

VALUE OF UNIONS

Results They Have Accomplished For the Toiler.

THE ARISTOCRATS OF LABOR.

They Are the Wagerworkers Who Have Had the Intelligence to Fight Together—Benefits For Organization Clearly Proved.

Let him who questions the value of unionism pause to consider for a moment just one thing that unionism has accomplished.

It is well known that in the early days of the present factory system the day's work extended usually to fourteen or sixteen hours.

This long day existed for all workers—the skilled and the unskilled, the children as well as the men and women.

The workers had not yet learned to organize, and as individuals they were utterly helpless to effect a change in the hours of their labor or in the scale of their wages.

There were, of course, no laws to protect them, and so they lived entirely at the mercy of their employers.

The normal conditions that existed little more than half a century ago in England and elsewhere throughout the world of the factory system are equalled today only in certain plague spots.

When one reads the stories of the misery and oppression, the long hours and low wages of those days one wonders how the workers managed to live at all.

How much the condition of the workers generally has been improved it is by no means easy to say, but we do know that the condition of the workers has vastly improved wherever they have learned to value unity.

In those trades where the men have known enough to fight for their rights and to stand together there has arisen what some scoffers like to call an "aristocracy of labor."

And if in certain trades there are indeed aristocrats of labor it is simply because they have had intelligence enough to fight together, to pay dues to one organization and to battle always with unity and solidarity.

And what they have done all other workers can do.

The "aristocrats" hold no patent on their method of action, and by acting in the same manner all other toilers can win all the "aristocrats" have won.

Now, it is difficult to ascertain just how much union workers have benefited by higher wages.

In that matter there is always the question as to the increased cost of living, which makes difficult any comparison of wages here and abroad or of wages now with those of forty years ago.

The best one can do is to compare wages and hours today in one trade that is organized with the wages and hours in another trade that is unorganized.

This has been well done by the department of labor at Washington, and the figures gathered by that department show beyond dispute the enormous benefits that have come to labor as a result of organization.

Consider for one moment the following facts:

We all know that the workers in the iron and steel trade are poorly organized, and we find that the hours of labor in this trade are from sixty to seventy-two per week.

The hot blast men in all parts of the country work about eighty-four hours per week.

On the other hand, we all know that the stone and granite cutters are well organized.

When we look up the figures of their hours we find that they work about forty-eight hours per week.

The bricklayers, the carpenters, the hodcarriers, the painters, the paperhangers and the plumbers are highly organized trades, and when we inquire into the hours worked by these men we find that they rarely average more than fifty hours per week.

These workers then are the aristocrats of labor simply because they are well united in their trade, are loyal to their organization, pay their dues and fight a common battle.

It would be difficult to find an argument in support of unionism so potent as this one.

To find one set of workers like the stone-cutters working forty-eight hours per week and another set of workers in the iron and steel trade working eighty hours per week should mean to enough to convince every toiler in this wide land of the value of unionism.

Think of this and then consider how tragic it is that one must actually persuade workmen to believe in industrial unity!

It is almost impossible to believe that any class of workers should be blind to the value of unionism or loath to suffer almost anything to achieve it.

And what astounding evidence of working class stupidity it would be if the workers of this country should without a fight allow their unions to be crushed and their right of organization taken away by the capitalist legislatures and courts.

The value of unity is so clear, the gains for those who have united are so evident and the necessity of organization for all workers is so great that it would seem that men, if they have intelligence to fight for anything, would surely fight for this.—Robert Hunter.

LABOR DAY IN LINCOLN, 1910

The Trades and Labor Organizations of Lincoln and Havelock will celebrate Labor Day in proper manner. Parade at 10:30 A. M. In the afternoon there will be plenty of sports and contests with handsome prizes, all at Capitol Beach. Grand basket supper in the evening. Fireworks and dancing in the evening. Let every union man in the two cities take his place in the parade on Labor Day!

FORMATION OF THE PARADE

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| 1—Boilermakers. | 13—Cigarmakers. |
| 2—Steam Engineers. | 14—Street Railway Men. |
| 3—Barbers. | 15—Horseshoers. |
| 4—Plasterers. | 16—Bricklayers. |
| 5—Lathers. | 17—Painters. |
| 6—Structural Iron Workers. | 18—Blacksmiths. |
| 7—Tailors. | 19—Carpenters. |
| 8—Stage Employes. | 20—Musicians. |
| 9—Machinists. | 21—Electricians. |
| 10—Federal Labor Union. | 22—Plumbers and Steamfitters. |
| 11—Leatherworkers. | 23—Postal Clerks. |
| 12—Allied Printing Trades. | 24—Workers' Circle. |

The Band, Boilermakers, Steam Engineers and Barbers will form on K street, on the west side of Eleventh.

