

THE AUTHOR OF "THE WORKERS."

Walter A. Wyckoff, the Young Princeton Lecturer Who Became a Laborer From Choice.

Earning His Own Living For Two Years—Suffering From Hunger In Chicago—He Is a Native of India, Like Kipling, Whom He Greatly Admires. His Views of Existing Social Problems.

Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," which has made a double hit first as a magazine serial in *Deseret* and now in book form, is at the library table in his apartment at Princeton, the other day, and talked modestly of his success. Mr. Wyckoff, by the way, is a member of the staff of Princeton university and lectures twice a week to the students on sociology.

The circumstances that led, incidentally, to the production of "The Workers," which has made a double hit first as a magazine serial in *Deseret* and now in book form, is at the library table in his apartment at Princeton, the other day, and talked modestly of his success. Mr. Wyckoff, by the way, is a member of the staff of Princeton university and lectures twice a week to the students on sociology.



MR. WYCKOFF, OF PRINCETON.

"Workers," said Mr. Wyckoff, "was briefly described in the preface. In 1901, three years after I was graduated, I was spending the summer vacation, along with some other students, at the country home of a friend in Connecticut. I was then looking forward to the lecture I am now delivering and was naturally seeking every possible source of help in preparing myself for the work. There was one man among my father guests with whom I had many

I allowed myself to reach settled convictions. I had never thought of doing that, but I adopted the suggestion with-out delay. A few days later, as I have told in my book, I secured my first job as a laborer at West Point, and with two brief interruptions I earned my own living the best way I could with my hands all through the two years immediately following.

employment at West Point and worked my way to Chicago, remaining in such situation I secured long enough to suit my double purpose of becoming educated and earning enough money to help me along on my western way. I made eloquent and voluminous manuscript notes every day. Three times I actually went to New York in order to see them typewritten, and I do not hesitate to say that they have secured of great value to me in preparing my lecture. All the material of "The Workers" has been drawn from these same notes, though, of course, I have made use of the most striking portions.

It should be understood that Mr. Wyckoff actually confined his personal expenditures to what he earned from the beginning to the end of his experience, and that one of the two internships mentioned was made necessary by the illness of a friend, while the other was caused by a wedding. At no time during the first few months of his experience as a journeyman laborer, passed in the east and described in the volume already issued, was he unable to find work. This was not because he would take whatever he could get, whether it was digging a ditch, "portering" at a summer hotel or working in a lumber camp. But in the west he met with much harder conditions. The winter of 1903 found him in Chicago, and there he really suffered from lack of food.

"I shall never forget that experience," he said to the writer. "I had picked up a traveling companion, a sturdy, self-respecting skilled workman who had never before been out of employment. We agreed to travel together and to help one another. For the first time since beginning my travels I was entirely out of money, and so was he. We had to sleep in public stations. That meant many things, one of which was that I had to explain to my partner how a prospective job just as he was about to be taken on because the foreman understood when I explained the situation in the morning. There was no place for us to wash our hands and faces except on the lake front, and we had to go there for that purpose. As the water was freezing cold, we had to travel and could go nowhere to warm ourselves after washing. We had to sleep on the ground, and we had to wash our hands and faces in the snow to keep the skin from chapping.

After going without food for nearly 48 hours and having failed to find regular work we set out one morning to look for old jobs. We were so poor that from hunger that it was actually hard to walk. As we made our application in the morning, we were so poor that from hunger that it was actually hard to walk. As we made our application in the morning, we were so poor that from hunger that it was actually hard to walk. As we made our application in the morning, we were so poor that from hunger that it was actually hard to walk.

of oranges. Fifty cents. It seemed incredible, but it was true. We did the work and got the money, but we were positively so poor that it took half of it to get into bed.

Mr. Wyckoff is of good old colonial stock. As his family name indicates, he is of Dutch descent on his father's side. His father was in America during the American Revolution and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His mother is of English descent. He was born in India, and his father settled in Connecticut in the middle of the eighteenth century.

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with each other. Because of this and his accompanying with the inevitable native apathy of those who were born in India, I learned only the rudiments of the English language. I learned to read and to write, but I did not learn to speak. I learned to read and to write, but I did not learn to speak. I learned to read and to write, but I did not learn to speak.

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spelled to me a little as possibly referring to the time when I had passed my earliest school days. The name of the father, too, was striking. I never had never before seen it. I looked the book at random and began to glance casually over the pages. But this volume seemed to me to be a masterpiece of the work of a man who knew India. His style seemed to me to be a masterpiece of the work of a man who knew India.

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he justified his selection by winning the Pulitzer prize for delivery. While he did not win it, he was a very successful lecturer. He was a very successful lecturer. He was a very successful lecturer. He was a very successful lecturer. He was a very successful lecturer.

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MR. WYCKOFF IN THE GARB OF A LABORER.

MAKING REAL DIAMONDS.

