## HE OMAHA SUNDAY B Carlo and a the state of a state PART III. PAGES 17 TO 20. With the the set of the termine the termine ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1898-TWENTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS. A BIG SALE IN DRESS GOODS | SILK SALE EXTRAORDINARY | TROUBLES OF A CLOAKMAKER | BOSTON STORE SHOE SALE SHOES AT BOSTON STORE SHOES IN THE BASEMENT BLOTCKY BRC3. FAILED. While the Shoes They Grdered for Spring A Drass Goods Travenction That Will Iring 1500 Yards of Fancy Silk, Black Eatin Overloaded with Coods and Very Short of The Entire Stock of Shoes Made for the Nowhere in the World Can Men Find Such 1500 Pair Men's, Women's, Child's, Youth's, Trade Were Being Made. Every Lady in Omaha Duchesse, Chiffon and Peau de Soie. Money, He Sacrificed for Cash Bankrupt Firm Good Shoes for so Little Money Boys' and Infants' Shoes. BOSTON STORE BUYS THE SHOES. SALE AT BOSTON ON STORE OF BLOTCKY BROS. OF DES MOINES, AS THEY CAN AT THE BOSTON STORE TOMORROW-BOSTON STORE-BASEMENT TO THE BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. TO BOSTON STORE ON TOMORROW. Moore-Shafer Shoe Mfg. Co. Finish Matter How Great the Num-No Hundreds of Elegant Jackets, Capes The Sudden Failure of a New York Go On Sale Tomorrow at Boston Store Every Pair is Warranted and Every Women's \$1.50 Shoes for 5Der Misses The Shoes and Sell Them to Us ber of Yards There Is, Suits, Which Will Be On Sale At Half Price, at Less Than Half Pair Guaranteed Sold By Us For Jobber and the Immediate Sale At An Immense Loss To Shoes for 75c; Little Gents' the Price Will Tomorrow at One-Third the of His Stock, Results Themselves. Price or at Nearly Half the Price Just About Half the Price You Shoes for SDc, and Make It Price They Cost Him. They Were Made For. Would Pay Elsewhere. Tomorrow So On. A GREAT RUSH FOR SILKS. \$75.00 Imported Capes, \$25.00 IN A SENSATIONAL DRESS GOODS SALE Sensational Shoe Bargains. Taffeta Silk in a large Every yard a bargain. \$15 00 Silk Jackets \$5.00 On our main floor on great big barrange of desirable shades, light Every pattern and color the newest style. \$5.00 All Wool Cheviot Jackets, \$1.98 gain squares and piled up on cases all and dark changeables, bro-8,000 yards for 39c to 69c yard. over the shoe department, you will find cades, small 500 FULL DRESS PATTERNS FOR \$1.98. the Blotcky Bros. stock of shoes. **NEW TAILOR MADE SUITS** and large In addition to this, we will place on FOR THE ENTIRE 7 YARD PATTERN. sale thousands of shoes and oxfords re-50 new spring tailor made suits-eithweaves, just 200 exclusive patterns of our own imporcently purchased at an immense sacrier in blouse effects or reefer jackets, in all wool coverts, serges and whip cords the thing for tation. fice from a number of eastern shoe manladies' waists, mixed goods, many of them made ufacturers. No two alike: with the slik drop skirts, all perfect in fit and finish, from \$9.98 to \$25.00. on sale at. .... Very high grade materials. Table No. 1-1,500 pair ladies new black and tan oxford ties, made to Read on for full particulars. Black Satin Duchesse, THERE IS NO MAGIC IN THIS SHOE MONDAY THE SALE IS WIDE OPEN. a splendid qual. SALE. Every man, woman or child that wears retail for \$2 and \$1.00 New Spring Dress Goods shoes is bound to be interested in this sale It is just simply that the shoes were ity, these are This entire stock made by Moore-Shafer, the great Brockport shoe makers, makers of the finest women's shoes in this counbought at such a price and in such a man-ner that we can offer them to you at the \$2.50, go at ..... If you want shoes for little money, and fully guaranat 39 cents. price we do and stil make money. get lots for your money and withal have teed, during try. Every pair of these shoes was to b delivered to Blotcky Bros. March first, con Table No. 2-500 pairs ladies' WIDE WALE SERGE Men's \$3 00 Shoes for \$1.59-good shoes for your money, try the Boston shoes made to retail for \$2.50 this sale sequently every pair of shoes in this sale is of the newest and most desirable shades. Store Shoe Department in the Basement in the new gray mixtures co tors, browns, creens and blu These are beautiful new gor 1,200 pair men's nice calf tomorrow. Nearly all these goods are ou colors and toes that can be desired. Not only that, but this stock was sold to us shoes in lace and congress, in for early spring and were manufactured to sell at \$1. Mc and \$3.00sale on bargain squares. go at..... Extra heavy and very every size, and every style is worn and a few tan shoes. All of which both \$1 every size, and every style of toe that so chean that we will be able to sell you day 35c a yard. your choice