

UNION LABELS AND CARDS

There are now 56 labels and 10 cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

Organizations Using Labels.

American Federation of Labor.	Machine Printers and Color Mixers.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Machinists.
Boilermakers.	Metal Polishers.
Blacksmiths.	Metal Workers, Sheet.
Boot and Shoe Workers.	Molders.
Brewery Workers.	Painters.
Brickmakers.	Paper Box Makers.
Broommakers.	Paper Makers.
Brushmakers.	Piano and Organ Workers.
Carriage and Wagon Workers.	Plate Printers.
Carvers, Wood.	Powder Workers.
Cigarmakers.	Pressmen, Printing.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.	Print Cutters.
Coopers.	Rubber Workers.
Engravers, Watch Case.	Sawsmiths.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.
Fur Workers.	Stove Mounters.
Garment Workers, United.	Tailors.
Garment Workers, Lady.	Textile Workers.
Glass Bottle Blowers.	Tip Printers.
Glass Workers.	Tobacco Workers.
Glove Workers.	Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.
Gold Beaters.	Typographical.
Hatters.	Upholsterers.
Horseshoers.	Weavers, Goring.
Jewelry Workers.	Weavers, Wire.
Lathers.	Wood Workers.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	Leather Workers.

ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS.

Actors.	Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.
Barbers.	Musicians.
Clerks.	Musicians.
Engineers, Steam.	Stage Employes, Theatrical.
Firemen, Stationary.	Teamsters.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.	

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Artificial Limb Makers, Costumers, Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Bottlers (Soda, Mineral Water and Liquor), Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers, Cloth Spongers and Refinishers, Carbonic Gas Workers, Cigar Makers' Tools, Nail (Horse Shoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Oyster Workers, Paint Workers, Photographic Supply Workers, Soap Workers, Soda and Mineral Water Workers, Starch Workers, Suspender Makers, Steel Case Makers.

NEWS OF TRADE AND LABOR

General Information Concerning Those Who Are Doing the Work of the World.

Reports from the brotherhood headquarters in Indianapolis as to the referendum vote of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the two plans of amalgamation of the brotherhood with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners show that a majority of the members of the brotherhood are in favor of the plan proposed by their organization. The vote of the Amalgamated Society will be known this month. It should adopt the plan of the brotherhood the amalgamation will take place November 15, 1907.

In most callings when a member happens to meet with a fatal accident operations are suspended for the day. Local union No. 1004, of the United Mine Workers, has passed a resolution which provides for the men to remain at work and donate 25 per cent. of the wages earned at the mine on the day of the accident. It further requests that the company contribute an amount equal to that raised by the workers.

The stevedores and longshoremen's demands for increased wages were granted by the employing concerns with the exception of the American Hawaiian Steamship company, of San Francisco. The employes, however, refused to return to work with non-union men and as a consequence all the lumber vessels are tied up.

The delegates to the International Typographical union convention accepted the arbitration arrangement with the American Newspaper Publishers' association, assurance being given by Frederick Driscoll, labor commissioner for the publishers, that the association would ratify it next February. The agreement insures the publishers against walkouts, strikes or boycotts, they agreeing to arbitrate all differences respecting wages, hours and conditions of labor.

The cry for labor sent out from San Francisco has been heard around the world. Forty skilled mechanics have arrived from Australia, where they were paid \$3 a day. They will receive at least twice that pay here.

Protests against the alleged violation of the eight-hour law and the employment of Chinese coolie labor on Panama canal works were filed with the isthmian commission at Washington by representatives of district assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor.

Hot Springs, Ark., was selected for next year's convention of the International Typographical union, the vote being: Hot Springs, 117; Indianapolis, 73. The proposition to increase the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer from \$1,800 to \$2,400 per year was adopted.

The new Municipal Federal building in course of erection at Washington has been placed under the ban of organized labor because it is said the contract for the plumbing and gas fitting has been awarded to a firm that will employ nonunion workmen. Fifty-seven building contracts, involving about 150 structures, have been entered upon the "black list" of the trades unions.

Officials of the Wigan (England) Card Room Operatives' association made an application for a five-cent advance in wages. In the event of the employers refusing the advance 1,400 or 1,500 car and blowing operatives and ring spinners will be thrown idle. The successful negotiations of wage agreements on the different street railroads in Chicago has given impetus to the work of organization among the street railway men in surrounding territory.

