

Working Hours

Burdens of Labor Should be Lightened

By JAMES DUNCAN, BOSTON

NO ARBITRARY limit can be set at this time to the length of the workday. The nine-hour day was thought to be an immense stride for labor in its progress toward ideal conditions, and the eight-hour day now is justly regarded as a great achievement. Evolution, however, will determine whether and how soon the eight-hour day may be shortened. Some persons who are qualified by study and observation to judge are said to believe that if economic conditions were now more scientifically regulated the average workday would not need to exceed four hours in duration.

In a recent address the president of Princeton college said that throughout the world today the subject of economics is receiving more attention from those who read and study than all other subjects combined. This being true, it is obvious that the sentiment of civilized man is constantly developing strength against the great sources of economic waste, among which war may be mentioned first. With the growth of this wholesome public feeling everywhere against the wasteful and destructive forces of society, it is inevitable that the burdens of labor should be lightened, since military glory and aggrandizement pays its bills out of the pockets of the workingmen.

The product of labor that is consumed to satisfy rational demands does not strain, and never has strained the productive capacity of mankind. The heaviest tax on toil has been created by the necessities which absolute waste has caused or insatiable greed has exacted.

Some remarkable results have attended the reduction of the hours of labor. When this reduction first was agitated its opponents argued that the leisure which the workingmen would have could only result in an increase of crime and disorder, and especially of drunkenness. It was found, however, that not only was no such increase to be discovered, but that an actual and pronounced decrease of all forms of lawlessness was to be noted wherever the shorter workday had been established.

The fact is that the reduction of the hours of labor has been one evidence of the growth in strength of the labor cause, and has been accompanied usually by the success of the movement for higher wages, and by the improvement of labor in other ways.

The charge is sometimes made that workingmen have favored the eight-hour day less for the leisure that it provides than for the opportunity which it offers for additional pay for overtime. But this is not true. In all well-regulated trade agreements there is a provision for time and a half for overtime and double time for holidays, not, however, because the workman has any desire to work overtime, but for the purpose of discouraging the overtime practice by the employer.

The workman has developed new interests and activities, to which his leisure has been devoted. New wants have been created, calling for the development of new sources of supply, and the world has profited industrially, socially and spiritually by the change. The process of improvement will not stop, but go on, and what this evolution may bring forth remains to be seen.

James Duncan

The house centipede has but recently come to Chicago. Another name for it is "skain centipede," from the tangled, thread-like appearance of the numerous legs, which easily detach themselves when the animal is captured or crushed under foot.

The house centipede belongs to the same family as the very poisonous centipede of the southern states and its home was originally in that part of the country, but since we have continuous summer conditions here in our warm flat buildings the house centipede has gradually moved northward until it has become very abundant in a climate that, under the housing conditions of fifty years ago, would have precluded the possibility of its presence.

Insect Kills Many Pests in Small Flats

By Dr. A. J. Allen, Chicago

An examination of the head of this centipede will reveal a pair of strong jaws that are used against enemies and for the purpose of capturing small insects for food. It considers the fly a great delicacy and, besides this, it eats fleas, mosquitoes, clothes moths, roaches and other small household pests. It hunts its food mostly at night.

The house centipede has seldom been known to bite a person and if in self-defense it should happen to pinch the baby's finger or toe, the swelling produced, if any, could be quickly alleviated by an application of ammonia.

Most household pests live upon scraps of meat and vegetables left about the sink and pantry. If no inducements are held out to these pests the house centipede will be an effective ally in ridding the premises of the detestable things and then in turn will go hence in quest of other worlds to conquer.

To secure a savings bank account and to acquire property on a small income are all well and good provided the price paid is not the loss of all the things that make life really worth living. I would rather give my older son a dollar that he may see or hear something which will broaden or deepen his intellect than a nickel for a moving picture show. The moving picture show is all right and splendidly instructive sometimes, but it is not the cheapness of the entertainment that appeals to my discriminating taste.

Many Little Things of This World

By Sarah Montgomery

I would rather pay \$20 or \$30 a month rent in a neighborhood that saves my individuality than own a home in a row of soulless cottages.

I may say that my own husband earns about \$18 a week and there are five in my family.

I know a woman who toiled and saved until she now owns a fine home. She also has a resulting semi-invalidism. She never had time to read spiritual things. They did not interest her. She had to have property—a home for her old age. Today she is a most unhappy, discontented woman. She cannot read, as it tires or bores her. She knows no spiritual uplift; no peace that comes only from within. Books are an unknown quantity and she is a mental beggar.

I have not money saved nor property, but I have the things worth while, which will sustain me when I'm old.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 5.

POVERTY AND RICHES.

