DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1902.



What a Lady Help is-How the Hired Girl Hates Her-Her Curious Antics-All About Servants' Wages and Servants' Rights-The Weekly Half Holiday and the Sundays Off-The Government Employment Bureaus-New Zealand's Factory System and How Sweat Shops are Prevented- Factory Girls and How They Are Treated-Salesladies Are Barmalds-Woman's Suffrage in New Zealand and What It Did for the Working Classes.

girls was put on from 8 to 11 a. m., and then taken off until 1. They were worked from 1 until 5 and again from 7 to 9, making altogether nine full hours. Another gang of girls was worked from 10 until 1, from 3 until 7 and from 9 until 11, "This arrange-worked from 10 until 1, "This arrange-ment" women Share before the country the women of the working classes are sout, with her tracts and in the United States. WOMEN AND WHISKY. ment," said Mr. Tregear, "does not re-quire more than the legal time, but we believe that it is bad for the girls to go home so late at night and that they do not have their regular time for rest, and it should be remedied."

WOMAN'S SUFFRACE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Women have the right to vote in New Zealand, although they cannot be mem-bers of parliament. They can be may-ors, members of the town councils, ors, members of the town councils, school board directors, and can hold a number of other offices, I find that the women go to the polls, especially those of the lower classes. Indeed, the cap-italists say that it was woman's suf-frage that made the working man the balance of power in New Zealand. When the law was first put in force many of the richer women staid away from the polls while the wives of the laboring men voted for what they conlaboring men voted for what they con-sidered their rights and those of their husbands. Today father and mother go

"What has woman's suffrage done for New Zealand?" I asked a New Zealand

"I assuredly do, and I think it will be a better thing as time goes on." THE PRETTY GIRLS IF NEW ZEA. 'It has closed twenty-five per cent of

LAND. It NEW ZEA. In closing I want to say a word about the pretity girls of New Zealand. The islands are full of them. The climate gives them the rosiest of cheeks, and they look more like the women of Eng-land, Scotland and Ireland than the fall gangly "cornstalk maidens" of Aut-tralia. The average of intelligence is very high, and in manners and dress they will compare favorably with the girls of the United States or Europe. They are thoroughly up to date as to public matters. They discuss the polit-ical issues with each other and with the as the women of the United states. ical issues with each other and with the men, and they are quite as beclubbed as the women of the United States. Every town has its Shakespeare club beckeven club, its travel other Every town has its Shakespeare club, its Beethoven club, its travel club and its Woman's Temperance Society. There are golf clubs and croquet clubs, and in fact all the organizations to which the twentieth century woman is so glad to belong.

husbands. Today father and mother go of thas fixed the hours of woman's la- the twent to the polls together and vote and when bor in all the factories. It has stopped to belong.

"It has closed twenty-five per cent of all the saloons for good and it has closed all of them after 10 o'clock p. m. We have parts of New Zealand where there is absolute prohibition. There are no public houses or saloons as you call them. I have one town especially in mind. This was noted for its drunken-ness and disorder. It is now one of the

lady

vation Army." "Are the saloons open here on Sun-day?" I asked. "They are open for one hour in the

morning, and one hour in the afternoon

done

quietest and most respectable of com-munities. It has diminisherd its police force and its jail for want of use has been made the headquarters of the Sal-

"But what else has woman's suffrage

WANTED-Lady help. Address Private Family, Herald office. WANTED-Situation as Lady Help or Nurse in a small family. Apply to Miss Mary ----- street, Wel-

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ter.)

24

lington. WANTED-By Domesticated Young Lady: position as Companion or Help; town or country. Apply X. O. F., Her- they are ald office.

These three advertisements I clip from the "situations wanted" column of the Morning Herald. They give you of the Morning Beraid. They give pro-fessions open to women in New Zez-jana. This is known as lady helping. The term "lady help" is as common here as 'cook' or "'chambermaid" is in the United States. It is used as to a certain class of servants, and it means that the servant is to be treated as a member of the family. member of the family.

