

# With the World's Workers

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

## DOING THINGS WELL FROM MAN THAT WON

Experience Has Shown There is Nothing Worth While in the "Patchwork" Idea.

AP JOHNS NEVER SUCCEEDED

Time is Simply Wasted, With Possibility of Any Return—At Work or in Society the Moral Remains the Same.

of us have probably heard this lesson—"Don't be a cheap John." It may have been heard it applied to a minister, doctor, or lawyer, who, regarding the ethics of his profession, resorted to means and methods that cheapened him in the eyes of his community. They may have applied it to some craftsman failing to take the time necessary to do a job as it ought to be done, but "patchwork" which is hastily done "to get away" they have heard it said of men whose methods smacked of desire for notoriety. Every reader has seen the expression used in some other, and knows just what it means.

Recently heard by the writer an expression was used by a master in instructing a workman to repair a leaking water pipe. The intensely cold weather had frozen and burst. The journey had pounded the pipe together, and was wrapping it with tape. The "boss" arrived on the scene, and told him to take out the pipe and get a new one, adding, "Don't be a cheap John," which means "do things worth doing well. To do things worth time, and time is money. If you misspent, money is misspent."

Misspent money is extravagance, and extravagance always leads to financial trouble. There is many a man today in straitened circumstances who, if he had done things right, would be living in comfort, if not in affluence. Of course, it will be urged that many things worth doing cannot be done right at the time. This is an entirely different matter. Sometimes "patchwork" is necessary in order that time may be gained to do the job well. "Patchwork" is frequently a means to a correct end. Therefore the argument falls.

And the argument falls flat when it is applied to a man's associations. He has no need whatever of "patchwork" in establishing firmly his social position. His self-respect demands that he place his feet squarely on the ground on which he wishes to stand, choosing his associates with care and discrimination, never condescending to become familiar with men who are cheap Johns, of whom there are too many in every community, designated by their low standards of morals, intelligence and ideals.

### Crime in Cyprus.

In Cyprus there has been an increase of cases of murder and manslaughter and the chief justice has pointed out the traits in the character of the villager which to some extent explain the prevalence of this class of crime. Any insult rankles and their minds seem to brood over any slight, real or imaginary, however small, until it has assumed proportions which for their self-esteem they consider they must revenge by murder.

There are men in some of these villages who for a small reward, say \$50, will murder a man against whom they have no grievance or whom they have never seen before. "I have tried many murderers in this island," writes the chief justice, "and I cannot recall one who was sorry for his victim or showed remorse for his crime. As a rule a murderer boasts of his crime."

### RECENT INVENTIONS

Method to determine the percentage of carbon in steels by burning in pure oxygen under pressure is invented in France. Motor driven rake for use on farms is an Austrian invention. Drying but little room in a house by clothes dryer in which garments are dried by electricity. Producer gas propelled automobile proved successful in Scotland, it was invented.

New combination lock for house carries most of its operating mechanism on the spindle below one knob. Testing the power of X-ray apparatus there have been invented skeletons, made of paper, which are as opaque to the rays as real skeletons.

New rubber tire to be placed over old tire that has been punctured has been invented to enable an automobile to continue a trip after a mishap.

Newspaper file patented by a Boston man is equipped with a device to hold a paper open for use in reading as well as for tearing it.

Blanc and the Geographers. The removal of the Caucasus to the west from Asia involved the recoloring of both continents on the map to get the old school book fact that Blanc was the highest European mountain. Henceforth the discolored to Elbruz, and Mont Blanc did not even come second. Mont Blanc always been a geographical name in many ways. It never was a mountain, as thousands probably believe it to be. Napoleon III, the most familiar side transferred to France, and to this day the dispute whether its summit is wholly French or Italian.

Advertiser Needs Proof. It never been able to comprehend why circulation should not be the same as any commodity. It is like this: Supposing I am a grocer and ordered five bushels of flour. Advertising is that way nowadays. I ask him, "How much flour am I going to get?" "I'll send you up a nice large bushel but how much?" "Oh, a nice bushel." "You leave it to me." "I would such a grocer retain flourage? Why is not the case the same with the advertiser?" Pitman, Publisher Newport News.

Like a Bad Matter Worse. A wife seems to be very angry? "What is the trouble?" "I don't know. That only makes me more angry."

Capability Test. B. Farwell once told the department: "Employ none but able men, but the question of ability is not confined to years."

## JAPANESE WANTS FEW

### FOOD IS SIMPLE AND PLEASURES TAKEN FRUGALLY.

### Low Wages and Long Hours of Labor Seem to Be Accepted as a Matter of Course.

In Japan a remarkable feature of the industrial and social life is the great uniformity in the manner of living among different classes. They all live in very similar dwellings. The poorer people have four wooden walls, and for furniture a few mats and blankets and a coal pot.