Revised figures indicate that the immigration to this country during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was 73,574 greater than it was during the fiscal year of 1905. The immigration during last year aggregated 1,100,073 against 1,026,499 for the previous year. Most of the immigrants came from Austria-Hungary, Russia and Sweden and Italy. Fewer came from England, Scotland, France, Germany than for a good many years.

The union bakers of Chicago succeeded in establishing a new wage scale in every shop but one in that city. They received a flat increase of one dollar per week over the old scale. Nearly all employers in the carpentering trade in Manhattan, whether members of the master carpenters' association or nonassociation men, so officials of the carpenters' union report, have granted an increase in wages from \$4.50 to \$4.80 a day.

Provisions were made at the convention of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers' association in Cleveland recently looking toward consolidating with the Cutters' and Flatteners' association, which is strong in the Pittsburgh districts. At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor the former organization was admitted to membership, and is the only bona fide body holding jurisdiction over the cutters, flatteners, gatherers and blowers.

The Bootmakers' union in New South Wales, Australia, sends the sheriff out after members who get behind in their dues and fail to pay up. A member of the union in Sydney was arrested by the sheriff after he had been requested several times by the union to pay his dues.

The McGuire memorial fund for the benefit of the family of the late P. J. McGuire, which is being raised by voluntary subscriptions among the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has reached \$3,755.91. The fund for the relief of California sufferers by this organization aggregates \$15,843.75.

The grand lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has issued a statement showing the increase in membership in the past ten years. On January 1, 1896, the organization had a membership of 29,331, and on July 1 of this year the paid-up membership was 33,281. The increase during the first six months of 1906 was nearly 5,000, and the officers expect to have a membership of 90,000 by the end of this year. The organization is carrying more than \$75,000,000 of insurance on its members, and is the strongest numerically and financially of all the railroad brotherhoods.

The Electric Workers' union of Pittsburg is demanding that inspection be made of the wire laden poles of the city by the municipality. They claim that the death rate from falling and charged wires averages one a week throughout the country. The union proposes to introduce an ordinance into the next session of the city council looking to the abatement of the evil.

The International Paper company will soon begin an eight-hour day in its mills. The new schedule will go into effect gradually. The mills in New York receive the time reduction first, September 1. Later the Maine mills of the company, which employ about 2,000 hands, will have the shorter day. It is said that the change means an increase of 33 per cent. in the number of employes.

At the recent session of the International Miners' congress in Europe the report of the 'credentialed committee was to the effect that there are 708,200 miners in Great Britain, of whom 480,000 are organized, and have elected 14 members of the house of commons. In France there are about 200,000 miners, and 150,000 are organized; they have two members in the French parliament. In Belgium there are 135,000 miners, 65,000 of whom are organized, and they have two members in the Belgian parliament. In Germany there are 600,000 miners, of whom 112,000 belong to the German Miners' federation and 70,000 belong to the German Christian Miners' federation. Austria has 135,000 miners, of whom 40,000 are organized into unions. The United States has 550,000 miners, 365,000 of whom belong to unions. It was therefore claimed that out of something like 2,250,000 miners 1,282,000 were organized in trade unions, and had sent 116 delegates to the congress.

It has been stated by Mr. Johnson, president of the upper Indian chamber of commerce, that under the present conditions an Indian weaver, working 72 hours a week, turns out at the very best only 70 pounds of cloth, while the European, working 54 hours, can turn out 468 pounds.

Judge J. Gillpatrick, in the district court at Leavenworth, Kan., confirmed a temporary injunction restraining the officers of local Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 494 from fining and expelling certain members of the union. The offense of these men was that they refused to quit the employ of a Leavenworth contractor who had bought lumber from a firm boycotted by the union. The judge held in effect that the proposed punishment of these men was coercion and therefore unlawful.

Val Fitzpatrick, second grand vice president, has ordered the switchmen's strike in the east to end at once, declaring that it was illegal and unwarranted. The Brotherhood will aid the New York, New Haven & Hartford road in filling vacancies.

The joint convention of coal miners and operators of district No. 19 (Tenn.), United Mine Workers of America, agreed upon a wage scale effective September 1 next and to continue for one year. The new scale is in effect a restoration of the schedule of wages of 1903. The scale for yardage will remain unchanged, a concession by the miners. The operators yielded their demands for the scale to terminate June 1, 1907, instead of September 1, 1907, as desired by the miners. A board of arbitration will hear and adjust all complaints not disposed of by the joint convention.

