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WITH THE BOOSTERS

Standing Up for Lincoln With an Imported Band From the Tall and Uncut Furnishing the Music to Stand Up With

Talking Big About Promoting Lincoln's Industries But the "Boosters" Patronized a Mail Order Music Concern in Preference to Patronizing Lincoln Musicians—Our Special Correspondent on the Train.

Superior, Nebr., June 22.—(From Our Own Correspondent on Board the Trade Extension Special.)—We have been having a great time on this trip. One of the great pleasures of the tour is to hear the favorable comment passed by the people we meet on our splendid band.

"I'm going to give more of my patronage to Lincoln jobbers," said a Bennett merchant, "in the hope that they will have money enough next time to do a little better boosting for their own town by employing a Lincoln band."

Then the little country band in the front sleeper played "Nobody Knows How Dry I Am."

At Nebraska City we were offered a purse by sympathizing citizens who expressed regret that the Lincoln jobbers and manufacturers have been having such bad business luck of late that they couldn't afford to patronize Lincoln musicians, but had to go out into the hazel brush and employ a cheap band willing to go along for 30 cents per man per day, and traveling expenses. "We feel that you are entitled to some help from us," said the Nebraska City man as he tendered a purse containing \$1.57 to the excursion committee.

"How dry I am," wailed the ebber and the alto horns.

"I thought Lincoln had a couple of good bands," remarked a Falls City man as the train slowed up at the Burlington depot and the Hebron band debarked and proceeded to play its other tune. "Why bring along a band from the tall and uncut?"

The manager of the excursion started to say something about "reciprocity excursions," but the Falls City business man winked his other eye and muttered something about "cheap ones." Lincoln is receiving a lot of publicity by reason of its "boosters" coming along with a country band instead of a Lincoln organization. Due note should be taken of the difference between "publicity" and advertising. As the special train pulled out of Falls City the band struck up "Nobody Knows How Dry I Am."

The excursionists reached Superior in a happy frame of mind. The train was a little late and the darkness prevented the people from noting that the band carried by Lincoln "boosters" wasn't a Lincoln organization. If the bandmaster hadn't made the mistake of striking up a tune we might have managed to get out of town without the real facts becoming known. But with rare humor the bandmaster gave the signal and the Hebron organization broke out into the familiar strains of "Nobody Knows How Dry I Am."

"How does it happen that we see a bunch of Lincoln boosters coming to town with a band from another city?" asked a Superior business man who really means it when he talks about standing up for Superior.

"Well, you see," replied our excursion manager, "this is a reciprocal trade excursion, and we deemed it—"

"Yes, cheaper to holler 'stand up for Lincoln' and then hire a cheap country band than it is to practice what you preach," dryly observed the wise Superiorite.

After playing "Nobody knows how dry I am" the band went to bed.

So far the excursion has been a howling success—first because of its cheapness, and, second, because every time the Hebron band plays "Nobody knows how dry I am" we manage to forget all our other miseries.

Lincoln is receiving some publicity through this excursion. The jobbers and manufacturers who come along to holler for Lincoln and show their pride in home institutions by employing a cheap country band—because of its cheapness—have no reason to kick on the publicity their action has secured for them.

I am compelled to close this letter at this point. All the rest of the excursionists are asleep and I could go into the details of the trip at greater length were it not for the fact that the tuba player is snoring "Nobody knows how dry I am," and it gets on my nerves.

BILLY B. DAMM,

GENERAL MENTION.

Interesting Items Deftly Scissored for The Wageworkers' Readers.

Plumbers won a demand for \$6 a day at Kakama.

Minnesota flour manufacturers have granted an increase of wages.

Yardmen on all western railroads receive three cents an hour increase.

Single team owners are trying to form a union of their own in Spokane.

Six million women workers in the United States average \$270 a year wages.

A strong attempt is being made to unionize the unsanitary and unfair bakeries of Philadelphia.

In Seattle, Chauncey Wright runs his restaurant sixteen hours a day, but in two shifts. He says it pays.

Wages in Belgium are very low, but factory inspection and indemnity to injured employes is very strict.

Two would-be butter trusts are fighting in Illinois. When these thieves fall out honest men pay the cost.

Fargo, N. D., bookbinders recently went on strike for better pay and conditions. Compromised.

The bakers have recently won sweeping victories in Newark, N. J.; Denver, Colo.; Chicago, Ill.; other fights progressing well.

In St. Paul, Minn., a local bakers' trust is fighting union labor for the crime of asking for a nine-hour day at night work.

Stockton, Cal., carpenters want four dollars and the contractors say it will bring building operations to a standstill if granted.

Pitifully paid child labor is employed in New York making celluloid ornaments under constant danger of explosion of the material.

Land does not owe its value to anything which the owner chooses to

spend upon it.—Alexander Ure, Lord Advocate of Great Britain.

The Socialists of Oregon held a convention and camp meeting at Klamath Falls from June 27 to July 5. Debs and Wiltshire will be there.

To the poor and starving: If you will only hold out until next Christmas, the Salvation Army will arrange a nice dinner for you.—New York Call.