There are two classes of hired girls in There are two classes of miled whelp, New Zealand. One is the lady help, the other is the general house servant. The lady help does the same work as "the general." She cooks, makes the "the general." She cooks, makes the beds, sweeps the floors, washes and irons and sometimes helps her mistress trons and sometimes here's a dress. She is supposed to sit down at the table with the family at meals and to be treated as an assistant of her mis-tress. She is not classed as a servant, although she is expected to do servant's although she is expected to do servant's

tress. She is not classed as a servant's sithough she is expected to do servant's work and often more than would be demanded of the general house servant. When I first heard the expression la-dy help I thought it was one merely expressive of the reign of the servant girl, which now prevails in Austral-asia. I soon found that it had a dis-tinet meaning. To get at the exact difference between a lady help and a "general" servant I inquired of the lady clerk of one of the chief hotels in New Zealand. She replied: "The chief difference is in the man-ner of address. You call a "general" by her first name, such as Polly, Mary or Sallie, but the lady help is always addressed as miss. The mistress is

addressed as miss. The mistress is supposed to assist the lady help in do-ing the house work, but in some families the lady help is treated worse than a scullion. She does all the work of the general servant and receives only half as much wages. I believe some women advertise for lady helps just because they can get them more cheap-

1y. I asked. "I should think they would Want more?"

They usually get one-third less than they dentify get one-third ress than the general house servants," was the reply. "I know some who work for 5 shillings (\$1.25) per week, while gen-erals get 10, 12 and 15 shillings and upward. You see, the lady help pre-tends that she has a little better blood and breading that the general She grew very indignant."

"How about the ordinary servants?" I asked. "Do they like the lady helps?" "You mean the generals?" said the old lady. "The ordinary hired girl is known as the general house servant and is colled the general for short. The and is called the general for short. The generals rather despise the lady helps. They feel, and rightly, that they are masquarading under false pretenses, They feel themselves fully the equals of the lady helps, and rather better, as they are not ashamed of being known as doing that for which they are paid. The ordinary general will not allow a lady help in order her about. She will lady help in order her about. She will take her directions only from the mis-tress of the house. I happened to be away from home on one day of last week when some of my men friends called. The tady help received them and played the Lady Bountiful. She entertained them, serving cakes and tea. She rang the bell for the cook, who was a general, and told her to who was a general, and told her bring in the tea. The cook did so, but when I came home I found her raging. She gave me notice and told me she did not propose to be ordered about by any lady help. I had to almost get down on my knees to keep her. I have her still, but my lady help has been told hat she must transmit all orders through me.'

WHERE THE SERVANT GIRL RULES.

I find that the servant girl rules here even more omnipotently than in the United States. The mistresses are at the mercy of their servants, who to some extent dictate their own wages and their own hours off. Every now and then you see an article in the pa-per which advocates the establishment of an eight-hour law for house serv-ants, and at present every hired girl in New Zealand has one half holiday a week, in addition to Sunday afternoons. and as a usual thing every other Sunday off.

In the country it is almost impossible to get servants, and in the towns the servants are leaving to work in the factories, and this notwithstanding the wages in the factories are often less than those of house servants, especially when the matter of board is taken into consideration. Here are the wages. In the towns

general house servants get on the avergeneral house servants get on the aver-age \$2.50 per week, many receiving as much as \$3.75. Nurse maids are paid from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per week, while laund-resses receive up to \$4. Cooks are paid from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a week and sewing women in Wellington who live at the house get as high as \$6.00. In other places their wages are lower.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BU-REAUS.