of the entire stock of ladies' You will find Ladies' wide black Satin Duchesse and shoes at German Covert Cloth \$1.50 Shoes for ..... Table No. 3-600 pairs ladies' Peau de Soie, exceeding fine 98c, \$1.50, \$1.98 JUL 46 inches wide, strictly all wool, in all the new shades of rich gray made to sell from \$2.50 fine shoes, black Of quality and 1.0 to \$3 a pair-Men's \$2.00 Shoes we will give you the \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3. for stylish dresses. and tan, wine At special price, 49c a yard. wide enough for..... choice of the entire lot at \$1.59 and green, made to reto sell for These shoes were made to sell for as high Men's Shoes at \$1.98, worth \$4.00tail for \$4.00 and even 1 Boys' Shoes \$1.50, up to \$5, go at ..... as \$6.00, and among them you will find The so-very-styllsh-now <u>REP PLAIDS</u>, In brown, navy and black grounds, beautiful combinations of colors, 80 much used for skirts, On sale at 50c a yard..... All the latest and newest fancy vesting top shoes, with scroll patterns, black shoes, On a bargain square we place in this sale Table No. 4-700 pairs ladies' a number of men's fine shoes, green shoes, purple shoes, tan shoes, wine colored shoes. There is not a lady in the land,no matter, how critical she may be, Misses' nice Lace \$2.25 new tan, all kid made to retail for at least \$4, some cost even more, but we will give you your choice Monday at Shoes for..... Mousselin de Soie and and fancy vestthat will not or can not be satisfied with the shoes we offer in this sale. choice Monday at \$1.98 pair, and guaran-tee every pair to be the biggest bargain in men's \$2.50 ing top shoes, for word and compare shoe for shoe and go at..... Little Gents' Shoes Chiffon, blacks **Exceptional Bargains in** Extra Special. and all colors, Elegant Jackets shoes ever placed on the price for price with the goods we sell to norrow. Table No. 5-800 pair ladies' 75c quality, 200 fine imported all wool \$1.98 We will not only guarantee these shoes Infants' Shoes to be of the latest style, of the best ma-terial and of the best makes that money ed Boghester rough cheviot jackets, manu-facturer's price \$5, our price ... in silk de-Men's \$5 Shoes for \$3for..... ed, Rochester 🕕 can buy, but we will further guarantee that you cannot duplicate any pair of shees in this entire sale for less than double or nearly double the price we ask. We will partment 300 silk lined jackets in tans, greens, navy and black, that were marked \$15.00---500 IINMADE DRESS PATTERNS, containing 7 yords of pure henrietta, serze and mixed coverts, all wool cheviots, tuited and novely goods, each pattern contains 7 yards, all worth 50e yard, on sale on barcain square at \$1.98, for the entire pattern. \$5.00 Right here we wish to say that no ma Small sizes in Ladies' Slippers, made shoes, made to need desire a better fitting or better mad uor a better quality shoe than these which we offer for \$3.00. They were positively made to retail for \$5.00. We can offer you choice in all the different shades of tan. retail at \$5.00, 200 worth \$1.50, .39c159c on sale at. Large plaids in Taffeta A number of imported \$25.00 go at. .... further guarantee every pair of shoes in this sale to give the utmost satisfaction in go at.... Table No. 6-400 pair ladies' Silk, beautiful, harmonizing wear. We will sew up any rip which may happen even six months or a year after the and all the different kinds of calf skin whether plain calf, box calf. Harvard calf on sale at ..... Ladies' very nice Dongola fancy scroll cut vesting top, on sale at..... \$10.00 colors, very shoes have been bought, all free of charge. If there should be a flaw in any pair of inserted cloth top, and plain or triple soles, in plain lining Shoes, in button or Many novelties of our own stylish for cloth top, also all kid or calf skin lining, and re-shoes, we will give you a new pair free of waists and charge. In the next column we will give you Our spring silk Waists have just artop shoes, made by Misses', Ladies' and importation in silk and wool, petticoats, rived in large plaid and checked taffeta they were made to sell for more details of how the shoes will be sold. BOSTON STORE, OMAHA. \* silks and plain satin duchesse, beauti-fully embroidered, all in Russian blouse Moore Shafer and other fine \$5.00, we will give you Child's Rubber Boots at The greatest and most progressive, and tiberal shoe dealers in the west. on sale only one pattern of a kind choice of the entire lot effects, on sale from \$5.00 to \$10.00. at \$3.60 ..... Ladies' Storm Rubbers 11............. imported, on sale at \$2.50 for.... 600 and \$3 a yard. Men's 75c Goodyear Glove Rubbers for .....

