

UNION DIRECTORY.

(Secretary of Local Unions are urgently requested to report all changes.) Central Labor Union. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 1034 O St. T. C. Kelsey, president; E. H. DeLong, secretary; A. C. Evans, treasurer. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1055. Meet every Tuesday evening at 130 So. 11th St. Chas. F. Smith, president; J. M. Schuler, vice-president; G. F. Quirk, recording secretary; Ed. H. Scott, financial secretary; H. B. Atterbury, recording secretary; John Robinson, treasurer; T. J. Adams, warden. Typographical Union, No. 209. Meets first Sunday in each month at 130 So. 11th St. Frank M. Coffey, president; H. C. Peas, vice-president; E. H. DeLong, financial secretary; Albert Strain, recording secretary; J. G. Sawyer, sergeant-at-arms. Cigarmakers. Meet first Friday, J. Steiner, president; J. M. Anhauser, vice-president; T. W. Evans, corresponding and financial secretary; R. B. Speechley, treasurer; A. Herminghaus, recording secretary. Capital Auxiliary, No. 11. (To Typographical Union, No. 209.) Meets first and third Fridays. Mrs. W. M. Smith, president; Mrs. C. Richter, vice-president; Mrs. Fred Mickel, secretary; Mrs. J. G. Sawyer, treasurer; Mrs. Will Busted, guide; Mrs. Freeman, chaplain. Bricklayers Union. Meets every Friday at 125 So. 10th St. Nels Carrel, president; W. J. Harvey, vice-president; H. Swanson, financial secretary; J. Anderson, recording secretary; Grant Roberts, doorkeeper; Gus Swanson, sergeant-at-arms. Head Carriers and Building Laborers. Meet every Thursday, Westfield hall. T. W. Callins, president; L. W. Wertz, vice-president; Miles Burke, recording secretary; A. L. A. Schlemmer, financial and corresponding secretary; F. W. Swanson, treasurer; T. Frye, sergeant-at-arms. Painters and Decorators, No. 18. Meet at Bruno's hall every Friday. W. E. Doney, president; Charles E. DeLong, recording secretary; J. B. DeLong, financial secretary. Leatherworkers on Horse Goods—Meets every third Tuesday, 1034 O. J. A. Lantry, president; J. L. Lorey, recording secretary; Geo. H. Bush, secretary-treasurer.

LIST OF UNION LABELS.

Every union member, or sympathizer is urged when making purchases or having work done, to demand the following union labels which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor: United Hatters, International Typographical Union, Allied Printing Trades, Cigarmakers' International Union, Wood Carvers' Association, D. Wertz, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Wood Workers' International Union, United Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers' International Union, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Iron Keyhole, Barbers' International Union, Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union, Coopers' International Union, Team Drivers' International Union, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, National Union of United Brewery Workers, International Broommakers' Union, International Union Carriage and Wagonmakers, International Association of Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics (Bicycle Workers), Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union, International Association of Machinists, International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, International Association of Watch Case Engravers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, American Federation of Musicians, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, International Jewelry Workers' Union, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association, American Federation of Labor, Upholsterers' International Union, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Amalgamated International Association Sheet Metal Workers, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International Union of America, Actors' National Protective Union, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Stone Mounters' International Union, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, United Gold Beaters' National Union, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, Amalgamated Rubber Workers' International Union, Elastic Goring Weavers' International Union, International Printing Pressmen's Union, National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers, Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Truck and Bag Workers' International Union, United Powder and High Explosive Workers.

