

With the World's Workers

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

Prevention the Aim

Americans Now Realize Importance of Minimizing Chances of Accidents.

EMPLOYERS LEAD THE WAY

European Countries Are Far Ahead of the United States in the Matter of Safety Appliances for Industries and the Farm.

Particular stress is most properly being made upon the work of accident prevention. We are now passing out of the age of cure. We are getting down to basic principles in all spheres of life. In attempting to minimize the possibilities of things happening. The new chair of preventive medicine at Harvard Medical school is symptomatic. We have begun a systematic agitation of the American people tending to teach the theories and practices of fire prevention, and the work of accident prevention is a complementary step in the same direction.

Coming as this step does from the manufacturers of the country, the employers, there is reason to believe that the work will be carried out in large detail and should be supported by the rank and file of citizens and the legislatures of every state. The whole problem is difficult and complicated, and much thought and time and some experimentation will be necessary before an adequate and proper system can be evolved befitting the acceptance of the system. Such a system, however, should be evolved before the legislatures of various states have added to the general complications and "balled themselves up" by the enactment of half way, incompetent, stupid and otherwise unsatisfactory employers liability laws. If we are not careful we shall have in this connection very much the same situation that we have in regard to the divorce laws in this country, where there is no harmony or unity and where practically every state has laws different from every other state.

Governments throughout Europe have long since established museums of safety, institutions of accident prevention, permanent expositions and working exhibits of safety appliances for industries, and on the farm, as a factor in the general education of the people. When we approach subjects of this kind we begin to realize how much truth there is in the criticisms made in Europe of the educational system of the United States. Matters of the utmost importance are not only not a part of our educational system but they are scarcely even talked of, save among the most progressive educationalists and reformers, who are generally termed cranks. While we pride ourselves on being a practical people we are in many respects the most impractical of modern nations. We have just begun vocational education. We are neglectful of the duties of the state towards its citizens, we are negligent and superficial where

One Way to Prevent Incompetence.

It is a discredit rather than a credit to an executive to have to fire a man for incompetence, according to the president of a large industrial corporation. Discharging a deficient employee is in his eyes a reflection on an employer's executive ability to hire the right kind of help. "If a concern has an executive or a manager who has not the faculty or genius for selecting capable assistants or subordinates who will co-operate to make the business a success, the necessity for firing and the cost of training new subordinates will go on indefinitely," says this industrial chief. He points out that his own firm has an expert sales manager who possesses this faculty or genius for picking out worthy men, and who has hired many salesmen and has never fired any for inefficiency.

This valued manager is a masterful student of human nature. He is conversant with those peculiar elements of personality which must be weighed in judging the merits and demerits of prospective salesmen. He analyzes and studies an applicant's appearance, his conversation, his latent possibilities, his references, with the searching precision of a jurist sitting in judgment. He determines by subtle questioning whether a man is in earnest and will "stick" to the game and make a good ambassador for the house, or if he is simply a professional "floater" or a near one drifting discontented from one position to another. He goes on the theory that the time to discover the undesirable and the incompetent is before any money has been paid out for unsatisfactory work. Eliminate the necessity of firing men by having a good system in hiring them. That is the gist of his scheme of selecting subordinates and of keeping them.—Business.

Involuntary.

"That particular chef has violated the rules of the Cooks' Union."

"How is that?"

"We discovered some of his preserves working."

LATE INVENTIONS

To trim the edges of lawns easily, a New Hampshire man has invented a rotary sod cutter.

A penholder for bookkeepers which will rule one, two or three lines has been patented by a New Jersey man.

A patent has been granted an Indianapolis man for an electric apple baker for display purposes in restaurant windows.

A new pocket tool cleans insulation from electric wires as it is drawn along them and will separate without injury two wires which may be twisted together.

Tests made by a French railroad of a device for heating water before it reaches the boiler by exhaust steam showed a fuel economy of more than 12 per cent.

A convex mirror has been designed for motorcyclists, who, by attaching it to one wrist by a rubber band, can lift the hand and see what is coming behind them.

Teach Languages in Holland Schools.

In the schools of Holland it is part of the course of instruction to teach French, German and English. When a pupil reaches the period of graduation he must take an examination in these languages. It is therefore not strange that a person of fair education in Holland is able to speak English, at least understandably.

Beginning Early.

"I was brought up in society. I can't remember the time when I didn't give little parties."

"Oh, I suppose you did give a child's bawl occasionally."

Work is a medicine. A truism! Truisms, whether they lie in the depths of thought or on the surface, are at any rate the pearls of experience.—George Meredith.

Rules for Unlucky

By Studying the Lucky They May Discover the Causes of Their Ill Fortune.

WORK WITH A LIGHT HEART

Time, Energy and Mind Force Must Not Be Wasted in Worry—Sympathy or Aid of Others Should Not Be Sought.

Since there can be no effect without a cause, luck must be the result of something, and it's worth while for the unlucky to study the lucky.

Everybody knows that he or she who has all kinds of success is full of hope, magnetism, and inspiration. Mind and soul are keyed up to a higher capacity for good—good which attracts good.

