### Pacific Street Paving Faulty, Says Auto Club

County Commissioners Are Warned Not to Pay Contractors Until Further Investigation Completed.

Six pieces of stone and a pail of gravel sand mixture stood on a table at the Rome hotel Saturday noon befirectors of the Omaha Automobile fore directors of the Omaha Automobile club. The stone ranged in thickness from 1 to 434 inches thick.

The exhibits were identified by three men as samples of the paving three men as samples of the paving Various descriptions have been base laid on the Pacific street and given to the conditions which have the Ninetieth street jobs, a four-mile

stretch of paying.

J. S. White, Gould Dietz and H. I. Hopper, the latter an engineer, declared that they picked the ex-hibits out of the base with an ordinary pick-axe and scooped the gravel-sand mixture up with their White reported that a test of other

samples failed to show more than a trace of cement, although the mix-ture is supposed to be one-fifth ce-

#### Board to Be Notified.

voted to notify the county commisfurther money to the contractors, within itself. Bauer & Johnson. Legal action is threatened if the commissioners fail to heed the tip.

Commissioner O'Connor alone accepted the invitation. W. H. Campen, chief inspector for

the county on paving work, was present. His answer to the charge of a skimped job was a flat denial. "I will offer \$1,000 to anyone who can show me a piece of base on that job which is only one inch thick," he declared. "I will not believe it

unless you take me along and let me see you dig it out." Discussion Heated.

The discussion was heated. "Why, we kicked holes in this so called concrete with our shoes," said J. S. White. "It isn't a paving at all. We scooped up this 'concrete' with

"In front of the Evangelical Lutheran church the so-called concrete is "There isn't a trace of cement in it."

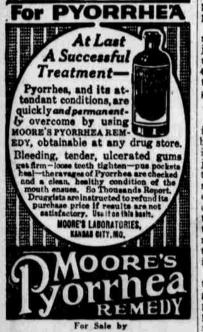
Campen admitted that the concrete Campen admitted that the concrete had failed to "set" in a few cases, that has been followed since the arbut said the total pavement so af-

fected would not exceed a few square "I made tests of my own," he said.
"I found the base from five and one-half to seven inches thick." Campen offered \$1,000 to any one

who would show that the base failed

to average six inches,
"What good is an average?" asked
Fred Nesbit, "If it is thin in one
place that place will break."

part of the Monroe Yacht club docks | ding's cry of "Back to normalc osion and fire that originated on approval of their policy. the cruiser. For a time the yacht club building and other vessels moored near by were threatened by the tion of wages, the establishment of



#### RED PIMPLES ITCHED BADLY All Over Back of Head and Neck. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble began in little red imples all over the back of my head and neck. They inched and burned so badly that I scratched until my head was one eruption. I began to think I would be disfigured for life.

"I then sent and got a free sample of Cuticura Scap and Otatment. It began to belp me so I purchased more and after using one cake of Scap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Emma Counterman, Kingston Mines, Illinois, March 24, 1922.

Rely on Cuticura Scap, Cintment

W. J. Mansfield The Devos Paint Store" artists' Materials. Ficture Fram-ne and Sign Writers' Supplies AT 4633

## Gompers Blames Employers' Greed for Strikes; Says Futility of Industrial Boards Demonstrated; Signing of Armistice Signal for Attack on Unions those who stan a better future.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of

This is the first of a series of fine articles, appearing exclusively in The Omaha bundar fiee, by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the basic causes of the labor unrest wracking the nation. The second article will appear next Sunday.

ppears to be the close of a cycle. We have gone through a phase of industrial life. This phase began with the close of the war and the signing the armistice and culminated in the coal and railroad strikes.

existed during this period, these decriptions generally varying with point of view. Perhaps the most general in use has been "labor unrest."

Individuals as well as publications have taken note of the organized activities of the workers and have speculated as to the causes of what apparently has been an unusual unrest among the workers, an unusual measure of protest and agitation. Only infrequently has there been an op-portunity to see behind the visible unrest at the surface and find the cause beneath. When man first saw poiling water it took him some time Following this report, the directors steam and the bubbles at the surface was in the heat below. It took ioners that the pavement is faulty him some time to and out that the and to warn them against paying any boiling was a result and not a cause

Restrained by Sentiment.

