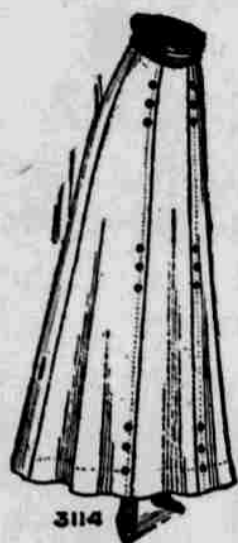
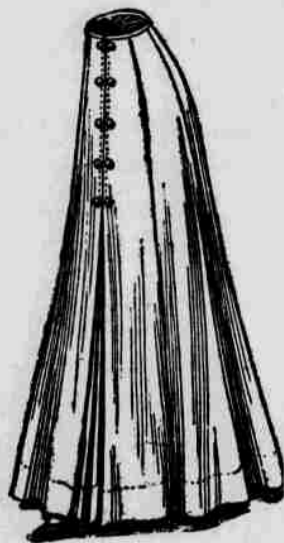


# Skirt Making Department



This feature of our Dress Goods Department increases in popularity every day, and continues to supply our customers with perfectly tailored garments.



Your Unrestricted Choice of any Material in our Large Dress Goods Stock, with the Very Low Charge for Making, and our Absolute guarantee of Satisfaction, presents a Skirt proposition Never Before Equaled in Lincoln.

Ten Choice Models to Select From

Man-Tailored Skirt, to your measure, from any Dress Goods in our stock, for making, (price includes findings and sponging)..... \$1.98

## SHOE DEPARTMENT

150 Children's Shoes—pair—88 cents. An exceptionally good bargain in Children's \$1.50 Patent Colt Shoes, with white calf tops, in button or lace, with hand turned soles, sizes 2 to 5 and 5 to 8—\$1.50 values..... 88c

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It breaks up nesting places and kills the eggs. Put up in convenient squirt top bottles.

Big Bottles 25c

## RECTOR'S 12th & O

LET HIM BEWARE.

Edgar Howard Gives Warning to Brutal and Arrogant Capital.

One day, long ago, some of the pioneer citizens of Omaha filed a plat of that city and made a deed to the public, dedicating to the whole public the use of the streets in that city.

How long were the people to own the streets?  
**FOREVER.**

That's what the dedication deed said.

But now comes one Wattles, president of the Omaha street railway company, and claims the Omaha streets as his personal property. His employees are on strike for better wages and better treatment. His cars, or many of them are idle. Thousands of people are sorely troubled and greatly injured by the lack of transportation. The mayor and city council appealed to President Wattles and the striking employees to get together and submit the trouble to arbitration. The employees agreed. But Wattles—well, Wattles is a millionaire, and it grates on his aristocratic nerves to think about granting any concessions to workmen. His position, in substance, is: "This street railway is private property. Owners of property have a right to say how they shall run their own

V. Timitch, Prop.

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business. There is nothing to arbitrate."

Some day Omaha will take possession of that street railway, and operate it for the benefit of the people who won the streets.

But not now. So long the people have paid tribute to the pirates who have stolen the city streets that they will be slow in taking possession of their own. But the day will come. The worm will turn some day. Public ownership sentiment is growing fast. President Wattles is making it grow very fast in Omaha.

How will the present strike end? Chances are the millionaire owner of the public streets will crush all spirit of independence out of his workmen, and it is safe to say they will soon be whipped into submission to his decrees. Winter is close at hand. Not many street car employes have bank accounts. The little children must have warm clothes for winter. A good father will submit to indignity, rather than see his family suffer. At the old wages the men can make just enough money to keep away from actual want. It is a sad story to date. It will be a sadder story later on when the arrogant man who splits in the face of law and human rights shall have compelled his workmen to bow to his supreme will.

Our best advice to the brutal Wattles is to remind him that, although Madame DeFarge died long ago, her spirit is still living—still is knitting. Some day she will unravel her knitting, and then disclose to men made desperate by the brutality of the arrogant rich the names in the knitting. The names of many criminal rich will be revealed and then the tumbrils will rattle over those paved streets which Mr. Wattles claims to own, and the people on the sidewalks will say to the criminal rich in the tumbrils: "You presumed too far in your efforts to crush the flower of independence out of the hearts of men who live by the work of their hands."—Columbus Telegram.

### STREET RAILWAY MEN.

Rousing Meeting at Midnight Last Saturday and Business Done.