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Ex-Mayor Weir's Open Letter

To the Editor of The News: I have noted, with considerable interest, the discussion of the saloon license question, especially in reference to the amount of the license fee, and desire to ask what definite or beneficial results are expected to be derived from the advance of the fee to \$1,500. The advocates of the proposition to advance the fee seem to hope or expect that the larger amount named, will have a deterrent effect on the number of licenses issued and thus reduce the number of saloons in the city, but in my judgment this impression will not materialize into actual results in the manner hoped for. Of course it will inflict a heavier penalty on the persons engaging in business, but if that is one of the purposes of imposing this larger fee, I feel justified in saying that it is not heavy enough to accomplish any satisfactory results. The men who are now paying \$1,000, can undoubtedly be forced to pay \$1,500, and possibly a few of the weaker ones may be forced out of business, but the only definite result will be to increase the amount of revenue, derived from the trade, with which to aid in training the youth of our city "in the way they should go." This may be a sufficient reason for increasing the license fee, but I do not so regard it. There is now quite a strong sentiment against using funds derived from this traffic in the education of children, and I can not see how people, holding such views can logically advocate an increase of the fund "derived from crime" as is so often stated, for use in educational purposes. If the object or purpose of this proposition is to drive men out of this business, then the fee proposed is not large enough, and to accomplish any such result, it should not be less than \$2,500. This sum, or a larger one, would undoubtedly have an effective influence on the number of saloons in the city. In my judgment it would force one-half or two-thirds of the saloons to close. As stated above, a fee of \$1,500 may close a few of the saloons, but the number would be too insignificant to produce any perceptible effect on the traffic. The whole tendency of a \$1,500 fee, will be to force every saloon keeper into "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" to raise the increased amount, and every effort will be made to evade the law controlling these places and to increase their income by every possible means, both fair and foul. The work of the incoming administration will be found much more difficult and the increased expenses in the way of arrests and litigation in their attempts to hold this element in line will largely offset the increased revenue. On the other hand, a fee of \$2,500, or more, will not only reduce the number of saloons, but it will also shut out the lawless and irresponsible element, who are the class that causes the most trouble in every case. Therefore I feel that if the amount of the fee can not be made large enough to accomplish the desired results, it had better remain where it is. I would rather see the officials of the city put into effect a condition that would promise to secure obedience to the law, rather than to adopt a policy that would always be a standing temptation to evade the law in every possible way. But I am not in sympathy with these indirect methods of attempting to abolish this evil. All efforts in this direction should strike at the fountain head of the evil, and that is the laws under which they are permitted to exist. I believe the whole theory of attempting to suppress this traffic by the imposition of heavy fees for licenses is an error. The fact must be recognized that these men, when they comply with existing laws, have rights which the community must recognize, under those laws. If the people do not wish to recognize these laws then repeal them. Refusing to recognize the rights, fully conferred by the law, makes every one so opposing a violator of law himself. While I was an executive of the city I think I was censured for this view of the law more than for any other single act of my administration and notwithstanding the fact that I had taken an oath to enforce the law, I was denounced, roundly, because I would not perjure myself and violate the laws I had sworn to enforce, I did not make these laws and was not responsible for them, but my duty was to obey, and this I did to the best of my ability. When these people comply with the terms of the Statute and other laws, and thus obtain their rights under them, they have as much right to run their saloons as other men have to handle any other line of business, and no official has a right to refuse these rights. Therefore the only reasonable and logical way to abolish this traffic, is to abolish the laws, under which it exists. I have not much faith in local prohibition. Have had considerable, and I feel compelled to say, unsatisfactory experience in attempting to enforce local prohibition, while a resident of another state. Neither Lincoln nor any other of the larger places in the state, could hardly hope to enforce, satisfactorily and successfully, an anti-license system, within the limits of its own corporation. It must be a state law to be effective. I know thoroughly the situation in Kansas, and I do not believe that Kansas will ever repeal its prohibitory law, notwithstanding the many statements of its alleged failures. Wherever it has failed, it has been because the people of that community did not want it enforced, and when such is the sentiment of a community, the enforcement of the law can hardly be expected to be satisfactory. This is usually the trouble in anti-license conditions. I do not feel that the advance of the fee to \$1,500 will accomplish the purpose desired or expected, and therefore I hope that some other method of handling this question will be suggested, or that the matter will be left to the executive officers to do what, in their judgment, is for the best interests of the city. I have been urged to state my position on this question, and have no hesitancy in so doing, for as the News stated sometime ago, my position on any public question was never in doubt, and I have never hesitated to take a stand for what I believed was right and best, though possibly others have often regarded my views as erroneous. A. H. WEIR.

WHAT WE MISSED. South Omaha Gives Organized Labor a Pointer on Some Things. South Omaha sent down a delegation of 500 people last Thursday to fight the proposed annexation of South Omaha to Omaha. The delegation marched to the state house, made its showing of force, whooped it up for a little bit and the bill was killed. That's what organized labor should do when it wants to kill or push a bill. But labor has a habit of forgetting to stand up for its rights. It appoints committees, and lets it go at that.

