

... OUR ... Big Shirt Sale

Started off with a great rush, and judging from this week's sales this is sure to be the biggest Shirt Sale we ever held. People were more than surprised to see such good values and beautiful patterns, and everybody bought a good supply. These shirts are carefully made of good materials, in plaited and plain bosoms, cuffs attached or detached, also a big assortment of soft collar attached shirts, in sizes from 14 to 20.

**Regular \$2.50, 2.00, 1.50, 1.25
and 1.00 Shirts, your choice now 69c**

Final Clearing Sale Prices on Men's & Boys' Clothing & Furnishings

All MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS go at the following prices:

All \$10.00 and \$12.50 Suits and Overcoats, now.....	\$5.00	All \$27.50, \$25.00 and \$22.00 Suits and Overcoats, now....	\$15.00
All \$20.00, \$18.00 and \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats, now....	\$10.00	All \$40.00, \$35.00 and \$30.00 Suits and Overcoats, now....	\$20.00

Armstrong Clothing Co.

Good Clothes Merchants

HAVELOCK WORKERS

If the trades unionists of Havelock do not now secure control of the destinies of that city it will be their own fault. Havelock has adopted the initiative and referendum.

That Havelock is wide-awake, progressive and determined to forge to the front was evidenced last Tuesday, when the voters considered the adoption of the initiative and referendum and the issuing of water bonds in the sum of \$50,000 and \$26,000 in sewer bonds. Every proposition carried with a whoop, the opposition to neither proposition being worthy of the name of opposition. The initiative and referendum carried by a vote of 327 for to 77 against. The water bonds carried by a vote of 352 for to 48 against, and the sewer bonds had 316 for to 78 against.

There are those who labor under the misapprehension that the initiative and referendum was adopted largely for the purpose of trying to secure a better regulation of the liquor traffic. This, however, was not the only reason why that principle carried by such a handsome majority. The initiative and referendum is a cardinal principle of trades unionism, and there are scores of trades unionists in Havelock who worked and fought for the adoption of that principle but who never gave a thought to the liquor end of the game. Doubtless the question of "wet" or "dry" will be submitted to the referendum this spring.

At a mass meeting Monday night the initiative and referendum was discussed by speakers furnished through the Direct Legislation League. Rev. A. L. Weatherly was the principal speaker and he held the close attention of the big and enthusiastic audi-

ence. That the voters of Havelock had already given the matter considerable thought was demonstrated by the huge majority given in favor of adoption. The new waterworks and sewer systems will add to Havelock's industrial activity during the next year.

The Boiler-makers' anniversary ball at Union Hall Tuesday evening was, of course, successful, socially and financially. The members of this live local union always make a record when they manage a social affair. Tuesday night's ball was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. Bruse's orchestra furnished the music and the dancers enjoyed themselves until an early hour in the morning.

Even the severe cold snap of Monday and Tuesday did not cause much of a pause in the construction work on the new shops. The structural iron men kept right on, and the carpenters merely left the outside for the inside and kept at work. The masons had to lay off. Around the shop district there is a pleasing lot of activity, but it is only a faint promise of what will be when spring opens up.

The central committee of the three local organizations has perfected its organization and is now quietly going about the business that was given into its keeping. Several matters are now under consideration, all looking towards a more perfect understanding between employers and employees, and all calculated to advance the best interests of both.

The "open shop" stands for everything that will increase profits for the employer and decrease the income of the employee.

PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS

The election of international officers was held throughout the jurisdiction Wednesday. Lincoln local No. 106, gave its majority for the following:

President, George L. Berry, San Francisco.
Vice-president, Frank R. Wilke, Milwaukee.
Second vice-president, Michael Flannery, Chicago.
Third vice-president, Clayton A. Pense, Chicago.
Secretary-treasurer, Patrick J. McMullen, Cincinnati.

The local has asked for the services of an organizer to help in the securing of better conditions. A new scale has been presented, but to date no action has been taken by the employers' committee, and the local is determined to have something done, one way or the other. President Berry has promised

the organizer as soon as possible, and he is expected any day.

