

**BUILT BIG BUSINESS**

Where Staid Qualities, German Thrift and Industry Made Possible the Great Shoe Business of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Milwaukee, Manufacturers of Mayer Quality Shoes.

Most of us see only the present. We see success only as we are brought face to face with it today. How many of us ever look back for the cause, the vital things that make success possible?

That the key to real business success is often based on a sound principle, rather than money, is best illustrated by the reproduction of the following biographical sketch of Frederick Mayer, founder of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, reproduced from an issue of the German American National Alliance:

Frederick Mayer, founder of the factories at Milwaukee and Seattle now bearing his name, came to this country from Niersteln, Hessen Darmstadt, in May, 1851, and immediately proceeded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered the employ of R. Suhm as a journeyman shoemaker.

The spirit that prompted him to seek his fortune in the new world was soon responsible for another change, and in 1852, a year later, he embarked in business on his own accord, making boots and shoes to order as only a German apprenticed artisan knows how. Subsequently a stock of goods was carried and a retail business conducted until 1880, when the manufacture of shoes was engaged in at wholesale to the trade.

The business succeeded from the beginning and it was here that the staid qualities of German honesty and persistence, together with the knowledge of shoe making gained by a strict German apprenticeship, came to the aid of a young business destined to become a factor in the production of shoes in America, for it soon became known that the shoes manufactured by F. Mayer had qualities not ordinarily found in shoes, and business began to expand.

In 1890 the business was well established, the foundation firmly laid and the policy well determined. From that time on the growth was more rapid. Factories, additions, more factories and more additions were added, until now the plant occupies a substantial group of buildings in Milwaukee and Seattle. The capacity of the present Mayer factories at Milwaukee and Seattle is 9,000 pair per day, giving employment to an army of people, paying annually over six hundred thousand dollars in wages, and employing sixty-five salesmen who travel 24 states in the interest of Mayer shoes.

Frederick Mayer died on March 16, 1893, after building up a large and successful business. He was succeeded by his sons, George F. Mayer, Fred J. Mayer and Adam J. Mayer, who, by rigidly maintaining the policy of the founder, have succeeded in bringing the business up to its present magnitude, where it stands as a monument of German thrift and industry. Frederick Mayer was a man of strong character and amiable disposition. He believed in a square deal for everybody. He was popular and had hosts of friends, especially among the early settlers of Milwaukee, who admired him for the qualities that were responsible for his success. He was a man of simple tastes, who loved his home and believed in the strict observance of his duty to God and man. He left behind him a striking example of what has, in at least one instance, been contributed by a German to the welfare and prosperity of this great country.

The leading brands manufactured by the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. are: "Honorbill," for men; "The Lady," for women; "Martha Washington," Comfort Shoes; "Yerman" Cushion Shoes; "Special Merit" School Shoes.

The savings banks of Germany have some 19,000,000 pass books out, and their deposits amount to \$3,213,000,000.

**Skin Humor 25 Years.**

"Cuticura did wonders for me. For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, so even to my wife, I became an object of dread. At large expense I consulted the most able doctors far and near. Their treatment was of no avail, nor was that of the Hospital, during six months' efforts. I suffered on and concluded there was no help for me this side of the grave. Then I heard of some one who had been cured by Cuticura Remedies and thought that a trial could do no harm. In a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. S. P. Keyes, 147 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, '09."

**Face Covered with Pimples.**

"I congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several months but got no results. Wm. J. Sadler, 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, May 1, 1909."

In Norway the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Suiting the Action.**

"When you talk about the ultimate consumer," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, filling his pipe with the remnants in his tobacco pouch and lighting it. "Tm htm."

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

**The Redemption of David Corson**

By CHARLES FREDERIC GOSS

Copyright, 1900, by The Bowen-Merrill Company. All Rights Reserved

**CHAPTER XXI.**

Quietly, gently, briefly as he could, David narrated the events of the past few months, and as he did so she drew in short breaths or long inspirations as the story shifted from phase to phase, and when at last he had finished, she clasped her hands and gazed up into the depths of the sky with eyes that were swimming in tears.