Plasterers, Lathers and Iron workers will form on K street, east side of Eleventh.

Tailors, Stage Employes and Machinists will form on L street, east side of Eleventh.

Band, Federal Union, Leatherworkers, Allied Printing Trades and Cigarmakers, form on L street, west side of Eleventh.

Street Railway men, Horseshoers, Bricklayers and Painters, form on L street, east side of Eleventh.

Havelock band, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Musicians and Electrical Workers, form on M street, east side of Eleventh.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Postal Clerks, Workingmen's Circle and Teamsters, form on M street, west side of Eleventh.

Business Men's Floats will form behind Teamsters in line.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

North on Eleventh to N, east on N, to Twelfth, north on Twelfth to O, east on O to Seventeenth, countermarch on O to Eleventh, north on Eleventh to Q, south on Q to P, west on P to Ninth, south on Ninth to O, east on O to Eleventh, south on Eleventh to N, and disband. Each union is requested to have at least one American flag in its section of the parade.

PROGRAM OF SPORTS AND CONTESTS.

There will be a splendid program of sports and contests in the afternoon and evening. The committee in charge will, in addition to the number here presented, arrange for special contests as may be suggested during the afternoon. For these special contests special prizes will be awarded.

No. 1.—"Fat Man's Race."—Pair of \$3 shoes, donated by Lincoln Clothing Co. Second prize, fountain pen, donated by C. A. Tucker.

No. 2.—"Lean Man's Race."—A \$3 hat, donated by O. A. Fulk. Second prize, gold cuff buttons, donated by Commercial Loan Co.

No. 3.—"Free for All Race."—Pair of \$5 shoes, donated by Miller & Paine. Second prize, watch fob, donated by Polský & Waks.

No. 4.—"Boy's Race."—Ages 12 to 15. A \$2.50 fountain pen, donated by Barth Drug Co. Second prize announced before contest.

No. 5.—"Married Ladies' Race."—A silk petticoat, donated by the Skirt store. Second prize, shirt waist, donated by Boston store.

No. 6.—"Single Ladies' Race."—A pair of fine shoes. Second prize handbag, donated by Fred Schmidt & Bro.

No. 7.—"Girls' Race."—Ages 12 to 15 years. A \$2.50 parasol, donated by Rudge & Guenzel. Second prize announced later.

No. 8.—"Three-legged Race."—A pair of \$3.50 shoes to both winners, donated by Rogers & Perkins. Second prize to be announced later.

No. 9.—"Standing Broad Jump."—Box of Havana cigars, donated by Saratoga Pool Hall.

No. 10.—"Running Broad Jump."—A \$5 rocker, donated by Hardy Furniture Co. Second prize to be announced later.

No. 11.—"Ladies' Nail Driving Contest."—A \$4.50 rocker, donated by Robertson. Second prize announced later.

No. 12.—"Laughing Contest."—A box of "Queen of Hearts" cigars, donated by Herminghaus & Hellywig.

No. 13.—"Ladies' Base Ball Throw."—A \$3 hat, donated by The Famous.

No. 14.—"Men's Base Ball Throw."—A fine shirt, donated by Mayer Bros.

No. 15.—"Shoe Lacing Contest."—A pair of \$1.75 slippers, donated by A. Brantwaite.

No. 16.—To the man wearing the most articles bearing the union label, a \$5 pair of trousers, donated by Speier & Simon.

BASKET DINNER IN THE EVENING.

Everybody is invited to bring well-filled baskets and eat an evening dinner at pretty Capitol Beach. Let us make it a merry-making memory of being remembered. Married people would help by seeing to it that the bachelor boys are invited to fill up on home-made cooking.

DANCING AND FIREWORKS

Later in the evening there will be a display of fireworks and other attractions to be provided by the Beach Management. This will be followed by dancing in the pavilion—and you may dance till the cars stop running, and later if you so desire.



N. A. OTIS, LINCOLN
Barbers' and Musicians' Unions

Looking Backward.
"I always inherited the hand-me-downs as a kid."
"Got the old things, eh?"
"Some of 'em. My older brothers soon outgrew their coats and shoes, but never seemed to outgrow their skates."—Louisville-Courier Journal.

Questioning Grandma.
"Grandma," inquired her little grand son the day of her arrival, "did you sleep on your face last night?"
"Of course not, dear. Why do you ask that?"
"Cause it's all wrinkled."—Exchange.



R. W. ROBERTSON, LINCOLN
Secretary Barbers' Union

Naples and Coral.
Coral manufacture is an important trade in Naples. The tourist will be astonished at the number of shops which sell this article in all forms, jewelry and table ornaments especially. The low price of labor there is an important factor.

