# Both Both Both Town Both Both Both Both EDITORIAL SHEET. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

ESTABL ISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1903.

#### SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

## OMAHA SOCIETY IN A NOVEL The Struggle Between Labor and Capital---The Trades BOSTON AND THE TEACHERS Unions' Side by a Member of the Conference Committee Hub is Preparing Great Doings for the Meredith Nicholson Weaves a Clever Story with Local Background. Visiting Schoolma'ams,

AK-SAR-BEN BALL AND KIDNAPING EPISODE

Comment Made on Omaha's Chief Social Institu-

tions.

Omaha society has at last made its debut into a modern work of fiction.

The occasion of its coming out party is to be found in the new book by Mcredith Nicholson under the title of "The Main Chance," in which fact and fantasy are cleverly interwoven with a background of Omaha hidden under the disguise of Clarkson, the scene of the plot's action. Mr. Nicholson has, as every one knows, through his connection with one of Omaha's most estimable families, had ample opportunity to observe our society at its best, and that he has made good use of his opportunities will be plain to any one who reads through his book. The book, by the way, is dedlcated "To E. K. M., who will remember and understand," which will be quite sufficient to make a great many other people, who can recognize familiar incidents here and there, also remember and understand.

The story itself in brief describes with picturesque sidelights the advent into this western town of a young man, John Saxton, from the east, sent here to collect the remnants of some bad investments of some Boston friends, and his progress in almost unconsciously wooing and winning Evelyn Porter, the daughter of the principal banker in the city, just returned from an eastern college to attach herself to the western soll from which she had sprung. There is just enough similitude in the charactors that have been drawn to keep a person in touch with Omaha people and affairs on the qui vive to recognize in them men and women who move about us in human flesh and blood. Mr. Nicholson, however, has taken care to disguise them sufficiently by making each a composite of several real personages, so that the game of guessing must be played without any certainty as to the solution

#### Brings in a Kidnaping.

That the author has not gone far away reader finds after going about half-way through the volume that the central point story of recent date still fresh in the public scription and criticism of our annual Ak- employes. Sar-Ben pageant and the royal court ball, readily recognized under the thin vell of same man that this condition im-"the Knights of Midas." Some of the pen poses a hardship of any sort on either pictures of Mr. Nicholson has drawn are side. The sole object of the union in suggestive, if not always flattering to our making this contract is to secure for its self-esteem. The commercial position of members permanence of employment under Omaha, or rather "Clarkson" in the story, conditions that are as fair and equitable described in these words:

The point at issue between the busiunions. For many years, stretching back that the majority of men engaged in his present is the recognition of the union. pose of fogging the real issue, but nothing union that is aimed at. In their statements to the public the business men have laid great stress on three points, insisting that they contain the meat of the situation. These points are the recognition of the union, the sympathy strike and the boycott. I will endeavor to consider these three in order of their importance, first giving my attention to the one on which

the others hang. In the public statement of their side of the controversy the business men define. recognition of the union as "turning over their business to the union," "submitting to the dictates of their employes," "allowing their affairs to be managed by walking delegates" and similar assertions, each and several of which is unfounded either in fact or logic. All that the trades unions of Omaha or any other community in which such organizations can be found ask of their employers is recognition as responsible bodies. By recognition I mean that with you. But I do not intend to put into the employers treat with their employee as it any capital, nor will I partake to any members of the union, rather than as in- degree in its expenses; I merely intend to dividuals; that, all other things being draw my share of its profits." It will not equal, they give preference to union men in require much thinking to determine the engaging new employes and that they abide answer to such a proposition. But that is by their contracts, entered into with the unions.

This may strike one not thoroughly conversant with all the elements of the situation as fully proving the employers' case as regards the charge that the unions undertake to dictate who shall or who shall not be employed. It is worthy of study, and I believe its reasonableness will be readily apparent to anyone who will give it careful examination.

In the first place, the union does not ask an employer to take into his service any man who is not satisfactory in every respect; no union has ever insisted on an employer retaining in his employment a man who is incompetent, insubordinate or even personally distasteful. It is only required that in dismissing an employe it be for good reason, and not for a refusal to violate a from actual life is speedily seen when the rule of the union or a clause of the contract under which he is working. In making a contract with the union the employer of action is the kidnaping of the young son is allowed to scrutinize the union rules, and of the great banker amid surrounding cir- each and all are subject to debate and must cumstances remarkably like to a kidnaping be mutually agreed upon. He is therefore familiar with all that is expected of him mind. In addition to this we have a de- and knows also what to expect from his