On the other hand, all kinds of falls will drag him or her into a state

of mind that attracts more failure—unless they have the faith and purpose and good plain common sense to fix their eyes beyond immediate conditions.

"To him who hath shall be given," embodies a lot of truth to the unlucky, but it is often misconstrued.

It is the person who is painfully conscious of what he has not, and everlastingly worried because he can't get what he feels ought to be his share of this world's goods, who remains in the narrow groove of want and unsatisfied wishes.

You must force yourself out of the pit mentally before you can do it materially. In other words, you must discipline your mind to think right, will right and work right, and then let the rest take care of itself.

Somebody, who, considering her former distress and present well being, must have acquired the secret of luck, says: "If you can work delightfully and hope delightfully each day, and never once think about making both ends meet, they are sure to meet and a little over."

Here are a few good rules for the unlucky:

Even if you are not doing the work for which you are best fitted, do it with a light heart for the time being, and something better will surely turn up by and by. You get much further by forcing optimism than by yielding to pessimism.

If you have faith in yourself and your object a few rocks along the wayside won't bother you much. You will realize that failures may be stepping stones, and not put it down to mere bad luck which you can't control.

Don't worry about tomorrow or next week or next month. It is so much time, energy, and mind force gone to waste.

Try to hold the thought that for every need there is a supply.

Never plunge into an orgy to forget a failure—later on you are only ashamed of your weakness and it might add to your grouch.

Don't wheedle for somebody's sympathy or assistance. Your own advice to yourself is better than long winded counsel from people who only half understand your mind and condition.

Never expect a miracle of luck unless you can do miracles of hard work and are a miracle of endurance and resolve.

When luck begins to come your way don't brag about it to others. They may not wish you well.

Even though you have learned to rough it in the lean years, don't become parsimonious when the outlook is better. Give and thou shalt receive.

Sacrifice a little of your luck to the gods and you'll have more of it—don't be a foolish spendthrift but a benevolent helper if you want luck to hold.

Finally, when luck has come your way in the definite form of many dollars, don't be so rapaciously hungry for more that you go plugging after it with sand in your eyes. Soul blindness is always punished in the end.

Importance of the Lathe.

Originally intended to be operated by the physical exertion of one man, the lathe has now reached such a state of development that in many cases forty to sixty horse power, or the equivalent of 600 men, is necessary to operate it. It is one of the earliest forms of tool to be driven by machinery.

An Incident in History.

When George III. used a bathing machine at Weymouth a supplementary machine filled with fiddlers was sent into the sea to play the national anthem. This was at a time when bathing machines were still a new idea, so that majesty parading them was an occasion demanding extraordinary emphasis.

Motor Costume



Photo, Copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A neat, natty and practical head-wear for women automobile drivers is this cap, which is modeled after the soft material college hats of dressy youths and retains all the jauntiness of the latter.

It is made of soft white felt, having a colored band; the veil being at-

SAVE MONEY ON STOCKINGS

Judicious Selection Will Accomplish Wonders of Economy During the Year.

Many women do not give much thought to the matter of buying stockings. Their cost is so little that it would seem as if one could not save much, even if she were careful in this matter. But more can be saved by judicious selection than is thought, and in the course of a year or so this saving mounts up.

If suspension garters are worn, choose the double top, garter-welt stocking, and then do not fasten the garter below the garter top. Some buy the garter top stocking and then fasten the garter below it, where it immediately proceeds to tear out. Stockings without the garter top can be made strong at this point by running two or three rows of machine stitching where the garter fastens.

The white-foot stocking does not wear quite so well as the all-black foot. The white part is heavier than the black part, and is apt to break above the joining. Then, too, at the joining there is a slight thickening of the fabric scarcely visible to the eye, but the sensitive foot soon becomes conscious of it.

For an inexpensive dressy stocking the mercerized lisle is quite satisfactory. It has almost the luster of silk, costs less and wears better.

A PRETTY HAT.



A shady garden hat in pale blue Tagal with cap of old lace.

Styles in Negligees.

The new season has opened up with few radical changes in style features, but with a stronger endorsement than ever of all kinds of the laces and soft clinging fabrics so favorable to negligee construction, says the Dry Goods Economist. Long tunics are again incorporated in the highest grade garments, all-over laces and fancy printed silks being largely used for these over draperies.

While the strong colors are usually toned down considerably, brighter colors than usual are being shown this season, doubtless owing to the vogue of East Indian effects.

EMPIRE BAG HERE TO STAY

In Present Stage It Is Thing of Beauty and Joy of the Season.

There is no end to the variety of form and color assumed by the ever increasing popularity empire bag. In its present stage it is a thing of beauty and a joy of the season, though, being a child of Dame Fashion, it cannot be a joy forever.

You have no idea how much money can be centered on the development of these handsome and thoroughly charming envelopes. Costly gilt ornaments are seen on many of the more elaborate ones, some of which are made entirely of gold, silver, copper or steel colored lace. Semi-precious stones are used to carry out a flower pattern or to heighten the effect of conventional designs. Inside are trappings of silver, gold or ivory, tiny vanity cases, mirrors, powder puffs, lip pencils and the like.