Through close organization the bakers of Fresno, Cal., have improved conditions, raised wages and never had a strike in eight years since organization.

By a cunningly contrived law, Maryland has disfranchised 45,000 negroes. Labor leaders fear that it will be extended so as to disfranchise many workmen.

Fifty hair workers in New York went on strike recently and several arrests have been made of pickets and organizers.

In Texas, the Maintenance of Way Union has threatened to strike on the Southern Pacific. This union seeks to enroll bridge carpenters and helpers as well as section hands.

One of the peculiar strikes of the country is that of the Team Owners of Washington, D. C., demanding from the sand and gravel companies pay by the ton instead of by the cubic yard.

The new Massachusetts law compelling advertisements for help to state the fact of a strike being on, when such is the case, was introduced by the only Socialist member of the legislature, Charles H. Morrill.

A few years ago the daily wages of twenty-five Chinamen in China would pay an American five-dollar gold piece. Now it takes sixty of them a day to earn five dollars in gold. The American workman gets off at the same place, only a little higher up.

Rudolph Spreckles says he has discovered a new plan for the regenera-

tion of industrial and economic conditions. He is going to make it public and try it on San Francisco very soon. He has a few millions with which to attract support and his leg is easily pulled.

Machinists obtained their demands for eight hours and fifty cents raise from forty in Sacramento without a struggle. Evidently the employers there hadn't read Corbett's interviews and literature on the subject, or they would have tied up the town for the "open" shop.

The Canadian Industrial Disputes law simply investigates and makes public the facts in some kinds of industrial disputes. It has prevented some lockouts and strikes because the employers did not want the truth known. It is vigorously denounced by many union men, but affords satisfaction to many others.

In Ontario, Canada, the recent convention of the Progressive party demanded the establishment of a local home rule in taxation and the Oregon referendum and initiative. In Oregon we have only to vote directly for local rule of the taxpayers as to local taxes and we have what the Ontario farmers cannot get without some hard campaigning.

The sailors in San Francisco have taken up the case of Howard Cooley. This man, on no evidence whatever, was imprisoned thirteen days and refused communication with his friends. He was "sweated," insulted, starved, photographed as a rogue, brow beaten day after day. A single inquiry at any one of the places Cooley referred the police ruffians to would have resulted in proving him innocent of even suspicion in connection with any crime. At last released, the police consider it a joke for him to sue for \$25,000 damages.—Portland Labor Press.

THE GARMENT WORKERS.

Organization Started With Every Prospect of Gaining Strength.

For a week Misses Sellins and Hurley of St. Louis have been working among the garment makers of the city in an effort to interest them in organization. It has been discouragingly slow work, but the organizers never faltered. Every factory in the city was visited and the matter discussed thoroughly with the employes. That is, every factory but one. The Jones

factory was closed against them, and one employe there said: "We don't dare even whisper unionism around here." This is the factory that was dedicated with prayer and which the week following its dedication gave one of its girls a check for \$2.42 for fifty-nine hours' work.

But the organizers were given entrance to the Inter-Ocean and the Herman Bros. factories, and there they seized their opportunities. A meeting was held at the Labor Temple last Tuesday night and the work of organization started off. Naturally enough the young women were very timid, and it was deemed best to let the men take the lead in the work. Ten male garment workers signed up and a meeting will be held in a few days for the purpose of temporarily organizing and applying for a charter. When the charter arrives the work of getting the young women into line will be taken up and pushed with vigor.

The Inter-Ocean management seems more than willing to have that factory organized. The manager in charge readily admitted that the label would be a good asset for the firm, and he declared that not only would he not object to organization, but would rather encourage it.

At Tuesday night's meeting Chaplain Malley spoke briefly in his characteristic vein and urged the young women to organize for their own protection and benefit. Misses Sellins and Hurley also spoke of the advantages of organization. Following the addresses dancing was indulged in for an hour and refreshments were served. Several of the young ladies present readily agreed to come into the union as soon as it was started.

Because of her factory experience Miss Hurley was given a temporary commission as factory inspector by Deputy Labor Commissioner Maupin, and she made report upon the factories in Lincoln. It is with pleasure that The Wageworker reports that Miss Hurley found all three of the garment factories in splendid sanitary condition. "All of them are superior in every way to the average factory, and I doubt if better lighted and better garment factories can be found anywhere in the country." Miss Hurley also made an exceedingly favorable report on the condition of the Gillen & Boney candy factory, say-

ing it was the cleanest, neatest, and most sanitary candy factory she had ever visited.

The condition of the laundries in the city is not so good, but this is due in large measure to the character of the work. The ventilation is not what it should be, and the work is unusually hard at this season of the year. The laundry managements, however, seemed to be trying hard to make the conditions as good as possible under all the circumstances. "I think the working girls of Lincoln are unusually fortunate in the shop conditions surrounding them," said Miss Hurley, "but I can not say that their wage conditions are anywhere near right. Girls who stand on their feet ten hours a day in a hot, smelly laundry, are entitled to a better average of wage than ten cents an hour. And the garment workers are not receiving anywhere near the scale adopted in other cities of similar size where the garment workers are organized and have some say in the fixing of the wage scale."