It will not be contended by any which is introduced "as no mean city," is as possible for both sides. It is intended

to protect as far as possible the employe worker he must meet. No fair-minded em- On Wednesday last The Bee addressed The Bee's original request for a more sees fit to admit him, in order to get work. ployer can possibly object to this. He is the following letter to the chairman of comprehensive statement of its position He must place himself at the disposal of asked merely to enter voluntarily into a the press committee of the Business would be complied with for a future issue: the walking delegate. If he is a machinist tagonism to the "boss" except when forced wants of each state headquarters in all binding contract and to observe its pro- Men's association, to which the accom-

been at work combatting the greed and Several other matters have been injected rapacity of organized capital, all the time Pretty Pen Pictures and Suggestive into the controversy, chiefly for the pur- struggling for a betterment of the wageworker's condition. The results attained can obscure in the unprejudiced mind the have been great, immensely so when comfact that it is the existence of the trades pared with the conditions that prevailed at the beginning, and which even now prevall in those unhappy regions where labor has no voice in its disposition. And these results have been attained only by an immense expenditure of effort and money, by personal endeavor and by such sacrifice as only those who have gone through with the struggle, for it has been one long continued struggle, can have any conception of.

In all essential respects the trades union is a partnership, a corporation in which its members are the shareholders, and its stock is its position in regard to its respective trade. Let us suppose that some one of the Omaha business men who has commenced with little and built up his business to a point of profitable prosperity should be approached by a man with the statement: "I admire your line of business, sir, and have decided to enter into partnership with you. I congratulate you on the success you have made of it, and intend in the future to share that success merely what the nonunion man says to the union man. He says: "I am willing to enjoy all the advantages that accrue from the existence of a union, but I am opposed

to paying any of the cost of maintaining that union. It may be objected by some that there are certain rules and regulations laid down by the union that the nonunion man cannot with due regard to his independence of manhood subscribe to. I assert here, and will cheerfully undertake to maintain, that there are not now and cannot, in the very nature of things, be any such rules. No union in any way undertakes to control the conscience of its members, nor to in any way interfere with their social, religious or political freedom. In joining a union a man is asked merely to subscribe his willingness to be bound by certain regulations referring solely to the conditions of his employment, the result of the experience and wisdom of years concerning his craft, and not to sell his labor for less than a certain wage. No union ever fixed a maximum wage scale; a minimum sum is all that is insisted upon. No union ever made a rule or regulation for the conduct of its members that operated to prevent any of them from rising in the world. The

fact that union men have risen to high positions, and may today be found occupying high positions of trust and responsibility, both in public and private capacity, in Omaha and elsewhere, is a sufficient answer to this. No man is degraded in any sense by submitting himself to conditions

ness men of Omaha and their employes at through the centuries, these agencies have calling have found tolerable. Another aspect of the nonunion man is worthy of some attention. He is the readlest weapon with which the employer can fight the employe. I use the word advisedly. Fight is the correct term. All the soft words in the dictionary will not change this aspect of the situation. Experience has proven that a great many men do not pretend to affiliate with the union of their craft for the reason that they are by profession strikebreakers; that is to say, instead of steady and honorable employment. they prefer to eke out an uncertain existence during times of peace in order to be

able to enjoy the premium that is always offered by the employer at such times as a strike has been precipitated. Such a condition prevails in Omaha today. Employers, who have locked out men they have known and learned to trust are paying to strangers a premium above the wages asked by the union men, and doing this in an endeavor to break down the unions and force their old employes to return to work on such terms as the employer sees fit to grant. I think in this paragraph will be found the real reason for the sudden solicitude of the Omaha Business Men's association for the nonanion man. They are fully aware that the strikebreaker is a bird of passage, and that when the premium he is offered stops his services stop. Without him, they are weaponless in event of a lockout such as exists in Omaha today. Before I leave this phase of the topic, I

wish to advert to one more of the alleged causes of complaint against the labor

> beginning with the last paragraph on the man. page, and continuing on page 489, I find this Let me now refer to the other points language, no part of which has been as yet made by the business men in their statepublished by the Omaha Business Men's ment-the sympathy strike and the boyassociation in its reference to the con- cott. Neither of these is a cardinal princlusions of the committee. It most admirably fits the present case:

mirably fits the present case: In the days when the employer had but direct contact of employer and employer re-soluted in mutual knowledge of the sur-rounding conditions and the desires of each. The development of the employers into arge corporations has rendered such per-sonal contact between the responsible em-ployer and the individual employe no longer possible in the old sense. The tendency toward peace and good fellowship which freet contact should not, however, be lost through this evolution to greater combina-tions. There seems to be no medium through which to preserve it so natural and efficient as that of an organization of employes governed by rules which repre-sent the will of a properly constituted ma-fority of its members and officered by mem-bers selected for the purces.

