

UNION METHODS AND MEN

How the Workmen of This Country Are Organized and Welfare Guarded.

GENERAL GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS

Various Affiliated Bodies, Their Financial Strength and Sources of Revenue—Historic Strikes and Present Troubles.

The spring of 1901 has been rich in labor movements, says the New York Tribune, and organized labor has come before the public in a conspicuous manner in the form of strikes, lockouts and sympathetic strikes. Millions of dollars have been sacrificed by employers and employed, business has been suspended, plans have been changed, property destroyed and lives sacrificed in order that "principles" might be maintained. The labor movements are usually preceded by much deliberation and they are made possible by extensive organization on the part of the workmen. There are in the United States 1,314 labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Of these 31 are known as national and international unions, 15 are state branches, 291 are city central unions and 1,017 are known as local trade and federal labor unions.

The national and international union offices are the headquarters of nearly all the important trades and are situated in various parts of the United States. Thus the headquarters of the "Boatmen" and "Carpenters" organization are at Cleveland; the "Barbers" are also at Cleveland; the "Bicycle Workers" at Toledo, "Boiler-makers" at Kansas City, "Bookbinders" at New York, "Boot and Shoe Makers" at Boston, "Boilermakers" at Chicago, "Typographical Union" at Indianapolis, "Cigar Workers" at Louisville, "Tailors" at Bloomington, Ill.; "Stage Employees" at Chicago, "Railroad Telegraphers" at St. Louis, "Printing Pressmen" at Brooklyn, "Musicians" at St. Louis, "Granite Cutters" at Boston, "Electrical Workers" at Rochester, "Carpenters" at New York, "Cigar-makers" at New York, "Painters and Decorators" at Lafayette, Ind., "Steel and Wire Workers" at Pittsburgh, "Brewery Workers" at Cincinnati, "Horsehoes" at Denver, "Laborers" at Lowell, Mass., etc.

Every trade has its unions in the important towns of the country and men who are members of these unions pay monthly dues which range from 40 cents to 80 cents. Being members of the union, they receive all the benefits of the organization. These include the right to vote on all affairs that come up for discussion at the affairs that are being taken care of. All questions as to wages, hours of work, etc., are placed in the hands of men employed for the purpose of having them settled and adjusted. In case of removal from one city to another the member in good standing receives a card, which he presents to the foreman of a job in the town where he wishes to obtain employment, and this card is his passport. It shows that he is a regularly accepted member of the union and as such is entitled to the protection and the consideration of unions beyond the jurisdiction of his own organization. In case of the death of a member burial expenses are provided by the union, usually to the amount of \$125. If only a part of this amount is expended the balance may be turned over to the heirs.

When locked out or on strike the member receives strike pay, which is usually sufficient to keep him from actual want. There are various ways of collecting strike pay. In some instances the local organization pays its members a certain amount until the funds are exhausted, when a demand is made on the national organization. In other cases, where the local unions have no reserve fund because all their money is turned in at once to the national body, the strike pay is drawn from the national headquarters. In order that the parent organization may be supplied with funds the unions pay a per capita tax of from 5 to 10 cents. The membership of the unions cannot, however, be computed from the returns made by these payments, because in many instances returns are made only for members in good standing, that is, the tax is paid only for such members as have paid up to date, and as the delinquent list in some unions is often large the membership may safely be counted as one-quarter in excess of the returns made to the national organization. A union may have a membership of 600, and if only 400 have paid up, returns for only 400 will be made to the national organization.

Work of the National Federation. The national and international unions owe obligations to the American Federation of Labor, and are compelled to pay an annual per capita tax of 5 mills to that organization. In return for this the national federation gives financial support to strikers and locked out men in cases where there is a shortage of funds, and in instances where the movement of the strikers has received the endorsement of the federation. When the federation must come to the rescue it contributes 2 cents a week for every member for a term not exceeding five weeks. The American Federation of Labor having at present a membership of more than 1,500,000, this 2-cent contribution makes a respectable sum. The trades unions are always anxious to get good men as members, but they place obstacles in the way of "floaters"—the men who belong to the rolling stone class, and are of little benefit to themselves or their employers. In explanation of this point a prominent labor organization man said: "It is well known that labor commands the highest price in New York, and that men in all parts of the country are tempted to leave their jobs and come here. When they arrive in New York from a place where there was a union of which they might have been members, but did not avail themselves of the opportunity, we make them pay an initiation fee before they can join the union here. This fee is about \$25 in nearly all the building trades, and need not be paid in a lump. The man is taken to a meeting, and if accepted and found willing to abide by the laws governing the organization he is required to pay to the union 25 per cent of his earnings until the amount due for initiation has been paid. This fee, if properly looked upon, is not a hardship; it constitutes an anchor for the man. He has invested a respectable amount, and this has a tendency to make him steady."

