

Pennies and Dimes

A Penny is a very small thing--a Dime is not much larger. But do you know that some of America's big fortunes have been built on Pennies and Dimes. The man who started the "Penny Arcade" system is a millionaire--his fortune collected one cent at a time. The originator of the "Ten Cent Store" plan is a millionaire many times over--his fortune built a nickle and a dime at a time. :- :- :- :- :-

Get one of our Little Iron Banks---We keep the key. Put all your odd pennies and nickles and dimes, and a quarter or half-dollar now and then into it. Bring it to us occasionally and deposit the contents. We will pay you Four Per Cent Interest. Then you will have money working for you.

COME IN! AND LET US TALK IT OVER WITH YOU

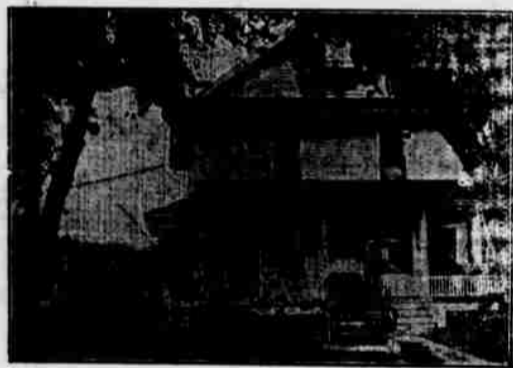
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TEXTILE WORKERS

Unions Are Strong In New England States.

HAVE STRONG OPPOSITION.

Southern Manufacturers Bitter In Their Attitude Toward Organization. Fear Abolition of Child Labor and Higher Wages.

It is generally known in all industries where child labor is employed that owners of factories are bitterly opposed to association of workmen and workwomen, for it inevitably follows that where the organization of labor is permitted to exercise its influence the labor of children is eliminated to a great extent. In the south much child labor is employed, and hence there is to be found the greatest opposition to the unions. However, the southern manufacturers, realizing what must of necessity follow, have in many places instituted welfare work with the view of prolonging the custom of child labor as long as possible. There are no textile unions in the south at this time worthy of mention, but there is a restlessness which forebodes in the not distant future an effort to establish them. When that time comes this restlessness will crystallize into action and sweep the southern country like a prairie fire.

The day of child labor is rapidly drawing to a close. The citizens of our country as a whole are in entire accord with present day ideals to cease this inhuman practice, and it is but the

question of how long the popular sentiment will be held in leash. The history of the textile workers' organization is interesting, and it is still fighting for better days.

The United Textile Workers, which has headquarters in Fall River, Mass., was organized in 1901 by an amalgamation of various unions of textile workers, comprising card room hands, mule spinners, slasher tenders, weavers and loom fixers. Included among the organized card room hands are carders, combers, draw frame tenders, slubber tenders and speeder tenders. This organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In New England some of these unions are strong, they being composed for the most part of English speaking operatives, but include a considerable number of French Canadians and a few of other races. The strong unions are those of the mule spinners and loom fixers, being composed entirely of men. As is usual, the unions made up of women and young people are comparatively weak. The operatives of foreign birth or parentage, who constitute such a large proportion of the total number of operatives, have not as yet fully realized the benefits which may accrue to labor from being organized, this being especially true of women and young people.

These unions are generally opposed by the textile manufacturers, although a few manufacturers favor the unions on the ground that it is an advantage to deal with an organized body rather than with operatives individually, and such manufacturers hold the opinion that they secure a better class of employees by employing members of unions than by employing those who are not organized. The principal reason offered by manufacturers for opposing unions is that the unions interfere with the mill management, that they insist where possible on the union shop and that they cause strikes and resort to picketing and boycotts. The textile unions maintain in justification of their existence that their object is to improve labor conditions among the workers and that a knowledge of their power has caused mill owners to treat the rights of operatives with greater respect than formerly and that in many cases they have been able to secure higher wages or prevented threatened reductions.

The unions through their influence have reduced the hours of labor by legislative enactment, and they have secured the passage of other labor laws providing for the restriction of child labor, for safety appliances, for improved sanitary conditions and for factory inspection. They have also, by their vigilance, increased the efficiency of factory inspection.

In the south the cotton manufacturers are more strongly opposed to textile unions than are those in New England. Southern manufacturers object to any influence which would interfere with the management of their business in their own way. These southern manufacturers regard labor unions as a menace to the prosperity of the cotton manufacturing industry, and most of them are unequivocally opposed to the organization of labor in the southern mills. One reason why the manufacturers have opposed unions is that they realize that unions have exerted their combined strength to secure the enactment and enforcement of child labor laws and factory inspection laws. The southern cotton manufacturers are and have been violently opposed to state factory inspection. They have held that even the state has no right to regulate their business. Factory inspection is considered to be inquisitorial and therefore an interference with the rights of private employers or the chartered rights

of corporations. Their strong opposition to anything savoring of state supervision or regulation is the explanation of the slowness of southern state legislatures in establishing factory inspection.

There are practically no textile unions in the south.

None to Do the Chores.

More than four million people are estimated to attend moving picture shows in the United States every day. No wonder it is getting so hard to find somebody willing to do the chores

Exact Definition.

A gentleman is a gentleman. A party is a man who gets his hair cut on Saturday night.—Topeka Capital.

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