The Business Man's Side of It

vested. After discussing the tendency of men en-

gaged in a certain line of work or branch of industry to form themselves into unions, and plainly setting forth the unwisdom of the employer who undertakes to ignore or deny this right, or to nullify the effect of its exercise by undertaking to ignore the union after it is formed, the report goes on concluding paragraph of page 489):

(concluding paragraph of page 489): Trades unionism is rapidly becoming a matter of business, and that employer who fails to give the same careful attention to the question of his relation to his labor or to his employes which he gives to other factors which enter into the conduct of his business, makes a mistake, which sooner or later he will be obliged to correct. In this, as in other things, it is much better to start right than to make mistakes in starting which necessitate returning to cor-rect them. Experience shows that the more full the recognition given to a trades union the more businessitate and responsible it becomes. Through dealing with business men in business matters its most intelli-gent, conservative and responsible members come to the front and gain general control and direction of its affairs. If the energy of the employer is directed to discourage-ment and repression of the union, he need not be surprised if the more radically in-clued members are the ones most fre-quenty heard. I feel assured that the business men who have with such zealous persistency pointed

have with such zealous persistency pointed out other features of this report, insisting on its inerrancy, will not undertake to dispute the correctness of the excerpts I make from the same inspired authority. Now let it be understood, once and for all, that just as this government "could not endure. half free and half slave." so no condition of employment can endure, half union and unions on part of the business men. They half nonunion. As to the nonunion man, have most vociferously insisted that the he may remain in that condition if he labor union deprives the employer of his elects; in a great many instances he must, right to hire or discharge his men at his for no self-respecting union man will take option. I have explained already the ex- the application for reinstatement of the tent to which the union interferes. I want renegade before his union, much less vote now to quote from the report of the great for it if it should be presented. "He who Anthracite Coal Strike commission, which is not for me is against me," is just as trary notwithstanding. A declaration of Lawrence river steamers; these details are the Omaha Business Men's association has true today as it ever was, and it applies unfair against a firm or corporation can also obtainable from local ticket agents. adopted as its bill of rights and fundamental exactly and with all its force to the posilaw combined. On page 488 of that report, tion of the union toward the nonunion

> cipal of trades unionism. This may seem strange to some people, but it is true. They are merely weapons with which the trades union fights. Even the most biased of employers will admit that they are vastly to be preferred to the weapons used in the earlier days of the combat between organized labor and organized capital. Such stories as "Put Yourself in His Place" or "Haworth's" could not be written today. Not that the antagonism between employer and employe has lessened since the time those stories were told, but because of the advance in methods. Trades unions are not particularly proud of either and will quite willingly abandon one or both when better means can be devised for offense and defense. It may be that the employers have

authority to administer the rules and af-fairs of the union and its members is any rate, in the present instance it is being any rate, in the present instance it is being ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMFORT COMPLETE tried, merely as an accessory. Its efficacy

has not by any means been established. In the organization of modern society no individual can say with exact truth that he stands alone. Interdependence is the admitted rule, and this interdependence is becoming more and more marked each day as the progress of our civilization adds to the complexity of our social organization. What is true of society is true of business,

and of trades unionism. The basic principle, its very vital element, of trades unionism is interdependence. "An injury to one is the concern of all" has been a recognized motto of union men for ages, and it has now come to be applied in its broader and higher sense to the affairs of the unions themselves. Anything that affects one organized union in some measure at least affects every other, and so must be taken cognizance of by all. If it be sufficiently serious, a sympathy strike is the result. How far the sympathy strike may extend depends entirely on the nature

of the injury; if sufficiently serious it may involve the whole organization, a condition

readers of Irish history need not be reof the right to withhold patronage from be enforced by mutual consent.

Any firm refusing to employ union men is lation of its contract, and then only after

all efforts to make an amicable settlement have failed. In case of a dispute between employer and employed the group of men ought to answer the assertion that "the partments will be located. unions insist upon the right at such times A building in the immediate vicinity of

corded the privilege to establish boycotts. mature and careful consideration.

are dangerous weapons and they are only veniences of the modern club. Particular I believe I have now fairly and briefly whose exclusive use special accommodaoutlined the position of organized labor tions will be provided. The special hos-

sociation Convention Will Be Treated with Unusual Cordiality and Courtesy. The official program-bulletin of the fortyecond annual convention of the National Educational association to be held in

Visitors to National Educational As-

Sale Balla Balla Balla Balla Balla Balla Balla

**PAGES 9 TO 16.** THE REPORT OF THE OF THE OF

Boston, July 6 to 10, is out and in addition to the program, as complete to date, includes general information concerning the excursion and the proposed entertainment of the delegates and visitors that promises to afford a rare opportunity not only for attending the meetings, but for visiting those places in and about Boston and New England that are richest in historic interest.

A rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip, plus \$2 membership fee, has been granted by the New England Passenger association and concurred in by all of the other passenger associations that would certainly be a calamity in more and the various coast line steamship companies connecting with Boston from the

As to the boycott, a harsh word, and one larger coast cities from Lubec, N. B., to that springs from a terrible condition. Jacksonville, Fia, have joined in extending special rates not only to residents of minded of its origin. In its present appli- the ports from which their vessels sail, cation it covers a process much less drastic but also to their railroad connections enand unpleasant than its original scope, but tering those ports. As it is impossible to probably not the less effective for its mod- specify these lines, since in some cases eration. It merely amounts to an exercise arrangements are still incomplete, all are requested to consult their local passenger any one who has become for any one of a agents for information that will be issued number of reasons obnoxious. It can only as soon as possible. Arrangements have also been made for the exchange of rail-Neither the sympathy strike nor the boy- road tickets, without additional charge, cott in resorted to until after all means of for transportation by steamer between settlement have been exhausted, the as- Mackinac, Detroit, Buffalo and Cleveland, sertions of the business men to the con- and for slight additional charge by St. be made only through a certain specified Tickets in the territory of the Western course, and after certain well-defined and Passenger association will be on sale June carefully considered steps have been taken. 30 and July 1, 2, 3 and 4. Provision has been made for conditional extensions and "unfair" per se. A firm that employs union stop overs and side trips of great variety men can only be declared unfair for a vio- have been arranged at the various points.

Nebraska and Iowa Headquarters.

Ample hotel accommodations have been arranged, with rates ranging from \$2 to \$5 directly affected first undertake to adjust a day, and headquarters for the various the matter through its suborganization; if states have been arranged at the different this fails, the matter goes to the whole hotels, the Victoria having been selected union, thence to the international union of for Nebraska and the Westminster for that body, and finally it comes back to the Iowa, all being in the immediate vicinity local union and is then taken to the Central of Copley square, convenient to Trinity Labor union. Only after the matter has church chapel, where the headquarters of proceeded through this channel can the the national executive committee, board declaration of "unfair" be made. This of trustees and officers of the various de-

and for such reasons as they and they Copley square, probably Copley hall, will alone shall deem fit" that they be ac- be converted into a club house for the use of all delegates. Here will be located Both the sympathy strike and the boycott | writing rooms, rest rooms and all the conused in extreme cases and then only after attention will be given to the comfort and entertainment of women delegates, for In its present attitude toward the employer. pitality committee is prepared, or request, At no time is the union in a position of an- to supply a committee to minit or to the

described in these words: The business of Clarkson had to do with primary employments and needs. The cat-tile of a thousand hills and many rough pas-tures were gathered here, and here wheat and corn from three states were assembled. An exchange for these products Clarkson re-furned to the country all of the necessities and some of the luxuries of life. Several important railway lines had their adminis-trative offices here. Ores were brought from the Rockles, from Mexico and even from British Columbia, to the great smelters whose smoke and fumes hung over tho business district. If then gread measure from the Slavoni at right angles to the river, blsecting the business district. If then gradually threw lined with the homes of most of Clarksons wealthier citizens. An exaggerated easi-many of them to be left vacant; and weeds and signboards exercised eminent domsin between booms. North and south of Yarmany of them to be left vacant; and weeds and signboards exercised eminent domain between booms. North and south of Var-ney street were other thoroughfares which strove to be equally fashionable, and here citizens had sometimes built themselves houses that were, as they said, as good as anything in Varney street. Everywhere yassed edges remained; old unpainted trame buildings lingered in blocks that otherwise contained handsome houses. Sugar-loaf cubes of clay loomed lonesomely, with houses stranded high on their sum-mains, where property owners had been too whits, where property owners had been too poor to cut down their bits of earth to con-form to new levels. The clay banks were ugly, but they were doomed to remain until ugly, but they were doomed to t the next high tide of prosperity. oomed to remain until

#### Shafts Aimed at Clubdom.

Clarkson club," comes under the spell of the author's pen for this little tribute:

The Clarkson club was, during most of le day, the loneliest place in town. Only few of the sleeping rooms were occupied wularly and luncheon was the one inci-int of the day that drew any considerable imber of men to the dining room. The illered heads of moose and elk were hung the hall, and colored prints of English inting scenes and bad oil portraits of sev-al ploneers were scattered through the hunting scenes and bad oil portraits of sev-eral ploneers were scattered through the reading and lounging rooms. There was a room which was referred to flatteringly as the library, but its equipment of litera-ture consisted of an encyclopedia and of novels which had been contributed by mem-bers at times coincident with house clean-ing scenes at home. Clarkson business men who maintained non-resident membership in St. Louis or Chicago clubs said, in ex-cuaing the poor patronage of the Clarkson club that Clarkson was not a club town, like Kannas City or Denver, where there were more unattached men with monsy to spend.

