

A Five-Hour Day

The Goal Toward Which Labor Is Pushing

By HENRY ABRAHAMS,
Secretary Boston Central Labor Union.



THE human race has made considerable progress since the cave man, and has not as yet ceased to move upward. Two factors are necessary to produce wealth—labor and ability. Both are human agencies, and must be treated differently from commodities, or we fail to produce the wealth that is necessary for the comfort and perpetuation of the race. What was a luxury yesterday becomes a necessity to-day. Steam and electricity have annihilated space. Machinery has eliminated skill. Specialization is the order of the day. The hand loom has been superseded by the great cotton mill, the cobbler shop by the immense shoe factory. The needle is no longer hand work. But we have moved along in directions other than the mechanical. The school has kept pace with the machine.

Benjamin Franklin has been quoted as saying: "If all worked, six hours would be sufficient to provide for all our needs." If this were so in his day, how many hours ought to constitute a day's work now?

We reduced the hours of labor from 14 to 12, from 12 to 10, from 10 to 8, and we shall move along these lines until:

Five days constitute a week's work.

Five hours a day's work;

Five dollars a day's pay.

There is no longer any need for the long hours of toil of our forefathers; machinery has obviated this.

Henry Abrahams

Intellectual Passions Bar Love

By PROF. THOMAS RIBOT.

position, influence, riches, fame, glory, in short, ambition under its manifold aspects.

It is not easy to find absolutely pure cases, for besides the rarity of the intellectual passion the terms in which the demand is framed are almost contradictory, since the men we want to find must be unknown to fame.

The following instance, however, seems to me to answer perfectly to all the conditions. Desuret gives a brief biographical sketch of a Hungarian named Meutelli, a philologist and mathematician, who, without a definite end in view, simply for the pleasure of learning and to satisfy his intellectual cravings, consecrated his whole life to study, having apparently no other want.

Mentelli saved the price of washing by wearing no linen. A soldier's coat bought at the barracks and only replaced in the last extremity, a pair of Nankeen trousers, a fur cap, and huge slippers composed his entire costume. In 1814 the cannon balls fell all around the lodging, but failed to disturb him. He lived thus uncomplaining, indeed happily, for 30 years without a day's idleness. At last at the age of 60, having gone, as usual, to fetch water from the Seine, his foot slipped, he fell into the river and was drowned. Mentelli left no work behind him, in fact, there remains no trace of his long researches.

Other instances might be quoted, but they would appear trifling by comparison with this. Great anonymous collaborations like those of the Benedictines certainly have enlisted the services of enthusiasts of this kind; thus Dom Mabillon was the type of worker animated with passionate fervor, modest, unknown, punctually fulfilling his religious duties, and when free from these, traveling about the world on foot to collect historical documents.

Thus we find cases where the love of knowledge alone, untarnished by other motives, has all the characteristics of a fixed and tenacious passion, filling the whole life, and expressing the whole nature of a man.

Lying Is Actually a Disease

By DR. MERON,
French Expert.

tendency to exaggerate or invent—a certain indication of degeneracy—is always liable to become a victim of the lying habit. The natural and spontaneous liar who has reached maturity lies because he is physically or mentally still an infant, and can neither exercise any power of criticism either subjectively or objectively, and is wholly devoid of reasoning as to the effect his lies produce upon his hearers or upon their objects. He will lie maliciously, just as recklessly or as easily as he lies spontaneously or simply, the result being incalculable as far as he is concerned.

The so-called harmless liar differs only in a slight degree from the malicious or brutal liar who lies for motives of revenge, jealousy or cruelty. The physical malformation is almost identical in both cases, the difference being only one of morbidity and a more diseased condition of the nerve cells which produces the state of hysteria, of which lying is perhaps the most pronounced symptom.

Lying of this kind is, therefore, a disease, and must be so accounted. Nevertheless the existence of such beings in the world should be noted by the health authorities, since they are so easily influenced by unscrupulous persons. Where the disease of such a person can be diagnosed and recorded, the legal testimony is not of more validity than would be that of the gramophone.

We might find numberless examples in the biographies of scientific men and philosophers who had an absorbing intellectual passion. Some names suggest themselves at once: Kepler, Spinoza, and many others who devoted their lives strictly and exclusively to the pursuit of truth. It may be objected that in certain cases and with certain men nothing proves that the intellectual passion has not been fed or sustained by foreign elements; that the love of learning, though the principal motive, has been the only one; that it has not been adulterated by others, that is, desire for

CONVENTIONS IN 1908.

Where and When Trades Union Gatherings Will Be Held.

July 4. — Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J. National Brotherhood of Operative Longshoremen's Association.

July 6, Buffalo, N. Y., International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Brush-makers' International Union.

July 7, Baltimore, Md., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 13, Toronto, Canada, International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America.

July 13, Indianapolis, Ind., Lithographers' International Protective Association.

July 13, Minneapolis, Minn., Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.

July 18, Holyoke, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 20, New York City, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

August 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

August 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers of America.

September 1, —, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.

September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.

September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gas-fitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers of United States and Canada.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

November 3, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.

November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes.

December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

UNION PRINT SHOPS.

Printeries That Are Entitled to Use the Allied Trades Label.