LESSON TEXT—Lk. 6:20-26 and 16:19-31. GOLDEN TEXT—"A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth."—Luke 12:15.

Last week we were studying the fundamental principles of this new kingdom Jesus came to establish. Today our study presents another of his seeming paradoxes, viz., the blessedness or the happiness of poverty, hunger and persecution. Spoken primarily to the twelve, Jesus intended these words for all the people—present and prospective. Jesus is distinctly the poor man's friend. He knew the meaning of hunger and thirst, of weeping and mourning, and so contrasts the joy that shall be to these "happy ones" with the "woe" that shall come to those who from out of their joy and their abundance fail to respond to the needs of mankind.

What It Is and Why.

The last half of the lesson is intended to illustrate the teachings of the first. Let us look at the illustration.

"A certain rich man." He was not of sufficient importance even to mention his name. How few rich men ever succeed in really perpetuating their names. Not one succeeds in any measure at all except as in some manner he emulates the life and teachings of Jesus. How few monuments really perpetuate names. Character alone is what lives. This rich man, however, did not lose out simply because he was a rich man. Verse 25 tells us why he was in anguish. His life had been that of a selfish seeker and he had had his reward. Now conditions have changed. Once clothed in purple and faring sumptuously, now he is the beggar. Ignoring the cry of need at his gate now he is compelled to make his cry afar off.

"A certain beggar named Lazarus." It is better to be a beggar vainly seeking a few crumbs and to rest in Abraham's bosom than to live in luxurious ease, ignoring the cry of the needy and to live in hell hereafter. Lazarus did not gain glory hereafter because he was a beggar, but rather because of his character. Angels announced the coming of the Son of Man, angels welcomed the returning of this son of mankind. Which of the two, Dives or Lazarus, really enjoyed life? Eternity is a long time, it begins where imagination ends. The name Lazarus really means "God-helps" and God always does help the poor.

Lazarus had some friends for we read that the dogs showed their sympathy. It is always true that those poor as poverty are most ready to respond to the cry of need, and out of their penury will give the most abundantly to relieve distress.

Leaves All Behind.

"The rich man died also." Thus ended his life of ease and luxury for shrouds have no pockets. "How much did he leave? He left it all." All of his loved ones, all of his hopes were left behind. There is something appallingly sad in the death of a rich man who trusts only to his wealth, having no faith in God. Millions for a moment of time. The sarcasm of Jesus' words is quite apparent, "and he was buried." Only a clod of earth, no longer useful, of the earth, earthy, bury him, get him out of sight. But did this end all? By no means, for when he reached the other side he did not lose consciousness nor reason. No soul sleeping there. He saw, he observed, he felt, he remembered, he reasoned. Back upon earth he had brothers who were following his same mode of life. Here he was suffering, crying for "mercy" for an alleviating touch of cold water, yet in that cry there was no note of repentance. He and his brethren had lived for the tongue and had pampered it, now it, the seat of taste, of bold words, etc., is crying for cooling relief. But would those behind repent even if one were to rise from the dead? No, except that they might escape a like torment. The desires of their hearts would be the same. Being out of state's prison is of itself no particular honor. The message of Jesus strikes deeper than outward forms and ceremonies. It is the heart motive whereby we are to be judged. Dives sought to excuse or to justify himself (v. 20), but Abraham tells him plainly that both he and his brethren had had sufficient light. If they will not listen to Moses (the Pentateuch) and to the prophets neither will they repent even though one came from the dead. That being so how much greater condemnation must rest upon those who reject him who is greater than these? One who is a greater witness to the mercy and love of God.

The disciples were poor in both this world's goods and one of them, Matthew, adds that the happy ones are those who are poor in spirit also. They knew the meaning of hunger and of privation and were ready to learn of him. Jesus is not so much in this illustration trying to give us a picture of the hereafter, of the future life as he is to show the results of our living in this present life. He shows us plainly that there are different states over there and that these states are the result of our conduct in the life we now live. Riches are a temptation, a temptation to gain fraudulently.

OLD AND NEW WORLD BRIEFS FOR THE BUSY

Thibet declared its independence from China and revolted.

The bazaar quarter of Damascus, in Syria was burned down, the damage being estimated at \$10,000,000.

Dr. Roswell Park told the American Medical Association that the dismembering of dead bodies to reconstruct the living was one of the coming miracles of surgery.

The bell of the Campanile of St. Mark's Cathedral at Venice rang for the first time in nine years. The Pope was not permitted by his physician to hear the chimes over the telephone but will receive a phonograph record.

Detectives in Paris were ordered to shoot at sight any of the brigands who are terrorizing the city.

