



The Shoe Question

THIS question need not bother you, for when you want a Union-Made Shoe and good value, just step in our store. Shoes for men, women and children. The Mayer Bros. quality—which quality is superior.

Mayer Bros.

Little Labor Savers

Just the things needed by the wives of union men who insist upon labor-saving devices for themselves. They are money savers, too.

ELECTRIC IRONS—That permit comfort and speed.
WAFFLE IRONS—O. Yum! Yum!
TOASTERS—Brown bread just right, and no tedious delay.
COFFEE HEATERS—Make that cup of tea the good wife craves when weary.

So many others that we cannot enumerate 'em now. But there's another labor saver, and not a little one

The Gas Range

Always and forever the delight of the housewife. It saves time, health and money. Gas is the cheapest fuel known—and the handiest and cleanest. We can prove it if you'll let us. Ask us about it.

A Gas Radiator

Such a comfort and labor saver when the mornings and evenings are cool but the days too warm for the furnace.

Water Heaters

work instantly and are such a convenience and comfort to the housewife. Consult her wishes now and then. You'll save money, too, by using gas for fuel.

Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co.

DEMAND The UNION LABEL



By Insisting Upon Purchasing Union Stamp Shoes

You help better shoemaking conditions. You get better shoes for the money. You help your own Labor Proposition. You abolish Child Labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but it is made under Union Conditions." THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union made unless it bears the Union Stamp.

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FROM THE CENTER OF THINGS

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Correspondence.)—A Singer sewing machine of the latest and best pattern sells in Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and throughout the west for \$60. This may be represented by a line thus:

This same sewing machine is shipped 5,000 miles to Uruguay, South America, and sold by the South American merchant for \$35, which may be represented by a line thus:

And the South American dealer pays ocean freight on it for 5,000 miles, ocean insurance and Uruguay import tax.

Query, how much is the American buyer of American made sewing machines benefited by the protective tariff on sewing machines?

Twelve years ago Judge Ong of Nebraska was making democratic speeches in Indiana. At one place he was addressing an audience of farmers and said:

"I want to ask you farmers a question, and I want you to take time to think it over. After you have thought it over, write me your answer, addressing me at Geneva, Nebraska. Here is the question:

"What is there that you farmers sell that you get more for, and what is it you buy that you get for less, on account of the protective tariff?"

A few weeks later Judge Ong received a letter from an Indiana farmer, who wrote:

"I've been thinking your question over and I have arrived at the answer to it. The answer is: There ain't a d—d thing."

If you want to get a definite line on the political outlook, just ask yourselves these two questions:

"Are there any men in my neighborhood who have habitually voted the republican ticket who are now supporting Bryan and Kern?"

"Are there any democrats in my neighborhood who are supporting Taft and Sherman?"

Here is a sample of what the answer will be: James Watson is the postmaster at Marple, Box Butte county, Nebraska. He has always been a republican, but this year he is supporting Bryan. He says he has talked to many republicans in his neighborhood, but so far as he is able to learn, only three are supporting Taft. Similar reports come—with names and corroborating facts—from every section of the country.

The real facts of the situation are that the republican committee's private and confidential reports were so pessimistic that it was deemed imperative that Mr. Taft's campaign of "dignity and reserve" should be abandoned and a rear platform campaign inaugurated. After blabbing for ten or twelve years about Mr. Bryan's "undignified methods of campaigning," and for weeks pointing with pride to the fact that their candidate would "observe the proprieties" and would not "belittle the dignity of a candidate for such high office," the republican managers, fearing and trembling, have abandoned that high and mighty position—and Mr. Taft is striving to emulate an example that he and his managers so long denounced.

All this is merely the last, for the time being, of a long sequence. First they denounced Bryan for demanding that the Filipinos be treated as the Cubans had been treated, and the reply was, "Where the American flag has been raised, it will never come down." A few months later the American flag raised in Cuba came down. They denounced Bryan for advocating what they termed a 50-cent dollar, and said there was plenty of money and only confidence was needed. Confidence was restored, the per capita circulation increased 50 per cent—and then a republican congress issued a no-cent asset currency. They denounced Bryan for making a campaign tour—and now they put their own candidate on the stump. They ridiculed Bryan for dictating into a phonograph—and before the echoes of their ridicule had died away their candidate was dictating into the phonograph—and selecting, too, the same topics that Mr. Bryan had used. They denounced Bryan for advocating a bank guarantee—and now republican state conventions are endorsing bank guarantee. They denounced the idea of publicity of campaign contributions—and now seek favor by saying they will make public all contributions after election.

From Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and from the Pacific coast comes the cry to the republican national committee: "Come over and help us or we perish!"

The republican committee practically admits that Indiana is hopelessly lost to the republican ticket this year. The special elections in that state last week showed clearly the trend of events. The legislature being called to meet in extra session, it was necessary to hold special elections to fill several vacancies in the legislature. The democrats were uniformly successful registering immense gains, while the republicans scored discouragingly—to them—large losses.