"Poor doctor, poor old man," Pepeeta sighed at last. "Oh! How we have wronged him, how we have made him suffer. He was always kind! He was rough, but he was kind. Oh! why could I not have loved him? But I did not. I could not. My heart was asleep. It had never once waked from its slumber until it heard your voice, David. And, afterwards—well I could not love him! But why should we have wronged him so? How base it was! How terrible! I pity him, I blame myself—and yet I cannot wish him back. What does all this mean for us, David? Perhaps you can see the light now, as you used to? I think from your face and your voice that you are your old self again. Oh! if you can see that inner light once more, consult it. Ask it if there is any reason why we cannot be happy now? Tell it that your Pepeeta is too weak to endure this separation any longer. I am only a woman, David! I cannot any longer bear life alone. I love you too deeply. I cannot live without you."

Waiting long before he answered, as if to reflect and be sure, David said quietly but confidently, "Pepeeta, I cannot see any reason why we should not begin our lives over again, starting at this very place from which we made that false beginning three long years ago. We cannot go back, but, in a sense, we can begin again."

"But can we really begin again?" she asked. "How is it possible? I do not see! We are not what we were. There is so much of evil in our hearts. We were pure and innocent three years ago. Is it not necessary to be pure and innocent? And how can we be with all this fearful past behind us? We cannot become children again!"

"I have thought much and deeply about it," David responded. "I know not what subtle change has taken place within me, but I know that it has been great and real. My heart was hard, but not it is tender. It was full of despair and now it is full of hope. I am not as innocent as I was that night when you heard me speak in the old Quaker meeting-house, or rather I am not innocent in the same way. My heart was then like a spring among the mountains! It had a sort of virgin innocence. I had sinned only in thought, and in the dreamy imaginations of unfolding youth. It is different now; a whole world of realized, actualized evil lies buried in the depths of my soul. It is there, but it is there only as a memory and not as a living force. There must in some way, I cannot tell how, be a purging of guilt as well as of innocence, and perhaps it is a purging of a still higher and finer kind. There was a peace of mind which I had as an innocent boy, which I do not possess now; but I have another and deeper peace. There was a childish courage; but it was the courage of one who had never been exposed to danger. There is another courage in my heart now; and it is the courage of the veteran who has bared his bosom to the foe! I know not by what strange alchemy these diverse elements of evil can have become absorbed and incorporated into this newer and better life, but this I do know, and nothing can make me doubt it—that while I am not so good, yet I am better; while I am not so pure, yet I am purer. Yes, Pepeeta, I think we can go back on our track. We can be born again! We can once more be little children. I feel myself a little child to-night—I who, a few days ago, was like an old man, bowed and crushed under a load of wretchedness and misery! God seems near to me; life seems sweet to me. Let us begin again, Pepeeta. We have traveled round a circle, and have come back to the old starting point. Let us begin again."

"Oh! David," she said, kissing the hands she held; "how like your old self you are to-night. Your words of hope have filled my soul with joy. Is it your presence alone that has done it, or is it God's, or is it both? A change has come over the very world around us. All is the same, and yet all is different. The stars are brighter. The brook has a sweeter music. There is something of heaven in this intoxicating cup you have put to my lips! I seem to be enveloped by a spiritual presence! Hush! Do you hear voices?"

The excitement had been too intense for this sensitive woman to endure with tranquillity. Her heart, her conscience, her imagination had suffered an almost unendurable strain. She flung herself into the arms of her lover and trembled upon his breast, and he held her there until she had regained her composure.

"Do you really love me yet?" she asked, at length, raising her face and gazing up into his with an expression in which the simple affection of a little child was strangely blended with the passionate love of an ardent and adoring woman.

"Love you!" he cried; "your face has been the last vision upon which I gazed when I fell into a restless slumber, and the first which greeted returning consciousness, when I waked from my troubled dream. My life has been but a fragment since we parted; a part of my individuality seemed to have been torn away. I have always

felt that neither time nor space could separate us for—"

At that instant the horse which had stood patiently beside them on the bridge, shook his head, rattled his bridle and whinnied.