The street railway men of Lincoln met at Bruse's hall at midnight last Saturday night, and in point of attendance and enthusiasm it was one of the best meetings in the history of the division. A committee of the striking Omaha men was present, the members thereof having come to Lincoln in the afternoon to consult with Governor Shallenberger. President Lear and Secretary Randall of the Omaha division were on this committee and made short talks at the meeting. Ben Commons, a member of the international board, was present and presided over the meeting.

Several matters of vital importance to the organization were discussed at length and decisions reached. Secretary Damewood tendered his resignation, saying that he was about to leave the city and discontinue his vocation as street car man. He asserted his interest in the welfare of the organization and declared that wherever he might go, or whatever he might do, his heart would still be in the work of the organization. Mr. Hampton was elected treasurer to succeed Mr. Ivey, who sent in his books with no explanation. After the business of the meeting was over the men indulged in a social session under "good and welfare" and an hour was pleasantly spent.

Now the south pole might as well come in and surrender.

Mexico has been giving a lifelike imitation of Noah's flood.

Aeroplanes need something comparable to nonskidding tires.

Lament of the north pole discoverer: "Nowhere to go but south!"

Why curl up in despair at the sight of a yellow leaf when the swimming is still good?

Paris plans to introduce a flying omnibus. It will make the underground transportation popular.

Why go to the north pole? Medicine Hat is getting ready to turn out a superior line of goods from its weather factory.

It does not hurt to hope that the cost of living will be reduced.

Too many a summer elopement winds up in an autumn divorce court.

Some of the summer romances do not end as happily as the designers of them expected.

## In Labor's Realm

Matters of Especial Interest To and Concerning Those Who Do the Work of the World

Washington.—The right of the laborer to quit work and of the employer to discharge without advance notice is a unique principle outlined in a recent agreement reached after a 12 weeks' strike of carpenters and joiners in Nuremberg, Germany. This introduces a new rule in the German labor world, declares American Consul G. W. Ifft, at Nuremberg, as heretofore in every trade, profession, business and employment due notice has been required before an employe could quit or be discharged. Labor conditions in Germany are believed to be better than in former years and the consul states that one of the chief factors in lessening the number of strikes and labor disputes in both Saxony and Bavaria was the financial depression which prevailed in 1908. In that year there were 152 strikes in Saxony, against 239 in 1907. In Bavaria during 1908 there were reported 164 strikes, or nearly 50 per cent. less than in 1907.

Baltimore, Md.—The Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, put in blast D furnace. This furnace is the last of the four furnaces to be put in operation, and it has not been working for the past two years on account of the business depression. The steel trade has recuperated so in the last two months that all the pig iron which was stock at the Point has been used, and as three furnaces cannot supply the rail mill with enough steel, the officials of the company were obliged to put in blast the idle furnace. There are in the neighborhood of 4,500 men on the pay rolls of the steel company at the present time. This force, however, will be increased shortly to about 5,000 men. The additional 500 men will be taken on as the work progresses on the new 12,500-ton collier for the United States navy.

Pittsburg, Pa.—From the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis copies of an amendment to the constitution of the organization have been received by miners in the Pittsburg district. The amendment reads: "Any member guilty of slandering or circulating, or causing to be circulated, false statements against any member of the United Mine Workers, upon being proved guilty, shall be suspended from membership in the international district or sub-district or local union for a period of six months and not be eligible to hold office in the organization for a period of two years."

Boston.—The International Spinners' union, which concluded a three days' convention in this city, adopted an accident insurance plan which will apply to all members, and also to boy assistants. The next convention will be held in Boston next September. Officers elected included: President, Urban Fleming of Holyoke; vice-president, George Connelly, Waltham; secretary, Samuel Ross, New Bedford; treasurer, Thomas O'Donnell, Fall River.

Pittsburg, Pa.—After a series of lengthy conferences between the Master House Painters and Decorators' association of Pittsburg and District Council No. 1, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the wage scale of the union has been signed. About 6,000 members of the brotherhood in Pittsburg and vicinity are affected by the agreement, which will be in effect 16 months.

Washington.—Subjects of the forthcoming conference of the National Civic Federation, which will be held in this city the forepart of next January, besides labor, embraces national resources, taxation, accounting, Sherman anti-trust law, railway legislation, banking, life insurance, fire insurance, pure food laws, laws relating to women, vital statistics, public health and good roads.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Building Trades council has given notice to the affiliated unions that all parties belonging to the unions must comply with the laws of the council in the matter of working conditions, and in proof that it means business it fined two members of the Cement Workers' union five dollars each for having started work prior to eight o'clock in the morning.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The strike of the fletchers and cutters in the American Window Glass works at Jeanette and Monongahela is taking on a serious aspect. Attempts to import workmen have met with resistance from the strikers.