Exceptional bargains in Eng-lish GRANITE CLOTH, 50 inches with

16th and Douglas

THE SOUTHERN STORY.

Strength.



the most serviceable fabric in the market today, Manufactured to sell Our price 69c a yard ...

**GREAT INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE** An Impartial Study of the Contest Now on Between North and South.

NEW LIGHT UPON THE REAL SITUATION

Why and How New England's Long Supremacy in the Cotton Spinning Industry is Threatened by Southern Competition.

The present strike in the New England cotton mills calls fresh attention to a new conflict between the north and the south. is being waged releatlessly and with the chances of success largely on the side of the south.

There have been so many conflicting statements as to the real situation in the cotton trade at the present time, so many differing reasons assigned for it, and such radically opposite recommendations advanced for its relief, that only by a careful investigation of facts at first hand can any intelligent conclusion be reached. It is the result of such an investigation, extending over a considerable time and carried on in the cotton manufacturing centers of the country, that has been briefly summed up here. The facts have been obtained from both manufacturers and operatives, north and south, and have been carefully checked by a study of the actual situation as 1 have observed it.

A few facts are everywhere agreed on. The cotton trade is generally depressed, owing to overproduction. Finished cotton a of the grade that serves a standard of prices is sel-for 2% cents per yard, the cloth ling lowest price ever known in the history of the trade.

Cotton manufacturers are not making money at present; some of them are losing it. The situation bears most heavily upon New England mill owners on account of southern competition. The southerners have certain advantages which they are making the most of, and they are not disposed to join the New England manufac-turers in a general curtailment to relieve the overloaded market.

This is the reason of the present struggle between the cotton mills of north and south. interesting to see what the outcome is likely to be.

## THE NEW ENGLAND SIDE.

## A Review of the Prevailing Conditions, and the Causes.

Ask any New England mill owner the rea-determining the cost price of the finished product. In computing the manufacturing son why he is not making money and he cost of cotton cloth the best basis is found son why he is not making money and he cost of cotton cloth the best basis is found will answer, "Southern competition." Ask in the expense of a pound of finished cloth, blim further why southern competition is so destructive and he will tell you that the that enters into the price of making, a the higher rates of interest which there are for business and profits. Sond the higher rates of interest which the south of some and profits. Sond These is a marked difference b southerner's advantage lies in the employ-ment of cheaper labor, in the fact that he is permitted to run his mill longer hours and cents per yard he receives for it 15.75 cents. permitted to run his mill longer hours and that he is not hampered by any of the labor legislation with which his northern competitor, especially in the state of Massa-chusetts, is so restricted. That is his side of the case. The operative insists that the difference between the price of labor north and south is not so great as the manufacturer repre-gents it that the New England operative to he case. The inportance of this single factor at the two price of the manufacturer repre-gents it that the New England operative the two price of the manufacturer repre-

the advantages claimed for each.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WAGES.

To begin with, the southerner undoubt-

edly has an advantage in the matter of wages, which are always a large factor in

of the cotton manufacturing industry. There are in the United States, in round numbers, 20,000,000 cotton spindles. Of these 3,500,000 are in the city of Fall River, Mass., which is the largest single manufacturing center. There are about 12,000,000 in all New England and in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 in the south.