In Manchuria Japanese settlers are beginning to build stone houses with steam heating, but they are bare inside. Nor is this feature confined to the working classes. It is found throughout all strata of the population. The food, save in the very highest classes, is in the main very uniform; rice and green tea, with sake as a stimulant. Among those who have not yet adopted European fashions even the dress is in substance the same throughout the middle and the lower classes.

The question of the balance between wages and the cost of living is the one that in the long run makes revolutions; it has not come into the open yet in Japan. Wages vary exceedingly, and no real standard can be given, but they are, as a rule, very small, through recent years have witnessed a steady rise. They are given sometimes by time, sometimes by piece, mostly by weird combination of all possible methods.

But the weekly budget of the Japanese workman is very small. His rent is a mere bagatelle; the same may be said of his food. His only extras are a hot bath regularly every other day, twice a month or so a family trip to the theater, a few pence for toys for his children and a few more to propitiate the deities or bribe the priests. Counting the family at two adults and three juveniles, and including every necessary and likely outlay, the weekly bill will come to about \$3 a week.

Hours of labor are, to western notions, outrageous, on an average eleven a day, but frequently twelve, thirteen or even fourteen. Attempts have been made repeatedly to start trade unions, but never successfully. Where they have struggled into wretched existence they are of no account whatever, because they do not as yet answer to a need of the people. It is significant that many of these attempts were brought to a ruinous end by the dishonesty and corruption of their promoters.

Insurance against old age and infirmity is unnecessary in Japan as long as the present firmly anchored tradition endures which ascribes it as a duty upon each person to contribute to the maintenance of an aged, incapable or infirm member of his family.

### SOME SHORT AND SIMPLE RULES FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE.

### Ambition and Hard Work Are Potent Forces—Preservation of Health of First Importance.

Select a Job and stick to it. Shifters are nearly always failures. Ambition and hard work pay dividends. Successful young men make successful old men, so be successful while you are young. The employe who takes a personal interest in his work is entitled to have his employer take a personal interest in him.

Employers play an important part in determining the success or failure of the men who work for them. An occasional word of appreciation will prevent many from becoming shifters. Making a constant study of his work and trying to do things better every day, are two fundamental principles of the successful man.

Good health is almost as important as courtesy and honesty. It is hard to be courteous if one isn't in good physical condition. Success cannot be attained by following any one rule. My recipe, in a nutshell, calls for "the right sort of a man, working for the right sort of an employer." Together, they will make each other successful.—E. J. Lehmann.

### Correcting an Error.

The millennium of industrialism has not arrived, but that a better understanding exists between the two co-workers—the employer and the employe—is evident. There is an improved education on the part of both, and which is significant and extremely promising for the future, the general public has about decided that antagonism between those who work and those who employ them is an economic error which must be corrected if the nation would maintain its industrial prestige.—Business.

### LITTLE NUGGETS OF WISDOM

### Compiled for the Benefit of the Worker Who Has Aspirations and Willingness.

### Obstacles, properly handled, become opportunities.

To make a pleasure of your business is to succeed in it. Purpose plus enthusiasm usually figures out success achieved.

The hard worker is the only fellow who really appreciates a vacation. In the world of business, as in golf, success depends more on accuracy than mere power.

The man who saves time stands a lot better chance of becoming rich than he who saves only money.

Some young men (and old ones, too!) to earn money, will work like horses—and spend it like asses. No man can do better than fall who regards his fellows as merely so many opportunities—to be taken advantage of.

In the long run it's better business to be deceived by some one, now and then, rather than to distrust everybody all the time.

The average employe measures himself by the standard of his aspirations; his employer uses the foot-rule of performance.

Remember, it's quite possible to plan for a "near-at-hand-future," without losing yourself in the clouds of a vague millennium.

As you place responsibilities upon your subordinates, they'll divide themselves into two classes: those that grow and those that merely swell.—Warwick James Price in The Sunday Magazine.

### Proved He Was Not Too Old.

A man 50 years old applied to one of the biggest concerns in the country for a position. The young manager informed him pointedly that he was too old and that he had made a mistake in coming to the city at his age. A few months later the applicant obtained a place while the manager was absent in Europe. A commendable thing occurred in the establishment two years later. The young manager told his understudy that he had better encourage the "young man who did this." The understudy, who knew nothing of the history of the man who got results, informed his boss that the man who did it was old enough to be his—his boss—father. The man who was told to go back to the country several years ago, because he was too old to be in the city, is still on his job under the man who turned him away.

### Reaching the Limit.

Gadsby limped painfully off the polished dance floor. "It's all right about this 'rings on my fingers,'" he exclaimed, "but hang me if I can stand for the 'bellows on my toes!'"



