

OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN



We Have Just Received a Lot of Suits, Cloaks and Voile Skirts

These should have been here three weeks ago. The manufacturer claims the delay unavoidable on account of the scarcity of the quality of cloth we ordered in the most desirable shades. As the selling time is short now, we are marking these

Lower Than Usual for Quick Selling

H. Herpolzheimer & Co.

The
Daylight Store

H. Herpolzheimer & Co.

In the LABOR WORLD



Boston.—The supreme court of Massachusetts, in making permanent an injunction against several labor unions, ruled that labor unions cannot impose fines on their members in order to force them to go out on a strike. The decision was rendered on a petition brought by L. D. Willcutt Sons & Co. of this city, asking for an injunction against the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Benevolent unions, restraining them from imposing a fine of \$100 each on two members of the union who had refused to go out on strike. The unions in the spring of 1906 issued a new set of rules for members employed by contractors, and sent the new rules to a large number of firms in this city. The Willcutt company, fearing, it is claimed, that loss of money would follow its failure to complete certain work under these rules, closed up part of its work and discharged a number of men. The unions then declared a strike on other work in which the company was engaged. Later on two labor leaders visited the work in which the company was engaged and found two union men still working. The labor leaders ordered them to cease under penalty of being fined \$100 apiece. The Willcutt company obtained a temporary injunction against the unions to prevent the fines being imposed, and the decree makes that injunction permanent.

Indianapolis.—Depositions were taken here to be used in the contempt proceedings against Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell in the supreme court of the District of Columbia in the case of the Buck Stove and Range Company. Among those who deposed were W. D. Ryan, national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers. His testimony was in relation to resolutions opposing the company adopted by the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor in November, 1907, and the convention of the United Mine Workers of America in this city last January. Ryan said the miners had not been in a position to buy stoves since the financial depression.

London.—The management committee of the General Federation of Trades Unions has issued a manifesto on unemployment, in which it is asserted that something like 7,500,000 human beings in this country are suffering because the breadwinners are workless. It bases its total on the following calculation: There are 5,000,000 skilled workers in Great Britain, of whom ten per cent. are totally or partially unemployed. For every skilled workman out of employment two unskilled men are workless. Each worker represents a family of five.

Washington.—"I am heartily in favor," declares Inspector General Garrington in his annual report to the secretary of war, "of the proposition to grant to employees in the classified service a general increase of 20 per cent. in their present salaries, and also of such legislation as will provide a system for the retirement, on moderate annuities, of the faithful employees who become superannuated in the public service."

New York.—Under the new law, which went into effect on October 1, the authority to enforce the child labor law in mercantile establishments in cities of the first class in New York was transferred from the local health authorities to the state department of labor, acting through its bureau of mercantile inspection.

Shelton, Conn.—President Russ of the Robert N. Bassett Manufacturing Company, employing between 600 and 700 hands, announced that in the future the company would pay all the doctor bills of its employees. This, it explained, will include not only bills for treatment growing out of accidents, but also for illness. Most of the hands employed are girls and women.

London.—Swansea carpenters and joiners have made a demand for an advance in wages of a penny an hour. As conciliation boards now rule the rates of wages in the British building trades, the matter will doubtless be settled by conciliation or arbitration without the extremity of a strike.

San Francisco.—Chinese butchers and meat market men of San Francisco, who some time ago made application to become affiliated with the international body of meat cutters and butchers, are disappointed with the action of the international body, which turned their petition down.

Logansport, Ind.—The Panhandle shops are to work five hours a day, instead of ten hours. A notice of the reduction in hours was posted in the shops.

Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento wishes to have a labor temple, and has sent to each union a copy of the plan to raise funds for the erection of the structure. It is proposed that each member of a union shall buy \$15 worth of stock, and pay for it in 60 monthly installments of 25 cents.

Boston.—Boston Cigar Makers' union has levied an assessment of five dollars on each member to advertise the blue label.

Ottawa, Can.—Delegates from the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' unions met at Guelph to form a provincial association.

