would sympathize with him and denounce those who have treated him unjustly.

In that bitter and perfectly natural frame of mind H. W. T. tells the story of his discharge. His first position in the office of a big corporation paid him $8 a week. Being ambitious and feeling the need of a better education he entered the night course of a business college. Three evenings a week he attended recitations; the other three he spent in study, often burning the midnight oil.

Presently the business of the corporation which employed him took a spurt. His boss asked him to work nights. By the advice of his parents he willingly consented to put in three nights a week at his desk. But that was not satisfactory. It was demanded that he work six nights a week. That would, of course, have put an end to his studies in college. Again with parental counsel he declined to make the sacrifice and was instantly discharged.

There can be no question that a corporation which expects its employes to work nights six nights a week, without paying for the extra time, is unjust and unfair. If such demands occur frequently it may be set down as fairly certain that the managers of the corporation are either incompetent or overgreedy.

Under the best conditions and except in cases of emergency overtime work is rarely profitable. At the end of a regular day no man is in condition to do his best or even good work, without putting an unusual strain on his powers. That fact is recognized both by competent employers, who order overtime work with the greatest reluctance, and by all organized workers, who exact more pay for overtime than for regular work.

To H. W. T., personally, a few suggestions may be made. A very young man is almost always lacking in tact. He is likely to put things bluntly and abruptly. When an obstacle rises in his path he magnifies it into a mountain and tries to climb straight up its steep sides, when, perhaps, there is an easy path around it. He does not know that many battles are won by appearing to yield.

Corporation managers are, after all, very human. And, in common with most men, they have a great sympathy for an ambitious and industrious youth. It may be that if H. W. T. had, with apparent willingness, accepted the order for overtime work, his manager would, a little later, have arranged to give him time for his study and recitations.

H. W. T. will find, as he grows older, how to use tact in dealing with his superiors in business, without at all hurting his own self-respect. In the meantime he cannot go far wrong so long as he is guided by the greater experience and worldly wisdom of his father and mother.

Paper Twine and Fabrics.

After a 10-years' study of the hand-spun paper yarns and twines used in China and Japan long ago, and the attempts made in the United States some 20 years ago to spin paper yarns for textile purposes, Carl Pontus Hellburg of Holmsted, Switzerland, claims to have solved the problem by using pine fibre and improved methods of treatment in manufacture. After describing previous difficulties and failures, Mr. Hellburg says:

"The appearance and strength of the yarn will depend on the quality of the paper. From Swedish kraft a very strong yarn is obtained. In order to obtain an absolutely first-class yarn from pine fiber, finished paper made from the very best sulphite or sulphate pulp must be used, this pulp to be made from the slow-growing white pine which is found in Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Canada and the United States. The spinning of yarn from finished paper gives that yarn a suitable strength. It has also been proved by the trials I have made that Swedish kraft paper gives a yarn 20 to 25 per cent stronger than other kinds of paper.

"Putting aside the advantage of obtaining a stronger yarn by using finished paper instead of pulp, there is no saving in producing yarn from the pulp direct, as the pulp, or half-made paper, as it should be called, in order to be spun has to be subjected to the same treatment as in making paper, with the exception of the finishing."

TALE WITH A MORAL

Old Merchant Shows There Is Such a Thing as Being "Too Blamed Faithful."

HIS SON SEES THE POINT

Young Partner Wants Some Recreation but Concludes That He Will "Hold On to the Rod a Little While Longer."

At the end of his first year out of college a young man saw "& Son" put after his father's name on the old weather stained sign that stretched across the front wall of a building that had become a landmark in the wholesale district. After twelve months in and out of the concern he had become a junior member.

"I say, dad," he asked, "how long must a fellow stay at his post before he gets a leave for recreation, you know?"

The founder of the house clasped his hands across the back of his head, lowered his cigar from its usual angle, and looked at the blue flames dancing on the gas log.

"To put it another way, dad," said the young partner, "do you believe that the sticker wins out?"

The old man's story was an answer to both questions.

"When I was a boy," he began, "it was necessary for me to become a family helper. A new concern opened in the town and I got a job on trial at $3 a week. I was to do anything I was asked to do, anything to my strength and ability.

"The storehouse was on the bank of the river convenient to the steamboat landing. It was a pastime in those days—we who have made the fight like to recur to such days—for rival steamboats on their return voyage down the river—our town was the head of navigation—to run up a mile or so above the landing and from that point turn and race by the water front until they reached the bend and disappeared. It was a great event for the people of the town and lots of fun for the steamboat folks.