The reason for the unrest of the period since the armistice, November vited to attend Saturday's meeting. 11, 1918, is not far to see. Reactionary employers, great financial interests and the enemies of labor generally were under an unusual restraint during the war. It was impossible for them to conduct a domestic warfare that would have weakened the military power of the country. They were compelled by force of circumstances to deal more fairly with the workers than it was their desire to do. They could not accept the re-sponsibility for great strikes and lockouts because the country would not have tolerated such conduct. Accordingly the workers gained in strength and were able to prevent wartime inflation from utterly de-stroying their standards of living.

Peace Signal for War.

The signing of the armistice removed the restraint on employers nothing but a mass of loose gravel and they resolved to make the most and sand," interjected Gould Dietz, of what they conceived to be their golden opportunity.

> mistice was by common consent or by deliberate prearrangement is of small importance. The fact is that employers have banded together in country. Organizations already in expractically every community and on a national scale for the destruction of

"What good is an average?" asked Fred Nesbit, "If it is thin in one place that place will break."

Three Boats Burned Up.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 2.—A gaso-line propelled cabin cruiser valued at \$150,000, two small motor boats and part of the Monroe Yacht club docks.

The Monroe Yacht club docks are asked to go on record and to join the fight. This many of them have since regretted their ill advised reactions.

Coincident with the inauguration of what has been known as the "open shop" campaign—an absolute misshop" campaign—an absolute misshop" campaign—an absolute misshop" campaign and those who were asked to go on record and to join the fight. This many of them have the workers in their organized campaign in the labor movement and the workers are the workers are the labor movement and the under the leadership of the United States Chamber of Commerce, although many of them have the workers but of all the people the workers, but of all the people the workers are the duty of think business and financial organizations, in the flator motor the dealthy uncertainty and the workers in their organization in the found the workers in their organization in the found the workers in their organization in the flator motor the dustry from the primary point of the workers are the workers in the out of it, to so direct a healthy uncertainty to Coincident with the inauguration of were destroyed yesterday by an ex- without delay and accepted it as full

The campaign of employers in in-dustry had for its object the reducnonunion shop conditions and the destruction of the unions which made possible an effective resistance on the unions. part of the workers.

ures, but the best calculation seems o be that full 4,000,000 workers were thrown into idleness at the point of greatest depression.

New Injunction Threat.

Not only were there these gigantic forces at work in the industrial field, but forces almost equally as aggravating were at work in the political and udicial fields. There has been during the past year a growing tendency to resort to the use of injunction in industrial disputes for the purpose of commanding workers to do those things which they have a lawful right to refrain from doing and of comnanding them to refrain from doing those things which they have a lawful right to do.

There has been a persistent effort to bring about the establishment of governmental tribunals for the com-pulsory settlement of industrial disputes and for the prevention of strikes. In most attempts of this character the railroad labor board and the Kansas court of industrial relations have been accepted as models.

It is true that because of the alertness of trade unionists everywhere there has been no extension of the ndustrial court idea, but the efforts of those who favor such institutions have not been relaxed for a moment. It has been sought to establish government tribunals under one name or another in a number of states and similar efforts have been made to induce the national congress to estab-

lish such an institution Futility of Industrial Boards.

and to make it obligatory for workers those agreements had never existed. to give service under conditions imposed by what amounts to judicial decisions. The inevitable results of tion in the contract between the emthe establishment of such tribunals players and the workers provided have been found in Kansas under the that prior to the expiration of the Kansas court of industrial relations contract there should be conferences and on the railroads under the rail- for the negotiation of a new contract. road labor hoard.

Neither one of these outstanding this atipulation and refused to enter examples of the industrial court idea into negotiation for the making of has succeeded in preventing strikes. a new agreement, thus leaving the On the contrary, in both cases the utter futility of the whole idea has been completely demonstrated.

mine workers at the expiration of the utter futility of the whole idea has old contract without any terms of employment and as a consequence,

een completely demonstrated.

In the realm of judicial decisions they created work.

In the printing judiciary the orethere also has been much to create In the printing industry the ora. The decision in the case of the on a given date the industry should aronado Coal company versus the go on a 44-hour week basis. When United Mine Workers of America is instantially the most important example in the field of hostile court decisions. In this case the decision went so far as to deep that there introduce an chiter dictum which will apply in future decisions which will apply in future decisions and which was in a most important and which was in a most important and the tending the remainder having section of wage-carners.

Let the time arrived for making this production of the time arrived for making this production of the time arrived for making this production of the time arrived for making this production. The time arrived for making this production of the time arrived for making this production. The time arrived for making this production of the time arrived for making the time arrived for makin

All of these things have tended to create suspicion in the minds of the

workers and have made it a matter of life and death for them to defend their principles, their standards of living and their organizations.



