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And some stores are alright for such fellows.

Some Work for Their Money

And here's the safest and best place for such men

For Lincoln's Greatest Clothing and Shoe Store
is a Store of Greater Values

The Suits on Sale Right Now at **\$14.75** is Very Good Evidence of this

Mayer Bros

THE TEMPLE PLEDGE

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, AGREE TO DONATE THE WAGE EARNED BY US ON JUNE 3, 1907, TO A LABOR TEMPLE FUND, SAID DONATION TO BE PAID INTO THE HANDS OF A BOARD OF TRUSTEES SELECTED BY THE DONORS AND BY THEM DEPOSITED IN BANK, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITION THAT NO PART OF SAID DONATION SHALL BE USED FOR EXPENSES. IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD THAT THE DONORS SHALL RECEIVE STOCK IN THE LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED. IN CASE SUFFICIENT FUNDS ARE NOT THUS RAISED, IT IS AGREED THAT CONTRIBUTIONS SHALL BE RETURNED WITHOUT DISCOUNT TO THE ORIGINAL DONORS.

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KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

Lincoln Typographical Union Deserves Credit for Memorial Day.
The Eastern Laborer makes the statement that Columbia Typographical Union, Washington, D. C., deserves the credit of having established the custom of observing memorial day among the printers. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch recently stated that St. Louis Typographical Union was the first to observe the day. Both the

Eastern Laborer and the Post-Dispatch are wrong.

Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209 was the first to establish the custom among union printers, and also the first to observe the day. Albert T. Pentzer, delegate to the St. Louis convention from Lincoln sought to secure the enactment of a law setting aside one day in the year for memorial exercises, but was unsuccessful. Later the idea was adopted and now has the sanction of international law. But before Mr. Pentzer went to St. Louis, Lincoln had already observed memorial day, and has not missed a year since that time.

Lincoln Typographical Union is proud of having originated the idea, and Lincoln's union printers will not see the credit given elsewhere without making an earnest protest.

CAPITAL AUXILIARY.

Changes Date of Meeting and Will Increase Regular Attendance.

Capital Auxiliary No. 11 to Typographical Union No. 209 has changed its meetings from the first and third Fridays to the second and fourth Fridays. This is done in order to accommodate a number of members who have other engagements and duties on the former meeting days.

The social planned for this month has been postponed for various reasons. When it is given it will be a record-breaker.
The Auxiliary will meet on June 28 at the home of Mrs. C. B. Righter.
Miss Margaret Kennedy of Omaha is visiting with Mrs. W. M. Maupin. Miss Margaret is the daughter of the first president of the International auxiliary.

A SPLENDID PUBLICATION.

Michigan State Federation of Labor Issues a Handsome Year Book.

The Wageworker is in receipt of the Year Book of the Michigan State Federation of Labor. It is a handsome publication and from all appearances was very profitable to the Federation. It contains, in addition to mention of scores of friendly business firms, full information as to the local unions of all crafts, and a number of special articles by men engaged in all lines of trade and business.

This book was gotten out under the management of T. W. Day, the gentleman who so satisfactorily performed the task of getting out The Wageworker's first "Friendly List" edition. Mr. Day, whose home is in David City, was in Lincoln last Wednesday, with his daughter, Lily, who is visiting with friends here.

MARTIN STOCK COMPANY

The Martin Stock company at the Lyric continues to attract large audiences and to win continued favor. Every bill is presented with infinite attention as to details, and every performance is a finished one. The company is making new friends every day, and never loses an old one.

FORESTERS ARE O. K.

Rochester, N. Y., June 12.—The cigarmakers have passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the Foresters of America for their efforts in behalf of the blue label, and want it publicly stated that at the recent convention of the Foresters held in this city they ordered 5,000 union made cigars, and this fact is highly appreciated. This order has always been one to uphold American principles and it was among the first to adopt the printers' union label.

WINE OF DANDELION

ONE OF THE BEST OF ALL KNOWN TONICS.

With or Without Alcohol It is a Pleasant and Healthful Drink—Some Different Ways of Preparing it for Use.

The bright golden dandelion blossoms, not the roots, make an excellent tonic wine or cordial. Choose them from a clean piece of grass, rinse quickly to expel any insects, then cover with boiling water. Let this stand in a warm place, but not to cook fast, for about five minutes, to insure a strong infusion. Now press hard to extract all the juices. When strained and measured you must sweeten to taste—it will take quite a good deal of sugar—and add brandy. Allow one pint of brandy to every four gallons of the dandelion sirup. Put it in glass jars or bottles until fermentation ceases, then rebottle and seal. Wines are usually kept filled up as they "work," so that the fermenting material on the top can fall outside. When it has ceased working bottle it freshly and seal it.

A dandelion wine that has no spirit added and is not fermented makes a very pleasant and healthful drink. This recipe was obtained from a woman who makes it for customers in the suburbs. It is an old English recipe. She also makes fine English plum pudding, and these little sales add to her small income obtained from keeping a tollhouse.