The Allied Printing Trades Council is getting busy these days. New labels are being supplied all fair offices, and the label campaign is being prosecuted with vigor. The label will be advertised extensively hereafter.

Work is slackening up a little, but this is the case every year at this time. The prospects are good.

Alex Weckesser is working in Denver.

J. H. Brooks has been heard from. He is working under Fred Youngs on the Portland Oregonian and says he has a good "sit."

Ed. Zubrigen is now holding down a "sit" with the New Century shop.

It is rumored that Harry Hildebrand is slated for the formanship of the cylinders at the Woodruff-Collins shop.

THE BRICKLAYERS

Old Boreas seems to have it in for the bricklayers these days. He played a little joke on them by giving a few days of thawing weather—just enough to make the men unpack their tools. Then he froze things up again. In addition to putting a stop to work old Boreas sadly interfered with the social and dance at the Temple Wednesday evening. On account of the weather the attendance was smaller than had been anticipated from the advance sale of tickets, but there were enough present to make a lively scene, and those who did attend enjoyed a most pleasant evening. As a result of the

efforts of the committee a neat little sum will be turned over to the Temple fund.

HOW TO BE CONSISTENT.

Spend your money the way you talk and ask others to do the same. If you believe others should employ union labor, then employ union labor yourself by purchasing the product with the union label upon it. Be consistent and your cause will advance doubly fast.—El Paso Labor Advocate.

The men who mix mortar on the streets in St. Louis want 42½ cents an hour for their work.

For Union Workers

Important Happenings in
Industrial Circles in This
Country and Europe

Chicago.—Thirty-six hundred switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and employed by thirteen railroads in what is known as the Chicago switching district have been refused a demand for a 35 per cent increase over their present wage scale. Announcement to this effect was made following a series of conferences which have been in progress for two weeks between a committee of the trainmen's organization and a number of managers representing the railroads involved. It is not believed, however, that a strike will take place. It has been proposed by the managers' committee that arbitration under the terms of the Erdman act be resorted to, and a vote on this proposition will be taken by the switchmen within a few days.

Melbourne, Australia.—One judge in this city after careful investigation, gave a gold mining company the option of paying living wages or closing down the property. One law prohibits women from working in a factory or business house between the hours of six in the evening and six in the morning. The same law applies to boys under 18. Where communities lack high schools, the pupils are transported free on the government railroads to the nearest high school—in one case as far as 60 miles. Telegrams to any part of the country cost 12 cents. The government telegraph service was operated at a loss until the present low rates went into effect. It is now profit-earning.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Old men, many of them grandfathers, broke the strike of the 200 small breaker boys at the White Oak breaker at Archibald and compelled the boys to return to work without getting the increased wages they demanded. When the new child labor law, effective January 1, drove a number of boys out of the breaker, old men were put on their places and were paid \$1.10 a day, whereas the boys got only 72 cents. They demanded an increase, saying they worked as quickly as the men, and, being refused, they went on strike. The company began filling their places with old men and the boys gave up and went back to work at the old rate.

Hammond, Ind.—The strike at the plant of the Standard Steel Car Company's works was declared off and nearly 1,000 men returned to work. The demand for higher wages was settled on a promise of better pay when conditions improved, and the company promised to eliminate all grafting bosses. Some of the latter were charged with making new tenants of the company's houses pay back rental.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The switchmen of the Northwest who have been on strike since November 30 returned to work. Virtually every one of the strikers is in his old place. Although the wage question is still unsettled all will be governed by figures agreed upon in the Chicago compromise conference.

St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul carpenters' union recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. The event was a memorable one in union history, as the union decided at that time to purchase a building site upon which will be erected a building to be used as a permanent home for the union.

Omaha, Neb.—A general strike was declared on the Brandeis theater building, now in course of erection, 300 men stopping work. The contractor for the sheet metal work insisted upon employing nonunion men. Union leaders objected and the strike resulted.

New York.—New York society women who some time ago took up actively the cause of the shirtwaist strikers, have now organized a campaign for the establishment of trades unions in several lines of work, thus far unorganized.

London, Eng.—Satisfactory settlements of points in dispute have been made by the Metropolitan Railways Company with the whole of its employees in the traffic and permanent way department.

