

Ladies' Suits, Jackets & Skirts

Our stock of Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Skirts is very heavy at present. A number of delayed shipments have arrived and as the time to sell is getting short now, we are offering extra inducements to move them quickly. Barely time now to get your Suit for Thanksgiving if you have any alterations made.

H. Herpolsheimer & Co.
THE DAYLIGHT STORE

The Skirt Store

121 North 11th Street, Little Block, Tel., Auto 7290

We offer a handsome assortment of Suits, \$17.50 and \$20.00 values, sale price, \$10.00; 200 Chiffon Panama and Voile Skirts, regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 values, \$7.98; Women's Long Coats in assorted colors, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and up to \$20.00; 300 Heatherbloom Underskirts, \$1.75 up to \$2.98; fine assortment Shirt Waists in all colors, 95c up to \$6.00; 75 assorted Women's Skirts, \$5.00 and \$6.00 values, \$3.75.

THE SKIRT STORE

121 North 11th Street, Little Block

We Sell HARDWARE, STOVES, SPORTING GOODS, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS AND CUTLERY
At Low Prices

Hoppe's Hardware, 108 North 10th

HOME INDUSTRIES WORTH FOSTERING.

(Continued from Page One.)

bound to render prompt and efficient service in return for valuable rights and franchises.

Ordinarily a dual street railway system is a nuisance, but in Lincoln's case it has proved to be a blessing. Today Lincoln has a street railway service that it would never have secured had it depended upon the old company. The Citizens Railway company, however, has forced the old company to spruce up and brace up, and not only replace some of the antediluvian relics with modern and up-to-date cars, but to raise some of the low joints, replace some of the flat wheels, and give an increased service on practically every line.

Because of its enterprise, its accommodating spirit and the fact that it is a home institution, pushed by home men and dividing its receipts with the general public, the people of Lincoln should look with kindly eyes upon the Citizens Railway company and patronize it whenever possible. In fact, they should go to some little trouble to reach one of the "White Line" cars.

Not the least, by any means, of the reasons why the Citizens Railway company deserves well at the hands of the hands of Lincoln people, is the fact that it was this company's action that forced the six-for-a-quarter fare and "school children's tickets" at an even lower rate.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Opponents of "High Dues" Should Learn a Lesson from Printers.

Some of the "cheap ones" who belong to unions that have low dues should cease to complain if their craft is in bad condition. Cheap dues in itself is enough to put any union in bad condition, for cheap dues, means a low reserve fund and a low reserve fund means that in case of trouble or misfortune the union is not in a position to help its members.

Some of the union men who are paying 75 cents or \$1 a month dues should compare their condition with the printers. The printers pay \$1.75 to \$2.50

per month dues, according to position; the union has a large membership, plenty of money on hand; pays sick and death benefits; maintains a home for aged and broken down members; pays an old age pension, pays strike benefits promptly—in short, the Typographical Union treats its members royally.

And you never hear a complaint from the members about their dues.

Remember, Mr. Union Man, that your union must have money to pay all these things and the only way to get that money is from high dues. Paste this in your hat and quit kicking if your union wants to "raise" you a little.—International Bookbinder.

For Union Workers

Important Happenings in Industrial Circles in This Country and Europe

Lowell, Mass.—A number of new unions are being organized in Lowell, Indianapolis, Ind.—Typographical unions have been formed in the colonies of Barbadoes, British Guiana and Trinidad.

Glasgow, Scotland.—A dispute having arisen in the plumbing trade, the master plumber decided to issue notices of a lockout.

New York.—For strike benefits, \$118,332.70 was paid out by the United Brewery Workmen of America for the two years ending August 13.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—Coopers, who are on strike are to ask trade unionists the world over to boycott the beer of the brewers who will not agree to the demands of strikers.

London, Eng.—In several London printing establishments women are employed as compositors, folders, numerical printers, perforators, wire stitchers and book sewers.

Sedalia, Mo.—Effective November 2 all section men employed on the Missouri, Pacific, Iron Mountain system, will receive an increase in wages of from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a day.

Memphis, Tenn.—An industrial school for this city and Shelby county is the probable outcome of a movement which has been set on foot by the builders' exchange, of Memphis.

