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## FOR SHORTER WORKDAY.

American League Says That Working Time Limit Is Chief Issue.

The Eight Hour League of America has issued a call for co-operation, in which it says: "The Eight Hour League of America desires to call your attention to the possibilities of the eight hour workday as the paramount issue in the presidential election of 1912. No greater question confronts American statesmen than how to provide opportunity for all who wish to make an honest living. The universal eight hour workday is the most practical solution of the problem. It was the opposition of the party in power to the extension of the eight hour workday favored by the American Federation of Labor that compelled that organization to enter the political arena.

"The demand for the eight hour workday furnishes the basis upon which all the progressive forces of the nation can unite as well as the ground on which all labor, organized and unorganized, can combine. It is an issue they thoroughly understand and know. Its adoption will benefit all business and improve the condition of the working masses by shortening their hours of labor, raising wages and making it less difficult to secure employment. It will enable them to stand together and present a united front in opposition to those who are endeavoring to fasten a system of industrial slavery on the wealth producers of the country."

## Miners Get Advance.

Miners in the southwestern fields, which include Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, receive an increase of 5.55 per cent on day work, dead work and yardage. The miners also receive an increase of 3 cents a ton on shooting coal and an increase of 5 cents a ton on long wall work. The arbitration clause was finally settled by an agreement to leave all future differences to W. L. A. Long, mine inspector of Kansas. A penalization clause provides that when the operators close a mine they shall pay the men \$1 a day each during the time it is closed, and the miners agree each to pay the operators 50 cents a day for the time they cause a mine to be closed. The strike began more than five months ago.

## GROWS IN POWER

Trade Unionism Flourishes Despite Opposition.

## MASTERS ALL OBSTACLES.

Record of the Labor Movement Justifies Faith In Its Continued Progress. Ultimate Organization of All Workers Assured.

In the writings and speech of some men of labor I have noticed a vein of pessimistic discouragement which it seems to me is not warranted by facts or conditions as they apply to organized labor today, writes G. W. Perkins in the American Federationist.

It is true that we have received many hard jolts from some courts, some judges, injunctions, judge made laws, damage suits, etc., and a hostile congress within the last few years, but the membership has increased and is still increasing. It is true that we have been assailed by the National Manufacturers' association, with its "open shoppers;" by a hostile and indifferent press, which has fed the public on half truths and all of our faults and none of our virtues and splendid work. But what of it? The old timer expects this and remains with undaunted courage, refusing to surrender. And why? He knows the past; he has seen and experienced greater opposition and persecution when he had to fight almost single handed and has seen the movement grow and prosper beneath it.

Thirty-five, forty and fifty years ago it was held to be a crime to even organize. Members of unions were arrested under alleged conspiracy laws, common laws and any old law, tried, convicted and sent to jail for even asking for an increase of wages. They did not wait for a strike in those days; they went after the workers right on the jump.

Formerly organized labor was ignored, humiliated, browbeaten, bulldozed and its members looked upon as worse than outlaws. Manufacturers' associations existed. Courts, judges, public officials, police, Pinkertons and the militia were hostile and bitter in their opposition, and the general public looked on with indifference or with approval and satisfaction over the persecution.

Wages were low, hours long, conditions frightful, with no rights for the workers that anybody was bound to or did respect.

Despite all of this, the trade union movement has steadily grown in power, strength, usefulness and numbers and has the respect and confidence of a large portion of the general public.

The fierce attack we are now undergoing, in which courts, judges, congress, presidents and others have been drawn in and have taken a hand in, is a decided compliment to the stability, worth, effectiveness and usefulness of the present trade union movement. It justifies our faith in the soundness of the movement, our policies and leadership and argues well for the future.

The record of the trade union movement, which under the severest opposition and relentless persecution has overcome and mastered all obstacles from within and without, proves that we will successfully combat and finally master all opposition, regardless of what it may be in the future. It justifies an optimistic outlook and means success. The methods, plans, work and policies of the past, changed only to meet changing conditions, such as experience and ripe judgment may justify, if adhered to in the future, will surely bring success and the final organization of all workers.

The only danger, and that of a temporary nature, that can overtake us is the impatience, discouragement and lack of faith in the movement in the minds and hearts of some, caused by the present onslaught.

The same undaunted courage, persistence and determination that have characterized the men of action in the past are still with us and will carry forward the work despite all opposition just as surely in the future as in the past.