Take two heaping quarts of dandelion flowers, add four quarts of boiling water. Let stand for 24 hours. Strain and add three pounds of sugar and two lemons sliced thin. Boil all for 15 minutes and bottle. If not desired very sirupy, then scant the sugar allowance. An orange could replace the lemon if desired.

This is the easiest of the several recipes given.

A dandelion wine that has yeast added to it to start fermentation, also obtained in Pennsylvania, is made from three quarts of dandelion blossoms, three pounds of white sugar and one gallon of water and two oranges and two lemons.

Place the blossoms in an earthen jar or deep bowl. Pour the water over boiling hot. Let them stand uncovered. Next morning strain and add the sugar and boil this sirup for half an hour. Pare the lemons and oranges very thin, rejecting all the inner white portion. Bruise the parings thoroughly and add to the above ingredients.

When cooled until about lukewarm, add one-fourth of a yeast cake. Let all stand a week or ten days to ferment. Strain and then bottle. Do not cork it tight until it has done working.

The color is light amber.

Easily Made Skirts.

Half the time may be saved and a much smoother fit be secured by first plaiting each gore according to directions before sewing seams together. All plaits may be machine stitched excepting hip gore, where all the fitting should be done by simply lapping plait on that seam. Paste gores only as far as hip length until fitting is done. Then sew seams on under side from hip down to do not press open, but press in the plait that comes on that seam. There will be no puckers at seams and a full plait skirt may be made in half the time it takes when first sewing the gores together and then plaiting in the old way.

Spots on Books.

Ink spots or writing may be removed from a book by applying spirits of salts diluted with five or six times their bulk of water, which may be washed off in two or three minutes with clear water. A solution of oxalic, citric, or tartaric acid will answer the same purpose, as none of them will affect the printing. Grease spots may be removed by laying powdered pipe clay on both sides of the paper and applying an iron as hot as may be without scorching the paper. This will also take grease spots from colored leather bindings.

Protect Rugs.

If one has not a room set apart for sewing and must use either dining or some other room which has a rug, take a sheet and spread on the floor under the machine and around the corner where sewing (a few tacks will hold in place nicely) to catch all the threads and pieces which cannot help falling. This easily can be lifted up in the evening, and your rug is as fresh and clean as when the sewing was commenced.

Frozen Strawberries.

Mash a quart of berries and add a syrup made by boiling a cup of sugar with half a pint of water for five minutes. Put in the juice of a lemon and strain. Freeze solid and pack into a mold; turn out and garnish with whole berries.—Harper's Bazar.

Boil Gravy.

In warm weather any gravies or soups that are left from the preceding day should be boiled up and poured into clean pans. This is particularly necessary where vegetables have been added to the preparation, as it soon turns sour. In cooler weather every other day will be often enough to warm up these things.

Sew Short to Long Gloves.

To sew short silk gloves to long gloves with fingers worn out, cut off lower part of long gloves, rip machine stitching on short gloves, and sew both together in seam.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Bridgeport, Conn.—Machinists are asking for the nine-hour day for all machinists and toolmakers.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Stogie makers will make another effort to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

Newark, N. J.—Union men succeeded in defeating a nonunion clothing manufacturer for a place on the city police board.

Rochester, N. Y.—The International Association of Car Workers will revise its constitution at the annual convention to be held here next October.

Washington.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said recently that he failed to see any signs of disturbance in the industrial situation.

Washington.—Special efforts will be made by the American Federation of Labor this year to organize vast masses of women workers throughout the country.

Portland, Ore.—This city has taken a step forward in establishing a municipal employment bureau, in which work and workers are to be listed free of charge.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Local union No. 21 of the Garment Workers, made up of women working at the trade, has started an agitation for the Garment Workers' union label.

Philadelphia.—The miners of Pennsylvania are attempting to have a law requiring the application for a position as miner to undergo an examination as to his fitness.

Paris.—The extended strike of the seamen virtually has come to an end with the capitulation of the strikers, who have resumed work. Their grievances will be investigated.

Paris.—Great uneasiness regarding the situation of affairs in France prevails beneath the surface owing to the continuance of labor troubles and their unmistakably revolutionary character.

Newark, N. J.—The strike of journeymen carpenters which began May 1 ended in a full victory for the men. The men's demands included an eight-hour day at 50 cents an hour and the closed shop.

Paris.—In consequence of the increase in the price of wheat, involving an increase of \$1.50 per 100 kilos in the price of flour, the bakers threaten to raise the price of bread from 4 cents to 5 cents a pound.

Louisville, Ky.—A general strike of machinists on the Louisville & Nashville railroad was ordered. There are between 600 and 700 machinists employed on the road, 245 of them working in the South Louisville shops.

Boston.—The application of the Box-makers and Sawyers for a charter in the American Federation of Labor has been referred to the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' for consideration. It is found that the jurisdiction asked for does not clash with that of the wood workers the charter will in all probability be granted.

New York.—The charter of Double Drum Hoisters' union 11,275, has been recalled and the Steam Engineers' International union has been instructed to receive every one of the members of the hoisters into full membership, on the understanding that until they have qualified as steam engineers they will be permitted to work for the wages now received, or for such improved conditions as the steam engineers can secure for them.