NEW WAY TO MAKE BUTTER. Sweet Cream Poured Over Pads Which Absorb All but the Fat. A committee of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has just made public its report on the Taylor process for butter making. It is recommended that Mr. Taylor receive the John Scott medal and premium in recognition of the value of his invention.

GENERAL MENTION Twelve hundred granite cutters of Quincy, Mass., went on strike March 1 for the 8-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3. The contest promises to be a protracted one. The New York subway railroad is tied up by a strike. The men ask for an increase in wages. A movement is on foot to have the city take over the property under the terms of its lease to the managing company. The Label League meets next Monday evening at C. L. U. hall. A social time will be enjoyed after the transaction of routine business. The Typographical union has adopted a rule not to patronize cigar stands that handle the Henry George and George W. Childs cigars. A fine of \$1 will be imposed upon the members detected in violating the rule. Mr. Worley is now holding down a seat at the New Century job shop. If you know a bit of news that you think will interest your fellow workmen, call up autophone 2277 and tell it. Carpenters' hall is rapidly filling up with charters. The last one placed upon the wall was that of Capital Auxiliary No. 11, and it hangs by the side of the charter of Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209.

GOOD TRAITS OF CHIMPANZEE

Scientists Study Animal Now in Captivity at Berlin. Berlin possesses a successor to the late lamented chimpanzee Consul; in the shape of Consul II, of which the following account has been published: "Recently Consul II appeared before a meeting of the German Psychological Society and was the subject of a lecture by the eminent psychologist, Prof. Hirschlaff. The ape stood on the platform beside the lecturer, in a smoking jacket, top hat, black trousers, boots and shirt. Prof. Hirschlaff gave Consul an excellent character. He has good manners, is of a friendly disposition and manifests symptoms of what would be called in human beings a loving nature. He has no objection to the vicinity of dogs, cats or snakes, but is afraid of horses. No traces are seen in Consul of any special liking for women and soldiers. "Like most apes he delights in children, but evinces an abhorrence of dolls, of which he can make nothing and retires vaquished from their presence. "If Consul is tickled he sometimes shrieks with laughter. When punished he acts like a child, holding his hands before his face. It discovered at anything he is forbidden to do he assumes hypocritically an innocent demeanor which is distinctly human. "He is restless and cannot sit long in one position. With an excellent memory, he is yet incapable of expressing his wants either by gestures or sounds. He cannot be taught to whistle, nor does he understand human speech. All he can comprehend is the tone of a voice or the rhythm of words; and he cannot be taught to reckon." BEAT THE DUMB-BELL RECORD. American Puts it Up 16,000 Times in Less Than Three Hours. An American, Anthony McKinley, has made a remarkable showing with dumb-bells in Belfast, Ireland. He gave the exhibition in the billiard-room of the Boyd Arms Hotel with a twelve-pound one and one-fourth ounce dumb-bell, shoulder to arm's length above shoulder, one hand, and succeeded in putting it up 16,000 times in two hours fifty-seven minutes and fifty seconds, at the rate of ninety times per minute, regular throughout, with one or two over every time the counter called out, and often more. The dumb-bell was weighed at starting and finishing in the presence of all, and the total weight amounts to 172,547 pounds. The previous best with this weight, a twelve-pound dumb-bell, was by A. Corcoran of Chicago, which was also the greatest total weight ever put up, when, on October 4, 1873, he put it up 14,000 times, time not stated, or a total of 150,000 pounds. "Bug Wagon" Death to Germs. San Francisco's "bug wagon," the Board of Health's latest enterprise aiming toward the extinction of all forms of germs and dangerous bacilli, had a practical test in a workshop at 223 Polson street. The various varieties of germs were placed on cards and buried in the center of pillows and mattresses, which were placed in the oven or sterilizing box. Steam to the amount of thirty pounds pressure was turned on, and after twenty minutes it was withdrawn and a formation of chemical gases was allowed to enter the vacuum. Whether the germs met instant death cannot be determined until after a post mortem, which is now in progress at the city laboratory. The sterilizer, the first of its kind to be built, is self-propelling and has a speed of about five miles an hour. The machine resembles a steam road grader somewhat in appearance, and weighs nearly four tons. —San Francisco Chronicle. Japanese Patriotism. An enthusiastic admirer of the Mikado's nation was extolling the patriotism of the Japanese to a little circle of friends in the University club the other evening. "Why," said he, "every one of those little fellows will make any sacrifice to help the government along. Even the poor peasants do it and never grumble at the taxes. There isn't a man of them that wouldn't willingly give up his last dollar to protect the remainder. The taxes are mighty hard on them, too. The tax on leather and shoes comes especially hard on the barefooted peasantry." He got into a still deeper muddle when he tried to explain that a similar hard condition in Ireland once was mitigated by making the sole leathers of wood.—New York Herald. Perfection of Cement. In Germany puzzolanic cement is now a well recognized trade product, with a good reputation for its properties of strength and hardness. This cement is produced by grinding and thoroughly mixing 85 per cent granulated slag with 15 per cent of lime hydrate. Slag has also been employed in Germany largely by the Portland cement manufacturers as a substitute for marl and limestone, and the claims that cement made with this addition is stronger than the ordinary cement have now been recognized by eminent authorities.—London Engineer. To My Wife. Not beauty of the marble set To Art's intensest line, Nor depth of light and color met, Though all, indeed, are thine—Not these thy loveliness impart, For wrought by wiser hands The charm that makes thee all thou art Beyond transition stands; And surest fealty to thee, O fairest, I confess, For that beyond all fair I see The grace of tenderness, Part Art's endeavor to portray, Oh poet's word to reach; For all that Beauty seems to say Is told in feebler speech. —George Sterling, in "Testimony of the Saba."