Every trade has its delegate, who is known as the "walking delegate," because it is his business to circulate among the various shops and works in order to keep in touch with the members of the organization, hear their grievances, adjust difficulties, collect dues and see that the aims of the union are carried out. It is impossible for the walking delegate to keep informed as to what is going on in the various places over which he has authority unless he has help, and for that reason he has an assistant, or deputy, at the various buildings or other places where union people are employed, who is known as the "shop steward." This official receives no pay, excepting a commission on the money he collects, but he has a higher standing, because of his deputyship, among his fellow workmen. The delegate receives from him the cards of out-of-town workmen and information as to grievances, etc. The delegate himself usually receives for his services from 50 cents to \$1 a day more than the journeyman of his trade. He keeps the books, looks after the finances, attends to the correspondence with the higher authorities, and, in case of trouble between the men and their employer, he orders a strike. In many respects the walking delegate is an autocrat. His orders to men to leave work and go on strike is not questioned, and his actions are rarely opposed. When grievances have assumed such form that an amicable adjustment cannot be arrived at the delegates representing the various trades usually have a meeting, hear the side of the men, and, if possible, that of the employer, and when these have been taken into consideration and it becomes apparent that no settlement can be reached the strike is ordered. The men are told that at a certain hour they must leave the works.

"Between meetings," said an intelligent member of trades union, "the walking delegate is king. He may come to our shop, and, without anybody knowing why, tell the foreman that everybody must go on strike at some hour that day, and the chances are that the people will go and do nothing. Being out of work a loss of more than half pay for the whole lot, but nobody kicks, because it is enough to know the strike was ordered by the delegate. But a day of reckoning comes at the next meeting of the union. Then somebody wants to know what the strike is all about and there are usually enough 'has-beens' and 'want to be's' to make things very unpleasant for the delegate if he can't prove that the strike was justifiable. If it turns out the strike was for a trivial cause Mr. Delegate is pretty sure to find himself in the ranks with other journeymen in a short time and his chances for promotion after that will be small, because people will remember that he was the cause of their receiving strike pay when full pay might have been earned."

James B. Reynolds, who has given the subject of labor organizations considerable study, said: "The labor leader is a misunderstood man by the public in general and he is often compelled to order strikes that the average citizen believes. The majority of labor leaders, in my opinion, resort to strikes only as a last measure and they

Personal Liberty

Mayor Harrison of Chicago Debates Wide Open Towns.

In the current number of Collier's Weekly, Carter H. Harrison has an article on "What It Means to Be Mayor of Chicago." In the course of his disquisition on the manifold duties and responsibilities that devolve upon him as the executive functionary of the Windy City, he has the following to say:

Chicago is charged by the visitor from the rural districts and by some of its own strait-laced citizens with being "a wide-open town." "Wide open," as applied to a city, is a term subject to many constructions, as is also the modern term of "personal liberty," used so frequently in connection with municipal affairs. The meaning ascribed to these phrases largely depends upon the point of view of the observer. Judging from results, there are as many kinds of personal liberty as there are classes of believers in the abstract term.

As a native-born Chicagoan and one who has lived all his life in a city where the idea has been threshed over verbally and fought out politically for two generations, I think myself competent to give a fair idea of what is generally meant by the term "personal liberty." At least I am sure it is the conception of all believers in personal liberty who have the ability to draw a distinction between liberty and license and the conscience and courage to do what they think right to themselves and fair to their neighbors.

In the first place it may be said that the citizen of continental birth or continental descent is practically always a believer in personal liberty. Whether he be Protestant, Catholic or Jew, whether he comes from the sunny shores of the Adriatic, he believes in personal liberty. He has come to this country to find political liberty and he takes umbrage at any and every attempt to place upon his course of decent, orderly living such restrictions as were either attempted by the government of king or emperor, to be free from which he crossed the wide ocean and faced an unknown land.

The abstract idea of personal liberty, as it is understood and demanded by these citizens, may be summed up as the concept of "letting one's life go" so to be permitted to enjoy one's life as may seem best to the individual, provided that in so doing he does not conflict with the rights or the comforts of his neighbors.

