

WHERE MEN EARN A LIVING

The Central Labor Union of Omaha and How It is Governed.

THE OFFICERS WHO CONTROL IT.

A Synopsis of the Carefully Framed Constitution Together With a Resume of the Labor World Elsewhere.

The various trades unions and the Knights of Labor assemblies of this city, through their representatives, have formed what is known as the Central Labor Union of Omaha.

This association comprises three delegates from each trade union and Knights of Labor assembly regardless of the number of members. These are elected to serve for a term of eight months. Their credentials from their respective organizations may determine.

The object of the Central Labor Union is numerous, and in brief are as follows: To unite the scattered forces of organized labor in the city in a central representative body for the purpose of securing concentrated efforts in the city of Omaha.

The standing firm and with simultaneous movement along the line, the members of the Central labor union believe this reform can be secured.

Another important object is that of impressing upon the minds of organized workmen, their friends, sympathizers and supporters, the necessity of the maintenance of peace and wherever practical, the products of organized labor in preference to the products of unorganized labor, especially products bearing the labels of organized workmen and women.

Aside from this, the union proposes to deal with other questions as may arise from time to time. Its aim is to advance the general welfare of labor in the city, provided that such questions bear the well defined label of labor.

The jurisdiction of this body covers the entire city of Omaha and all its suburbs. The election of officers held at the second regular meeting in January and July of each year, the constitution providing for the holding of annual meetings on the first of January and July.

The officers are: President, W. B. Musser; Recording Secretary, William Soberg; Treasurer, Julius Meyer; Financial Secretary, J. S. Gillies; Board of directors, George W. Adams, J. W. Barlow, Charles Newton, William Goodin and J. W. Bledsoe.

The organization committee consists of W. B. Musser, James Fobner, William Goodin, J. W. Martin, John Carney, S. Wignam, P. W. Murray and S. C. Landrum.

The president presides at the meetings; decides the points of law and rules of order; appoints the special committees; issues the semi-annual pass word for the union; obligates the members and the union; appoints the delegate in public affairs, where he has both a voice and a vote.

The vice president performs all the duties of the president in case of the latter's absence, by death, resignation, removal or other cause.

The secretary is to keep the records of all resolutions adopted at all meetings. In this, each month he furnishes to the bureau of labor statistics a table of labor facts, such as are gathered from reports of district financial reports, and collects and collects the initiation fees and monthly dues from organizations represented in the body, pays over all moneys to the treasurer and returns all notices when signed by the president and secretary.

The treasurer receives all moneys from the financial secretary, except the amount of all funds received and disbursed, and at the first regular meetings in January, April, July and October submits to the union a report of moneys received and disbursed, and a secretary, together with an itemized account of expenditures, with a written statement of the liabilities and assets of the union.

The board of directors consists of the treasurer and financial secretary. With the treasurer, they take charge of the funds, and are the only officers of the union designated by the union. Besides the charges which may be made against any delegate, for cause or neglect, except the charge of absenteeism of the officers.

All branches of organized labor of either sex, except those deemed dangerous to the law of the land, and those who are not revolutionary, riotous or for political purposes, and those suspended by their national or international organizations from membership, are entitled to representation.

To be a delegate to the Central Labor Union, the candidate must be a wage-earner at the time of his election, and must be a wage-earner during his connection with the body.

Each organization represented is held responsible for the acts and actions of its delegates, so far as the acts and actions relate to the union.

This committee assume full power to act, unless by permission of the union, and then full power is assumed by the case under the committee at the time.

The organization committee has the power to cooperate with the trades of the city, to enter an agreement with any other organization to time to time, to impress upon them the importance of organizing. With the executive officers of the union, they have power to represent the union at any gatherings of the working people of the city.

Under no circumstances can the union recognize, aid or assist, either directly or indirectly, any strike or any other action which may at any time be organized and claim the protection of united labor, who are unfair workers or women.

This is in no wise applied to non-union men and women who want to make an honest endeavor to organize and advance the general welfare of the community.

In assuming the duties of their respective offices, the delegates and officers are compelled to subscribe to an obligation that they will do all in their power to advance and maintain the interests of the union.

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Wordy Wars in Congress Which Led to Serious Consequences.

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WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special to The Press.]—The personal altercations which have recently occurred in both houses of congress, when honorable members of the same met one another in language that in the words of a senator, might, under other circumstances, render them liable to arraignment in the police court as "drunk and disorderly," with the risk of doing the district service on the "black pile," recalls many instances of similar breaches of decorum in the past, some of them leading to less peaceful consequences than those usually attending more modern infractions of good order.

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On their reappearance in their seats, from which they had been absent during these proceedings, they were greeted with applause from all the spectators. The charges in which their recollections were completed may be best given (condensed) from the senate records. Mr. Preston of South Carolina said: "It is I am sure, painfully within the recollection of the senate that a few days since a very unpleasant collision occurred on this floor between the senator from Kentucky and the senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the parliamentary decorum of its proceedings, is, under any circumstances, deeply to be regretted, and especially in the presence of my work as secretary of the senate." Mr. Preston then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. Blair to Mr. King, which had been placed on the table of the senate, and which was a personal attack upon Mr. Blair.

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