Samuel Gompers.

What is known as labor unrest today is the natural result of a definite of which is rooted either in greed for money or greed for power. When the armistice was signed, certain employers thought they saw the way clear to a re-establishment of complete autocratic control of industry and they set about it with deliberation and with thoroughness to bring about that re-establishment.

Campaign of Reaction

Special organizations for the promotion of what is called the "open shop" were created throughout the istence were linked together and com-mitted to the campaign for industrial for unrest—unrest which angers the voluntary organizations of the workers.

Chambers of commerce and gropes for any outlet—that is workers.

and gropes for any outlet—that is which are not at all industrial organizations, but which are powerful and chaos. It is the duty of think-Organizations known as Associated

Industries have been formed in most Industrial centers and have statewide organizations in many states. An outstanding example of these organizations is Associated Industries of Indianapolis which has been most militant in the fight to destroy the trade

Among national organizations Unemployment became acute, reaching its peak during the winter just passed. There are no exact figly in the last few years, is the national industrial conference board, could have been brought forward to whose chief executive officer, Magnus a normal condition with scarcely guide the destinies of an organization which has autocracy as its goal and democracy as its intended victim. During this frenzy of organization

among reactionary employers, the old time "open shop," antiunion or-ganizations, such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Erectors' association, have sought to revive their somewhat de- to every demand of employers, and pleted membership. As a matter of had accepted every proposed wage fact, the National Association of Man-reduction and every proposed deufacturers has resorted to typical terioration of working conditions, book-agent methods to secure mem-bers, many of whom have no inter-condition which on the surface est at all in the struggle to destroy would appear to be peaceful if not labor organizations.

Wanton Breach of Agreement.

Another important factor in the ery, the inevitable result of which Another important factor in the situation has been the wanton breach of agreement on the part of great organizations of employgreat organizations of employ-The conduct of certain or- to contemplate. ganizations of employers has been exactly parallel to the conduct of the l. W. W., which does not believe in the observance of agreements between employers and workers.

There have been a half dozen notable examples of breach of agreement or contract by great organizations of employers within the past 12 months. Two outstanding cases are those in the coal industry and in the printing industry between the Typographical union and the em-ploying printers concerning the 44hour week. In both of these cases It is the prime purpose of such the employers paid no more heed to tribunals to make strikes unlawful their solemn agreements than if

Why Miners Quit.

In the case of the miners, a sec-The organized mine owners ignored

tary prespirations of wage earners. In the textile industry

Just preceding the Coronado case England employers goaded the there came the decision in the case workers until resistance was the lack of the psychology of the peasof the child labor law. For the seconly course consistent with manond time the United States supreme court declared this most beneficent and necessary legislation unconstitutional. Under this decision the children of our land were again left prey to the avarice and greed of employers. The resentment of our people everywhere was aroused by this deverywhere was aroused by this deals are democratic and whose purpose in industry is primarily a purpose to serve, knowing full well that service must bring its rewa ond time the United States supreme hood. About a year and a half ago above all by those managers of in-

and to crush the organizations of the

been magnificently victorious in their efforts, and who will say that a victory of this kind is not a vic-

tory for the best American standards and traditions? The workers have

stood for the humanitarian, the pro-

gressive, the just, against proposals

These are some of the factors

that have brought about industrial

unrest, and that have created in-

terruptions in some of our most im-

Backward-Looking Employers.

looking, if they could have divorced

themselves from the erroneous in-

terpretations of their self-interest, if

pose of industry, and that it is es-

need never have been a single inter-ruption of our industrial processes

due to a stoppage of work since the

There is no sufficient reason why our industrial life should not al-

during the period of the war, when

all forces were concentrated toward

We have had industrial disturb-

ances and an unsettled state of

mind because some employers have

thought they could restore in in-durtry a condition under which

they could, without limitation or

consultation, dictate the terms and

In itself unrest is not a condition to be deplored. A healthy unrest

is the main incentive to betterment

and progress and a higher civiliza-

The Course to Have Followed.

following the abnormal period of

the war could have been made by

joint negotiation between employers

and employes, and many such read-

justments have been made. If em-

ployers had sought to make none

but reasonable and proper readjust-

ments, and if in every case there

had been frank consultation with the workers, our industrial life

more than a ripple on the surface.

in those industries where employ-

ers have sought arbitrarily to im-

pose unjustifiable terms and condi-

tions of employment, and where,

therefore, it was necessary for the

If, on the other hand, the workers

of the United States had acceded

prosperous but we should have had

at the bottom a condition of slav-

from a fixed status among large classes of people. Naturally, those who think in terms of money and profit have no understanding of what

this means. They do not understand

that American workers do not

meekly accept autocracy of any kind. They will not be driven! Only

workers to resist.

