

# BENWAY'S

## This Marvellous Three-Story Stove

### Is a Great Big Money Saver!



Moore's Base Burner is so constructed to bring the greatest number of square inches of iron into direct contact with the heat generated from the coal.

With the same amount of fuel, you can get **double** as much heat from this Base Burner as from any other on the market. And by using the **Extra Heater Pipe**, specially provided for the purpose, you can heat your upper floor as well as with a furnace. The **Patent Ash Carrier** enables you to drop the ashes directly into the cellar.

### MOORE'S BASE BURNER

All parts in Moore's Base Burner are surface ground and fit together air tight, thus giving you perfect control of your stove at all times and preventing waste of fuel.

The firepot can be revolved at will and removed in a few moments' time. It is straight, and affords an extra large fire surface on the grate.

Mica doors and all joints are fitted with unusual care.

The circulating flue is exceptionally large, and being almost entirely surrounded by hot metal, it affords an extremely large heating surface.

The air flue is extra large and makes a rapid circulation of air in the room.

### The Most Handsome of All Base Burners!

Moore's Base Burner is superbly finished. No expense has been spared to make it the most handsome Base Burner ever built.

The nickel parts are specially treated by the Moore process, and hold their deep, white lustre indefinitely.

The large, deep reflectors are as lustrous as a mirror, and shed both light

and reflected heat from the inturned section.

Moore's Base Burner is provided with a **Portable Oven Attachment**. This feature is very convenient in that it often saves the time and trouble of building a fire in the kitchen range.

Owing to the peculiar construction of Moore's Base Burner, none of the dust caused from sweeping can get into the

flue to be again circulated throughout the room. It's the cleanest stove built.

Drop into our store the next time you're near here, and let us show you how you can actually **save money** by taking out your old stove and putting in one of these time, trouble and money-saving wonders. It costs nothing to investigate, so don't hesitate.

We Carry A Complete Line of Moore Bros. Stoves and Ranges

# BENWAY'S

Lincoln's Leading Home Furnishers

1112-1114  
O Street

MACEY  
SECTIONAL  
BOOK CASES

HOOSIER  
KITCHEN  
CAABINETS

#### THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL REFORM

According to Bulletin No. 103 of the Census, on religious bodies, there was in the United States in 1906, when the study was made, 186 religious denominations. One hundred and fifty-four were grouped in 27 families and 32 were classed as unrelated or separate denominations. There were in these denominations 213,230 church organizations; 195,618 or 92 2-10 per cent are reported by the 164 Protestant bodies, 12,408 or 5 9-10 per cent by the Roman Catholic church and 41,130 or about 2 per cent by the remaining bodies including Jewish congregations, Latter Day Saints, Eastern Orthodox churches and 14 other minor bodies. These combined congregations had a membership in 1906 of 32,936,445, and 164,830 ministers. About 90 per cent of the churches reported by sex

showing that of males there are 43 1-10 per cent in the churches and of females 56 9-10 per cent. They reported 192,795 church edifices with a seating capacity of 58,536,830. The value of the church property was reported as amounting to \$1,257,867,000. If we were to add to the actual membership of the churches, those who are directly affiliated with it, we would find that the church really controls or influences the great majority of the people in the United States. Whether or not the people of the churches are in the majority, it is undoubtedly true that they have it in their power to determine the social and ethical standards which shall govern the nation. And this being so, it naturally follows that they may be held responsible for the standard of ethics which prevails among the people. But what is the function of the

church? Is it the business of the church to confine itself merely to the preaching of spiritual truth, hoping thus to develop the characters of men who shall rightly administer the affairs of business and of the state; or shall the church, as an organization, become active in politics, in the solution of the industrial problem and in the righting of the social evils of the day; or, shall the church perform both functions? It seems to me that the latter is the true mission of the church. The early church so regarded its relationship to the world. For a time, it had relatively a larger part in educational and philanthropic work than it has had since. Then followed a period when it confined itself very largely to the preaching of salvation for the individual. But always has the church had a part in the social movements of the times.

The world is now on a verge of a great social revival. The forces which have been at work for generations are about to see the fruits of their patient seed-sowing. Almost unconsciously the church has had the largest share in this evolutionary process. Without realizing it, the church has been preaching the doctrine of social unrest. With this message of divine discontent, its ministers and missionaries have been stirring up the people. The vision of the possibilities in Jesus Christ has made them forever dissatisfied with their former physical, economic, social and moral estate. As a result of this preaching the church is soon to enter into its larger inheritance.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

British cotton masters and employers have made a wage agreement for five years.

#### IRISH SWEATSHOPS.

Starvation Wages Paid in the Belfast Linen Industry.

Startling allegations about the prevalence of the sweating system in the linen trade at Belfast and the north of Ireland generally are made by Dr. H. W. Baillie, superintendent officer of health for Belfast, in a special report which he has just presented to the corporation. Dr. Baillie, after congratulating the city authorities on the improved health of the city, as shown by the decreased death rate, declares there is still a lot of room for improvement and proceeds to show how the health of the workers is affected by the excessive work they are compelled to perform for miserable pay.