The trade union movement has raised wages, shortened the hours of labor, improved the sanitary condition of the shop, factory and mine, abolished the truck system, decreased diseases, increased the length of life of its members, stood the workers on their feet facing in the right direction and fighting for more and has accomplished countless other benefits.

The record speaks for itself and proves that the trade union movement is on the right track and justifies optimistic hope and confidence. Faith, honesty and a rugged determination will carry us on to final success.

## Barber Scale In San Francisco.

The San Francisco barbers' new schedule is as follows: Sixteen dollars per week and 60 per cent over \$23, \$17 per week and 60 per cent over \$26, \$18 per week and 60 per cent over \$28 or a flat rate of \$21 per week. Any day or part of a day, Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and days before holidays excepted, \$3 and 60 per cent over \$5. Saturdays or any part, \$5 and 60 per cent over \$7. Saturday and Sunday mornings or days before holidays and holiday mornings, \$7 and 60 per cent over \$10. Sunday mornings or holiday mornings, \$3 and 60 per cent over \$4. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday mornings, \$10 and 60 per cent over \$15. Every evening from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. and Saturday and Sunday mornings, \$13 and 60 per cent over \$20. Every evening from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. and Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday mornings, \$15 and 60 per cent over \$22.

## LABOR DEPARTMENTS.

Suggestion That They Be Created by State Governments.

President Wright of the Illinois State Federation of Labor makes a proposal which is worthy of sympathetic consideration, says the Chicago Tribune. He points out that if a department of labor were created in the state government it would co-ordinate the work done now by several boards and commissions, doing the work better and at considerable saving because of this co-ordination. The factory inspection, the free employment agencies and the bureau of labor statistics are among these. Mr. Wright also maintains that much of the statistical work on accidents on railroads and traction lines now done under the supervision of the railroad and warehouse commission could better be carried on by a labor department, which would make a systematic report and enable uniform comparison among all forms of industrial accidents.

There is probably a good deal of waste through the lack of this co-ordination, which is inevitable where new conditions developing from time to time are met piecemeal by bureaus or commissions. We are now in Illinois awakening to the interests and needs of the industrial worker and the vital importance to the commonwealth of conserving these interests and meeting these needs. Illinois, once an almost exclusively agricultural community, has now a large industrial population, whose claims are substantial. The widespread awakening to these has reached us, and our laws and institutions will be modified and extended to cover adequately the new field. Sanitation, housing, factory regulation, employment, mine protection, accident insurance and other phases of the industrial problem should be dealt with not at haphazard or under the pressure of political influence, but broadly and scientifically as a part of our normal machinery of government.

## ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY.

Responsibility For Injury to Workers Hard to Place Definitely.

In one year 526 men were killed by accidents of employment in Allegheny county, Pa., 195 steel workers, 125 railroaders, 71 miners and 135 miscellaneous workers, including housemiths, carpenters, electric linemen, elevator men, teamsters and quarrymen. Of these nearly half were American born, 70 per cent were workmen of skill and training, and 80 per cent were under forty years of age.

An analysis of these fatal accidents according to personal responsibility showed roughly this result: For 30 per cent of the accidents no one was responsible, for 30 per cent the workman killed or his fellow workmen was responsible, for 30 per cent the employer or some one representing him in a position of authority was responsible, and for 10 per cent both employer and workman were responsible.

While sometimes the workman's carelessness is exasperating heedlessness, oftener it is ignorance or inattention, due to long hours and intensity of work or recklessness inevitably developed by a trade which requires daring. While sometimes the employer's carelessness is deliberate disregard for safety in the construction of his plant, oftener it is the human frailty of his agents, the hasty mistaken orders of foremen or the putting off of necessary repairs from day to day so as not to delay the game—an ordinary outcome of competition. In short, one must conclude that these accidents seldom can be laid to the direct personal fault of any one. They happen more or less inevitably in the course of industry.—Survey.

## To Restrict Immigration.

The government and organized labor on the one side and leading citizens of foreign birth on the other will in the near future lock horns over an order recently issued from Washington to immigrant inspectors to maintain a most rigid examination of all aliens with a view of checking the tide of travel to congested cities, like Philadelphia and New York. This order has already resulted in strong protests from Italian representatives in Philadelphia, who have visited Washington to protest against the deportation of several dozen Italian immigrants ordered debarred within the last ten days.

## Labor Briefs.

Great Britain contains 207,518 women unionists.

The Pittsburg Bolt and Screw company will remove its plant to Gary, Ind.

Members of the National Window Glass Workers succeeded in securing wage advances during the past year amounting to 53 per cent.