Washington.—P. H. Morrissey, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has been chosen head of the recently organized American Railroad Employees' and Investors' association, with a reputed salary of \$15,000 a year. This association has been fostered by several of the big railway presidents, and nearly all of the railways of the United States have expressed their intention of joining. The brotherhoods of conductors, firemen and engineers are part of the combine. The movement was launched in Chicago several weeks ago by the presidents of 16 western railroads. Its objects are set forth to be the cultivation of a spirit of mutual interest by publicity providing means and methods of obtaining consideration from all legislatures and commissions empowered to enact laws and rules and to do whatever things may be necessary to secure "a fair return alike to capital and to labor interested in American railroads, with due respect at all times to efficient service, fair treatment and safety to the public."

London.—The loss in wages to the operatives during the first week of the cotton lockout in Lancashire is now stated to have amounted to \$750,000. They received \$300,000 in lockout pay, so that the net decrease in the income of the operatives affected is 450,000. The effects of the dispute are already spreading. It is estimated that in a day or two the weaving industry will find itself at a standstill in consequence of the shortage of yarn, and 50,000 looms will be stopped, affecting at least 50,000 people. The Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Company, the prosperity of which largely depends on the cotton trade, has already been hard hit.

New York.—President Carey of the Paper Makers' union in an effort to support the strike of the paper makers employed by the International Paper Company, or trust, has ordered a general strike of all the paper makers of the country where the workers are organized. Acting on his orders, the men in five independent concerns went out and the mills were closed. The continued shut-down of the independent mills would soon menace the supply of paper just at the time when extra large quantities are required for election purposes. This situation has been intensified by the drought, which has cut off the water power of some mills for several months.

Turner's Falls, Mass.—The strike at the mills of the International Paper Company here was broken when about 100 papermakers applied to Supt. Campbell for their old positions. It was announced that the men would be taken back as fast as work could be found for them, although low water in the Connecticut river will prevent the mills from running to full capacity for a time. The men resumed work under a five per cent. reduction in wages against which they struck August 1.

Terre Haute.—An injunction was utilized by the district officers of the United Mine Owners in their fight against the national officers. The trouble grows out of the Hudson mine dispute. A temporary injunction granted by Judge Cox, returnable November 9, restrains Thomas Lewis, president, and the other national officers from deposing the district officers.

London.—Yorkshire Miners' Federation is continuing its crusade against nonunion workers in the collieries.

London.—The British government in India is taking care that the native workers are sharing the benefits of British factory law. The condition of factory labor in textile factories in India has recently been investigated by a committee of the Indian government, and their recommendations are being considered by a representative commission, whose report is now due.

New York.—As the result of a vigorous organizing campaign conducted in New York and nearby cities, more than 5,000 new members have joined the International Laborers' and Hodcarriers' union. It is predicted that within a short time practically all the men employed in the building trades in and around New York will be members of some labor union.

Boston.—Boston sheet metal workers' union 17 has begun the discussion of next year's wage request. Some of the members suggest a demand for four dollars a day. The rate is now \$3.60 a day.

New York.—The American section of the boot and shoe workers' international body now has more than \$100,000 in its emergency fund, according to report.

Boston.—Boston bricklayers' union, 3, has established a new rule that every member when starting in a new job must immediately report the fact and location of the job to the union's business agent.

Augusta, Ga.—Nine of the eleven cotton mills located here started operations for the first time since the freshet of August 26. The weekly pay roll of these manufactories is \$25,500.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Union men will ask the board of education to submit to the people at the next election the proposition of free text-books.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Adopts Ringing Resolutions of Confidence in President Samuel Gompers.

Lincoln Central Labor Union met in regular session last Tuesday evening and transacted the usual amount of routine business. After this business was out of the road Delegate Walker offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Lincoln, Neb., November 10, 1908.—To the American Federation of Labor in national convention assembled at Denver, Colo.:

"The Lincoln Central Labor Union

representing a body of organized workmen numbering upwards of 2,000, organized into eighteen distinct and separate trades crafts, extends to the officers and delegates of the American Federation fraternal greetings.