London, Eng.—There is a movement among the cotton operatives of Lancashire for shortening the hours of labor by further legislation.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The area of the Pittsburgh-Allegheny district—the most intensive labor section of the country—is 198 square miles, and its population in 1900 was 623,342. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1904 was 1,859, and they employed 119,839 persons and put out products valued at \$383,490,468.

San Francisco.—The San Francisco labor council has been advised that the American Federation of labor, through its executive committee, has adopted a resolution looking to the establishment of a world federation of labor.

Cleveland, O.—The biggest fight which ever has been waged between organized labor and capital on the great lakes will be fought in 1910. Plans for the campaign to be followed by the unions were started several weeks ago. Labor leaders have been working upon them in secret. They are now perfecting an organization that will be many times stronger than any of the old ones. There are 50,000 wage earners on the lakes. Heretofore the various kinds of workmen have had their own unions. These have been fought singly by the Lake Carriers' association, and one after another has been defeated. Next season all the lake workmen will be in one big union that will be a part of the International Seamen's union.

Indianapolis, Ind.—It is probable that an interesting collection of documents that have some connection with the early history of the Typographical union will be formed at the international Typographical union headquarters in this city. A start already has been made, and it is understood that a number of documents of interest and value may be added to it. In the current issue of the Typographical Journal, the official magazine of the International Typographical union, there is an editorial on the matter, and in it an invitation is extended to any of the members of the organization who wish to contribute any documents to the collection to do so. These documents will be listed properly and filed.

Milwaukee.—It is expected that the next session of the journeymen barbers' international convention, which will open in Milwaukee, October 5, the first held in five years, will be a very interesting one, as many matters will be brought up for consideration. The subject that will attract the greatest amount of attention will be the establishment of a home for aged and permanently disabled members of the craft. The proposition is that the members by the contribution of a small amount of the wages earned weekly, shall create a fund which shall be used to erect a home similar to the one maintained by the printers at Colorado Springs, Col.

Indianapolis, Ind.—If an amendment now being voted upon by the International Cigar Makers' union is adopted, the organization will establish a pension system for old members. The matter is being favorably acted upon throughout the entire jurisdiction, and the general opinion is that it will be adopted. The system will go into effect on January 1, 1910, and the first payment of pensions will be made March 1, 1910, if the amendment is ratified. At the present time it is intended to levy an assessment of 25 cents every quarter, with the intention of increasing the amount if the assessment is not sufficient.

Fall River, Mass.—The entire plant of the Fall River Iron Works mills, owned by B. D. C. Borden of New York, which were shut down following a strike of the weavers, will remain closed and the 5,000 operatives will continue in idleness. The weavers, numbering 1,000 went on strike to enforce their demands for an increase of about ten per cent. in wages, and their absence so hampered the other departments that the management decided to close the whole plant. The weavers voted to remain out until the wage increase is granted.

Philadelphia.—Brakemen continue to figure as having the most hazardous occupation in Pennsylvania, for of the number of deaths in six months 43, or nearly one-third of the total of 141, were brakemen, and this number of deaths is greater than in any other class of employes. At the same time the number of brakemen injured was 804, far more than the injuries to any other class, and nearly one-third of the total injured. The same ratio prevailed in each quarter.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City hod carriers' strike is over. At a meeting of the Builders' club it was decided to offer the hod carriers 37½ cents an hour, a compromise which had been suggested by the state board of arbitration. The union accepted the offer and the strike was called off. The strike was called when the contractors refused to increase the carriers' pay from 35 cents an hour to 40 cents.

New York.—John Sandgren and C. E. Tholin, representing the Swedish strikers, announced that they had collected \$50,000 from workers in this country and that money was still flowing in. The unions in this city have been the most generous. The Chicago bodies are next.

Washington.—The labor law of the District of Columbia, passed by congress as an experiment a year ago, is reported to be working successfully. It has resulted in a reduction of the number of establishments employing children and in general betterment of labor conditions.

San Francisco.—The Janitors' union, which is not affiliated with an international body, has under consideration a proposal to establish a death benefit, to be created by levying a small assessment on the membership monthly, or levying an assessment on each death.