"Poor fellow! I had forgotten all about him in my joy!" said David, starting at the sound, and patting his shoulder. "You have had a hard run, and are tired and hungry. I must get you to the barn and feed you. They will miss you at the stable to-night, but I will send you back to-morrow, or ride you myself, that is, if Pepeeta wishes to be rid of me."

He said this teasingly, but smiled at her—a tender and confident smile.

"Oh! you shall never leave me again—not for a moment," she cried, pressing his arm against her heart.

He paused a moment and looked down as if a new thought had struck him.

"What is the matter?" she asked. "Do you think they will welcome me home?" he said, with a penitence and humility that touched her deeply.

"Welcome you home?" she exclaimed; "you do not know them, David. They talk of nothing else. They have sent messages to you in every direction. The door is never locked, and there has never been a night since you disappeared that a candle has not burned to its socket on the sill of your window; what do you think of that? You do not know them, David. They are angels of mercy and goodness. I have been selfish in keeping you so long to myself. Come, let us hasten."

Just at that instant a loud halloo was heard—"Pepeeta, Pepeeta, Pepeeta!"

"It is Steven—the dear boy! He has missed me. You have a dangerous rival, David."

She said this with a merry laugh and cried out, "Steven, Steven, Steven!"

"Where are you?" he called. "I am here by the bridge!" she cried, in her silver treble.

"She is here by the bridge!" The deep bass voice of her lover went rolling through the woods.

There was silence for a moment, and then they heard a joyous shout, "Uncle David! Uncle David! Oh! mother, father, it is Uncle David!"

There was a crashing in the bushes, and the great half-grown boy bounded through them and flung himself into the arms extended to him, with all the trust, all the love, all the devotion of the happy days of old.

**CHAPTER XXII.**

David's welcome home was quiet, cordial and heartfelt. The Quaker life is calm; storms seldom appear on its surface, even though they must sometimes agitate its depths; mind and heart are brought under remarkable control; sympathy and charity are extended to the ending; hospitality is a duty and an instinct; domestic love is deep and powerful.

And when the labors of the day had ended, they sat beneath the spreading hackberry trees, or wandered through the garden, or down the winding lane to the meadow, and reviewed the past with sadness or looked forward to the future with a chastened joy. Their spirits were subdued and softened, their love took on a holy rather than a passionate cast, they felt themselves beneath the shadow of an awful crime, and again and again when they grew joyous and almost gay they were checked by the irrepressible apprehension that out from under the silently revolving wheels of judgment some other punishment would roll.

Tenderly as they loved each other, and sweet as was that love, they could not always be happy with such a past behind them! In proportion to the soul's real grandeur it must suffer over its own imperfections. This suffering which their secrets gloomy hearts which tell their secrets only to their own pillows, their tears are passion and its rebukes the thrust of daggers. But in those which, like theirs, are gentle and tender by nature, remorseful tears are drops of penitential dew. David and Pepeeta suffered, but their suffering was curative, for pure love is like a fountain; by its incessant gushing from the heart it clarifies the most turbid streams of thought or emotion. Each week witnessed a perceptible advance in peace, in rest, in quiet happiness, and at last the night of their marriage arrived, and they went together to the meeting house.

(To be continued.)

**WORKING WOMEN AND BALLOT.**

Argument to Show That They Would Be Worse Off with It.

The lack of the ballot has nothing whatever to do with the fact that women workers are paid less than men in the same occupations; the grant of the ballot would not raise the rate of women's wages to an equality of that of men's, says the Boston Transcript. The comparatively low pay of women is due to economic and social causes which the voting power could not affect in the slightest degree. Briefly put the chief of these causes are; (1) The lower efficiency of the average woman worker, resulting mainly from physical limitations; (2) The temporary nature of the employment, which in most cases is terminated by marriage; (3) The rapid increase of the supply of woman labor, which in recent decades has been crowding into occupations already filled by men; (4) The lack of organization, which has left women at the mercy of sweat masters; (5) The parasitic relation of many women toward their industrial occupations, which are not their sole means of support. These causes would persist even if women had the ballot. Whatever the suffrage would or would not do for women, it would assuredly not bring her equality of pay with man.