Arms and the Girl.
She—What is it you like best about a girl?
He—My arms.—Judge.

To Sing Chickens.
To sing chickens hold them over a saucer of burning alcohol. It does not leave soot on the flesh.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.

Workers and Employers Reach Amicable Agreement.

Wage conferees of the Glass Vial and Bottle Manufacturers' association and the Glass Bottle Blowers' association of America, in conference recently at Atlantic City, reached an amicable agreement.

Wages for the coming year are to continue the same as during the last bottle blowing season. This decision was reached when the representatives of the men realized that it was useless to ask for an increase in the face of machine competition. Further than this, the manufacturers acceded to a proposition from the men for three shifts instead of two in the bottle plants, thus providing for a considerable number of employees who have been displaced in regular shifts by the automatic machines. Working rules and regulations were satisfactorily settled.

The manufacturers also acceded to a proposition from the blowers that the apprentices should be apportioned on a basis of one to each twenty blowers instead of one to ten or fifteen journeymen, as in the past, the purpose being to shut off as far as practicable the invasion of new men.

The manufacturers refused, however, to abandon their demand for the total or partial suspension of the summer shutdown which has been operative in bottle plants for twenty years. This question was accordingly left open.

Unless a compromise is effected in the meantime glass factories which have always shut down during July

and August will work throughout the year.

Representatives of the men claim summer work in the plants will be "barbarous." The manufacturers' contention is that they cannot compete with the machine blowing plants with the midsummer suspension. One of those automatic machines was in operation during 1904. Ninety-two will be working during the coming blast.

The Bottle Blowers' association has a membership of 11,000 workers.

HYPOCRITICAL CANT.

Open Shop Defenders Care Nothing For Nonunion Workers.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing to the editor of that paper, says truly:

"It is not true, as you say in your editorial article on the garment workers' strike, that the 'uplift of labor means the exclusion of all but unionists from the privilege of earning wages.' The uplift of labor means that a living wage shall be paid for all work done. Those who pretend to shed tears over the injustice of the union shop are not sincere. They cry over the poor nonunion worker, while they laugh in their sleeve at the way they are fooling the uninformed public.

"In very few cases do the nonunion workers get union wages. Does it make no difference whether the hundred or five hundred workers in a given factory receive \$2 a day or \$3? In either case all will be spent and not in some foreign country, but right here, where the Times, as well as the rest of us, must make a living and

make it ultimately from these same workers. The manufacturer who pleads for the 'open shop' is not honest. He cares absolutely nothing for the nonunion worker. He wants the opportunity to get his work done for less than living wages, and he knows he cannot do it when his men are pledged to stand by one another."

Autos For Business Agents.

Many of the building trade unions of Chicago maintain automobiles for the use of their business agents.

Some of the unions which have purchased automobiles for their business agents and the number of the machines they possess are: Plumbers, 3; bricklayers, 2; carpenters, South Chicago, 1; steamfitters' helpers, 1; tunnel miners, 1.

The Steamfitters' union and the Architectural Iron Workers' union recently voted to purchase automobiles for their business agents, and committees have been appointed to make the purchases.

The Plumbers' union has three business agents, one for each side of the city, and recently it bought three machines for their use. The president of the Bricklayers' union has an automobile for his exclusive use, while another is maintained for the use of the two business agents.

"We can cover more territory in a day with an auto than we could in a week by street car or walking," said one of the business agents. "It means more work and is a good investment for the unions."

CAPITAL BEACH

PROGRAM STATE FAIR WEEK

ANNUAL
LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

MONDAY SEPT. 5TH AT
CAPITAL BEACH

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

ALL DAY ALL DAY ALL DAY

2 - BALL GAMES - 2

25 - ATHELETIC CONTESTS - 25

DARE DEVIL SKYLO

DANCING ALL DAY

SHADY PICNIC GROVE

50 ELECTRIC COURT 50
ATTRACTIONS

Boating - Sailing - Fishing

GRAND CONCERT

EXTRA FEATURES

FRONTIER CONTESTS

INTRODUCING
WILD HORSE RACING

TEXAS STEER ROPING & RACING

BRONCHO BUSTING, THE FAMOUS STEAMBOAT
OUTLAW HORSE

THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD THAT THROWS
A STEER WITH HIS TEETH

TWO CAR LOADS OF OUTLAW HORSES
WORLD'S CHAMPION RIDERS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

JEFFRIES - JOHNSON

FIGHT PICTURES

Moving Pictures of the Famous Contest at Reno, July 4th, 1910.

GRANDER AND BETTER THEN EVER
THE ERUPTION OF MT. PEELE
GLORIOUS FIRE WORK DISPLAY

Admission To Park 10c.

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