The Country club is brushed over with brief mention and the little house party maintained some years ago by a group of our society men as "The Benedicts," is respects is due to the existence of the labor points at issue, with the assurance that mechanic must join the union, if the union resurrected newly christened as The Bachelors." The thoughts elicited by our effort to make Ak-Sar-Ben successful both

Ak-Sar-Ben Hall in Fancy. "It's the principle of that thing that I'm kicking about. This is one of the things that I detest in these western towns. It's the inability to excape from their infernal business. On the face of it their Midas ball is a social event, but at the bottom it's men have got to go in for it, but it doesn't in. Evelyn Porter has got to mix up with the daughters of the plumbers and the candlestick makers in order that the god of commerce may be satisfied." "Tou don't quite grasp the situation." May you'd have a different feeling about such things. They've got to make the town go, and this carnival is one of the ways in which they can stir things up commercially and at the same time give pleasure to a

go, and this carnival is one of the ways in which they can stir things up commercially and at the same time give pleasure to a whole lot of peeple." "Now look here, you know as well as I do that you can't mix up all sorts and condi-tions of men, and particularly women, in this way, without making a meas of it. A man may introduce the green grocer at the corner, and all that kind of mock to but may introduce the green grocar at the sr, and all that kind of ruck, to his and daughter, but what's the good of

and supulations during the time of panying reply was received and a similar its existence. In return, he is assured of request to the representatives of the ployers and union labor there is a factor being amply supplied with competent and trades unions in response to which the arsatisfactory help during the life of the con- ticle here printed was submitted.

I will not insult the intelligence of your OMAHA, Neb., May 13, 1903 .- Mr. J. A. readers by entering into a discussion of the Sunderland, Press Committee Business right of men following any particular craft Men's Association. Dear Sir: I would or calling to associate themselves together like to print in next Sunday's Bee an arfor the purposes of a trades union. This ticle giving the position of the members right is conceded by the business men with- of the Business Men's association in the by the facts of the right of the nonunion man to secure employment at his particular vocation. This is a right conceded by the labor unions without debate. The aver- If you consent to prepare it we would age labor union has had more experience want the manuscript by Friday afternoon. with the nonunion man than the employers Thanking you in advance, can ever hope to have, unless they may succeed in carrying out their implied intention of wiping out of existence every vestige of a trades union; and even in that event it is doubtful if they would be able

to parallel the experience of the trades unions in this respect, for it is certain that a cause so firmly founded in right and jus-The Omaha club transformed into "the tice as that of organized labor would not long remain in ruins, but would soon be found again fighting, if not flourishing.

Let me here define briefly and plainly the attitude of the union man toward the nonunion man. In each instance the employer is given his choice of employing either; the nonunion man has never objected to working alongside of the union man, but the union man never has been and never will be content to work alongside the nonunion man. Therefore, if the employer wishes to employ union men, he must do so exclusively, or as nearly exclusively as the exigencies of his business will permit, at all times and under all circumstances giv ing preference to union men; or, if he

elects, he may employ nonunion men exclustvely. For this, too, there is reason. No one in

ment will undertake to contradict the

Bachelors." The thoughts elicited by our effort to make Ak-Sar-Ben successful both from a popular and social standpoint are given in a running conversation discussing the selection of the banker's daughter and the heroine of the novel to be the queen of the ball, and a later description of the car-nival, from which these excerpts are taken: **Ak-Sar-Ben Ball in Fancy**. This the principle of that thing that I'm and the featest in these western towns. It's the inability to escape from their infermal business. On the face of it their Midas ball is a social event, but at the bottom if's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern towns. It's the inability to escape from their finfermation there are got to go in for it, built it desern towns. It's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern towns. It's in the daughters of the plumbers and the candidates that in fort it, built it desern towns. It's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern towns. It's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern towns. It's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern towns. It's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern towns. It's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern towns. It's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern the candidates and the bottom it's merch ave got to go in for it, built it desern the states of the daughters of the plumbers and the candidates and defined in the persons of bright in. There were a series of the subling the daughters of the grasp the situation." This was done by providing what the committee is the state of the daughters of the grasp the situation." The work to do every day you'd have a different feeling about the sparks fy from his anvit as his float the sparks fy from his anvit as his float the sparks fy from his anvit as his float the sparks fy from his anvit as his float the sparks fy from his anvit as his float the sparks fy from his anvit as his float the sparks fy from his anvit as his float the sparks fy from his anvit as his float the sparks fy from his an