San Francisco.—American and French laundries of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda are organizing anti-Japanese leagues. Stockton laundries are also said to be working along similar lines.

London, Eng.—After being out on strike for some weeks, the Kilton, north of England, ironstone miners have resumed work on the terms that were offered to them before they ceased work. The whole matter is to be submitted to arbitration.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The big Pennsylvania shops began to work 75 hours a week to get ready for the rush of traffic that is expected to make a car shortage before another month. In addition over 100 men were added to the pay-roll. The force had been working only 55 hours a week. Orders were also issued increasing the hours in the Wabash shops to 65 a week.

Washington.—About 85 per cent. of the employes of the cotton mills in Japan are women and girls, and they receive, on an average, 12½ cents a day, for 11 hours' work. The men average double what the women get. While there are no labor unions in this industry, there is a chance that before very long unions will be formed, as they now exist in other branches of industry.

Boston, Mass.—The 1,800 machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, and their helpers and the men of the other crafts at the big locomotive shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Readville started on a full-time schedule. The men have been working on a five-day basis for two months and during the early summer were employed but four days a week.

New York.—During the three months from June 1 the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration of New York received copies of 94 formal trade agreements between organized wage workers and employers, either individually or in association, entered into since the first of last January, and not heretofore listed. It is a notable fact that more than one-third of the whole number contain some provision for the settlement of any disputes that may arise during the life of the agreement.

London, Eng.—Changes in the hours of labor in the United Kingdom in 1907 were almost all in favor of the work-people. They affected a total of 36,200 operatives, of whom 35,400 had their hours reduced. Of the latter, 14,400 were in the building trades and 12,100 in the textile industries. The net effect of the changes was an aggregate reduction of working hours of 79,000 hours a week of all the persons affected. The preceding figures do not relate to agricultural laborers, railway servants or seamen.

Washington.—Notwithstanding efforts of labor leaders to have the question decided before the general elections, Justice Wright, in the district supreme court, postponed until November 10 consideration of the case of Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, a vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, who were charged with contempt of court. The case grew out of a suit for injunction instituted against the labor officials by the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

Madrid.—It is reported that the copper miners in the Rio Tinto district will go on strike. Detachments of cavalry and infantry and gendarmes have left Huelva for the district to maintain order.

London, Eng.—The General Federation of Trades Unions has issued a manifesto declaring that there are 1,500,000 unemployed in the United Kingdom, with 7,500,000 suffering dependents. The federation recommends the creation of a minister of labor and a permanent "unemployment" board, and that all members of labor unions refuse to work overtime.

London, Eng.—There are signs of a revival in the lead and slate industries of Wales.

San Francisco.—A union labor club was formed at the last meeting of the laundry workers.

Berlin.—No one in Saxony is allowed to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and is duly qualified.

Elmira, N. Y.—The Elmira Heights rolling mills, which have been idle nearly two years, started fires with large orders ahead.

Washington.—The trades in the building industry of Jamaica, West Indies, are organizing into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Newark, N. J.—The 5,000 operatives in two great thread mills in this city were notified that full time work will be resumed at once. Since last April the mills have been running on part time.

Manchester, England.—At a meeting here of the representatives of the cotton strikers it was decided to ask the employers to meet the representatives with a view to settlement of the existing dispute.

Detroit, Mich.—The Burroughs Adding Machine Company announces that it will at once start all its departments on full time, 54 hours a week. Of late most of the men have been getting in only 48 hours.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The importance of iron, steel and tin-plate, textiles and silk to the people of Pennsylvania can be seen when it is stated that the wage roll for these aggregated last year \$144,964,634, distributed among more than 500,000 people.

Seattle, Wash.—Seventy-five per cent. of the lumber and shingle mills of Washington are now operating, and their annual payroll is approximately \$75,000,000, according to the estimate of Victor H. Beckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association. The value of the output of Washington lumber and shingle mills now operating will reach approximately \$85,000,000 in a year.

