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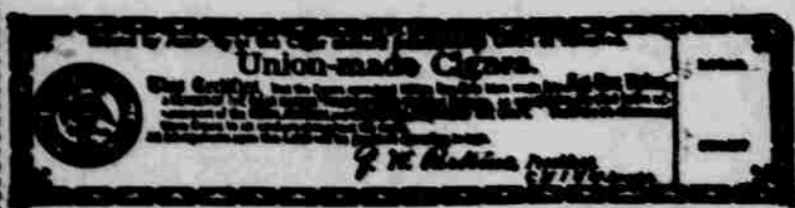
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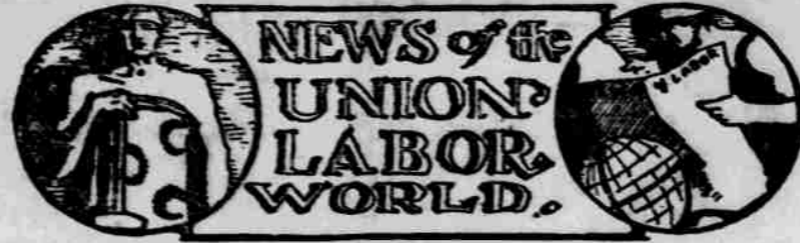
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Chicago.—The organization of a new labor union, embracing the 2,500,000 union employes on 70,000 miles of railway, has just been completed here by the merger of 25 unions of American, Canadian and Mexican railroad men, or affiliated with railway employes. It will be known as "The Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor," and though affiliated with the A. F. of L., will be conducted as a separate governing body. The temporary officers are H. B. Perham of the Telegraphers' union, president, and D. W. Roderick of the Machinists, secretary-treasurer. A permanent organization will be effected at a meeting in Chicago in August.

Joliet, Ill.—Failure of the company to accede to their demands for a ten-hour instead of an eight-hour day led to a walkout of 200 car repairers at the Joliet shops of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern. The unusual demand for a ten hour day hinges on the fact that the men say they can not make living wages working eight hours and they declare that they will work two hours longer to get more money. Under officials at the shops claim that they have not the work to furnish for more hours. There are 700 men in the shops and a sympathetic strike may result.

Indianapolis, Ind.—If an amendment now being voted upon by International Cigar Makers' union is adopted, the organization will establish a pension system for old members. The matter is being favorably acted upon throughout the entire jurisdiction and the general opinion is that it will be adopted. The system will go into effect on January 1, 1910, and the first payment of pensions will be made March 1, 1910, if the amendment is ratified. At the present time, it is intended to levy an assessment of 25 cents every quarter, with the intention of increasing the amount if the assessment is not sufficient.

Pittsburg.—At a conference between the Republic Iron and Steel Company and Amalgamated association officials the 1909 scale was signed, thereby preventing a walkout of about 10,000 men employed in the Republic Company's plants. The 1909 scale signed is practically a duplication of last year's scale with a few minor changes. The puddlers' scale, also signed, based on the selling price of bar iron, was fixed at \$5.12½ a ton for the next 60 days. This is a reduction of 12½ cents under the previous basis for puddlers.

Butler, Pa.—The strike, which for four days tied up the Standard Steel Car Company's works, was settled and the 3,500 employes of the plant returned to work. The settlement is a partial victory for both sides. The company officials agreed to take back all of the workmen, and consented to a reduction of the per cent. of delinquent rents taken from the pay envelopes of the men each week.

Denver.—Joseph Hutchinson, executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners made his annual report. He recommended the abolition of the positions of president, vice-president and the present executive board and the creation of a new board composed of one nonsalaried member from every state and territory in which the organization operates.

New York.—Four thousand men are said to have seceded from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and formed an organization which they call the Independent International Brotherhood of Teamsters. They are said to be mostly men who have been out on strike in the city during the last six months without the sanction of the International brotherhood.

La Crosse, Wis.—The board of arbitration, appointed to dispose of questions which caused the recent street railwaymen's strike, agreed. The principal point was in regard to the status of Louis Thrun, leader of the strike, whom the company refused to reinstate because of his alleged malicious activity. The board decided that he should be put back at work. The company will accept the decision.

Washington, Ind.—A portion of the car repairers and builders at the B. & O. Southwestern shops have been placed on piece work and the rumor is current that this is the beginning of the installation of the entire shops on the piece work plan. It was this method of work which caused the recent strike of the machinists on the B. & O. lines, which threatened a like situation in this city.

