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CONVENTIONS IN 1908.

Where and When Trades Union Gatherings Will Be Held.

- August 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.
- August 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.
- August 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
- August 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.
- August 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.
- August 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.
- August 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.
- August 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers of America.
- September 1, —, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.
- September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
- September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.
- September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.
- September 10, Boston, Mass., Splainers' International Union.
- September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.
- September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.
- September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
- September 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
- September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.
- September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers of United States and Canada.
- September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
- October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

- October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
- October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.
- November 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.
- November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
- November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.
- December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.
- December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

VICTORY FOR EMPLOYEES.

Railroad Men Get Nine-Hour Day and Same Wages.
Winnipeg, Man., July 29.—The shop employes of the Canadian Pacific railway, gained a signal victory today when the conciliation board which has been investigating the matters in the dispute between the company and the men presented its report. The nine-hour day will continue to prevail in the west and will soon be granted in the east. No reduction was made in the scale of wages, there will be no sliding scale and helpers will not be allowed to use tools. No increase was granted in the wages of apprentices. The company gained some points, principally regarding the make-up of wrecking crews and the matter of overlapping time.

ANOTHER WAGE CUT.
The 10 per cent cut in wages of International Paper company employes on August 1, announced in New York, where the head offices of the corporation are located, will affect about 5,000 men in New York state, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Under the existing agreement between the company and the union no reduction can occur until the agreement expires. The agreement was for one year, from July 31, 1907, to July 31, 1908.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Ottawa, Canada.—The government of Canada introduced and passed a measure called the "inquiry into disputes investigation act." It is a compulsory act up to a certain point. Its chief feature is the provision that before a strike or lockout can be legally declared in a dispute between employer and employed, in connection with a mine or any industry connected with a public utility it shall be submitted to a board of conciliation and investigated under the act, with the view of arriving at a settlement. Further provisions require that employers and employes shall give 30 days' notice of intended changes affecting the conditions of employment, respecting wages, hours of labor, etc., and, pending investigation official, the relative position of the parties shall be unchanged; neither party is to do anything meanwhile to bring about a strike or lockout. Any award under the act is to be obligatory and binding.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The threatened strike of East St. Louis street car employes was abandoned by a vote taken during a meeting of the car men. They voted to drop the strike plan and to accept the promise of Vice-president Haynes not to hold the recent strike agitation against them. The walk-out was threatened because the company refused to reinstate George Gloss, a discharged motorman. He was discharged because of carelessness resulting in an accident. The company refused to arbitrate the matter of his discharge, asserting it was purely a matter of discipline.

Pittsburg, Pa.—A wage agreement has been reached between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the American Sheet and Tin Plate company. The new agreement amounts to a five per cent. reduction in the pay of the tin workers and a cut of two per cent. in the scale for the sheet department. About 10,000 men are affected.

New York.—Several of the officers and members of New York Typographical union No. 6 have been summoned into court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in failing to obey the order of the court forbidding them to molest or boycott the Butterick Publishing company of that city. The injunction said to have been violated was issued March 14, 1906. The plaintiff claims to have suffered great pecuniary loss.

Helena, Mont.—The supreme court of Montana has issued an important decision favorable to labor unions. Circulars declaring a firm unfair were being distributed. An injunction was asked for by the firm and was granted by a lower court. The supreme court, with all the judges assenting, reversed the action of the lower court and dissolved all the injunctions.

Union, S. C.—The textile mills have gone back to full time work. This means they are all putting in 60 hours a week instead of four days, which was the time that some of the mills had curtailed to several weeks ago because of the slight demand for cotton goods throughout the country.

Sedalia, Mo.—Five hundred men gave three cheers when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas shop train pulled out from the station for the shops, which resumed work after an enforced vacation of six weeks.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Tackmakers' Protective Union of the United States and Canada is the second oldest labor organization in America.

Boston.—The largest percentage of idleness in Massachusetts is found in the textile cities of Lawrence and New Bedford, while the percentage as a whole is larger throughout the state than in the cities of Boston, Worcester, Brockton and Lynn.

Port Smith, Ark.—A fight occurred between striking shopmen employed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway company and Italian strike-breakers at Van Buren, Ark., in which two of the latter were shot and seriously wounded.

New Castle, Pa.—Over 100 Pennsylvania brakemen laid off last fall were notified by that company to report for work at once to the assistant trainmaster here. Fifty firemen who had been laid off were recently put to work.

Kittanning, Pa.—After a protracted idleness the mines of the Great Lakes Coal company at Kayler, near here, have been put into operation, employing 1,400 men. It is said the number will soon be increased.

Boston.—A convention of the National Federation of State, City and Town Employees' unions will be held here Sunday, August 2.

El Paso, Tex.—The Alamo Gordo Lumber company has started building a 15-mile extension into the Sacramento mountains and will soon have a large force of men at work in the sawmills.