## TAFT IS CERTAIN OF NOMINATION

### Will Have Majority of Delegates From All Sections.

### MAY BREAK 1908 RECORD

### Progressive Policies Accepted as Surest Avenue of Return of Business Prosperity—Where His Strength Lies in Campaign.

President William H. Taft is on a fair road to renomination as the Republican standard-bearer in the campaign of 1912. With approximately 100 delegates to the Chicago convention already instructed for him the president is more than likely to break his record of 1908 when he was nominated with 702 votes on the first ballot in the Chicago convention of that year. There is no longer any question that he will be renominated and the only question now puzzling the managers of the Taft campaign is the completeness of his victory.

Coupled with the assurance of his renomination is the growing sentiment in the big Republican states, both east and west, that President Taft is the only Republican candidate who can possibly be elected this fall. It will be recalled readily enough that when Mr. Taft took office three years ago March 4th last, the great issues of tariff revision and reform on a protective basis, and of monetary reform and the great legal problem involved in the exact meaning of the Sherman anti-trust statute, were squarely before the country. In the latter issue the Supreme court had not made its famous ruling in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases which were to outline, for the first time since the law was passed by congress, its exact meaning. On each of these three great issues it has been necessary for President Taft to consider and frame a definite policy, and it is his decision as to these great questions that has convinced the business men, the laboring men and the farmers of the country that another term in the White House for William H. Taft is all that is necessary to restore the country to that basis of unparalleled prosperity which characterized the administration of William McKinley. It is this sentiment which not only assures the renomination of Mr. Taft at Chicago but also his re-election in November.

So many bewildering side issues have become involved in the present campaign for delegates to the Chicago convention that the facts above stated have been overlooked in certain communities. Even the progressive achievements of the Taft administration have been forgotten in the excitement occasioned by the introduction of new political doctrines, practically none of which, except the proposal to recall federal judges, can be dealt with by the national government, but must be decided by each state for itself. The demand for a presidential preference primary in each state, wholly a state matter in which even the president himself has no right to interfere, has been magnified into a national issue, notwithstanding the fact that there is and can be no national law on the subject, and only a few states are prepared to throw the protection of the law around any such primary, and in face of the fact that one-tenth of the delegates to the Chicago convention are already chosen and hundreds of delegates elected to state and district conventions. It has been estimated that to clothe such a primary with legal authority, as provided by the rules of the party, it would cost the tax-payers of this country not less than \$5,000,000 immediately.

The hysteria occasioned by these conditions is now passing away and the foremost fact staring the voters in the face are the progressive and definite policies of President Taft and the certainty of an immediate improvement in business conditions all over the country following his renomination and re-election. This fact is of vital interest to all classes of citizens, especially when they are confronted with the alternative of a change in administration, a change in policies and a continuation of business depression and general unrest.

In estimating the probabilities of President Taft's renomination and re-election, it is necessary to recur only to recent history. The president carried every northern state in 1908. Between the election of that year and 1910 occurred the tariff legislation known as the Payne tariff law. It is a well known maxim of politics that that party which revises the tariff is defeated at the next election and the only exception to the rule in recent years was the passage of the Dingley law, which was followed so closely by the outbreak of the Spanish-American war as to bury the tariff issue in a wave of patriotic enthusiasm. The more recent bye-elections in the big Republican states east of the Mississippi river, notably in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have shown a return of Republicans to the fold and a restoration of the old-time Republican majorities, which justifies the prediction that they will be safely in the Taft column in November. That they will so unanimously support any other Republican candidate, particularly if the third term issue is injected into the fight, is denied by the best informed leaders in those states.

As to the nomination there is no longer the least doubt that President Taft will have a majority of the delegates both from the north and the south. New England will be practically, if not entirely, solid for him. He will have sweeping victories in New York, Pennsylvania and the other middle Atlantic states. Ohio has never yet failed to support a favorite-son candidate for president. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Oklahoma of the middle western states will all have their quota of Taft delegates in the convention, four of them having already instructed delegates in some districts for the president. The southern states will be almost unanimous in their support of the president, while in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and the Pacific coast states there is every assurance of solid Taft delegations. Present indications point only to a scattering opposition to President Taft's renomination.

**POLICIES OF PRESIDENT TAFT.**  
1—Peace with all the world through just dealing and preparedness for war.  
2—Neither race nor creed a bar to appointment to office.  
3—The upholding of a righteous judiciary.  
4—Economy and efficiency, including care of superannuated employes.  
5—Penny postage through postal economies.  
6—States' rights when not in conflict with federal authority.  
7—Extension of practical conservation acts.  
8—Parcels Post.  
9—Federal incorporation act.  
10—Revision of currency laws and prevention of panics.  
11—Protection of American citizens at home and abroad.  
12—High standard set in federal appointments.  
13—Scientific study of industrial conditions.  
14—International investigation of causes of high cost of living.  
15—Scientific revision of the tariff on a protective basis through non-partisan tariff board.