The democratic state convention in New York was another huge chunk of gloom for the republican managers. They had counted on democratic dissensions, especially in Greater New York, and they were dismayed when they discovered that New York democrats were never so harmonious and never so unflinching and untiring in their support of the national ticket. The nomination of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler will contribute hugely to democratic success in the Empire

state. A millionaire lawyer, he spends his time as an attorney in taking the cases of the poor, the friendless, and the helpless. He is known throughout the East Side in New York as "the poor man's lawyer." He was elected lieutenant-governor on the independence league and democratic tickets when Hughes was elected governor. His nomination last week spikes the schemes of Hearst so far as the league is concerned, and kills the last hope that Hughes will poll the "undivided good citizen vote." Chanler's nomination is admittedly the strongest that could be made.

S. J. Stearns, an official of the United Garment Workers of America, was in Lincoln last week. He reports that the general convention of his union went on record as not only supporting the political policy of the American Federation of Labor, but endorsed the democratic national ticket. The Garment Workers' Union is especially strong in New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and other cities in the Empire state, and in Chicago. Local after local of this union has endorsed the democratic ticket.

"I have been as far east as Toledo, as far north as upper Wisconsin, and as far west as Lincoln during the last five weeks," said Mr. Stearns, "and I find the same story everywhere among the union workers. They are supporting the policy of the American Federation of Labor, and are going to vote for Bryan. Not because they are democrats—for I should judge that a majority were not democrats—but because they see in the election of Bryan and Kern their only hope of early relief from the injustice of the injunction as applied in labor disputes. And the feeling that it is time for a change is not confined to trades unionists. It exists among business men, especially among the smaller dealers. I am sanguine that Bryan will be elected."

James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is the man who is trying to send Gompers, Mitchell and Duncan to jail for contempt of court. He is the most virulent opponent of trades unionism in America. At the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers last winter the association adopted this resolution:

"Third, That we recommend as a basis of protective duties upon which the commission shall work the principle of international costs, to-wit: Protective duties should represent substantially a permanent differential between the cost of production in foreign countries and that in the United States, with an ample margin for safety."

The republican platform, adopted a few months later, says:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

The National Manufacturers' Association went to Chicago and got what it wanted. The representatives of 3,000,000 workmen went to Chicago and got—well, they got it in the neck.

The republican party favors guar-

anteeing the manufacturers a profit, but it holds up its hands in horror at the suggestion that the wage earner be guaranteed the safety of his little savings bank account.

Oscar Straus, secretary of commerce and labor in President Roosevelt's cabinet, announces that he will take the stump for Taft because he knows Taft is friendly to laboring men. "And I am a friend of labor, too," says Secretary Straus. Let us see about his brand of "friendship for American labor." The facts may be found in the official records of the department of commerce and labor.

A year or so ago the union lithographers of the country asked for the eight hour day. This was denied by the employers, and the union lithographers went on strike. The usual injunctions were issued, but the boys "struck." The employers, with their shops idle, went to Secretary Straus, and that official showed his friendship for American workmen by abrogating the alien contract labor law insofar as it applied to lithographers, and admitted European lithographers under the plea that "there is a scarcity of skilled workmen in the lithographing trades in this country." And the European workmen came over under contract and took the places of American workmen who had asked for an eight hour day in their trade.

THE RULES OF THE GAME.

They have "studied the problems of slum-life."

(A venture which brought them renown.)

Though the blood and the sweat
 And the smells that they met,
 Drove them back to their homes up-
 town.

They were seized with a fainting sen-
 sation
 As they passed us in fifth without
 name.

But they thought that they knew
 What "the masses" pass through.
 In keeping the rules of the game.

Not a laugh did they hear on their
 journey.—
 To smile has become a lost art.
 But they never drew near
 To help drive 'way a tear.
 Or to cheer up a dull aching heart.

Each soul that they met as they ling-
 ered.
 Seemed damned to an eternal hell.
 But the aim of our strife,
 And our struggle in life,
 Is always to break from our cell.

If we're judged by their rules of the
 battle.
 Or tried by their rules of the game,
 We will ne'er win the fight.
 By the power of our might.
 Nor be counted with those who o'er-
 came.

But the Great Referee of the Con-
 test.
 Whose judgment ne'er come with a
 snap.—
 For He knows the whole game.
 And He knows why we're lame.—
 He'll give us a big handicap.

—Rev. Charles Steizie.

Our school shoes are so good they could not be better—so reasonably priced they could not be lower.
Sanderson's
 the shoe store

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LEADING BRANDS, 10-CENT:
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We invite you to patronize this home concern, and guarantee you Cigars as finely made and of as good quality as any goods turned out at a similar price by an Eastern concern. We sell to retailers and jobbers only. If you are not now handling our goods, send us a trial order.

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