The White Star liner Olympic was delayed in sailing from Southampton on account of a strike of three hundred firemen and greasers, who deserted the ship in a body, giving as their reason that the collapsible lifeboats on the vessel were unseaworthy.

Chase is picking up in his batting, but is backward in his stealing.

The Welland Canal was opened for navigation at Port Dalhousie, Ont.

Every one of the Titanic's eighteen boats could safely have carried many more, according to the sworn statements of her own officers.

The office of J. Thomas Reinhardt,

THE MARKETS.

(New York Wholesale Prices.) MILK.—The commonest price is 3 1/2c. per quart in the 26c zone or \$1.71 per 40-quart can, delivered in New York.

Butter. Creamery specials, 33 @ 32 1/2. Extras, 31 1/2 @ 32. Firsts, 31 @ 31 1/2. Seconds, 30 1/2 @ 31. Thirds, 29 1/2 @ 30. State, dairy, finest, 31 @ 32. Good to prime, 28 @ 29. Common to fair, 24 @ 27.

Eggs. State, Pa., and nearby, hens, 23 @ 23 1/2. State, Pa., and nearby, selected, white, fair to good, 22 @ 22 1/2. Cherted, brown, mixed colors, 20 1/2 @ 21. Brown, hen, 21 1/2 @ 22. Western gathered, white, 21 @ 22. Duck eggs, N.Y. and Penn., 18 @ 20. Duck eggs, far southern, 18 @ 20. Duck eggs, western, 19 @ 20. Goose eggs, 25 @ 35.

Live Poultry. Fowls, via express, 14 @ 14 1/2. Fowls, via freight, per lb., 14 @ 14 1/2. Geese, per lb., 8 @ 9. Guinea, per pair, 6 @ 9. Pigeons per pair, 6 @ 9.

Vegetables. Asparagus, dozen bunches, 1.00 @ 1.50. Artichokes, per dozen, 3.00 @ 4.00. Beans, Florida, per basket, 1.00 @ 1.50. Beans, N. C., per 100 bunches, 1.00 @ 1.50. Beans, old, per barrel, 1.00 @ 1.50. Carrots, S. C., per 100 bunches, 1.00 @ 1.50. New Zealand, per 100 bunches, 1.00 @ 1.50. Old, per barrel or bag, 3.00 @ 3.50. Cucumber, Fla., per basket, 1.25 @ 2.50. Cabbages, S. C., new, per crate, 1.00 @ 2.00. S. C., new, per basket, 1.00 @ 1.37. Fla., new, per crate, 1.50 @ 3.25. Fla., new, per basket, 1.50 @ 3.00. Fla., new, red, per crate, 1.50 @ 3.00. Fla., new, red, per basket, 1.00 @ 1.37. Old Danish, per bbl., 3.00 @ 3.50. Old, red, per barrel, 1.00 @ 2.00. Chicory, per barrel, 1.00 @ 2.00. Per basket, 2.00 @ 3.00.

Florida, per case, 1.00 @ 2.00. Eggplants, Fla., per box or bskt., 2.00 @ 3.25. Escarot, N. O., per barrel, 1.00 @ 3.00. N. O., per basket, 2.00 @ 3.00. Horseradish, per 100 lbs., 3.50 @ 4.50. Kale, per barrel, 1.00 @ 1.25. Kohlrabi, N. O., per 100 lbs., 3.00 @ 3.50. Lettuce, per basket, 1.00 @ 2.00. Lettuce, N. O., per 100 lbs., 2.00 @ 4.00. Lima beans, Fla., per basket, 2.00 @ 3.50. Onions, Bermuda, per crate, 2.50 @ 2.75. Texas, per crate, 2.25 @ 2.75. Domestic, old, crate of 60, 1.00 @ 2.00. Okra, per carrier, 1.00 @ 2.00. Peas, per basket, 1.00 @ 2.75. Parsley, N. O., plain, per barrel, 5.00 @ 7.00. Parsley, N. O., per carrier, 1.00 @ 2.00. Peppers, bbls, boxes of carriers, 1.00 @ 2.00. Parsnips, per bbl., 2.50 @ 3.00. Roman, per barrel, 2.00 @ 3.00. Per barrel, 2.00 @ 3.00. Per box, 75 @ 1.25. Radishes, per barrel, 1.25 @ 1.50. Rhubarb, 100 bunches, 1.00 @ 2.00. Scallions, per crate, 1.50 @ 2.00. Shallots, per barrel, 3.00 @ 4.00. Spinach, per barrel, 90 @ 1.75. Squash, Fla., white, per box, 1.50 @ 1.75. Per basket, 1.00 @ 1.25. Yellow crooked-neck, per box, 1.00 @ 1.50. Per basket, 1.00 @ 1.50. Old Hubbard, per bbl., 1.00 @ 1.50. Turnips, Rutabaga, per bbl., 1.00 @ 2.00. Tomatoes, Fla., per carrier, 1.00 @ 2.00. Watercress, per 100 bunches, 1.00 @ 2.00.