**Taft the Progressive.**  
Progressive versus radical, progressive versus reactionary—this is the viewpoint presented of the candidacy, respectively, of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt in the address of Secretary of War Stimson before the Taft Club of Illinois. Mr. Stimson declared he was for Taft because Taft had carried out the progressive policies of the Republican party. Sound reason this! It is incontrovertible as well. The secretary of war acknowledges that he entered public life under the influence of Theodore Roosevelt, and remains his sincere friend; but this does not avail to separate him from loyalty and faith in Taft as the true Republican constructionist. In this attitude Mr. Stimson has the company of many other eminent Republican friends of the former president who would not support for a moment his ultra-declarations.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF TAFT ADMINISTRATION

- 1—Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.
- 2—Veto of Arizona statehood bill because of recall of judges provision.
- 3—Enforcement of Sherman anti-trust law without fear or favor.
- 4—Veto of Democratic wool, cotton and free list bills as unfair, unscientific and destructive of the Republican principle of protection.
- 5—Abrogation of discriminating passport treaty with Russia.
- 6—Postal savings banks established.
- 7—Railroads prevented from putting rate increases into effect without approval of interstate commerce commission.
- 8—Panama canal pushed to early completion without hint of scandal.
- 9—White slave traffic practically destroyed.
- 10—Admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.
- 11—Bureau of mines established to safeguard the lives of miners.
- 12—American capital and labor benefited by extension of foreign markets.
- 13—Abolition of peonage.
- 14—Income tax amendment to the Constitution submitted to state legislatures for ratification.
- 15—Boiler inspection law passed by congress.
- 16—Bond issue to complete irrigation projects in the west.
- 17—Maintenance and extension of open door policy in China.
- 18—Peace maintained in Cuba, South and Central America by friendly warnings and intervention.
- 19—Government business methods modernized and reformed by economy and efficiency commission, saving millions of dollars annually.
- 20—Non-political methods used in taking 13th census.
- 21—Bucket-shop and get-rich-quick concerns destroyed.
- 22—Parcels Post recommended.
- 23—New treaty with Japan, ending racial controversies on the Pacific coast.
- 24—Further extension of safety appliance act.
- 25—Post office department made self-sustaining.
- 26—Canadian reciprocity: rejected by Canada through fear that the United States would derive the benefits.
- 27—Publication of campaign funds and expenditures.
- 28—Indorsement of commission's report and proposed bill concerning employers' liability.
- 29—Reorganization of customs service; corruption eliminated; frauds exposed and punished and millions of dollars recovered.
- 30—Court of commerce to review findings of interstate commerce commission.
- 31—Non-partisan tariff board to report on the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.
- 32—Corporation tax, yielding \$50,000,000 annually; government examination of corporation methods provided.
- 33—A deficit of \$58,000,000 transformed into a \$30,000,000 surplus.
- 34—Non-partisan judicial appointments.
- 35—Further control of railroads through extension of powers of the interstate commerce commission.
- 36—Workingman's compensation act brought to successful issue in the Supreme court.
- 37—Stock and bonds commission; valuable and exhaustive report submitted as basis for legislation.
- 38—Extension of civil service by executive order.
- 39—Practical conservation acts.
- 40—Courts of customs appeals; undervaluations stopped.

## WHAT THEODORE ROOSEVELT SAID.

"On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL I BE A CANDIDATE FOR OR ACCEPT ANOTHER NOMINATION."—Theodore Roosevelt, Nov. 8, 1904.

"I HAVE NOT CHANGED AND SHALL NOT CHANGE THAT DECISION THUS ANNOUNCED."—Theodore Roosevelt, Dec. 11, 1907.

"I WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT IF IT IS TENDERED TO ME, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference."—Theodore Roosevelt, Feb. 24, 1912.

**Taft for Peace.**  
It was only by the exercise of rare discretion and tact that war was averted with Mexico nearly a year ago. Had President Taft yielded to the demands of some of the "Jingoes" of the country the United States might easily have been plunged into a conflict with its neighbor over fancied wrongs. Without permitting the rights of American citizens to suffer in any respect, Mr. Taft handled a ticklish diplomatic situation with such good judgment that trouble was averted and the friendly relations with Mexico were undisturbed.

**Taft's Anti-Trust Record.**  
In the real prosecution of the trusts the administration of President Taft has established a record that is far beyond that of any of his predecessors. Big combinations have been brought to the bar of federal justice, their promoters have been fined for disobeying the Sherman anti-trust law, and the controlling corporations have been disintegrated. The record of the Taft administration stands unequalled in its curbing of illegal combinations and monopolies.