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The Gift of a Day. From Thee a precious gift I take this day, And rise, refreshed by sleep, to think of Thee. What use of all its hours dost ask from me, Whose spirit, quickened, onward bears its way? What wealth of time its hours and minutes may Bring as they fly, if I can clearly see How fraught with all good deeds they yet may be, A helpful act, a kindly word to say, Counsel to give, and sweet encouragement. To aid the lonely and to cheer the sad, Ah! many a word from loving heart that's even. Is like a Gospel to the mourner sent; The kindly message comes like sunshine glad, And days so spent are surely gifts from heaven.

KNOW WHAT SHE WANTED. But Did Not Know Exactly How to Ask for It.

"Next to a street car, perhaps, the best place to study humanity is a public library," said a young librarian of the Drexel Institute, according to the Philadelphia Record. "Librarians have to be mind readers, bureaus of information and depository of family secrets all in one. One day last week a rather nice looking woman came to me and said: "Will you give me a nice book on hygiene?" Thinking I was going to aid a soul struggling after light I fished out the best authority I could find on that subject. She took it to one of the side tables, and I saw her scanning page after page, studying the index with deep frowns on her face, but looking altogether despairing. "By-and-by she came to me and said: 'This won't do, I am afraid. Have you got a book on dermatology?' 'Dermatology?' I repeated. 'Yes,' she said. 'A book that tells all about the face.' "From some of the dark, unexplored recesses I did bring out a book that dealt with facial massage, facial blemishes and kindred subjects. 'This won't do at all,' she said, after she had poured over the hygiene. "What on earth are you looking for, anyhow,' I ventured to question at last. 'Why,' she said, 'I—I am just looking for a recipe for cold cream.'"

Merit Everywhere. Frederick Law Olmsted, who holds the chair of landscape architecture at Harvard, visited Philadelphia recently to make an address on the subject of city parks. During his visit Mr. Olmsted dined at a Walnut street club, and he cited during dinner a certain elevated tract on the Biltmore estate, of which he is landscape gardener. "This tract," he said, "would be beautiful for some purposes, hideous for others. Everything is like that—good for some things, bad for some others. Thus, if we use our minds, we can utilize nearly everything—can put nearly everything to some good use. "All kind has their merits," as an old Georgia colored man once said. "Some one had asked this colored man what breed of chickens was the best. "All kinds has their merits," he replied. "De white ones is de easiest found and de dahk ones is de easiest hid after van zits 'em.'"