uously their callings; coopers hammered hoops upon their barrels; a blacksmith, with an Infant forge at his command, made the sparks fly from his anvil as his float rumbled by. An enormous steer was held in check by ropes and surrounded by mur-derous giants from the abattoirs; Gam-brinus smiled down from a proud height of kegs on men that bottled beer below. Many brass bands, including a famous cowboy band from a Wyoming reser-vation, played the newst and most dash-ing marches of the day. Thus were the thrift, the enterprise, the audacity and the generosity of the people of Clarknon ex-

There were two separate and distinct affects to the annual carnival of the Knights of Midas. The main object to which the many committees on arrangements and crossed themselves was the assembling in Clarkson of as many people as could be collected by assiduous advertising and the granting of special privileges by the rail-treads. The streets must be filled, and the aum for their tickets and the sum way third, the enterprise, the audacity and the generosity of the people of Clarkson ex-emplified. Such was the first night's entertainment. The crowd which was brought to town to spend its money certainly was not de-frauded. The second night it was treated to band concerts a horse show and other

present strike troubles. Will you not prepare a statement exclusively for us, to be printed over your name and covering about 3,000 words? Kindly let me know whether I may depend upon having the article,

> Yours very truly, VICTOR ROSEWATER. Managing Editor.

OMAHA, Neb., May 13, 1903 .- Victor Rosewater, Managing Editor The Bee.

this date I am directed by the executive committee of the Business Men's association to say that we will furnish you an article for your Sunday edition stating the position of the members of the association in the present strike troubles, but shall be unable to give you an exclusive article, as we shall doubtless furnish the other papers certain matter for their editions of that date which would include much of the

same matter. If you wish us to prepare the article under these conditions please advise us promptly. 100 Yours very truly. J. A. SUNDERLAND.

Acceptance of the conditions prescribed immediately signified and the time extended another day, but yesterday afterany degree familiar with industrial condi. noon notification was given The Bee that

statement that the improved conditions of has, however, given out the following un-

not small. The Knights of Midas' ball crown, which glittered with false brilliants not small. The Knights of Midas' bal was not, it should be said, a cheap affair. A buzz of talk floated over the hall. Th band was silent while its leader peere down upon the floor waiting his signal. H turned suddenly and the trumpets brok forth into the notes of a dignified march All eyes turned to the front of the hal where the knights in their robes, precede by the grand senechal, bearing his staff o office, were emerging slowly from the outs upon a richly embroidered pillow, and when the king knelt before her she placed it upon his head. At this there was more cheering and handelapping. On the point whether the criticisms are

well taken, the author and some of his readers may disagree, but they will all endorse the final verdict, which he puts into the mouth of the heroine's father and clinches with the approval of his hero, "We've got as good a town as there is anywhere west of Chicago."

by the grand senechal, bearing his staff of office, were emerging slowly from the outer door into the aisle. When the stage was reached, the procession formed in long lines, facing inward on the steps, making a path through which the governors, who were distinguished by scarlet robes, came attending the person of the king. "All hall the king." A crowd of knights in evening dress, who were honorary mem-bers of the organization and had no parts in costume, sent up the shout. The king had seated himself, and expec-tancy again possessed the hall. The band struck up another air, and a line of girls in filmy, trailing gowns, was filing in.

### All Hall the Queen.

All Hail the Queen. The queen, following her ladies in waiting, had appeared at the door. There was a pause, a murmur, and then a great burst of applause as those who were in the secret identified the queen, and those who were not learned it as Evelyn's name passed from lip to lip. Whatever there was of absurdity in the scene was dis-pelled by Evelyn's loveliness and dignity. Her white gown intensified her fairness, and her long court train added an illusion of height. She carried her haad high, with a serene air that was habitual. The charm that set her apart from other girls was in no wise lost in the mock spiendor of this ceremony.

In the present controversy between emwhich, while a bone of contention between the two opposing parties, is little understood. I refer to the nonunion artisans, mechanics and laboring men.

The mechanic or laborer may prefer to be unidentified with any secret, oath-bound organization for many reasons, and it is his right to remain so unidentified if he so prefers. There are advantages and disadvantages connected with such membership, all of which must be carefully weighed and decided by each individual for and by himself alone.

In the ranks of nonunion labor correctly belong the thousands who are united with various organizations by reason of coercion. As the unions become strong they become intolerant and arbitrary. This is by no means peculiar to labor organizations. It is the same with all, whether religious or social. When weak, they proselyte or re-

cruit by plausible argument. When strong, they increase their ranks by force, not al-Dear Sir: In reply to your invitation of ways by force of arms but force of circumstances.