It seems funny to think of a govern-ment opening offices to give servant girls employment, but this is one of the ways of New Zealand. The premier

man inspector of factories and the wo-man who is in charge of the woman's branch here at Wellington. The latter 'states that 246 girls have been given places during the past year. It also places during the past year. It also gives the following points as to how servants should be treated in order to make them efficient. It suggests that mothers should make domestic work more attractive to their daughters, and that they should work with them. It advises mistresses to work with their servants somewhat as follows: "A mistress who has but one servant

should work with her during the morning hours. Under such circumstances a girl will become very proficient and by this means domestic matters will move along on oiled wheels. The mistress who does nothing to help her servant and is always hurrying her wears the girl out. It is she who brings domestic service into bad repute, she who is driv-

ing the girls into the factories. "I find that servants are becoming more scarce every year. Even the old women who used to be a trouble to the office have found employment, nearly all of them in the country. I find that all of them in the country. I find that some girls engage places and then do not go to them. They perhaps find something better in the meanwhile and break their engagements. I would sug-gest that the government provide fines for such offenses, as they cause great inconvenience to employers. As it is now if an employer fails to take a girl after he has engaged her he has to give her a week's nay."

ter a week's pay." This is the statement of Helen Stavely, officer in charge of the woman's branch 'of the labor department at Wellington,

HOW FACTORY GIRLS ARE TREATED.

The New Zealand government has a woman inspector of factories connected with its labor bureau. This is Margaret Scott Hawthorne. It is her business to visit the shops, factories and work rooms where women are employed and see that the laws concerning them are carried out. The head of the depart-ment of labor has given me her last re-port, from which I condense a few

statements. She says: "The question of forty-eight hours per week is still a matter of bitter com-plaint. In many factories half an hour only is given, for lunch, and if the wo-men take a half hour off in the middle of the day they have to work a half hour in the evening to make up their forty-eight hours per week, "I find that women and girls em-

ployed in the shops (stores) work harder than may people imagine. A regu-lar hour for closing should be adopted. Many of the girls are quite done at 4 p. m. when the tea time comes and are not fit for another hour and a half's work. Some clerks are affected by the draughts from the doors opening. I draughts from the doors opening. I would suggest that in winter swinging doors be fitted to all shops. I think eight hours a day is quite long enough

under the factory laws. It provides that girls shall not work in the factories without wages. It was discovered that some of the factories or stores would take or stell take on girls for the first three months for nothing, telling them that they were worth nothing at the start, but that they would be paid as soon as they bethey would be paid as soon as they be-came experienced. At the end of the three months they would likely say to the girls that they were worth nothing and could give them no further em-ployment. They would then take on a fresh lot on the same terms. By the laws it is now provided that no em-ploye must be paid less than a certain ploye must be paid less than a certain sum, and that girls under eighteen can-

not work in any kind of an establish-ment for less than \$1 per week. If girls are taken into the factories at an earli-er age than this they must show that they have some education. No girl un-der fifteen will be admitted to a factory without she has passed through the fourth grade of the public schools. The law provides that all factories shall have proper sanitary arrange-ments. The buildings must be well ventilated, be provided with fire escapes and so arranged that the women can

have the necessary privacy as to many things,

SOME SPECIMEN FINES.

These labor laws are by no means dead letters. Employers are fined when ever they transgress them. I have just been looking over a list of cases which illustrate this. One man who cut short the dinner hour of his girls paid \$10 and costs, and another, a restaurant keeper. who kept his waitresses at work for 11% hours one day had to pay a fine of \$36, although one of the girls had had three afternoons off that week. Another restaurant man was fined \$7.50 and costs for employing his waitresses fiftytwo hours per week, and another was fined for not allowing one of his females

an hour for her meals. In the town of Napler a man who em-ployed females for more than fifty-two hours in each of two succeeding weeks was fined \$40. This man kept a store. His average time at fifty-two hours per week was less than nine hours a day. I wonder how many of our merchants would like to be fined for keeping their girls at work for more than nine hours a day.