Misses Sellins and Hurley left Thursday for Denver where they will resume their work in the interests of the locked-out garment workers in St. Louis. They will report to their international officials and urge that a regular organizer of the Garment Workers' International be sent to Lincoln without delay. There are perhaps 1,500 unorganized garment workers in Nebraska, and the field for organization effort is ripe.

THE CARPENTERS.

Organized Michler of Kansas City was with the local carpenters again the first of the week, taking up the loose threads of the recent successful membership campaign. He expressed himself as more than pleased at the progress of Local No. 1055, and said it had some members who were always on the organization job.

Business Agent Eisler keeps hustling all the time, and if there are any non-union carpenters in Lincoln it is not because Eisler has failed to visit them and talk organization to them.

Work is getting better right along. There seems to be a revival of building activity, especially in the residence districts. The next big job in sight is the Bankers' Life building, to be followed immediately by the First National Bank building.

\$73,500.00

Distributed to the people who bought lots in Franklin Heights. Four years ago we sold Franklin Heights on our easy payment plan. We told the people that Franklin Heights was located right. We modernized it, fixed it so it was an inducement for people to build their homes there. We cared for the addition for three years without cost to the buyer. The people who purchased these lots have made this vast sum of money without any effort but by simply having faith and patience and a little nerve. If you want to get rich, you must have faith. If you want to get richer, you must have more faith. You will never raise a crop if you do not sow your seed. Remember that every great financier and all the best thinkers of our country, including Theodore Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie and Russell Sage, have advised that real estate is the safest, surest and most profitable for small savings. Didn't we demonstrate it to you in Elm Park? Didn't we demonstrate it to you in Franklin Heights? Why don't you learn your lesson? Why don't you profit by the experience of others? You owe it to yourself, to your family, to your future, to at least come out and take a look at Peck's Grove Park. See what \$32,000 judiciously spent in improving thirty acres of ground looks like. Stop and consider the location of Peck's Grove Park. Northeast of the Lincoln postoffice a straight line one and one quarter miles, served by three of the best car lines in the city, modernized to a greater extent than any addition that has ever been planned in the city of Lincoln, surrounded by beautiful homes, covered with beautiful forty-year-old shade trees, city water, city gas, city sewerage, cement sidewalks, cement curbing, macadamized roadways, all terraces and lawn spaces beautifully sodded and parked, lying between Lincoln and the State Experiment Station, and beyond is Havelock with 5,000 people, University Place with 5,000 people, and Cotner. In fact there are over 10,000 people on beyond Peck's Grove Park. It is inside property. It is the finest residence property that has ever been offered to the public. Remember, you buy it on your own terms. \$50 down and \$15 per month buys the best lot in Peck's Grove Park. Remember, these lots are all modernized and paid for with no future assessment of any kind or character, are graded from lot line to lot line, and can be bought from \$500 to \$1,000. On the cheaper lots our terms are \$25 down and \$10 per month, interest 6 per cent.

Below is a partial list of a few of the people who bought lots in Franklin Heights and sold them at a profit. No man ever bought a lot in Franklin Heights, Elm Park, First Hillsdale, Second Hillsdale or Sheridan Place and sold at a loss. Without a single exception every man has made a profit. Those who have had the nerve to hang on the Gotchell. She purchased Lot 2 in Block 3, for \$680. She carried it three years and sold longest have made the biggest profits. In the list below take the case of Amanda J. it for \$1,500, a profit of \$820. If she had loaned this \$680 at 6 per cent, at the end of three years she would have received \$122 interest. Instead of doing that, she bought one of our modern lots and forgot she owned it for three years and at the end of three years she made a net profit above what 6 per cent interest would have brought her, of \$698. This is only one case. There are others that figure just as well in the list below.

FRANKLIN HEIGHTS

Name	Cost	Profit	Total
W. H. Dorgan	\$ 400	\$ 950	\$ 1,350
E. W. Harlament	655	956	1,611
Amanda J. Gotchell	680	1,500	2,180
H. L. Carpenter	1,900	2,900	4,800
E. E. Barber	3,400	3,850	7,250
E. A. Pegler	700	1,100	1,800
M. E. Butler	775	1,200	1,975
E. A. Schluter	800	1,200	2,000
H. L. Carpenter	550	1,100	1,650
A. O. Faulkner	1,365	2,000	3,365
W. H. Dorgan	600	1,200	1,800
H. L. Carpenter	400	1,000	1,400
H. L. Carpenter	400	1,100	1,500
Grant Watkins	450	950	1,400
Scott King	475	1,000	1,475
H. L. Carpenter	800	800	1,600

Why don't you make some of this easy money? Come out to Peck's Grove Park tonight and inspect the lots and if you like, reserve one. If not, be sure and come to the free band concerts which will start on Tuesday, June 28th and listen to the sweet music and see the pink lights and the great big marine search light in actual operation on the ground!

Take the 33d and Vine street car which runs every 15 minutes or take the East "S" street car which runs every 15 minutes direct to the addition.

WOODS BROS. & BOGGS