Operators of lace machines in Nottingham earn on the average \$12.50 per week, while their assistants average only from \$2.50 to \$5.

In Birmingham, England, a bonus of \$1 (\$4.80) is given to every motorman for every three months that he goes without an avoidable accident.

In conformity with an agreement made a year ago the 10,000 street car men of Chicago now receive 29 cents an hour. This makes an increase of from 40 to 70 per cent for the car men since 1902. Next year 30 cents an hour will be the maximum.

The Anti-Japanese Laundry league of San Francisco reports that it is greatly encouraged in its efforts by numerous communications it received from persons who write that they have ceased patronizing Asiatics and have transferred their patronage to white laundries.

## Suggestions For The Shivery Situations

We naturally expect October mornings and evenings to be chilly — merely a forerunner of the cold days and nights to come. That calls to mind the question of cold weather clothing, and now is the time to consider the proposition. What we want to impress upon the minds of Lincoln Union Men is that we have the Largest and Finest Selection of Union Made Clothing for Fall and Winter ever brought to this section. We have sought the best makers, and have secured the genuine bargains, and the bargains we offer now — our regular prices, by the way — will be the "bargain prices" others will offer about January 1st, after their stocks have been pawed over and nothing but culls left.

## UNDERCLOTHING OF RIGHT WEIGHTS

Tastes differ in underclothing -- some want heavy ones for winter, some want medium, and some want extremely light in weight but warm in texture. We have them all, all at the right price, and all worth just what we ask for them. Our splendid stock enables us to fit you out "From Head to Foot" in the very best, and at prices astonishingly low, compared with the values received by our patrons.

AT FROM \$10. to \$30.,

We offer a line of Clothing and Overcoats never excelled in points of superiority, nor in real satisfaction-giving value. The Wage Earners will find this store the real headquarters for Genuine Bargains in all kinds of Union Made Goods that men wear.

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## UNION LABEL'S ORIGIN.

Device of Trade Unionism First Used by Carpenters.

We are indebted to the Johns Hopkins Press for a copy of a monograph on "The Trade Union Label," by Dr. Ernest R. Spedden, in which he traces its origin, says the New York Times. The device was first generally used in 1875 as a result of competition in San Francisco between Chinese and white cigarmakers. Dr. Spedden is informed by Miss Lucile Eaves of the University of Nebraska that in 1869 the Carpenters' Eight Hour League of San Francisco had used a stamp on products of planing mills in which the eight hour rule obtained, and he thinks possibly the cigarmakers profited by the example of the carpenters.

In testimony given before the congressional committee of 1876-7 the device was referred to by one of the union witnesses as a "stamp," but the term "union label" was soon in vogue, and by 1878 fifty cigar manufacturers were using it in a concerted effort to drive out the cheap Chinese labor. The Cigarmakers' Official Journal of January, 1879, records that the label had then come into use by at least one eastern manufacturer.

From its employment in San Francisco the label spread among unions in many occupations and to the chief countries of Europe and Australia. The attempt to identify the label with the "hall mark" of the mediaeval guilds has failed, in Dr. Spedden's opinion. The hall marks were merely certificates of genuineness and had nothing to do with labor struggles and boycotts. The union label is distinctively in its origin a device of American trade unionism.

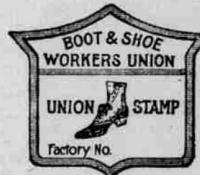
## Fined For Importing Aliens.

The largest judgment ever entered by a United States court in favor of the government growing out of a prosecution for attempting to bring alien laborers into the country in violation of law has been reported to the department of commerce and labor from Tucson, Ariz., where the jury rendered a verdict of \$45,000. This was \$1,000, the penalty fixed by statute, for each forty-five aliens whom it was attempted to import. The defendant in the suit was a construction company in Los Angeles.

## Socialist Candidates Loss.

The Socialist slate was defeated at the recent annual election of the Chicago Federation of Labor. All of the six Socialist candidates for positions in the organization were beaten overwhelmingly. Opposition to the compensation feature of the employers' liability commission, which adjourned recently without action, is given as the reason for their defeat.

## THE LINCOLN SHOE CO.



Has opened at 1144 O St. with a complete line of the Best Made shoes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Our Policy is Economical.

We prefer to sell ten pairs

of shoes at ten cents a pair profit rather than sell one pair at 75 cents profits.

We carry a Large Line of Union Made Shoes.

Call and inspect our Shoes and Prices.

See Our Show Windows

Shoes for Everybody

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