Washington.—Union labor will give Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, an enthusiastic reception when he visits this city after his return from Europe. Mr. Gompers will be met at the station and made the principal figure of a parade. Several representatives of labor in congress will address the assemblage, as will also Mr. Gompers.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Follansbee brothers' tin mill at Follansbee, W. Va., and the Pope tin mill of this city signed the scale asked for by the Amalgamated association, thus preventing a strike at these plants. About 1,000 men are affected.

Galveston, Tex.—After electing officers for the ensuing year and selecting New York as the convention city for 1910, the International Longshoremen's association adjourned sine die. President T. V. O'Connor, who has been filling out the unexpired term of Daniel J. Keefe, was elected by acclamation.

Milwaukee.—After a long and tedious discussion in the day's session of the convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' association of the United States and Canada the proposition to amalgamate with the American Flint Glass Workers' union was defeated by a vote of 197 to 36. By unanimous vote the convention issued the following statement, which was sent to the American Flint Glass Workers' convention now being held in Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Your union took its disputes with our association into the American Federation of Labor, and there made an agreement which you later repudiated. When you are ready to carry out the agreement at Minneapolis we shall be ready to meet you."

Milwaukee.—Rev. Charles Stelzel, who spoke before the glass bottle blowers, speaking on a square deal, said: "The most important thing about the labor question is to give the other fellow a square deal. The average workman is too close to the labor question to understand it; but what is true of the average workman, is probably just as true of the average employer. Thousands of men are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. If every union were to be abolished today the labor question would still be present."

Pittsburg, Pa.—Advocates of the open shop principle in the iron and steel trades received a surprise in the significant announcement of the signing of the Amalgamated association wage scale by the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The action affects 25,000 men in the Pittsburg and Youngstown districts. The mills are at Youngstown, Massillon and Toledo, O.; East Chicago and Moline, Ill.; Gates City, Ala., and East St. Louis. By the decision the Republic Company has left the steel corporation to fight the union without its assistance.

Utica, N. Y.—Sixty-five inspectors in the Remington Typewriter works at Ilion who struck in sympathy with the aligners some time ago, decided to return to work in the factory. This virtually settles the fight in favor of the company, and it may be considered that the strike is broken. The company now has 800 men at work and a still larger number will soon be engaged. Some of the striking aligners are seeking work elsewhere, and a number of them will leave town. The places of the old aligners are being filled without great difficulty.

Charleston, W. Va.—Because their demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents on a hundred axes was refused, 300 grinders and edgers employed at the Kelly Ax Manufacturing Company, said to be the largest plant of its kind in the world, went on strike. It is claimed that unless a settlement of differences between the men and officials of the company is reached within a few days, the entire plant will have to be shut down, thereby affecting 1,000 men. Most of the strikers are Poles.

Milwaukee, Wis.—After being out on strike since July 1, marble workers returned to work. The men quit work in three of the largest works in the city because their demand for an increase of 50 cents a day had not been granted. The employers made a compromise offer and the union accepted the proposition. The terms of settlement are being withheld.

New York.—B. A. Langer, general secretary of the United Garment Workers, left for Europe the latter part of last month to represent the American Federation of Labor at the British trade union congress.

Denver, Col.—Unless the organization scale is recognized a strike of all Western Federation of Miners' members employed by the American Smelting & Refining Company was recommended on the floor of the convention in session here. The report was referred to a special committee without debate.

Montreal.—Three hundred and fifty mechanics employed at the Longue Point Locomotive works near here are on strike against the installation of a new time system. The company is making no efforts to replace them, the officers declaring the men do not understand the proposed change or they would not object to it.

Boonville, Ind.—The striking miners of the T. D. Scales Coal Company returned to work when the company agreed to weigh the cars as they came from the pit instead of averaging the weight by guesswork. After loading three cars and accepting the miners' method of weight, work was suspended for three weeks.

Dublin, Ireland.—The Irish department of technical instruction has given a grant of \$5,000 for the establishment of a school of commerce in Limerick.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Members of the district executive board of the United Mine workers called off the strike of the 18,000 miners of the Pittsburg Coal Company. This decision followed a conference with the officials of the company.

New Castle, Pa.—About 3,000 men walked out of the tin plate plants when the wage scale of the Tin Plate Workers' association expired. The organization is composed of the rollers and finishing department of the company and the sheet steel mills of the American Sheet Steel & Tin Plate company.

W. T. Stevens

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Candidate for renomination at Republican Primaries. Have devoted time exclusively to practice of Law in this city since March 1886. Hope for the endorsement of the party, and will, if re-elected, continue so far as lies within my power to secure absolute equality before the law to all.



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