The labor organizations are today indignant at the presumption of employers and business men in banding together for selfprotection. They have never before been opposed except by individuals, and they cannot conceive of any other reason for an employers' association than a war of extermination of the unions. The basic principle of the Business Men's

association and the star of hope for the artisan, mechanic or laborer who prefers for whatever reason to handle his own affairs is "the unalienable right of the employed to labor for whom he pleases, when he pleases and on what terms he pleases." Reversing this, the same right by the Business Men's association was must be conceded to the employer in the selection or continuance of his workmen.

The unions having become so strong numerically and so intolerant of opposition, tions and the history of the labor move- the promised article could not be furnished other workingmen are forced to enter the at the present time. The press committee ranks by fear of bodily injury, social ostracism, or by the enforced demand that employment of labor in nearly if not all signed communication, covering one of the employers buy none but union labor. The Business Men's association).

> The publishers, the Bobbs-Merrill com pany, Indianapolis, say that advance orders

for Mr. Nicholson's novel had already ex-

cause machinists in New York or San mason or bricklayer he must lay off indefinitely because the hodcarriers, the carpenters, the teamsters, etc., cannot obtain demand from their employers.

he must quit work if ordered to do so be-

It is a question whether the general labor dealings; that they take the sternest meassituation is improved by union domination. There is an element of supply and demand that cannot be ignored. Where some may their hands are no cleaner in this matter to the birth rate, yet there is a limit placed they invelgh so bitterly. upon the number who may annually enter the ranks of skilled labor. Every branch of industry is becoming unionized. There is a strict limit placed upon the number of apprentices who would learn a given trade or vocation. Only union men may work. There is not room for all. The others may "go hang."

It is no man's fault that he has been born into this world. It is not always his fault that he is unable to rise above the most common labor, so low a quality of labor, so their employes on the basis of fairness numerous and rapidly becoming more so that there is little hope or danger that ter of better service; men who decline to unionism can either increase the remuneration or decrease the output.

The union has its rights; the employer has his rights, and the workman who affiliates with no union has equally his rights. The union of workingmen, working for a common interest, is unquestionably of benefit if administered with due regard to the rights of others, but any organization of men has its limitations beyond which it cannot go with safety.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the con servative element in both labor unions and employers' associations may predominate. Each is dependent upon the other. Each should be amenable to reason, and, above all, each should view the situation from the other fellow's standpoint, asking nothing which he would not be willing to grant if he were on the other side.

A BUSINESS MAN. (Published by request of and indorsed by

and the sympathy strike in their business

As to the trades union's attitude toward arbitration: At all times and under all circumstances, the union is ready and willing to submit any of its demands, rules or regulations, to any impartial body of men for arbitration and decision. It can never

consent to arbitrate its right to exist. If the employers were to devote the same amount of study to the problems involved that the union men do, it would lead to a

better understanding. Men who treat with realize an immeasurable return in the mattreat their employes fairly lose in the same proportion. So long as human nature remains constituted as it is, so long the conflict will endure. If we over attain that

beatific state of existence of which the post has sung, "When all men's good is each man's aim," then the trades union will disappear, because they will not be needed. Until then the business men of Omaha and of all other communities may rest assured that they will have to do with trades

unions, peaceably if they will, but certainly in any event. And in the meantime, the trades unions will not abandon one jot or tittle of the ground they have gained during centuries of a fight for better conditions of employment. Thanking you on behalf of organized

labor for this opportunity of presenting what I conceive to be the merits of the whole case, I am Very truly yours,

born that way, and it has always been a good nose to me. Hence, I am satisfied

"Well." he sighed, rather hopelassly,

though trying to put the best face on a very bad matter, "I suppose it is good

Mr. Bowman-So this is your seventh

Mr. Bowman-Gracious! If you keep on

having birthdays you'll catch up to your big

Elsie-I guess I will, 'cause she's stopped

havin' 'em. She's been 21 's long as I

Her Frozen Face.

When I counted on drawing an ace. -Chicago Tribune.

L. V. GUYE, Chairman of Labor Conference Committee.

with it."

enough to smell with."

Then I laughed.

birthday, Elsie.

can remember.

sister.

Eisle-Yes, sir.

into it by a refusal to treat with the union cases where other arra or to abide by the terms of contracts en- been made and such attention would be Francisco have some real or fancied griev- tered into willingly and, on the part of the acceptable. Among the convention workance against their employer. If he is a union at least, in good faith. I have made ers will be a corps of guides, pages and no charges against the business men, but messengers selected from among the school facts amply supported by evidence, might boys of Boston, who will be provided with be stated to an almost interminable length official badges and whose services to the all of the concessions they may see fit to to prove that they employ both the boycott National Educational association visitors will be entirely gratuitous.