London, Eng.—Contracts have been signed for the construction in this country by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of two dreadnoughts for the Argentine Republic. They will cost \$22,000,000.

Bethlehem, Pa.—There was a break in the ranks of the striking machinists at the steel works. One hundred and fifty men returned to work while 1,500 are still out.

Chicago.—Six hundred workmen were killed at their labors in this city during the last year.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The various subordinates of the International Association of Printing Pressmen and Assistants have under consideration a proposition to contribute annually one day's pay to a fund to be used for the construction and maintenance of a tuberculosis establishment for the members of the craft.

Hartford City, Ind.—After five months' duration the strike of the cutters and flatteners in the plant of the American Window Glass Company here has been declared off by President Shinn. More than 800 men will return to work.

London, Eng.—The inauguration of the new system of national labor exchanges, created by the Liberal government as a preliminary step in dealing with the unemployment problem, took place throughout the country without formal ceremony. Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade, who is responsible for the bill providing for the exchanges, will make a tour of those established in London. One hundred exchanges will be started at once and 150 more during the next six months. Their object is neither charity nor relief, but only to serve to bring men desiring work in touch with employers wanting labor.

New Haven, Conn.—That all organized railroad employes, including the draftsmen in shops and the clerical forces, will join with the operating forces in demanding higher wages within a year, was the opinion given by C. A. Wilson of Peoria, Ill., assistant grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen. He said that the firemen on the New Haven system probably would ask for an advance in wages. The engineers, through their executive committee, are to have a conference with the New Haven officers this week on the matter of new wages and time schedules.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Ten cents per ton increase on all coal mined is demanded for the bituminous coal miners in the report of the scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America, submitted in its convention. New wage contracts are to be made in the following districts: Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, western Pennsylvania, central Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Indian territory, Texas, West Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, Washington, Wyoming, Montana and British Columbia.

Indianapolis.—It is probable that the already strong array of international labor union headquarters in this city will be increased by the addition of the national headquarters of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America. J. B. Etchison, of this city, who was a delegate from the local union of the organization to the national convention in Elmira, N. Y., last September, is confident Indianapolis will be selected as the national headquarters.

San Francisco.—The recently formed association of chauffeurs will follow along the lines of a number of like associations in eastern cities, in so far as in their power lies, to "cut out" joy riding and reckless driving, both of which endanger life and property. It will also endeavor to have licenses granted only to such as can prove competency, after a close examination, to handle an automobile.

Chicago.—The annual report of the Cigar Makers' International union to December 1 shows that the income from all sources was \$24,832. The disbursements during that time were: Sick benefits, \$184,755; total disability and funeral benefits, \$220,979; out-of-work benefits, \$101,483; loans to members, \$46,613.

Stockton, Cal.—The Central Labor Council has entered upon a new scheme for the purpose of raising funds for the building of a new labor temple in that city. It has leased a theater and will run a moving picture show there, the profit to be used for the purpose named.

Washington.—In 1840 the ten-hour system for all navy yard employees of the government was established by President Van Buren.

Colorado Springs, Col.—The library of the Union Printers' home in this city is the largest and best owned by any labor organization in the United States.

San Francisco.—The upholsterers' union is making efforts to have all upholstering establishments in this city under union conditions.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Five leaders of the New South Wales coal strike, arrested six weeks ago, have been committed for trial.

New York.—International President M. E. Licht, head of the retail clerks, is advised by the local in Sacramento, Cal., that the conditions in that city are better for the clerks than in almost any other city in the United States. The hours are shorter, wages more liberal, and the large stores do not require the clerks to work Saturday nights.

Scranton, Pa.—Between 1,500 and 2,000 shopmen on the Lackawanna railroad system have received an unsolicited increase in wages. The increase ranges from five to ten cents an hour.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A special convention of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America is to be held in this city, beginning May 9, in accordance with a decision reached at the Tampa convention of the Building Trades department. At the Elmira convention of the hod carriers and building laborers it had been decided that the next convention of the organization should be held in Syracuse, N. Y., but at the meeting of the building trades department it was decided that there should be a special convention, and that it should be held in Indianapolis.