SALESLADIES AND BARMAIDS. And this brings me to the question of salesladies. The laws of New Zealand salesiadies. The laws of New Zealand provide that every saleslady shall have a weekly half holiday. They provide that the girls must have seats in the stores and must be allowed to use them. I have before me cases of merchants who were fined for not providing such seats, and this is so both in the stores and the saloons.

and the saloons. The saloons here are called public The saloons here are called public houses or hotels, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the liquors are served out by women. The prettler the face the bigger the wages, and the more charming the barmaid the greater the custom. In many of the hotels the



FRANK G. CARPENTER. (Copyright, 1901, by Frank G. Carpen- | hand something from the sideboard she | partment of labor as made by the wo- | and this brings all kinds of little shops HIRED GIRLS VS. LADY HELPERS.

and breeding that the general. She wants to rank higher in the social scale, and she pays for it."

LADY HELPS AT DINNER.

I have been much amused at the airs the New Zealand hired girls. The of the New Zealand hired girls. The lady helps in some families are greater sticklers for their dignity than any queen upon a throne. They seem to think themselves guests of their mis-tresses and express their indignation when asked to do what they consider menial things. "One of my helps," said a dear old New Zealand lady to me "came dawn to diance the first me, "came down to dinner the first night after her engagement in a decol-She wore low sliplete evening dress. pers and had earrings and brooch of paste diamonds. She paid no atten-tion to waiting on the table, and when her master asked her to get up and have looked over the reports of the de-

Damascus.

Banias, (Cæsarea Philippi), Palestine,

tained about 20,000 inhabitants, which

have since increased to 120,000. The

streets are comparatively wide (with

the exception of the small old town),

it has many fine residences, it is com-

paratively clean. The gowns made like a lady's wrapper and worn so much by

the men in most places are only worn

key, As I stated before, the view, with the mountains of Lebanon in the back-

ground, is quite entrancing. This city is the port of Damascus, and does the

is Asia, except Smyrna.

This

opened

dends.

argest business of any city in Turkey

On Tuesday, November 27th, Elders Herman and Booth started on their

wheels to return to Damascus, but not wishing to climb the 5,090 feet to reach the pass across Lebanon, I took the train traveling all day, a distance of

opened six years ago, was built and is operated by a French company; it has a center cog wheel,

and also a back switch in many places; it seems to do a fair business for a lif.

tle railroad, and I think must pay divi.

AT CÆSAREA PHILIPPI.

Philippi of the Bible). Elder Herman called at the government building in

passport, he was introduced to the vali (the governor of the province, and the

greatest man in this part of Turkey) who received him very pleasantly, asked him questions about bicycling and gave him an order for two cavalrymen to

accompany us on our journey. Start-ing out and traveling on the foothills

regard to the vises of our Turkish pass ports, and in consequence of his showing so much traveling through Asia Minor, Armenia and Syria on his

At Damascus I again met Elders Herman and Booth, and this time we started out for Eanias (the Cæsarea

railroad, which was six years ago, was

only 70 miles, at a cost of \$1.60.

a small extent and taking it altogether it resembles more a southern European town than a city in Tur-

Special Correspondence.

started it some years ago when he found the employment agencies were

imposing upon the servant girls. He told me how it happened. Said he: "I was connected with the depart-ment of works at the time. I found that the servant girls were being charged exorbitantly by the employ-ment agencies and that they were often sent by the agents to improper places, I started a bureau and fixed the rules for all such offices. I charged the girls one shilling, or 25 cents, for registration, and that gave them a place. That is the rate that the employment agencies now charge throughout the colony. We have a branch of the labor department which furnishes employ-ment for the unemployed. We find it

works fairly well." Since my talk with the premier I

hunter" mentioned in the early part of

Genesis is buried.

IN THE LAND OF ANTIQUITY.