Berlin.—The annual report of the Krupp works, Essen, states that the firm now employs 70,000 persons, and is thus the world's greatest employer of labor. The total is made up of 64,000 workmen and 6,000 engineers, including the members of the designing and commercial staffs. The Krupp works devote \$2,500,000 yearly to premiums for old age, disability and sickness insurance for the employes.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—President Cary of the Paper Makers' union, after an all-day conference with the local union, ordered the employes of the Oileff and Pettibone Companies, the independent mills, to return to work. The strike in the mills of the International Paper Company will be continued. The paper makers in the independent mills went out to aid the strike of the International Paper Company's men.

Chelsea, Mass.—C. A. Walton Shoe Company, whose lasters and some of the other employes struck three weeks ago, reopened its factory and invited all to return. The request was not complied with. An effort to organize the strikers under the banner of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union was not immediately successful. Some of the more radical of the strikers declared for the "Workers of the World" form of organization.

Washington.—Secretary Loeb stated that there was absolutely no foundation for the publication of stories to the effect that Maj. Morrow, the engineer commissioner, would shortly vacate his office, and that Public Printer Leech would be succeeded in a short time by Samuel Donnelly, a member of the general arbitration board of the builders' trades. There is no intention, it is said, to relieve Mr. Leech, and Maj. Morrow has not made application to be removed from the district commission.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—All the collieries of the anthracite region were closed October 29, the 130,000 mine workers remaining idle to celebrate Mitchell day. Former president of the Mine Workers' union, John Mitchell, spent the day at Scranton and addressed the miners at two meetings there, while President Thomas L. Lewis made an address in the morning at Shenandoah, where there was a big parade, and at night presided at an eisteddfod in this city. There were parades at Lansford and Shenandoah, while in other towns and cities of the region the mine workers held meetings and were addressed by their leaders.

Fall River, Mass.—James Tansey, president of the Fall River Textile council, has notified the affiliated unions that under the agreement between the unions and manufacturers there will be a further reduction of about eight per cent. in wages next month.

Boston.—Massachusetts supreme court, in a decision in a case involving the Bricklayers' union, declared that unions can be restrained by injunction from imposing fines on members where such fines are for the sole purpose of compelling workmen to obey orders to go out on strike.



Low One-Way Rates

TO MANY POINTS IN

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON

TICKETS ON SALE

EVERY DAY

September 1 to October 31, 1908

\$30

to Pendleton and Walls, Walla, to Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash. to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other California points. to Everett, Bellingham, Vancouver, Victoria and Astoria. to Weed, Calif., Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem via Portland. to Portland, Tacoma or Seattle.

VIA

UNION PACIFIC

ENQUIRE OF

E. B. SLOSSON, General Agent

A Cheerful Home Maketh for Creature Comfort

And the home illuminated by gas is always bright and cheerful. And, too, the economy adds to the smiles of content. If your house is not piped for illuminating gas, let us show you some figures that will convince you that it should be.

Taking Off the Chill—

Little early for the furnace—but not too early for chilly mornings and evenings. A gas radiator will take the chill off and save coal bills. Mighty fine for the bath room about this time o' year.

Pretty Fixtures For Modest Homes—

If you haven't already investigated you will be surprised to find how cheaply you can install some modern and pretty gas fixtures—fixtures that will add a whole lot to the cheer and brightness of the little cottage. We are showing a fine line of these new and up-to-date fixtures.

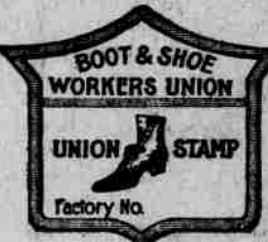
Using Gas—

Better get over the unfounded notion that gas is expensive for lighting or heating. It is the cheapest illuminant and the cheapest fuel. We will prove this if you will let us. Brightest and cheapest light—Hottest and cheapest heat. Here are two facts susceptible of easy demonstration.

How About Coke?—

Ever use it in the furnace or baseburner? It is "fine business." Cheaper and better than hard coal or semi-anthracite. We sell the coke.

Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Company. —Open Evenings



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.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

H. & H. DIAMONDS

are truly wonderful stones—nothing at all like the ordinary imitation diamonds—as brilliant as the real diamonds. See them, you'll be surprised and delighted.

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