Take our German fellow citizens, for example. In large part he comes to this country to free himself and his children from the intolerable burden of enforced army service. In the old fatherland, whether he came from the vine-clad valley of the Rhine, the castle-crowned hills of Thuringia, the dark depths of the Black Forest, the level stretches of Brandenburg

or the shores of the cold Baltic, he was taught to look upon Sunday as a day of rest, of which the morning was to be given to divine service, the afternoon and evening to innocent and healthful recreation. And so it is that in every city in the old country, on Sundays the military band gives a concert—in the open air in the city park in summer, in some large hall in the winter. These concerts in the old days, he attended with his wife and children and there he smoked his pipe and drank his glass of beer, while his ear drank in the harmonies of music. To him it was neither morally wicked nor physically harmful to drink a glass of beer and listen to good music on a Sunday afternoon, while the good wife sat at his side and his children played soberly about him.

He came to this country to find liberty of conscience and of person. He knew America to be a free country—free from government domination in matters of religious belief, free in that the poorest as well as the richest had equal voice in matters of self-government, free in that the future held out unbounded possibilities to the energetic and ambitious, free in that it had no hateful burden of enforced army service. When told that on a Sunday "he would be deprived of what he considered innocent amusement, as well as his individual right, he rebelled, and thus was started the first cry for "personal liberty."

When all is said and done, this is the Chicago idea of personal liberty, and in this respect alone is Chicago a "wide-open town." The Chicagoan does not confound the personal idea of personal liberty with the social idea of personal liberty. He would not be deprived of what he considered innocent amusement, as well as his individual right, he rebelled, and thus was started the first cry for "personal liberty."

There is also an old-time state law forbidding the disturbance of the peace by any unnecessary work on a Sabbath. Under this law it is technically illegal to run a street car, print or sell a newspaper, keep a drug store open or do a hundred and one of those things that are done every Sunday in at least a majority of our western cities. The demand for the enforcement of one law would bring a counter-demand for the enforcement of the other. Some claim that a law should be either enforced or repealed. That is all well and good if the power that enforces has the power of repeal. In the case of Chicago would enforce the law that would repeal the law? The state would repeal the law, but one-third of the total representation of the state to the legislature. Besides, the country legislators know but little of the needs or character of Chicago. By demanding the right of home rule Chicago has kept itself so far free from interference by the state with its home affairs. Four years ago an attempt was made to pass a street railway bill hostile to Chicago's interest. The public outcry was tremendous and the bill passed was greatly modified. In spite of all modifications, for two years the people were so violent in their opposition that the bill was finally repealed and Chicago was left free to work out its own street railway problem. Attempts to establish local boards in charge of police, fire and public works are fortunately infrequent and none of them as yet has been successful.

A vast majority of the citizens of Chicago demand home rule in the management of municipal affairs. Our foreign population, especially, claims that by reason of their observance locally for twenty-eight years the Sunday-closing law, which they claim conflicts with their personal rights, is self-repealed.

The charter of Chicago, though in many respects better than any other respect fully abreast of the times and in consonance with modern thought. The makers of the charter rightly held to the idea that good municipal government demanded the concentration of all executive authority in a single person. They divided responsibility, but they divided power among boards would be liable to result in evil and that the best results would follow placing the full responsibility upon one set of shoulders, whence it could not be shifted.

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Selling Superior Furniture for the money

This one week we are offering some extra special values on good furniture, dressers, chiffoniers and sideboards. A large car-load of these goods just received and go on sale Monday morning for one week only at these special prices.

Chiffonier

Massive design, hand-somely polished, first class construction (exactly like picture), made of best select figured quarter-sawn oak. Notice the chiffonier is richly carved, French shape claw feet, has four large and two small drawers and cabinet. Full double swell front solid brass trimmings and solid ends. 21 inches deep, 38 inches wide, has pretty French pattern shape mirror, 20x24-in. A chiffonier ordinarily sold for \$30—special this week 21.00

Chiffonier made of best select figured quarter-sawn oak French bevel mirror 16x26 inches, French shape feet, double swell front, fitted with solid brass handles, is 20 inches deep, 28 inches wide, in every respect a \$28.00 value, special 19.75

Chiffonier, large, elegant design, top 21x38 inches, has hat box, four large and two small drawers, double swell front, solid ends, made of best select, figured quarter-sawn oak, gowell polished finish, worth regularly \$24.00—special 17.50

Another pattern, very similar design, 20 ins. deep, 38 inches wide, same construction and finish, worth regularly \$23.00—special at 16.25

Dresser

Dressers exactly like cut and without question the best value ever offered, made of select, figured quarter-sawn golden oak, hand polished, has bulge front, top is 21x42, large pattern shape mirror 30x24 inches, neatly but richly hand carved, exactly like cut, you must see the dresser to appreciate the extraordinary value. Regularly worth \$24—special this week each 17.50

Another pattern of dresser with large bevel mirror 24x30 inches, pattern shape, has two large and two small drawers, ornate carved, hand polished in the golden oak—worth regularly \$25.00—special 18.00

Sideboards

Just two patterns of sideboards received in this car both of which we put on sale Monday at special prices.