The locomotive engineers employed on the hundreds of work trains operated by the United States in dirt hauling in the canal zone, seizing an occasion when Chairman Shonts, of the canal commission, was in the isthmus, have made the following demands: Increase of pay from \$180 to \$225 a month; time and half pay for all work done in excess of eight hours; double time for Sundays and holidays and free transportation to and from the United States when on leave.

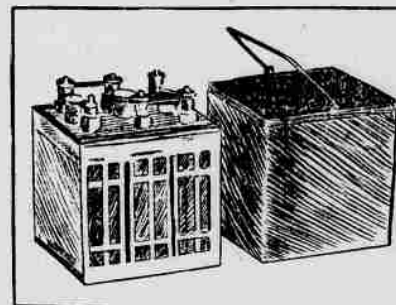
The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco has decided to take a stand for an eight-hour day. This is the first body of the kind in America to reach such a decision. Six thousand men are involved.



FOR MOTOR CARS.

A New Improved Light-Weight Ignition Storage Battery.

Our illustration shows the general appearance of a new light-weight ignition cell put up in celluloid jars by



Improved Light-Weight Ignition Storage Cells. (Voltage, 6; Ampere Hours, 25; Weight, 12 Pounds.)

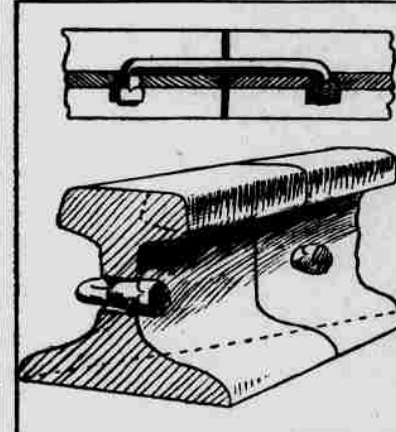
a New York company. The battery illustrated consists of three 5-plate cells having a total capacity of 25 ampere-hours and furnishing a total of six volts. The cells and containing case complete weigh only 12 pounds, which is extremely light for a battery of this voltage and capacity, says the Scientific American. The battery shown was constructed especially for use on a flying machine, but the greatest sphere of usefulness for cells of this kind is on automobiles. Not only are these batteries of about half the weight for the same capacity of cells used heretofore, but the plates are constructed after a special process which gives them great porosity and a long life. They can be charged and discharged a large number of times, and at a high rate, without injury, and what is more important with an ignition cell, they can be left standing in a discharged condition for a long time without any loss of capacity. In other words, abuse of this character, which would completely ruin some of the light-weight foreign ignition cells, will cause no perceptible difference in the efficiency of this improved battery. The capacity, unlike that of most ignition accumulators, is fully equal to the rating.

Two 50-ampere-hour cells giving four volts, for example, weigh only 16 pounds, and yet they will be found sufficient to run a four-cylinder car at least 1,200 miles. Comparing these figures with those of other ignition cells, it will be seen that, durability aside, the battery is a decided advance over what has been done before as regards light weight.

IMPROVED RAIL BOND.

Method by Which a Firmer Electrical Contact is Secured.

A patent has recently been secured by Edwin W. Robinson, of Punxsu-



An Improved Rail Bond.

tawney, Pa., on an improved rail bond for electric railways. The new bond is arranged to insure an exceedingly firm electrical connection between adjacent rails, and in a very simple and economical manner.

The invention will be clearly comprehended by a glance at the accompanying engraving, says the Scientific American. It comprises a conductor in the form of a rod, which is bent to enter holes in the webs of two adjacent rails. The ends of the rod are threaded to receive a pair of nuts, which enter the holes in the webs. The nuts are formed with frusto-conical ends, and as the nuts are screwed up on the rod, they not only draw the rod into close contact with the webs of the rails, but also wedge their frusto-conical ends tightly into the holes in the webs. This insures an exceedingly good electrical connection between the adjacent rails. It will be evident that the new rail bond can be applied to rails as now constructed.

Electrical Divining Rod.

An electrical divining rod, claimed to operate more certainly and scientifically than the ancient and dishonored twig, has been devised by Adolph Schmid, a Swiss engineer. It seems to consist essentially of a glass-covered box enclosing a coil of insulated wire in which a slightly magnetized needle is free to rotate over a graduated dial. When the apparatus is placed over subterranean water, with the axis of the coil in the magnetic meridian, the needle, it is asserted, oscillates more or less rapidly for two to ten and even up to 50 degrees.

TELEGRAPH KEY AND SOUNDER

How the Complete Outfit Can Be Made by the Amateur.

The sounder, Fig. 1, is made from an old electric bell magnet, D, fastened to a wooden base. The lever, A, can be made of brass and the armature, C, is made of iron. The pivot, E, is made from a wire nail and is soldered to A. It should be filed to a point at each end so as to move freely in the bearings, B, which are pieces of hard wood.

The spring, H, is fastened at each end by pins, bent as shown, and should not be too strong or the magnet will be unable to move the armature. The stop, K, is a wire nail driven deep enough in the base to leave about one-eighth-inch between the armature and the magnet. The binding posts, F, can be taken from old dry batteries and are connected to the two wires from the magnet by wires run in grooves cut in the base.

The base of the key, Fig. 2, is also made of wood, says Popular Mechanics, and has two wooden bearings, E, which are made to receive a pivot, similar to the one used in the sounder. The lever of the key is made of brass and has a hardwood knob, A, fastened near the end. A switch, D, connects with the pivot at F and can

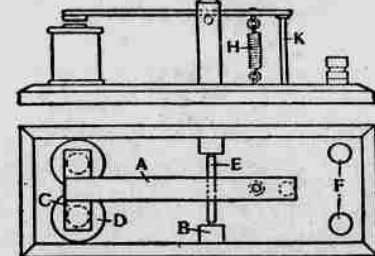


Fig. 1. Sounder—A, brass; B, wood; C, soft iron; DD, coils wound with No. 24 wire; E, nail soldered on A; FF, binding posts; H, spring.

be either made from sheet brass, or taken from a small one-point switch. The binding posts are like those of

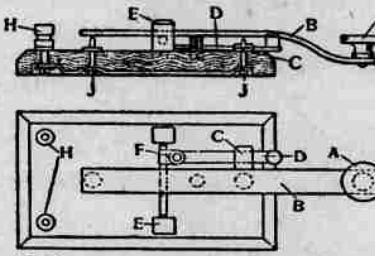


Fig. 2. Key—A, wood; B, brass or iron soldered to nail; C, brass; D, brass; E, wood; F, connection of D to nail; HH, binding posts.

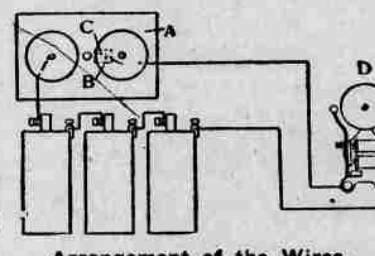
the sounder, and are connected to the contacts, K, by wires run in grooves cut in the wood.

EXTENSION CALL BELL.

How the Ring of the Telephone Can Be Carried Some Distance.

In many shops, where the telephone is in the office and the proprietor spends a great part of the time in the shop, the telephone often rings repeatedly without being answered, as there is nobody within hearing distance. In many cases of this kind an extension call bell, such as is shown in the sketch, could be used to advantage.

The telephone bell, A, is fitted with a piece of hard rubber, B, having a metal contact, C, which is placed so that the hammer will strike it and make contact. Part of the gong may be cut away to do this, or if necessary, the whole gong may be removed. The other gong is connected to one side of the battery, and the other side connects to an electric bell, D, which can be placed in any desired location. If the bell does not work well, short circuit the interrupter. This will not prevent it from vibrating, as the current is intermittent, being interrupted at C, and if the in-



Arrangement of the Wires.

terruptions at C and D are not in unison the result will not be good.

I have one of these bells in use at the present time, says a correspondent of Popular Mechanics, and find it a great convenience.

AN ELECTRICITY THIEF.

Case Where a Householder Secured Enough Current to Light His House.

"Electricity thieves crop up now and then," said an electrician to the reporter of the Philadelphia Bulletin. "Our last case was a man who had lighted his whole house with stolen electricity for six months."

"Next door to this man was a big factory that used 1,000 lights a night. The man bored a hole through a partition, inserted a wire, tapped the factory's current, and helped himself beautifully to illumination. "We lost nothing. The factory paid, of course, for the electricity stolen from it. The theft wasn't discovered till some time after the thief had moved away."

Steel Plate Sky-Scraper. San Francisco is to have a 15-story building of which all the walls are to be of steel plates.

GREEN GABLES

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