A Peculiar Religious Sect That Will Not Under Any

Consideration Admit a Convert - Beautiful Port of

The factory girls are better protected in New Zealand than in the United States, Take the southern cotton fac-tories, for instance. Many of the em-ployes there work eleven hours a day. In New Zealand women and children are forbidden by law to put in more than fifty-two hours a week, and every week must have its half holiday ex-clusive of Sunday. Nearly all the fac-tories are closed at 1 p. m. Saturday. A fixed time for dinner is provided by law. One factory that cut short the dinner hour was recently fined. Such cases are are common, and wherever discovered are punished by the government. AGAINST SWEAT SHOPS,

for work in such places

The New Zealand government has laws against the sweat shops. It de-

barmalds do not work more than eight or nine hours. The government gives them their half holiday, and the hotel keepers are fined if they do not see that keepers are fined if they do not see that they take it. This matter of the half holiday is rigidly kept, and I have in-stances of fines for the delivering of goods or bread on a half holiday. A curious fine was that of a baker who kept his own daughters working all night at one time. The government inspectors heard of it. They arrested him and they charged him \$5 for each yiel and warned him that on the pext

girl and warned him that on the next offense the fine would be raised to \$59. The government regulates all sorts of things as to woman's work. It objects to females being worked in gangs at such hours as will necessitate their go-

ing home late at night. The head of the labor bureau recently reported that he fines a factory as any place where labor bureau recently reported that he more than two hands are employed, found a factory in which one set of

after about six hours of travel over a country if anything worse than that of yesterday, and with aching should-ers from carrying wheels, we were now on the bench over the Jordan valley. Although not in the confines of Dan and Beersheba, the site of the ancient Dan being about three miles away, we were on the site of Cæsarea Philippi, where we expect to spend the next day viewing the ruins and antiquities o e place. THOS. P. PAGE. the place.

ARMOUR'S START IN LIFE annown annnown annown annown annown annown annown annown annown annown a

It is noted as a singular coincidence that Albert McFarland, who gave Philip D. Armour his start in business life, died at his home in the town of Lisle on the very day of Mr. Armour's de-mise. McFarland met Mr. Armour in Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

arrival. Young Armour's funds were so low that he did not know where the next meal was coming from. Mc-Farland took a fancy to him, gave him a supply of provisions and an old mule and pointing out to the San Quita trail. This proved to be the golden road to fortune for young Armour, who years ago remembered his friend with a handsome check. The cause of Mc-Farland's death was old age. He was Farland's death was old age. He 79 years old.-Kansas City Star. Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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REMEMBER THE PLACE.

rocks. A PECULIAR SECT.

The Druzes are one of the strange religious sects of this land, residing prin-cipally in Lebanon and the Hauran. They are a non-proselyting sect and in no case will accept converts. They will not converse on their belief, and be-lieve it is a crime worthy of death for any one to read their religious books except themselves. Their books, how-ever, can be found in most of the nation-al libraries of Europe, as their principal collection of books, were captured and taken from the building that was used for their sourced. In one of the work for their custody, in one of the wars at the beginning of the present century. We stopped at the residence of the sheik, a fine looking, intelligent man. Among these white turbaned people, the Among these white turbaned people, the average physique is superior to any of the villagers we have met in our travels. Their belief dates from about the year 1000 A. D. They believe in Mo-hammed, Ali, and Hakim Biamrillah, the Egyptian caliph, who declared him-self the last prophet who would appear on the earth. They believe that after our death, our souls will inhabit the our death, our souls will inhabit the bodies of animals; the professors of religion among them do not use tobacco ia very uncommon thing in Turkey); they worship in solitary buildings away from the villages; and they believe at some time Hakim will return, found a vast empire, and convert all the world who will be permitted to accent at who will be permitted to accept at that time, the Druze religion. They were once the ruling power in this part of Syria, but the political influence they once had is now nearly departed.

In the morning, on our leaving, the population to the number of about 280, followed us for about a mile, to a little open ground, which was only about a quarter rock, enabling us to mount, they stood in a line watching what was to them guite a curiosity. Climbing to the summit, the valley of the unner lording came into size, with ing out and traveling on the foothills and having fairly good roads, at night we stopped at Katana, a large village with a few orchards. The next day the roads became ex-tremely rocky, and traveling was irk-pome. At dinner we stayed at Kefr Hawar, a small village. At this place it is reputed that "Nimrod, that mighty"





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