Two Hoosier Scientists Who Manufacture Rare Brilliants.

The making of diamonds by artificial means so that the finished article will pass the most critical expert as genuine came to offer such a tremendous field for the acquisition of wealth that men can be excused for throwing themselves to find out how to do it. In fact, the search for the secret of the process has been going on for years. The latest claim to having discovered the process of diamond making comes from Indiana, where Professor (late) and Dr. A. P. Wright of Newburg, Ind., have been exhibiting particles of crystallized carbon which completed future promises to be as hard as the genuine diamonds that it is impossible to detect the difference. The two men have been experimenting for several years, and whether or not they have discovered a way to beat nature at her business of manufacturing diamonds it is interesting to note that they have just what they claim to have accomplished. Here is the signed statement of Professor (late) and Dr. Wright, prepared especially for this paper:

"We began our experiments three years ago, with the determination not to seek a new way of our own to manufacture diamonds, but to study closely the manner in which nature herself makes the valuable stone, and, having obtained a complete grasp of the natural process, to follow it as closely as possible. We reserve the right to give the exact facts to our manner of making the stone as we are showing here, and will give the particulars so far as we think they interest the public without divulging our chief of making a diamond for our long labor.

"We found early in our experiments that where most scientists had been wrong in their diamond making efforts was in thinking that a great amount of heat was necessary to make the stone. This is wrong. The whole secret lies in knowing just what heat is necessary, how long the stones should be subjected to the heat and how long they should be left to cool. It was in ascertaining the answers to these questions that we found our most difficult and heart-breaking work.

"First of all, let it be known that the chemicals must be burned in a vacuum, that where most scientists had been wrong in their diamond making efforts was in thinking that a great amount of heat was necessary to make the stone. This is wrong. The whole secret lies in knowing just what heat is necessary, how long the stones should be subjected to the heat and how long they should be left to cool. It was in ascertaining the answers to these questions that we found our most difficult and heart-breaking work.

possessed it an impossibility could never occur. We have mastered the secret of a process that purifies and collects the carbon at the same time. The material we use is a clay that we make in the laboratory. We have a furnace made according to plans of our own, and when this is found, and in working order, we can assure that our experiments will be crowned with glorious success. The stimulating character of our discovery is in its simplicity. We have made a careful record of our experiments and are having the furnace constructed upon such a plan that it will heat the material in the exact degree obtained by us in our crucibles at the time we hit upon the diamond making secret. Thus we shall be able to make on a large scale the same particles that we have been exhibiting, and which experts have compared with stones taken from the earth, without being able to detect the difference.

"A. C. GAUT, Dr. A. P. WRIGHT, M. D."

As many revolutionary discoveries have been made during the past few years, it is not surprising that the above statements with unbroken belief were being made. It is not surprising that the above statements with unbroken belief were being made. It is not surprising that the above statements with unbroken belief were being made. It is not surprising that the above statements with unbroken belief were being made.

expanding to such a degree as to render the work useless. It is not surprising that the above statements with unbroken belief were being made. It is not surprising that the above statements with unbroken belief were being made. It is not surprising that the above statements with unbroken belief were being made.

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ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

How Nature Can Be Forced to Perform a Double Duty.

Since electricity became a science, it has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer.

of which the electricity is caught and stored in the form of a battery. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer.

Next to the farming, the raising of stock is the most important business of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer.

tests by those who have entertained the idea of using electricity for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer. It has been used for the use of the farmer.

With this apparatus experiments have been made which may be summarized as follows: After seeds had been subjected to the electric treatment for a period of 24 hours it was found that the quantity of seeds which were germinated was much greater than those which were not treated.

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THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

Brooklyn Democratic League For Shorter Hours will submit a bill to the legislature that limits as a day's work except on Saturday, when it will constitute a day. On Sunday and legal holidays they ask that

only four hours' work shall be permitted. They also ask that persons shall not be permitted to work more than 10 hours in which they are employed. A veterinary surgeon who established a scientific horse-drawing shop at Kan-

sas City was expelled from the Master Builders' Association. He claims that a boycott followed which ruined his business, and he has now the Master Builders' Association's assistance in his efforts to get his business back.

The Insulin Duck Laborers' union has decided that "the practice of exterminating the city lamp as of before"

locking in midwinter morning is in the treatment to the workmen of the city, who have, in most cases, to travel long distances to reach their work in proper time.

The Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Plumbers and Gasfitters of New York has notified the employers that all wrought iron pipe from two inches up must be set out on the job by

members of the society and not in the hands of the laborer. The society has notified the employers that all wrought iron pipe from two inches up must be set out on the job by

out wages from 15 to 40 per cent. They also ask that the city should be made to drain, vents or back areas and Croton aqueduct not also be done on the job. Members violating these rules will be suspended from the shop in which they are employed for one year. Chicago's 3,000 birds makers declare that the employers have organized to