Nor would the ballot assist working women to obtain better legislative protection against injurious conditions of employment. On the contrary, much of the present legislation limiting the hours and regulating the terms of employment for women would be rendered unconstitutional by the proposed extension of the suffrage. This legislation, so far as it applies to adult women, now stands the test of constitutionality only because women are in the same class with minors as regards their constitutional status. If women were given the ballot and thus were placed in the same class with adult men, they would be deprived of the special protection now afforded them by the labor code. In this respect the working woman would be worse off with the ballot than she is without the boomerang "weapon."

In an article in Success Magazine Alexander Lambert, M. D., says: From time immemorial mankind has sought substances to help celebrate his joys, or soothe his sorrows, or blunt the drudgery of his existence. Opium and alcohol have most frequently been used for these purposes. Of late years cocaine has been added to this list. Whenever these narcotics have been employed for these purposes they have often been used to excess.

When the habit of the excessive use of narcotics has once been formed, so rare indeed have been the instances of individuals successfully freeing themselves from their enslaving habit that they have been regarded as medical curiosities. In the whole broad range of the practice of medicine there is no situation more trying to patient and physician than the struggle to obliterate the craving for narcotics and to re-establish the patient in a normal state in which he may again face successfully the problems of existence.

Until recently this seemed all but impossible, but lately a treatment was discovered which successfully obliterates the craving for narcotics, and persons who were formerly enslaved may now have the opportunity to begin life anew without their resistless desire for narcotic indulgence.

**An Example.**

"Some adjectives," said the teacher, "are made from nouns, such as dangerous, meaning full of danger; and hazardous, full of hazard. Can any boy give me another example?"

"Yes, sir," replied the fat boy at the end of the form, "plous, full of ple."—Sporting Times.

**The Week in Congress**

During a brief session the Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Culom calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information respecting mining disasters and facilities of the government for rendering aid in such disasters. Adjourned at 1:16 until Monday. The House devoted five hours to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying \$10,156,473 for 1911. Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska in a speech demanded a congressional investigation of the general land office. He attacked Secretary Ballinger in connection with the so-called Cunningham coal and cases.

The Senate was not in session Friday. Consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill again occupied the day in the House. An amendment providing \$17,000 for children's playgrounds was inserted. Mr. Mann, of Illinois, attacked Auditor Tweedale, of the District, for criticizing Congress, and Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, intimated that ex-President Roosevelt's bad example was to blame. Adjourned at 3:53 p. m. until Monday.

The nomination of Horace H. Lurton to be associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was confirmed by the Senate Monday. Senator Depeu made an optimistic Christmas cheer speech in reply to pessimistic predictions based on the tariff made in La Follette's magazine and in newspapers. A long list of nominations for ambassadors, ministers and other appointive officers was sent to the Senate by the President. The District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying about \$10,275,000, was passed by the House. Mr. Mondell of Wyoming upheld Secretary Ballinger in a speech against the proposition to enlarge the government's authority over dams and water power rights in the different States. The Fitzgerald "unanimous consent" rule was invoked for the first time and two small local bills were passed.

The Senate Tuesday adopted a resolution by Mr. Flint calling for all the papers in the Ballinger-Pinchot case, and thus put in motion an inquiry into that controversy. After some debate adjournment was taken to Jan. 4. In a ten-minute session Mr. Mann reported to the House his bill for the suppression of the white slave traffic and Mr. Richardson filed a minority report against Mr. Mann's bill for the reorganization of the government of the Isthmus of Panama. The House adjourned to Jan. 4.

**Mayor-Elect Assails Rich.**

At the dinner of the Southern Society at New York, Mayor-elect Gaynor, addressing a company which included Morgan, Gary, Ryan and other multimillionaires, besides Secretary of War Dickinson and Gov. Patterson of Tennessee, very bluntly assailed men of large property for systematically corrupting the city officials. These "contemptible bribers," he said, should be dealt with in the courts without mercy. He called particular attention to the matter of assessments, and said the rich men who got their assessments lowered by bribing the assessors, thus added the burden on the small property holder. "How can the laws be enforced under such conditions?" he asked, and he added that there is a false moral standard, not only in New York, but throughout the whole country with regard to the cheating of the government. The same men who would not cheat an individual out of a dollar did not hesitate to steal thousands from the community.

**ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.**

Open-air schools for children in the tenement districts are recommended in the annual report of the New York association for improving the condition of the poor, which is making a crusade against tuberculosis.

Mark Hanna, a Russian who took an American name and sought a license to wed at Newport, Ky., had to wait two days because he forgot the name of the prospective bride. Her name was Fannie Dozorhiov.

The general committee of home missions and church extension work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Wilkesbarre, Pa., decided to fix the amount to be asked from the churches for home missions and extension work at \$1,500,000.

Mayor J. N. Adam, of Buffalo, at a meeting of the tuberculosis hospital commission of that city, announced that he intended buying what is known as the Perryburg site of 293 acres for a tuberculosis hospital and presenting it to the city.

W. S. Evans, aged 60, formerly editor of the Orville (Ohio) Courier, went on his first hunting expedition the other day and his body was found later hanging over an old fence, where it is believed he accidentally shot himself in the act of climbing over.

About 15 per cent of the people who die in the District of Columbia from tuberculosis contract the disease as a result of drinking milk furnished from dairies in and around Washington, according to a declaration made by Health Officer Woodward.

**MAN WHOSE CLAIMS TO POLAR DISCOVERY ARE DISCREDITED.**



Dr. Frederick A. Cook, whose claims as discoverer of the north pole were badly dashed by the decision of the committee of the University of Copenhagen, was born in Brooklyn forty-four years ago and was educated in the public schools of that city and in the medical department of the University of New York. Two years after his graduation from the medical school, at 28, he signed as surgeon for Peary's expedition of 1893. That was his first experience as an arctic traveler. In 1897 Cook accompanied an expedition to the antarctic and brought back a series of magnetic observations, and a profile of the bed of the sea south of Cape Horn. From 1893 till 1907 he was engaged in his alleged ascent of Mount McKinley, but his claims that he reached the top of the peak are also discredited. These are the only important events of his life previous to his recent return from the north.



The rank of rear admiral has been conferred upon A. C. Dillingham and Hugo Osterhaus by the Navy Department.

Robert S. Parsons, of South Dakota, former auditor of the treasury for the Interior Department, was presented with a handsome gold watch, appropriately inscribed, by the 150 employes of that bureau.

Legislation aimed at corporation lawyers in Congress, especially those representing railroads, is the object of a bill introduced by Senator Borah, of Idaho, and referred to the Senate judicial committee. Mr. Borah would make it a crime punishable by a fine of \$10,000 or two years' imprisonment for a statesman to serve a corporation.

Representative Burke of South Dakota is endeavoring to increase from \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre the price of lands opened for settlement within the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations. The present rate, Mr. Burke asserts, is contrary to promises made when the treaty for the cession of the reservations was made by the government.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, will bend every energy to pass at this session his bill providing for the conservation of the timber resources of the United States. The measure has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and will soon be taken up for action by the Senate committee on public lands, of which Mr. Nelson is chairman.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior has withdrawn from all forms of disposition, except by mineral entry, vacant unappropriated lands in the Sacramento and Sanjavaline land districts of California as a proposed addition to the Plumas national forest. The withdrawn lands approximate 118,611 acres.

A conservation estimate policy that it is believed will be written into the laws of the United States was outlined in a bill that will soon be introduced by Representative Frederick C. Stevens, of St. Paul. The measure provides for the disposal of water power sites under conditions that will prevent monopolization, or any tendency to monopolization.

Claiming that the term "Hebrew" is religious in its nature, and has no place in the reports of immigrants to America, representatives of various Jewish societies have appealed to the immigration commission asking for an elimination of the word "Hebrew" from immigration reports. They desire that Jews shall be known as Germans, Russians or other nationalities, according to the country from which they come.

Regardless of the recent old age pension legislation, providing a pension of not less than \$12 per month for practically all of the old soldiers of the country, Congress is still being importuned for increases to almost as great an extent as before the general legislation was enacted.

Nearly forty paintings recently acquired from the collection of King Leopold of Belgium have been brought to New York. Paintings by Van Dyck, Goya, Rubens, Ruysdael and Tielekens are included.