Sideboard of select quarter-sawn golden oak, highly hand polished, top is 23 inches deep, 48 inches wide, has French bevel mirror 18x32 inches one drawer lined for silver. Is a large, massive design sideboard, neatly but richly carved, fitted with best trimmings, extra special price \$25.00.

Another design with large bevel mirror 18x36, made of best figured quarter-sawn golden oak, hand polished. These goods must be seen to appreciate the exceptional values. These sideboards are without question the best values yet offered. This particular one on sale special at \$27.50.

This sale for one week only will be of special interest to anyone in need of any of the above mentioned articles. The values that we offer are for goods of quality, character and style and are offered at a price inducement that will make it worth your while to investigate. If passing by look in our east window, but come in and see the goods, just as welcome to look as to buy. We have cheaper and higher priced goods, the above strikes the happy medium.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co. 1414-1416-1418 Douglas

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth.

By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, with our Bankable Guarantee Bond to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our Bankable Guarantee Bond.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, \$1.00 a box, 6 for \$5.00 with our Bankable Guarantee Bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.; George S. Davis, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

For advice and literature, address giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Pain Leaves Its Mark.

Pale faces and haggard eyes tell of female suffering. They tell of weak blood and shattered nerves, sleepless nights and drowsy days. There are a million women in America suffering as Mrs. Keith suffered. They have headaches, pains in the stomach, in the legs, arms and back, are dull and drowsy by day, nervous and sleepless by night. If you have these symptoms you have "female troubles". Wine of Cardui has completely cured hundreds of thousands of such cases. It stops the pain and insures perfect health. Do you realize what a joy perfect health would be?

WINE OF CARDUI

In invigorating the organs of womanhood, fits a woman for every duty of life. Try it! All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles. Theford's Black-Draught, the companion medicine, performs the important function of regulating the stomach and bowels. This has much to do with a cure.

Valley Creek, Va., August 4, 1900. It is with pleasure I write you in regard to my good health. In the spring of 1899 I was very low. My friends thought I could not live. In fact, I thought so myself. I had used so many kinds of medicine without getting relief. At last I decided to try your medicine. I commenced to use Wine of Cardui and Theford's Black-Draught and in a short time I began to improve. I gained 26 pounds in weight. I am enjoying better health than I have in years.

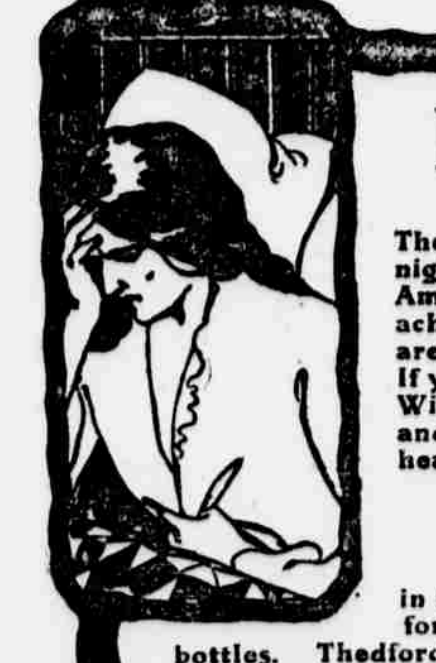
For advice and literature, address giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

No menu is complete without Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne on it. If not on ask for it.



Grand Old Man

Some men seem to defy old age. They walk erect. Their eyes are bright. Their laugh is hearty. They are out men of yesterday. They are also men who have taken care of themselves in good physical condition in the past. As we grow older waste matter accumulates in the system. The body cannot throw it out without assistance. So, little by little the machinery of the body is clogged, vitality is lowered, and enjoyment of life ceases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cannot make old men young, but it does make them strong and healthy. By removing the waste accumulations, by increasing the blood supply, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and thus increasing the assimilative powers, "Golden Medical Discovery" makes grand old men. I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case. I write Mr. G. F. Foy, of Bureau Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach, had vertigo, and was unable to do any work. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellies' and now I am in good health for one of my age—68. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicine." Dr. Pierce's Pills greatly benefited old men by keeping the bowels in activity.



Wine of Cardui