"The Lincoln Central Labor Union, chartered under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, renews at this time its fidelity to the principles upon which the federation is founded, and at the same time expresses its entire confidence in and support of Samuel Gompers, Secretary Morrison and the other officials who framed the non-partisan political

policy adhered to in the recent election, and hereby thanks these officials for their manly fight for the recognition of labor's rights. We have no regrets to express for the part the federation officials took, our regret being confined to the outcome of that masterly fight for the recognition of the unionist's right to co-operate with his fellows in the securing of rights which have been alienated by judicial action and in defiance of common justice.

"The Lincoln Central Labor Union would have it distinctly understood that as a body it favors the retention in the president's office of Samuel Gompers, whose fidelity to unionism, whose earnestness of purpose, whose indefatigable industry and whose unswerving honesty has made the great organization of great force and effect in the industrial world, and who is better fitted by training and experience for the office than any other man within the organization's jurisdiction.

"The Lincoln Central Labor Union pledges to the parent organization its loyalty in every effort to advance the cause of unionism, and its willingness to go to the limit in backing up the federation's officials in their fight against judicial usurpation and industrial tyranny.

"Without recrimination or without charges of disloyalty against any man, the Lincoln Central Labor Union desires to call attention to the fact that it was among the first of the delegate bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor to endorse the political program outlined by the American Federation of Labor, and points with pride to the vote in Lincoln as the best and most conclusive proof that the rank and file of organized labor in this local jurisdiction stood solidly by the Federation program. As we marched on Labor Day, so we voted on election day—not as partisans but as thoughtful wage-earners who are seeking to secure the blessings of industrial and civil liberty for ourselves and our children.

"May the sessions of the 1908 con-

vention of the American Federation of Labor be marked by wisdom and moderation. May its actions redound to the credit of the bone and sinew of America and sired confusion upon its enemies. May there be an entire absence of internal strife. And may the convention show its wisdom by re-electing to the position of president and the position of secretary the two men who have done so much to make the great organization stand for something tangible—Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison.

"Adopted this tenth day of November, 1908, by unanimous vote, and given under the seal of the union."

The following resolution was also introduced and unanimously adopted: "The Lincoln Central Labor Union recommends that the American Federation of Labor adopt a resolution urging the various crafts which have no label, stamp or mark to distinguish the product of the fair from the unfair employer to proceed to adopt and copyright some such design to be used in this connection, it being considered by us labor's most potent weapon.

"Further, we approve of the movement towards the ultimate adoption of a universal label."

Lincoln's mica factory is such a success that already its managers are casting about for larger quarters.

Notice of Adoption.

In re adoption No. 256 of James Vernon in the County Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska. To all persons interested take notice that Edwin Hall and Lulu Hall, husband and wife, have filed their petition and relinquishment of the State of Nebraska, by the superintendent of the Home of the Friendless, its custodian, for the adoption of James Vernon, a minor male child, with bestowal of property rights and change of name to Edwin Carter Hall, which has been set for hearing before this court on December 28th, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m., when you may appear, object to and contest the same.

Dated October 8, 1908.
P. JAS. COSSGRAVE,
County Judge.
By Walter A. Leese, Clerk.

A SUIT or OVERCOAT Made to Order For

No More **\$15** No Less

From Sheeps Back to Your Back

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS
REGISTERED
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
APRIL 12th 1891
AMERICA
UNION MADE

World's Greatest Tailors
Scotch
WOOLEN MILLS
145 South 13th Street
LINCOLN NEBRASKA

Union Made Shoes

High Grade Dress Shoes, All Union Made

\$2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00

MEN'S WORK SHOES

Union made, very best calf skin, heavy or light soles, seamless or Blucher.

Prices, \$2:50, 3:00 and 3:50

Also Union Made Shoes for Boys.



We carry also a full line of men's Union Made Clothing including everything in men's working clothes.

COME IN BOYS---WE WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT

Northeast Corner
Tenth and O Sts.

SPEIR & SIMON WE SAVE YOU MONEY