Another idea that has caught the fancy of the woman who counts not cost is an empire bag of brocade, either velvet or satin, to match her hat or its trimmings. Usually this hat is one of the small bonnet-like models edged with bands of fur, such as moleskin, Persian lamb, chinchilla or ermine. A band of the fur outlines the bag and the flap, which buttons over envelope fashion. Of course, the plainest of autumn suits would assume a smart tone when worn with such ultra fashionable foibles.

Bags of broadcloth of the same material as the suit have deep chenille fringes around the sides and bottoms, and correspondingly plain mountings of gun metal, old gold or frosted silver.

Any odd piece of silk or velvet picked up on the remnant counter may be transformed into a strikingly handsome empire bag in an afternoon. And there is a splendid chance for a display of individuality.

Favorite Dishes.

A woman who enjoys having friends to lunch or dinner has the happy faculty of hitting on just the things her guests enjoy eating. For some years she has made it a point to jot down the favorite dishes of this friend or that in a tiny note book in her desk. When her cousin Molly is coming to lunch she looks up her name, and there finds recorded that the aforesaid Molly is particularly fond of custard desserts of any kind; clam is her favorite soup, and in meats she dotes on anything cooked en casserole. With these hints spread before her the matter of planning a meal is considerably simplified.

Another friend has often said she never tastes such pies as are served by her hostess; another likes tomatoes in any form, and still another prefers fish to meat.

The guests little know that they themselves have at some time given the hint as to their likings.

POULTRY

ONE GOOD FATTENING RATE

Pennsylvania Station Makes Suggestion as to Feed Where Different Kinds of Flesh is Desired.

The Pennsylvania station suggests the following grain rations for fattening poultry, as having been used successfully:

Where a yellow flesh is wanted the ration should be made of corn in five parts; ground oats, hulls removed, two parts; animal meal, one part mixed with sour milk. Where a white flesh is wanted the following rations are recommended: Corn in two parts; ground buckwheat, parts; ground oats, two parts mixed with sour milk. Another: Barley in two parts; middlings, two parts; wheat, two parts; corn meal, one part, mixed with sour milk. Another: The refuse from shredded wheat and sour milk.

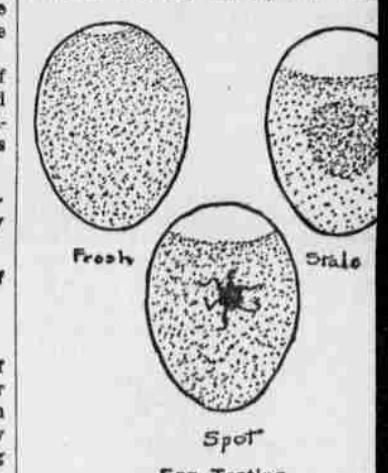
When birds are confined for fattening sour milk aids digestion and keeps the system from getting fat. If no milk is available a form of animal or green food must be supplied to make the best growth. Should a chicken for any reason not eat its food a good plan is to turn it out in the yard. It will usually cover in a short time. Water should be given once a day and grit twice a week. The rations should be rather soft, about like porridge. Food should never remain between them from one meal to another. It is away twenty minutes after feeding.

CANDLING OUTFIT FOR EGGS

One Can Easily Arrange Satisfaction Apparatus Out of Piece of Tin and a Lamp.

(By BERT COHN.)

Any person can make a candling outfit easily and cheaply. A cylinder of tin large enough to fit over a kerosene lamp or lantern or a piece of ordinary stove pipe is sufficient. It should have a hole cut in it about the size of a silver dollar, cut so a



stand opposite the flame of the lamp or lantern. The candling can be done in ordinary light, but better work is done in a dark or semi-dark room. As a general rule if the egg is clear, or in other words, if you see through it, it is good. If it contains one or more dark spots, lines or dark rings, it is bad, should be thrown away. If it is several days old, and has an air space one end, it is not bad, but can be sold. The produce dealers receive eggs as seconds. If you cannot through the eggs they are bad should be thrown out. Some perfectly fresh eggs may show dark lines. These are caused by unbroken shells and the eggs are not good.

All houses and nests should be cleaned. England has one hen to the acre territory.

Sell off the scrub chickens and only one breed.

Collect all eggs from nest at once a day; hot weather twice.

Make ready a corner in each that can be used as a dusting board.

The surplus cockerels and pullets may be sold as breeders and a few kept.

Hens over two years of age are done good layers, therefore should be held over.

Keep eggs in a cool, dry place not in a cellar, as they are there likely to become musty.

Care should be taken in all to never permit moisture to come in contact with the eggs.

When the hens are started in laying great care must be used in allowing them out on stormy days.

Oats, bran and green food are best stimulants to egg production. Corn is rather fattening for use at a time.

A chick that is stunted because of lack of good food at any period of growth never is profitable as a breeder.

A little fresh meat minced is necessary for the laying hens during the winter months. This should give about twice a week.

An ideal bird for winter egg production is a pullet matured about November 1st, which is strong and vigorous and is of a good laying strain.