This 5,000,000 represents almost entirely the growth of the past decade. They are chiefly devoted to the manufacture of the coarser and cheaper grades of cloth. Eighty of the eighty-one mills in Fall River are also devoted wholly or in part to this class of goods. In other New England towns most of the mills are employed in the making of "odds" or "fancies." the finer grades of cloth. Therefore, while all New an industrial one this time, but one that England has felt the effect of southern competition, the lines are drawn most sharply between Fall river and the south. In order to form an intelligent conclusion goods it may make the difference of caus-

that the present depression in the cotton trade is due to general overproduction, for which a reduction of wages is no cemedy at all. That is his end of the story. Be-tween the two lies the truth. A few figures will show more plainly than words the present extent and distribution six hours per week. Since nearly all work paid for by the piece it is obvious that hours of labor do not affect this item.

The saving to the manufacturer from runand all such expenses as do not vary whether the mill is running eight hours or eleven. By working eleven hours instead of view. each pound of cloth is less in the south. This may seem a small matter, but in a

OTHER SOUTHERN ADVANTAGES.

Other advantages on the side of the

business where profits are figured so closely ss they are in the manufacture of

HOMES OF THE FACTORY WORKERS.

running time, unrestricted by law, is sixty- marketing the finished product measured by cannot equal. the convenience and cost of transportation facilities. Another is her firmer hold on the market, on account of the fact that she has been much longer in the trade than has The saving to the manufacturer from this ning his mill longer hours comes in what is known as "fixed charges." Under this head are placed assessments, taxes, inter-est on capital, the pay of salaried officials lished reputation and a well known trade mark is grades of cloth, where the value of an estab-lished reputation and a well known trade

from the field in rout.

Having thus summarized the main points of advantage enjoyed by each of the two as able to increase his daily output and so spread his fixed charges over a larger area of production. In other words, the pro-portion which this item forms in the cost of each pound of cloth is less in the cost of themselves propose in order to restore their impaired supremacy.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PROGRAM. When the Arkwright club of Boston, which includes nearly all the leading manufac-turers, investigated the subject last Decemor, the only immediate remedy they could suggest was a reduction of wages. In acordance with this recommendation, a general cut of one-ninth, 111-9 per cent, was ordered, to take effect January 3, 1898. This

was what led to the present strike. The Arkwright club investigators further suggested that to relieve the situation the Massachusetts fifty-eight-hour law should be repealed, permitting the mills to run longer hours, and that some of the other restric-tions imposed upon them by labor legislation should be removed. It is safe to say that they will have difficulty in carrying out this politics.

What other solution to the difficulty is there which will permit the owners to operate their mills at a profit and to continue the industry which has made New England wich? rich?

CAN HOLD THE FINER GRADES.

southern manufacturers are cheaper power, owing to their proximity to the Tennesses coal fields, cheaper land for mill sites and Not all the mills are issing money. Those in New Bodford paid an average dividen 1 of 7.3 per cent last year. Those of Fall River, taken all together, averaged a little over 3 per cent. The mills employed in turning out the finer grades of goods gave a fair return to their stockholders. It is lower taxes. It is likely that these are off-set, however, by the cost of machinery, which is 10 per cent higher in the south

the higher rates of interest which they are compelled to pay for such money as they need to carry on their business. It has been often affirmed that the south that is years out of date. They must be refitted if they are ever to become paying remarkies again.

It has been often affirmed that the source ras a great advantage in having the raw material right at the doors of the mill. This material right at the doors of the mill. This material right at the doors of the coarser grades. The conclusion of the whole matter is sim-in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor, especially in force up to Jacuary 1, he was loaing competitor.
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in the site of he corres and the uplant districts where the south require imported continue to accompetitor of labor.
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in the inter feature retain many of the

icans, but they form the business popula-ticm, and few of them work in the mills, ployed. And such a move will be fought by the

MILL HANDS NOT NEGROES. People who hear continual reference to the heap" labor of the south usually imagine that reference is had to negro labor. The action operatives of the south are not negroes.

rounding country; in short, they are from exactly the same class that first went into

inferior to the New England mill hands. the matter of intelligence they do not suffer by comparison. They are more vigorous more accustomed to hardship and can endure more. Mon for man, too, they can turn out as much work unless it is in mule spinning where long experience gives extra skill and tion of labor in the two sections. At the definess.