"On one occasion the boss of the establishment where I was holding my first job, and some of the employes of the concern were putting in place the scales on which freights were to be weighed. The rod connecting the machinery of the platform with the upright and arm of the scales was put in my hands. I was to hold the rod until the necessary arrangement was made to perfect the whole.

"While I stood at my post somebody in the store cried out: 'They're off.' That meant that two steamers had started on the race. The boss and every man under him scampered through the back door to the levee to watch the run. I know if I let go the rod all the work would have to be done over again, and I stood there like another Casablanca, of whom you may have heard before you went to college. I was there when the boss and his force returned. My faithfulness enabled them to finish the job they had begun. All the while they were talking about the race.

"At the end of the week the boss informed me that while I was a nice boy and faithful, the concern would not need my services any longer. Maybe I hadn't the sort of stuff in me that the concern required, but from that time until I reached the point that has enabled me to take you into this concern I never missed an opportunity to mix a little fun in my business, especially when the man higher up took the lead. There is such a thing, my boy, as being too blamed faithful, but you must use judgment in letting go."

"Fine, dad," said the junior. "I reckon I'll hold the rod a little while longer. There'll be other races."

World's Largest Loom.

At Rodewisch, in Saxony, the center of the German textile industry, there has been set up what is thought to be the largest weaving loom in the world. This huge crank loom is 77 feet long and 60 feet wide. It stands 10 feet high and weighs 35 tons. The shuttle is of corresponding proportions, and travels to and fro at the rate of 15 times a minute.

This machine is capable of turning out seamless disks of felt, such as are used in paper mills, up to 233 feet in circumference.—Harper's Weekly.

Japanese Census on European Lines.

The Japanese are going to take their next census according to European methods. A Japanese professor from the University of Tokyo is now in Rome with a view to studying the taking of the Italian census. He knows Italian as perfectly as a native. He has already been in Berlin and Vienna with a similar object. The Japanese census is to be taken on more exact lines than has ever been attempted on previous occasions.

HOW CLOTH IS MADE

WONDERFUL WORK OF THE MODERN AUTOMATIC LOOM.

Its Product Is Harsh and Must Be Put Through Many Processes Before It Is Ready for Market.

Every woven fabric is made by crossing or interlacing two distinct series of threads together. When the yarn comes from the spinner it is mounted upon the loom in spools. So wonderfully automatic are these modern looms that when a bobbin is emptied it is forced out and a full spool is put in its place without stopping the loom. There are all classes of looms for all classes of material, from the thinnest fabrics up to the thickest felts. To attempt to describe one of them, or the principles on which they are constructed, would involve the reader in a wilderness of technalities. The power-loom is one of the most remarkable and complex of mechanical products, the growth of many years of experience and ingenuity, and the crystalization of the inventive genius of many minds.

The cloth in the shop-window resembles the cloth as it comes from the loom so remotely that there would seem to be no relationship between them. The first product of the loom is usually uncouth, harsh and anything but inviting in appearance. It has to pass through many processes before it is finished and made ready for the market. It is first mended so as to correct weaving faults as far as possible. Then it is scoured and thoroughly cleansed. Again it is looked over and mended before it passes to the fulling or milling machine, which, with soap and fullers' earth, produces the finish that is required. Then it is scoured again. Tentering is the next process. This sets the cloth at a satisfactory width and straightens it for the operations that follow, the first of which is called raising. The millions of tiny hooks on the gigging machine raise up the fibers on the surface of the cloth and leave them in an upright position. The pile or nap is the result. This produces a remarkable change in the appearance and condition of the fabric. Shearing is the next thing. This cuts off all the raised fibers, leaving them of a uniform length. The required gloss and solidity are obtained by the pressing which follows.—Harper's Weekly.

LATE INVENTIONS.

A moisture, gas, and even explosion proof telephone for use in mines has been invented.

To prevent a horse getting his tail over reins a Californian has patented a strap to be attached to harness, supporting a wire arch to hold the reins too high for the tail to reach them.

A fountain marking brush, somewhat resembling a huge fountain pen, has been patented by a Michigan man.

Of invaluable service to students of singing is said to be a machine invented by a Paris physician which records the vibrations of the voice on a photographic film.

A new jack for automobiles is conveniently operated by a long brace of the type used for boring deep holes into wood.