The reception committee will have a ures in dealing with their recalcitrant or sufficient number of guides at each station unfaithful members, and that, on the whole, and wharf, at all hours, to meet the incoming delegates and accompany them to gain others must suffer. There is no limit than those of the union men against whom the registration and assignment headquarters at the Walker building on Copley

square, and from there to their lodgings if desirable. Owing to the very large attendance, only those who register as members and obtain membership certificates and badges will be entitled to assignment to accommodations, admission to meetings, special entertainments, reduced rates and like privileges provided for members by

the local executive committee. Some Entertainment Features.

Afternoon excursions by rail, trolley cars and tally-he coaches will be held daily to all the points of interest in the vicinity of Boston and will be a marked feature of the convention, and every facility will be offered by the committee on excursions to visit within the least time and in the most convenient manner as many points of interest as possible.

Almost all of the museums and like places that usually charge a fee will be open free to the visitors and a large corps of official guides will be provided. Even the adjoining towns of historic interest have organized hospitality committees consisting of teachers to provide special entertainment and conveniences for the visitors.

And all of this will be in addition to the convention itself, which will be replete with interesting and instructive seasions to include all branches of school interests that will be presented by the foremost educators of the day. The general sessions will be held at Mechanics' hall, while nearby halls and auditoriums will be used for special department meetings, among these will be the departments of higher education, kindergarten, elementary education, normal schools, superintendence, manual training, art education, music education, studying my very acquiline nose as inpusiness education, child study, physical tently as ever Darwin studied a new toad. training, science instruction, school administration, library depastment, Indian

education and special education. CARTOONIST IS VERY ANGRY

Philadelphia Artist Threatens Governor Pennypacker with a

Suit for Libel.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 .- Charles Nelan cartoonist, has addressed a long letter to Governor Pennypacker, in which he complains of the use of the word "outcast" in the governor's letter on the libel bill, as applied to the maker of one of Mr. Neian's drawings. Mr. Nelan demands a prompt apology, falling to receive which he gives notice he will bring suit against the governor for libel. He says in the letter:

"I beg to say to you, sir, that when you applied this epithet to me you uttered an unqualified falsehood. I am not an 'outcast' and I am not a 'vagabond.' If you will not retract, but will agree not to plead the privileges of your position as a defense to the wrong you have done me, I will institute proceedings against you within five days and will hurry the case to trial with the utmost expedition, so the jury in the courts and the larger jury of the people may know whether I am the 'outcast' you have stigmatized me or whether you are a slanderer and libele: of the honor of a citizen."

will undoubtedly have to be printed to satisfy the demand right here in Omaha. HOWARD AS PEACEMAKER **Prominent General is Riding Through** 

Kentucky with View of Ending Feuds.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., May 16 .-- General O. O. Howard, founder of the Lincoln Memorial school at Cumberland Gap, and

ministers there. "Mamma," said little Eisle as she looked

think."

would have had a bed of his own."

Five-year Robin shared my couch the

Pastor's Little Girl-When we get a new baby we'll have to buy it at the department store, because they give a discount to

up from her book of bible stories, "I don't believe Solomon was as rich as people "Why not, dear?" asked her mother,

"this book says 'he slept with his fathers." and if he was so awfully rich I guess he

gazed on her face in my sad despair; 'Twas a cruel and bitter blow. My companion watched me sitting there, But I tried no emotion to show. Again I lifted my downcast eyes From that cold, unfeeling face; For I knew that the queen had lost m

Robin was revealed flat on his stomach, with elbows down, chin on his hands, and

hausted three large editions before the an-Dr. Blank. nounced publication day, and a lot more

"Because," replied the small investigator,

other night. He was a proper bed fellow, noiseless and kickless. When I awako

A Philadelphian tells this story of his nephew:

Teacher-"Elmer, can you tell me what He was manifestly wrestling with a probthe largest diamond in the world is called?" Elmer-'Yes, ma'am. The ace." As soon as my eyes opened he broke out: "Uncle Will, did you ever have an ac-cident on your nose?" "My boy," said the parent. "It should be your ambition to carve your name some day As is my custom I replied to him in the upon the temple of fame." stately phrase of story-book heroes: No. Robin; I realize that my nose is not all that "Say, Pop," replied the boy, "that reone could wish as an ornament. But I was

# minds me; you ain't never gave me that jack-knife you promised me." Lawyer's Little Girl-We've got a new

baby at our house. Papa bought it from

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.