The great disturbances have been

the

workers, our industrial

necessary readjustment

conditions of employment.

signing of the armistice.

single end.

If employers had been forward-

reaction and retrogression

portant industries.

to have strikes because they would The granite cutters and the quarry lose their jobs if there were no workers have been in idleness for strikes. I suppose these statements many months, due to the determina- are actually believed by a few pertion of the employers to reduce wages sons and perhaps they are sincerely

uttered by a few. workers. Here, too, there has been a magnificent American resistance to injustice. The packing house of strikes are the workers themselves. workers were compelled to resist When they are without work they similar unfair proposals, and in the are inevitably without wages. No needle trades it was necessary to workers ever go on strike because cease work in protest against the they do not like wages, and neither determination of employers to re- do any workers ever go on strike determination of employers to re-vive the old sweatshop practices of the past. The needle trades have benefit that occasionally amounts to as much as \$1 a day, and that seldom is paid during the entire period of

Why Workers Strike.

Organizations of workers resort to the strike only as a last resort and only where the issues and principles at stake are most serious in character. When workers go on strike it is because they feel that it is absolute-ly impossible to accept terms of employment offered them.

So far as the leaders of labor are concerned, and by that term is meant the officers of the uninos, they have no more desire for strikes than has the rank and file of the membership. The responsibility for the conduct of they could have brought themselves to a true understanding of the pura great strike is one which no sane man would accept unless conditions made that strike absolutely necessary sentially co-operative in nature, there | There is sufficient constructive work in the betterment of industrial relations, in the development of production policies and in the improvement of production itself to occupy all the energies of trade union officials for a great many decades to come. And it is to those things that the leadways proceed as steadily as it did ers of our labor movement prefer to give their attention.

Aim of Trade Union.

The trade union movement seeks the highest possible development of our industrial life. It seeks the fullest possible development of our national productive capacity. It understands thoroughly that our national average of wellbeing is dependent upon the productiveness of our industrial and agricultural life. What it s necessary to understand is that the highest aggregate productiveness is dependent upon the full release of good will and initiative by removal of repression and arbitrary control in industry. This is the function of management, with the co-operation of the workers in their organized ca-pacity. The chief obstacle is found

dom. They are striving to the end that the children shall have oppor-tunity to live and to grow amid proper surroundings, and that they may have education; that they may have the school and the playground and the home, instead of the factory and the sweatshop and a hovel. It is labor's mission to make their burden lighter than the burdens that have rested upon the children of the past and of our own

The labor movement and its leaders are striving for a better time, for a brighter day. They have be-fore them the goal for which humanity through the ages has striven and yearned and sacrificed to achieve. And it is not too much to say that the much maligned and misunderstood trade union movement has brought the day nearer. It puts its strength against those forces which look backward and

#### ADVERTISEMENT Regain the Vital Force of Youth

in the end would be upheavals and interruptions more violent and more costly than anything we care to contemplate.

The American worker has fixed in his mind the idea of progress. It is his great determination that there shall be some improvement with each passing day. Tomorrow must be better than today, and the day after tomorrow must be better than tomorrow.

The great masses of American workers are fired with an ambition that will not tolerate stagnation, and that will not tolerate stagnation, and that will not even give thought to retrogression. This is the great blessing of our country.

No Peasant Psychology.

America has never had a peasantry, and it has never had a proletariat. It has never had a proletariat it has never had a proletariat. It has never had a proletariat it has never had a profit have no understanding of what

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which seeks to turn humanity away when the further elimination of proach that time our productiveness from betterment and progress and greed, the further subordination of is certain to increase, offering a freedom and democracy. It co-op-the purely speculative and profit-erates always with all who love instince and freedom, and it prefers tension of the democratic ideal may justice and freedom, and it prefers tension of the democratic ideal may to labor in helpful co-operation, make possible the full release of the masses of our people who are enthough it unhesitatingly opposes those who stand across the road to our workers and also of those upon a better future.

Labor looks hopefully to the time ment; for we know that as we ap-





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