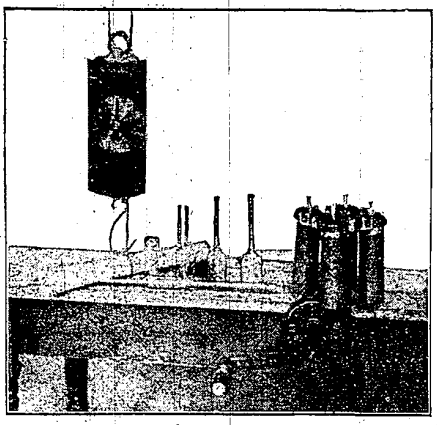
Pa's Opinion.

"Pa, what is a cynical bachelor?"

"A cynical bachelor, my son, is an unmarried man who thinks a woman says 'I will' on her wedding day and 'I won't' for the rest of her life."

A SIMPLE BUSINESS METHOD IN DAIRYING

By W. B. LIVERANCE, Instructor in Dairying, Michigan Agricultural College



Babcock Milk Testing Outfit.

Dairying is supposedly carried on for the purpose of securing a profit. The fundamental element acting as the incentive for any business is the returns for the money invested. Too many farmers do not look on their occupation as a business. They consider it only as a means to earn a livelihood and many are too content with this state of affairs.

Any phase of agriculture is a business and should be considered so by the man entering into it. The man occupied in the sale of wares considers very carefully, if he be a successful merchant, each factor which will influence his profits or his losses. He sees that every article sold nets him a profit. If some particular line is losing him money or fails to make as high a rate of profit as he feels he should have, he disposes of that line.

The farmer owning dairy cows should and must, if he is successful, conduct his business in a way similar to the merchant. He should see that each individual makes him a very profitable return for the money invested. Too many Michigan farmers are actually losing money in the animals not producing enough milk to pay for the feed given them. Is this good business?

The dairy farmer should know exactly the returns in dollars and cents of each cow in his herd. He should know the production of milk and fat from each animal. It requires no great expenditure and the equipment is not at all complex. The above illustrations show in detail everything that is necessary. One must have a set of spring balances and a milk sheet to record the milk produced at the morning's and night's milking throughout the month. A Babcock testing outfit is also necessary in order that the milk from each cow may be tested for butterfat. Then knowing the milk production and the richness, the amount of fat for the month and ultimately for the year can be computed. Then by an estimation of the feed given the cow, her net profit or loss can be easily determined.

The estimated production of cows are very deceiving. A cow may have produced very heavily for a part of the year. She may have produced a large quantity of very poor milk or a smaller quantity of rich milk. These and many more factors tend to deceive the owners. The only accurate and sure method is to keep a record as described, then if animals are found to be making good returns they should be kept and bred to pure-bred dairy sires and the resulting female progeny should be kept when mature as milch cows. The unprofitable or low profit paying animals should be sold as soon as they could be placed upon the market. This means good business-dairying and in the course of a very few years will result in the production of a very profitable herd.

Preparing for the Seeding of Wheat

By *V. M. Shoesmith*, Professor of Farm Crops Michigan Agricultural College

The usual practice in growing wheat in Michigan is for the wheat to follow oats, barley or other crops which are removed from the field in mid-summer. The previous crop takes most of the moisture; then after harvest the field, with little vegetation to act as a cover, is exposed to the hot summer sun and winds. As a result the evaporation is excessive and the field soon becomes too dry to plow in good condition if, indeed, it can be plowed at all. It is frequently late in August or early in September before a good rain is secured, and much of this runs off because of the hard condition of the soil. It is practically impossible to prepare a good seed bed for wheat by this method of plowing late when the soil is in poor condition, and the effect is invariably seen in the crop.

If the oat field had been examined just previous to harvest a sufficient amount of moisture would have been found to enable the field to have been plowed in fairly good condition. The disking or plowing of the soil would have made a soil mulch which would have preserved most of the moisture and left the soil in ideal condition to receive the rainfall. The important thing in connection with the preparation of a seed bed when the moisture is limited or when the time is short, as in the case of wheat following spring grain, is to get on the field early; only a day or two delay may mean the loss of so much moisture that all operations must stop until the next rain.

If a field can be plowed at once after the removal of the previous crop, this may answer very well, but it is better, especially if the plowing cannot be entirely finished within a very few days, to use the disk harrow to form a mulch to hold the moisture until the ground can be plowed and harrowed. If sufficient teams and help are available the disk may follow immediately behind the binder before the grain is shocked or it may be operated between the rows of shocks, either of which means are better than to delay disking until the crop of grain has been removed from the field.

It is a more or less common practice to plow under manure in the late summer for fall seeding of wheat. This practice gives good results in case the manure is applied in a thin coat and is fine and well rotted. The plowing under of a thick coat of coarse manure is objectionable as it tends to hold up the furrow slice and allow the soil to dry out. On this account it is usually better to use the manure as a top dressing after the wheat is seeded.