Louisville, Ky.—Two hundred striking union paperhangers were granted the advance in wages asked from the wallpaper dealers and have returned to work under a year's agreement.

Washington.—Reports submitted at the recent meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. shows that there has been an increase of 55,000 in the trade union membership in the last five months.

Washington.—Data regarding the labor of convicts in the penitentiaries and other penal institutions of this country have been compiled as follows: Convict labor produces goods to the value of \$35,000,000 annually. More convict-made goods are produced in Missouri than in any other state. Blacksnake whips, whip lashes and riding quirts are practically all prison-made. About one-half of the prison-made wares are produced under the "contract system." The value of the food consumed annually by a convict is, on the average, \$51.37. The average cost of guarding and attendance for a convict for a year is \$56.55. One prison contractor owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons in six states.

Minneapolis, Minn.—It was recently determined to invite the Presbyterian Ministers' association to send a delegate to represent it in the Minneapolis Trades assembly, and any other ministerial society that cares to send a representative will be accorded the same privilege.

Auckland.—"There are practically no unemployed in New Zealand," says Mr. Tregear, secretary of the Labor department. "The past year is the best the workers have ever had in New Zealand, and there are indications that the present year will be even better."

Berlin.—The journeymen bakers struck. About 2,500 bakers are affected and more than 5,000 men are out. They demand a minimum wage of \$5.75 a week, ten to 12 hours for a day's work and one day's rest each week.

Boston.—Alexander Law at a meeting of the Eight-Hour League of America was suspended from the office of president on account of unfavorable criticism which he drew on the league by his statements on the political situation in this city.

Chicago.—Peace between the Chicago City Railway company and its union employees was established for another year when members of the executive board of the union and President Mitten signed an agreement embodying old working conditions and a new wage scale.

Boston.—The Chelsea Hebrew carpenters won their demand for the \$3.50 a day minimum wage in a few hours. The strike of the shop and mill hands is still on at five Greater Boston shops. The carpenters' district council has decided that no carpenter will handle any trim from them on any job, and the building trades section of the C. L. U. has voted to support the carpenters by trade action on any job where such an effort becomes necessary.

London.—A parliamentary paper shows that emigration depleted the population of Ireland last year of 25,918 persons, being 8.2 per cent per 1,000 of the entire population. The United States continues to be the Irish Mecca, having received last year 76 per cent of the emigration. It is pointed out by this paper that 4,110,000 persons have emigrated from Ireland to various countries and that this number equals 93 per cent of the present population of the country.

St. Louis, Mo.—As a result of the agitation fostered by the Missouri Federation of Labor through its legislative committee, much valuable legislation was secured for labor at the recent session of the general assembly. The legislative board's report, just published under the direction of Secretary Charles W. Fear, shows that the following labor measures were enacted: A bill providing for a maximum eight-hour day for telegraph operators in the state. Prohibiting the employment of child labor in the state. Providing for an investigation in order to change the system of handling convicts. A bill to permit the recovery of not exceeding \$10,000 damages for contributory negligence in case an employe is killed. A bill requiring that all abandoned rooms and entries in mines be closed and sealed for the protection of miners. A bill providing for the safety of railroad employes and other persons by requiring all switches, frogs and guard rails on railroads to be properly locked or filled in all yards. A bill to rehabilitate the state board of Arbitration and mediation by placing \$5,000 to the credit of and board to pay expenses. A bill providing for an eight-hour platoon system for St. Louis police. A bill increasing the appropriation for the bureau of labor statistics. A bill to set aside a portion of the earnings of convicts in the penitentiary for the purpose of encouraging discharged convicts to seek employment after their release from the penitentiary. The report shows that several bills aimed at labor were defeated.

Chicago.—A new organization of vehicle painters has been organized. It is known as the Chicago Carriage, Wagon and Auto Painters' union. Melvin C. Herman was elected president at the first meeting of the organization recently.

Chicago.—Four railroads offered the freight handlers an increase of one per cent an hour. The roads are the Monon, Illinois Central, Burlington and the St. Paul. The freight handlers on all the roads entering the city have presented demands for an increase of 12 1/2 cents an hour. The offer of one per cent is the first definite result of several days of conferences and will, according to the rules of the union, be voted upon.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, Eleventh district, issued a strike order calling about 5,000 miners to leave the mines and go on a strike. There are eight or ten grievances of the miners. The test of strength will be made at the Union mine, where the mine committee would not allow men to work because they did not belong to the local lodge, though they belonged to other lodges.

St. Petersburg.—According to an official investigation, embracing the decade of 1882-91, the average annual wages for a male agricultural worker in Russia was less than \$32, and for a female worker less than \$18.

Lansing, Mich.—Under a recent decision of the Michigan supreme court, Attorney General Bird has ruled that contracts under which state prisoners are employed at cigarmaking, broom-making and stone cutting may be continued only as long as there are convicts already skilled in those trades, it being held illegal to teach mechanical trades in prison.