Following is a list of the printing offices in Lincoln that are entitled to the use of the Allied Printing Trades label, together with the number of the label used by each shop:

- Jacob North & Co., No. 1.
 - C. S. Simmons, No. 2.
 - Freie Presse, No. 3.
 - Woodruff-Collins, No. 4.
 - Graves & Mulligan, No. 5.
 - State Printing Co., No. 6.
 - Star Publishing Co., No. 7.
 - Western Newspaper Union, No. 8.
 - Wood Printing Co., No. 9.
 - George Bros., No. 11.
 - McVey Printing Co., No. 12.
 - Union Advertising Co., No. 14.
 - Ford Printing Co., No. 16.
 - Gillespie & Phillips, No. 18.
 - VanTine & Young, No. 24.
- The shop having label No. 15 is requested to report the fact to the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

RIGHT PRICES—RIGHT NOW

Not after while. You pay our price now, knowing you get the worth of your money, and that some other man's sons will not get a lower price later. You ask the "Union Scale" so all, employer and employe, will have a fair deal. That's the way we sell clothing. We ask what the goods are worth—the real worth now. When you pay our price, you know that the price will not be "scabbed" on you after while.

On
The
Corner

UNION MADE CLOTHING

On
The
Square

We have it in great variety—outfit you from hat to shoes—collars, shirts—everything that's union made. The price you pay now is the price others will pay after while. That's fair to all. We handle union made goods and sell them on the union basis of "equality." That's right, isn't it?

SPEIER & SIMON

10th and O Streets

Men's \$1.00 Dress and Work Shirts

59 CENTS

Men's Dress Shirts, white grounds, small, neat, black stripes and figures, at 59c

Men's Black Satteen Shirts, finest workmanship, faced sleeves and pearl buttons, at 59c

Above Shirts are made from the same material found in the \$1.00 shirts.

H. Herpolsheimer & Co.
THE DAYLIGHT STORE

The Church and Labor

V—A BASIS OF COMMON RESPECT

The labor movement as represented in the trades union has been an uplifting force whose influence for good cannot be questioned by fair-minded men. It has raised the standard of living, given working people higher ethical and moral ideals, and placed in the fore-front the entire labor movement, which undoubtedly is the greatest movement of modern times.

The church has been approaching the question from a different angle. It has laid broad and deep foundations which made possible the labor movement of modern days. It struck the first blow at slavery, at a time when half the world lived behind prison bars. It established and maintained educational institutions when ignorance was at its densest. It organized and supported asylums for the sick and the blind, at a time when these unfortunates were left to suffer because of inadequate care, either because of ignorance or because of the general brutishness of the whole people. The church is still doing this work. Every year the churches spend twenty million dollars among the depressed people who live in the dark continents. Nobody knows how many times more is spent in the cities and towns of Europe and America for the purpose of helping to lift up the down-

fallen. Here, then, are two great accredited institutions working toward a common end. Every legitimate means of co-operation should be employed for the accomplishment of their common purpose.

There is quite a common saying among some workmen that they keep out of church because the church doesn't do anything for them. "The church has nothing to offer us," they insist. To thinking workmen this is an absurdity. The church has done and is still doing great things for the people. This being so, isn't it better and far more manly to say that we'll get together on the job and work in every way possible to help each other, rather than to become either a Pharisee, assuming an "I am better than thou," attitude, or to withhold our support from an organization which is struggling in the midst of adverse circumstances to do its best work to help the unfortunate in body, soul and mind, simply because we, ourselves, may receive no immediate benefit? This may sound like a "hypothetical question," but read it over again and give it a fair answer. If both organizations have a common purpose, and if the labor union has a right to the support of the church, then it must follow that the church has the same right to expect

the support of the labor union. They are both regarded as unselfish institutions, seeking the good of the commonwealth. If the workman insists that his is a society purely for the good of its own members, then he must admit that the church is a bigger and a broader thing than his union. If he is willing to confess that both the church and the labor union are what I have intimated, then he should be willing to co-operate in the work of the church, for the good of all mankind. And, conversely, the church-man should be willing to help labor in its struggle. This does not mean that each must go all the way with the other in matters of belief, but there can at least be a mutual respect for the co-operation with the other that will insure the speedier coming of our ideal.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

TO A NINE-INCH GUN.

[This powerful poem came to the New York World on a crumpled piece of soiled paper. It was signed "P. F. McCarthy," and the author's address was given as "Fourth Beach, City Hall Park."]

Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is five hundred dollars a shot.
You think of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time you roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.

MRS. DARBY DEAD.

Mrs. Homer L. Darby, wife of Vice-President Darby of the United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, died recently at her home in Rockford, Illinois. The cause of death was heart trouble. Mr. Darby will have the sympathy of organized workers everywhere in his bereavement.

WE

DO NOT

PATRONIZE

BUCK STOVES

AND RANGES!

A BOY ON CLERGYMEN.

Bishop Potter at an ecclesiastical dinner in New York read a Cooperstown schoolboy's essay on "Clergymen." The essay, which created much amusement, was as follows: "There are 3 kinds of clergymen—bishops, rectors and curats. The bishops tell the rectors to work and the curats have to do it. A curat is a thin married man, but when he is a rector he gets fatter and can preach longer sermons and becomes a good man."