In sections where the Hessian Fly has done little or no damage to previous crops it is best to seed fairly early so that the young wheat plants will make a vigorous growth and become quite hardy before the winter sets in. A good time to seed is from the 10th to the 20th of September. If the "fly" is bad somewhat later seeding (the first two weeks in October) is preferable, as the adult insects will lay most of their eggs on the early seeded wheat. In some sections the "fly" has done considerable damage to the crop just harvested and is liable to be worse next year. This insect should be carefully watched by wheat growers during the next few years.

Wheat growers should by all means get the best seed wheat obtainable. There is much difference in varieties. Usually the red or harder wheats will weigh more per bushel, make a better flour and bring a little more on the market than the white or softer wheats. The white wheats, however, frequently yield better, especially on low lands and during moist seasons. The Shepperd's Perfection, Buda Pest, Century and Nigger are good wheats of the first class, while the Early Windsor, American Banner and Plymouth Rock are some of the better white wheats.

A careful application of the above suggestions; the preparation of a fine, fairly firm and moist seed bed, which will insure a quick even germination of the seed; the fairly early seeding, which will favor a vigorous growth in the fall and an abundant stooling in the spring, and the seeding of wheat of some of the better adapted varieties will do much to increase the yield and profit of the Michigan wheat crop.

Special Feed for Molting Season.

The molting season with old hens is now on and a little extra attention at this time will aid greatly in carrying the hens through this period. The growing of feathers requires nitrogenous food. Linseed meal as one-twentieth of the ration will greatly improve the ration and sunflower seed are especially desirable as a food for the same reason. An abundance of shade and plenty of fresh water for the hen sparsely covered with feathers will not only be appreciated, but will prove an economical factor in her care during the hot summer season.

J. PIEREPONT, NO DOUBT.

Smith—My boy thinks he'll be a pirate when he grows up.

Jones—Thinks there is more money in piracy than anything else, eh!

Smith—Yes; but I think he's got Morgan, the buccaneer, mixed up with Morgan, the financier.

PIMPLES COVERED HIS BACK

"My troubles began along in the summer in the hottest weather and took the form of small eruptions and itching and a kind of smarting pain. It took me mostly all over my back and kept getting worse until finally my back was covered with a mass of pimples which would burn and itch at night so that I could hardly stand it. This condition kept getting worse and worse until my back was a solid mass of big sores which would break open and run. My underclothing would be a clot of blood.

"I tried various remedies and salves for nearly three years and I was not getting any benefit. It seemed I was in eternal misery and could not sleep on my back or lean on a chair. I was finally given a set of the Cuticura Remedies and inside of two weeks I could see and feel a great relief. I kept on using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and also the Resolvent, and in about three or four months' time my back was nearly cured and I felt like a new being. Now I am in good health and no sign of any skin diseases and I am fully satisfied that Cuticura Remedies are the best ever made for skin diseases. I would not be without them." (Signed) W. A. Armstrong, Corbin, Kan., May 26, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 27 K, Boston.

An Intangible Legacy.

"I run heah, Liza, dat yo' Aunt Jerusha dun meck yo' her heir by de law. What yo' dun get?"

"Des 'zactly what I dun et up an' wore out."—Success Magazine.

Cole's Carbolisalve quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

The worst thing about having money is the way everybody worries for fear he won't be able to prevent you from keeping it.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Refuse substitutes.* For FREE trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Happiness, at least, is not solitary; it joys to communicate; it loves others, for it depends on them for its existence.—Stevenson.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Nobody admires a knocker, yet he can always get an audience.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Peoria, Ill.—"I wish to let every one know what Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies have done for me. For two years I suffered. The doctors said I had tumors, and the only remedy was the surgeon's knife. My mother bought me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am a healthy woman. For months I suffered from inflammation, and your Sanative Wash relieved me. Your Liver Pills have no equal as a cathartic. Any one wishing proof of what your medicines have done for me can get it from any druggist or by writing to me. You can use my testimonial in any way you wish, and I will be glad to answer letters."—Mrs. CHRISTINA REED, 105 Mound St., Peoria, Ill.

Another Operation Avoided.

New Orleans, La.—"For years I suffered from severe female troubles. Finally I was confined to my bed and the doctor said an operation was necessary. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial first, and was saved from an operation."—Mrs. LILY PEYROUX, 1111 Kerlerec St., New Orleans, La.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing feminine ills from which so many women suffer.