Hothouse. Cucumbers, No. 1, per dozen, 50 @ 75. No. 2, per dozen, 40 @ 60. Culls, per box, 1.00 @ 2.00. Lettuce, per dozen, 25 @ 75. Mushrooms, per box, 1.00 @ 2.00. European, 4-lb. basket, 60 @ 90. Mint, per dozen bunches, 50 @ 75. Radishes, per 100 bunches, 1.00 @ 1.50. Rhubarb, per 100 bunches, 2.00 @ 4.00. Tomatoes, per lb., 10 @ 25.

Potatoes. Bermuda, new, No. 1, per bbl., 8.00 @ 8.50. Bermuda, new, No. 2, per bbl., 6.50 @ 7.50. Fla., new white, No. 1, per bbl., 7.00 @ 7.75. Fla., new red, No. 1, per bbl., 6.50 @ 7.00. Fla., new, No. 2, per bbl., 5.00 @ 6.00. Fla., culls, per bbl., 3.00 @ 4.00. Long Island, per bag, 4.00 @ 4.50. State, per 100 lbs., 3.00 @ 3.50. State, per bag, 3.50 @ 3.85. Maine, per bag, 3.87 @ 4.12. European No. 1, 1.10 @ 1.50. European, undergrades, per bag, 2.25 @ 2.50. 100-lb. bag, 1.25 @ 2.00. Sweets, Jersey, No. 1, per bskt., 1.25 @ 2.00. Sweets, southern, per bbl., 2.50 @ 3.00. Yams, southern, per bbl., 2.00 @ 2.50.

Live Stock. BEEVES.—Steers at \$5.90 @ 8 per 100 lbs., bulls at \$4.60 @ 9, cows at \$2.50 @ 5.75. Dressed beef at 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2. CALVES.—Common to choice veals, at \$5.50 @ 8.75 per 100 lbs. Culls at \$5 @ 6.25. uttermilks at \$4.50 @ 5. City dressed veals at 10 1/2 @ 14. Country dressed at 8 @ 10 1/2. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Good to prime unshorn sheep at \$5.50 @ 6 per 100 lbs., shorn, at \$4.50 @ 5.50. Good clipped do., at \$4.50 @ 5.50. Fair unshorn lambs at \$5.00 @ 5.25, common to medium clipped do., at \$5.50 @ 6.50. Dressed mutton steady at 10 1/2 @ 12. Dressed lambs at 12 1/2 @ 14, hog dressed at 15c. HOGS.—Live hogs sold at \$8 @ 8.25 per 100 lbs., good pigs at \$7.50; country dressed hogs easier at 7 @ 10c. per lb. HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, large bales, timothy, standard, 40, at \$1.00 @ 1.10. No. 1, \$1.35 @ 1.55; shipping, \$1.30; clover, mixed, light, \$1.45 @ 1.50; heavy, \$1.25 @ 1.40; straw, long rye, 95c @ \$1; oat, 65c @ 75c.

Spot Markets at a Glance. Wheat, No. 2 red elev., 1.18 1/2. Oats, standard, 70c. Flour spring patent bbl., 5.65. Corn, steam, yellow, 1.10. Lard, prime, 100 lbs., 19.85. Yellow, city hds., 9 1/2c. Pork, mess, bbl., 19.00. Coffee, Rio No. 7, lb., 14 1/2c. Tea, Assam, lb., 14c. Sugar, fine gran., lb., 5.20c. Butter, creamery, 33. Eggs, fresh, 21. Prunes, dried, lb., 9 1/2c. Cotton, 11.85. Tobacco, Havana, R. D., 55. Conn. wrapper, 60.

The KITCHEN CABINET



A GOOD cook can vary the flavors of food as a composer varies his orchestral colors and harmonies, getting genuine artistic as well as gastronomic pleasure therefrom.—Henry T. Finch.

SPRING SALADS.

The early dandelions are most acceptable salad plants and when grown under cover so that they are crisp and white, there is nothing in greens that is equal to them. Serve cut up with a little chopped onion or chives with French dressing poured over them.

Spinach is another good green to be served as a vegetable or with hard-cooked egg and a boiled dressing as a salad.

The fresh green onions cut up over lettuce and served with French dressing is very wholesome salad.

Lettuce, peanuts and chopped onion with French dressing is another good combination.

Cheese and celery salad is a most delightful combination. Stuff the stalks of celery with cream cheese, well seasoned and tinted green, if desired.

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FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.



Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

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