outset it may be said that the condition of the cotton mill worker has been very generally misrepresented. They are not amounts to 40 per cent, but a careful exstarving to death either in New Bedford, amination of the most accurate figures to b Maes., or in Charlotte, N. C. Most of them obtained leads to the belief that this state are cheerful and well behaved, have good ment is exaggerated. The following table of

food to eat and good clothes to wear on Sun-days. A good many of those in New For days. A good many of those in New Eng- mills of both sections and represents a fair

Store H

E ....

while almost all of the others are so em In New Bedford and the other cotton spinning centers the proportion is about same manufacturers already in this line of produc

tion, but it is better for the New Englanders to recognize the situation and to make the most of the advantages which they still pessess than to seek any relief that legislation can give them or to be finally driven They are whites, natives drawn from the our-

the New England mills thirty years ago. It will not do to say off-hand that they are Main Factors in the South's Industrial In the industrial struggle now waging be tween north and south in the cotton industry it is most interesting to note the post-

son is impossible. In general it may be said that the additional requirements of the porthern operatives are greater than those Wages are lower in the south; how much of the southerner. The table is of value hiefly as showing that, if it comes to a pinch, the southern mill hand can submit to a reduction of wages as well as the northerner.

North.

COMPARATIVE SKILL. It is the claim of the New England labor leaders that the New England hands are

more skilled and more productive than the southern workmen, and hence that they should receive higher wages. As has been said, this is probably true of mule spinning, but mule spinning is not practiced to any great extent in the south, and is not under great extent in the south, and is not which discussion here. In other branches of the work this "skilled labor" argument is falli-ble, as it has proved fallible in many other trades. This fact is shown by the history of the New England towns themselves. At first the operatives were all native Americana and English. Then came the French Cana-dians. They were denounced by the workmen already in the field, and for many years were contemptuously referred to as "the Chinese of New England." But they stuck to their tasks, doing their work satisfactorily, and accepting the pay that was offered them without grumbling. Today they are employed in every branch of the cotton spin-nics industry. ning industry, and are looked upon as a very

And many other burgains equally as

two sections. It will be seen from the fol-

lowing table that, when the weekly cost of

living is taken into account, the southern

operative is relatively as propaperous on his

smaller wages as is the northern workman with his higher pay. The figures are com-

with his night pays puted for an ordinary family: South, North,

This takes into account only the bare

cessities, the cost of clothing being prac-

tically the same in both sections. When one

goes beyond these items the situation in dif-

ferent families varies so much that compari-

.\$1 50 \$7 50

Totals .....

BOSTON STORE, OMAHA, 16th and Douglas Sts.

reat.

satisfactory class of workmen. When the whaling industry of New Bedwhen the whating industry of New Bed-ford declined and the town turned its at-tention to cotton spinning, the Portuguese, who had drifted to the place from the western islands, sought employment in the mills. It was a sort of work to which they were unaccustomed, and they were looked upon as unskilled laborers. They still fill the most poorly paid positions, but they are able to accomplish such work as is given them in a way that satisfies the managers. The truth is that most of the work carried on in a cotton mill does not require a high order of intelligence or skill. Aside from mule spinning almost any process can be learned by an ordinary laborer in two weeks. So that the skilled labor argument of the labor leaders is not so strong. Nevertheless, the operatives are not to be

condemned for fighting against a reduction of their wages. Their pay is already rela-tively lower than that of the southern workmen, and there is force in their argu-ment that if they permit the industry to become adjusted to a lower scale of pay it will become impossible to restore the old rate even when the general condition of the trade improves. Whatever the outcome of the present strike, unless the owners volun-tarily restore the old scale of wages, it is likely that the approach of summer will  $\frac{7.50}{6.50}$  $\frac{3.00}{3.00}$ 

land own bleycles, and some have planos in average for each district, though of course their homes. They are poor, to be sure, they receive small wages; few of them are able to save anything. But on the average

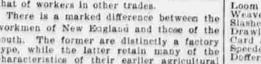
their position is little, if any, worse than

workmen of New England and these of the outh. The former are distinctly a factory

there are slight variations from this list in almost every mill. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES.

WORKING AT THE LOOM.

South.





English, 35,000 French Canadians, and 15,000 only on the finer grades of work, of which little is turned out in the south as yet Portuguese. The remainder are native Amer-Of course the comparative statistics of wages give no indication of the relative prosperity of the workers, unless they are taken in connection with the cost of living in the