Washington.—The Central Labor union refused to indorse the National Temple of Labor association, whose project is to erect a \$1,000,000 national temple of labor in this city.

El Paso, Tex.—After working a few men on half time during the summer, the El Paso & Southwestern railway opened its shops on full time, giving employment to 350 men.

Topeka, Kan.—W. L. A. Johnson, commissioner of the Kansas bureau of labor and industry, has a new solution of the child labor problem. Mr. Johnson's plan is to pay a per diem wage to children between the ages of ten and 14 years in order that they may attend school and still have a means of at least supporting themselves without being compelled to labor in a factory. He does not state what he thinks this per diem wage should be, but he thinks the state could well afford to pay a small sum, and that the reduction in the amount necessary to pay for the state support of schools for delinquent children would be sufficient to pay the bill.

Christiania, Norway.—Norway is probably at present the most thoroughly strike-ridden country of the world. Strikes, lock-outs and labor conflicts are innumerable, although some of the difficulties have been patched up. Lumbermen and wood pulp workers have tied up the timber interests of the nation and the strike spirit is spreading into other manufacturing lines. The tanners and the textile workers were the first to join the general strike, and it is expected that workers in several other industries will join in the national strike condition.

New York.—Conditions hitherto prevailing in the electrotyping business in Greater New York have been the underlying causes of the formation of an Employing Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' league, on the lines of the Printers' League of America. The unions of both trades have indorsed the proposition and tendered their hearty support and co-operation. The league now numbers among its members some of the largest and strongest concerns in the city.

New Castle, Pa.—Operations have been resumed at the Rosena furnace, giving employment to about 300 men. The furnace is operated by the Carnegie Steel company. Other furnaces here will start soon, it is announced. The Shenango Furnace company blew in its new furnace at Sharpville July 8, employing 200 men. The company is said to have orders ahead to keep all of its plants busy until October.

Kenosha, Wis.—To get a ruling from the supreme court on the question of injunctions in labor troubles, Kenosha union men will appeal the case of the Badger Brass Manufacturing company against John Daly, et al., all members of the Buffers and Polishers' union. The original order in the case enjoined the men from interfering with the men employed at the factory or picketing the plant.

Sharon, Pa.—The wage scale between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Sharon Steel Hoop company expired on Tuesday, and will not be renewed. There will be no strike, however, and 1,200 men will continue to work without an agreement.

New Castle, Pa.—No orders have been issued for the usual summer shut-down of tin mills here, and it is now believed they will operate throughout the summer. Orders for the canning trade are responsible for running the plants through the usual vacation season.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The car department of the Vandalla shops, employing 1,000 men, resumed full time and the shops at Effingham, Ill., which have been closed for ten years, reopened to get cars in shape in anticipation of a great demand to move this year's crops.

Birmingham, Ala.—Notice was posted at the Bessemer rolling mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company informing the old employes that there would be a general resumption. Preference was given to all old employes of the mills. Three hundred men were put on at the start.

Boston.—East Boston painters' union has elected a committee to ask the shipbuilding concerns to establish the Saturday half-holiday the year around as soon as present contracts will allow. The half-holiday has already been established for the house painters.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Republic Iron & Steel company has closed its 11 plants because of failure to reach an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, Sheet and Tin Plate Workers, and it is proposed to operate the plants hereafter with non-union labor.

Johnstown, Pa.—The Cambria company, it is announced, will resume at many of its mills, on a larger scale than at any time since the depression began last October. It is said that several thousand men who have been idle for months will be employed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Two charges of dynamite exploded under a Lehigh viaduct and blew two iron girders out of place, twisted the rails above and shattered many ties. The viaduct was recently completed by a firm which maintains "open shop." One man was arrested on suspicion.

Boston.—About 20 firms have already signed the desired new wage scale and working agreement of Boston Journeymen Bakers' union. It asks for no increase in the wage rate, but is the first agreement presented since the disastrous strike of several years ago.

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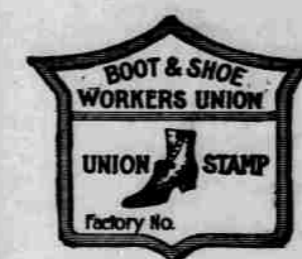
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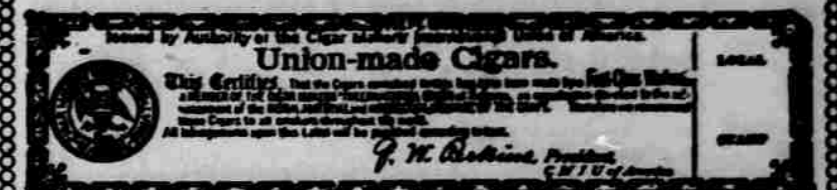
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