Few Americans who buy with delight the beautiful embroidered handkerchiefs and other linen goods which are exported from Belfast in such enormous quantities realize that the low prices at which they are sold are due to the fact that the very lives of the workers are expended on them. Dr. Baillie tells of one case which came under his personal observation in which a woman who was the sole breadwinner of her family was embroidering small dots on cushion covers. Each cover contained 308 dots, and for making this number the woman was paid 2 cents. If she worked about fourteen hours a day she was able to earn 12 cents. He also tells of girls who are paid 2 cents for embroidering 384 dots on ladies' handkerchiefs. Turning to the shirtmaking trade, he says that for finishing a dozen shirts the girls are paid 12 cents. For this they have to cut out and sew six or seven button holes, sew on seven buttons and make four gussets on each shirt. These are not cheap goods, either, but are of a quality which sells for about \$2.50 each in the United States.

"It cannot be too freely or strenuously insisted," says Dr. Baillie, "that such underpaid labor must inevitably cripple and in a great part nullify the good effects of any schemes of health reform. The underfed, overwrought physique of the sweated worker, with its weakened stamina and lack of resistance to the inroads of disease, is undoubtedly one of the main causes of a high death rate. It is an obvious fact, too, that all sweated labor is ultimately paid to the full by the state when the prematurely incapacitated worker finds his or her inevitable place in the poorhouse, hospital or charitable institution."

The linen manufacturers of Belfast are highly indignant at this report and say they have been libeled, but any one who knows even a little of industrial conditions in the north knows that Dr. Baillie has not overstated the case.

## OUT OF WORK AID

Belgian Scheme of Insurance Against Unemployment.

### THE SYSTEM OF GHENT.

Based on Trade Union Plan of Paying Benefits to Idle Members—Many European Cities Contribute to Union Funds.

Louis Varlez, a Belgian statistician, devised the most practical and sincere proposal to relieve unemployment among organized skilled and unskilled workers. The system is based upon the mutual insurance funds of the unions.

In times of prosperity the unions collect from their members certain dues which make up the unemployed benefit fund. From this fund in times of unemployment the unions pay out small sums to their unemployed members.

However, at periods of a severe crisis the funds of the unions are easily overdrawn. Here enters in Varlez's scheme. By a municipal allowance the unions are put in the position to increase their unemployed fund.

The city of Ghent, in Belgium, introduced this system in 1904. It worked so successfully that by now it is universally recognized as the most efficient measure against unemployment, and many states and municipalities have already introduced "the system of Ghent" or are discussing its immediate realization.

In France more than forty municipalities and several departments have adopted the system of Ghent. Since the law of 1905 the French state is authorized to aid the unions financially in case of unemployment.

Ten cities in Holland have lately introduced Varlez's scheme. The Norwegian state, conforming to the law of 1906, reimburses one-fourth and Denmark one-third of the sum paid out by the unions in unemployment benefits.

The salient features of the unemployed insurance statute of the city of Strassburg are the following:

"Every unemployed who belongs to a trade union or an association of employees that pays unemployed benefits gets from the city an additional allowance.

"The city pays an allowance only in cases of involuntary unemployment. If unemployment is caused by strikes, lockouts or their consequences, by illness, accident or invalidity, the city is not obliged to pay.

"The aid of the city amounts to 50 per cent of the sum paid by above associations. In other words, if the person unemployed draws 50 cents from the trade union fund the city adds 25 cents to the sum. However, the allowance of the city cannot exceed 25 cents a day.

"If the person unemployed is provided with suitable work the city stops the payment of the allowance. Unmarried people must accept work outside the town if special circumstances do not militate against it.

"Only such unions and associations have a claim upon the aid of the city which have an organized unemployed benefit service for their members and which ask the office of the mayor for the aid of the city and accept the statutes of this unemployment ordinance."

The results attained in Strassburg are so satisfying and encouraging that the unions of such a great industrial city as Berlin, where during the last industrial crisis more than 80,000 organized workers were without work, have unanimously directed their representatives to take steps for the realization of a similar institution in that city.—Twentieth Century Magazine.

#### Malet on the Toiler.

And looking upon them, recognizing the spirit which animated them, he was taken with a reverence for average toiling humanity unfit by him before. For he saw that by these, the workers, the final issues are inevitably decided, by these the final verdict is pronounced. Individually they may be contemptible, but in their corporate intelligence, corporate strength, they are little short of majestic. Of art, letters, practical civilization, even religion—even, in a degree, nature herself—they are alike architects and judges.—Lucas Malet in "Sir Richard Calmady."

#### Labor Notes.

There are about 800 union and 1,000 nonunion glaziers in New York city.

I am not in favor of strikes. I long for the time when strikes and lockouts will be things of the past.—Samuel Gompers.

The striking cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla., 12,000 in number, demand recognition of their union. They have been out about three months.

The International Cement Masons' union has a membership of about 5,000 in the United States and Canada. They get \$4.50 a day in New York city and \$5 in Chicago.

From 18,000 to 20,000 fatal and from 700,000 to 800,000 nonfatal industrial accidents, according to the estimate of a careful statistician, occur in the United States every year.

By a vote of 1,717,000 to 13,000 the trade union congress recently in session at Sheffield, England, adopted a resolution condemning the Osborne judgment in which the court of appeals decided that trade unions cannot contribute money for political purposes.

# The Honorable Position of The Lincoln Daily Star.

Under new management The Daily Star has placed itself in a fair position with all organized labor, and is entitled to the support of all union men and their friends.

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LINCOLN PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION