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Most Heat Least Money

The Good Coals People

have lived and are now living up to this ideal.

Try Our King Coal at
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You will get good value in this coal using it in Range or Heating Stove.

We have many other good coals in our immense stock, which we offer at prices to fit every purse.

We unite the best coals with the best coal haulers. You can't beat the combination.

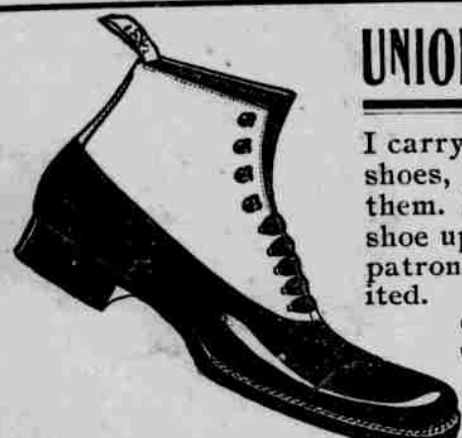
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I carry nothing but union made shoes, and have a full line of them. I manufacture shoes and shoe uppers. A share of union patronage is respectfully solicited.

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LINCOLN,

NEBRASKA

NEWS OF TRADE AND LABOR

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

The Song of the Blouse.

Hour after hour, in the stifling heat,
She stitches in hunger and care,
In a squalid room in a squalid street,
The blouse which another will wear.
Or, with weary effort to try and keep
Body and soul together,
Will rise from sleep, at the first gray peep
Of dawn, in the wintriest weather.
The hum of the bees and the breath of
the cows,
The hedgerows all fragrant and green
Are for others—her lot is the cult of the
blouse.
And the song of the sewing machine,
No time to laugh and no time to weep
With her—none to trouble how fares it—
For the blouse was cheap, and the stairs
too steep
To climb, says the woman who wears it.
All the day long the rattle and click
In the heat and the glare and the dust,
Till body and brain and heart are sick
(On a cup of tea and a crust);
For there's rent to be earned and, you
may be sure,
Little to spare when she's paid it—
Oh, the difference sore 'twixt the woman
who wore
The blouse and the woman who made it!

An effort is being made to establish closer relations between the Canadian eastern labor unions and those on the Pacific coast.

President Samuel J. Small of the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers is in Chicago to take charge of the trouble between the operators and the Postal Telegraph Cable company.

A referendum vote is being taken by the members of the International Brotherhood of Shovel and Dredge-men on a proposition to increase the death benefit to \$1,000 on a yearly premium of \$20.

After an all day's session, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen changed the name of the order by a practically unanimous vote to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. The reasons leading up to this change are that fully 25 per cent. of the members of the order are engineers.

The Columbia Typographical union, of Washington, voted to expel 70 members who refused to continue the payment of the assessment levied for strike benefits, on account of the strike against employing printers in the District of Columbia, which has been on since last January. The members dismissed from the union are all employed at the government printing office, and it is said that the number to be expelled may reach 250 before the matter ends.

Engineers on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, who are protesting against the recent order excluding men who have to wear eyeglasses from running passenger engines, from the suburban service and from freight locomotives at congested terminals have refused to submit the question to the interstate commerce commission. Officials of the company suggested that as the safety of the traveling public was concerned, the interstate commerce commission should be allowed to pass on the rule.

About 1,600 workmen engaged in rehabilitating the street railways of San Francisco and changing the cable roads into electric systems, went on a strike. The United railways started the trouble by discharging workmen because of their affiliation with the union, and the strike was called to enforce the reinstatement of the men at an increase in wages, and the demand for an eight-hour day. A great number of the men belonging to the union are foreigners brought over by the United railways.

The "one armed men's" union was founded at Chicago. Its principles essentially are humanitarian, it being devised with special regard for the 1,200 maimed, legless, or armless switchtenders, flagmen and crossing men employed by the railroads in and near Chicago.

F. W. Wilson, representative of the International Association of Machinists, has returned to Milwaukee from Chicago, where he attended the convention of the Metal Trades association. The result of the meeting may be the amalgamation of all the metal trade workers in the country, an organization which, if perfected, will be one of the strongest labor bodies in the world, having a membership of nearly 350,000 workmen. The crafts represented were the pattern-makers association, machinists, iron molders, blacksmiths and helpers, boiler makers, iron ship builders, metal polishers, buffers and platers, electric workers, stationary firemen, and steam engineers. The executive boards of all of these organizations have been petitioned and it is probable that a referendum vote will be taken on the subject of amalgamation by each organization.

The cigarmakers of New Haven, Conn., adopted a novel method of winning their fight against their employers. In most instances, the things struck against are usually boycotted by the strikers, but not so in this case. Instead, they demanded nothing but a cigar made in one of the factories struck against. This was done for the purpose of exhausting the supply of stock as quickly as possible, and then to leave the manufacturers stranded. The ruse has worked successfully and it is now extremely hard to get anything but outside cigars in New Haven.

The Business Men's association, of Omaha, has taken action to offset the effect of the labor unions' attempt to dictate nominations and elections of candidates for public offices. The association plans to wage a hot fight.

As the result of overtures made by the officials of the Vandalia Coal company to the district officials of the miners of Indiana, the strike at the mines of the coal company, which involved 3,000 men, was declared off. The coal company made its proposition through General Manager John Hewitt and grants all the demands of the miners. The right of appeal to the courts for a final adjudication of the controversy is, however, reserved by the company.

The International Woodworkers' Union of America secured an injunction against two of their local organizations at Chicago which restrains them from disbursing any of the funds, amounting to \$8,000, which they have in the treasury. The two locals against which the injunction was issued are locals No. 1 and No. 78. These two unions recently voted to desert the International Woodworkers and join the National Brotherhood of Carpenters. It is to prevent them from turning over to the carpenters \$8,000 which they have in the sick fund and in the treasury that the injunction was obtained.

One of the most extensive railroad strikes declared in recent years went into effect when 1,500 machinists, blacksmiths and boiler makers, together with repair shop men, quit work under orders from their union headquarters and effectually tied up the entire mechanical department of the Wabash railroad system. The dispute is over wages. The machinists induced the allied metal trades to go out in sympathy, and the joint strike is said to be one of the fruits of the recent formation of the National Federation of Metal Trades, which aims to embrace every worker in the metal industry. The machinists started the trouble on the Wabash by demanding an increase in pay averaging seven cents an hour. The present scale ranges from 28 to 30 cents an hour. A number of conferences held between officials of the road and representatives of the Machinists' union failed to be productive of a settlement, and the strike order was the result.

The anniversary and convention number of the Carpenter, the official journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, contains a well written history of the organization. The brotherhood was organized in 1881 at Chicago with 12 local unions. At that time the membership was 2,042. From 1881 to 1900 the union gained 66,421 men, and in 1905 there were 175,919 locals with a membership of 161,217 totals. The brotherhood has won a large percentage of its strikes, between 1890 and 1900, losing but a single one out of about 40. Since that time, according to the secretary's report, a similar ratio has been kept up. The finances of the organization are upon a remarkably firm basis. The total income for the year of 1904-05 was \$403,292. The expenditures for the same period were \$444,095. This excess was easily cared for by the large previous balance. The brotherhood has seven delegates to the American Federation of Labor. It has also been successful in obtaining a normal day, and at the time of the last report, 451 cities were working on the eight-hour scale.

At a conference in Philadelphia between the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie and delegates representing the telegraph operators the company granted an advance in wages to affect all telegraphers on the lines mentioned, beginning September 1. The increase will involve an additional expenditure of \$70,000 a month by the company.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Washington the following members were present: President Gompers, Vice Presidents Duncan, O'Connell, Morrison, Hayes, Keefe and Valentine; Treasurer Lennon and Secretary Morrison. The financial report showed the federation had on hand September 1 a balance of \$109,425. President Gompers reported on the question of universal labor for all of the international organizations, or for the use of the seal of the American Federation of Labor as a universal design. A number of organizations opposed the surrender of their label. The report will be submitted to the federation convention at Minneapolis in November.

The management of the New York City Railway company, which operates practically all the surface lines in Manhattan borough, has advanced the wages of its employees on a graded scale, the total amount involved being more than \$250,000.

With the limbs of trees as banners, striking laborers in the quarry of the Western Stone company, at Joliet, Ill., marched from quarry to quarry to get their fellow workmen to lay down their tools. The men have been getting \$1.75 per day, and demand an advance of 25 cents. Nearly every quarry is idle.

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12 To 118 NORTH 10TH ST.

Extraordinary Vals. in Blankets

GOOD COTTON BLANKETS AT 45c to \$2.25

GOOD WOOL BLANKETS AT \$2.75 to \$6.50

See Bargains Offered this week in Comforters

75c Up

October Sale of Underwear

Women's Fleece Vests and
Pants, ecru and gray
35c values at 25c

Children's Fleece Union Suits,
sizes up to 8 years,
35c values,
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Women's Perfect Fitting Union
Suits, sizes 4 to 9,
69c values, at 50c

Infant's Cashmere Stockings,
fine quality, all colors,
extra value, 3 pairs
for 25c

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Hand Tailored, of Fine Imported Kersey, a charming model with that loose, swinging back, richly trimmed with silk velvet and silk braid, lined thru-out with fine satin, worth \$25.00, here only **\$20.00**

Several handsome new models to choose from at this price; the fabrics are light and dark toned Scotch mixtures, velvet and strap trimmings perfectly tailored, any other Lincoln store would ask at least \$16, here only **\$11.00**

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Handsome Coats For Children

bought at a tremendous price sacrifice; manufacturers' samples, finest materials, latest style; coats made to sell at \$10, \$12 **\$3.50 to \$6.50**

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Children's Bearskin Coats, all colors, same as those sold elsewhere at \$5.00—**\$3.50**
here only.

**VERY SPECIAL SALE OF
CORSETS**

the celebrated "W. B." and "G. D." corsets in all sizes reduced to

79c

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Gloves**

Berlin Lisle Gloves, silk lined, extra values at 50c
Imported Kid Gloves, all shades; worth \$1.50; only **\$1.00**
Ladies' and Children's Golf Gloves; beanies; at 50c and **25c**

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\$2.25 for Women's \$3.00 Shoes

These are broken lots from the best lines of \$3.00 Shoes in Lincoln. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in some of the numbers.

\$2.69 for Men's \$3.50 Shoes

Patent Leather, Velour and Box Calf Leathers. Some of these shoes are feather lined. Choice of one big lot at **\$2.69**

\$1.39 for Girls' \$1.79 Shoes

Of Box Calf and Fine Kid, with the best of soles. Many pretty styles and all sizes; the best school shoes at anywhere near the price.

19c a Pair for Infants' 35c Shoes

Soft-sole Shoes and Moccasins, all colors, both plain and fancy leathers; the best Infants' shoes you ever saw for the money.

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An unusual large variety of the best kinds, 39c, 69c, 98c and **\$1.45**

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Men's \$1.50 Wool Underwear **\$1.25**

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