

JUST IT.

When you have contrasted inconvenient and expensive methods of cooking with a tidy, Modern Gas Range you will be impressed with the points in favor of The Gas Way The Clean Way A clean, cool, dainty kitchen is always found when Gas is used for cooking.

Come in. Talk the matter over

CASCO.
1323 O

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 Liqueur), 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.

LABOR NOTES.

News of the Labor Field Boiled Down to a Minimum.

London, Ont.—An additional branch office of the Ontario bureau of labor has been established here.

Beaumont, Tex.—The workers in the oil fields are planning to reorganize the Oil and Gas Workers' Union.

Boston.—The N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad has announced an increase of 5 and 10 cents a day for its railway clerks.

Fall River, Mass.—Fall River weavers have accepted a compromise that 47½ yards constitute a cut, and the threatened strike is off.

Buenos Ayres.—Nine men have been killed and many injured in a fight at Bahía Blanca between harbor strikers and the police.

London.—The number of women employed at printers in England increases every year. At present there are 200 in this city alone.

London.—In the paper-working industry in India the average wage per day for men is 15 cents; women, 3 cents, and children, 3 cents.

Washington.—The headquarters of the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers of America will shortly be established in this city.

Washington.—Pres. Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is writing a book on "Organized Labor in the United States."

Portland, Ore.—Two longshoremen's unions will shortly meet for the purpose of forcing the Harriman lines to meet the rates charged all other lines.

Springfield, Ill.—The striking pipemen at the Wabash shops returned to work, the company having granted them an increase of wages from 28 to 31 cents.

Boston.—Coopers' Union No. 58 has announced that it is out for a raise of 25 cents a day for every member at every shop. Many of the largest firms have already granted it.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Drug clerks of this city have taken up the matter of the law regulating the hours of work, a number of druggists having failed to carry out its provisions.

Mexico City.—The Mexican branch of the A. F. of L. has a membership of over 60,000, and all classes of labor are included, but so far membership is confined to Americans employed in Mexico.

Washington.—By an executive order the employees of the government printing office are now enjoying a half holiday during July, August and September, the same as employees of other departments.

New York.—The United Hatters' International Union has established an international death benefit system by which the nominee of a member receives a stipulated sum upon the death of a member.

Boston.—Church Organ Workers' Union, whose members are on strike at five local factories, sees very favorable prospects of an early and complete victory.

Readville, Mass.—The 2½ per cent wage increase for the carmen at the shops of the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad has gone into effect.

Medford, Mass.—William Foley, a former resident of this city, has been re-elected president of the International Union of Steel and Copper Plate Printers. Mr. Mahan, who now lives in Washington, was re-elected secretary for the sixteenth consecutive time.

Glasgow.—The Scottish conciliation board decided upon another six and one-fourth per cent advance for the miners. It is the third advance granted the miners within a year, and affects 80,000 men.

London.—The highest accident death rate among industrial workers in Great Britain is among seamen (53 per 10,000), and the death rate of seamen in sailing vessels is three times as great as even this ratio.

Washington.—During 1907 strikes for increase of wages have been more successful than those for any other cause. During 1901-'05, 6 per cent of all strikes and 12 per cent of all lockouts were settled by joint agreement, and less than 2 per cent of the strikes and a little over 2 per cent of the lockouts were settled by arbitration.

Washington.—A plan by which the metal trades of the United States may act as a unit and, if need be, call vast sympathetic strikes, extending over the whole country, is suggested by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who issued a call to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who in turn called a conference of the officials of the Metal Workers' Unions of Chicago.

New York.—"It isn't generally known, but is nevertheless true," said a prominent official of the Bookbinders' Union, "that more than 30 per cent of our members throughout the United States and Canada are already

working on an eight hour schedule, and the number is steadily increasing. By the 1st of October fully 50 per cent of the binders and rulers will be enjoying the shorter workday, and we do not expect much trouble.

Pittsburg.—The bottle blowers are well satisfied with the policy that has been pursued since machines were introduced into the industry. According to President D. A. Hayes this policy has reduced the hold which non-unionism had on this method of production and resulted in the employment of union men on the machines at good wages. During the last fire there were 186 machines in operation, on which there were 710 men employed, an increase of eighty over the previous fire.

New York.—In a great many instances where trade unions pay sick and death benefits men are dropping their fraternal societies in favor of their unions. "The Stonecutters' Journal" on this subject says: "The first four months of this year sixty-seven stonecutters died in good standing and received \$6,700 by return mail to pay their death benefit." This is the largest number of stonecutters that ever died in that space of time in the entire history of the general union.

Boston.—The Longshoremen's Trade Council, which includes all the longshoremen's unions and assemblies, last week adjusted a dispute with the stevedores for the Warren Steamship company. Last May the council made an agreement with the Atlantic conference of steamship agents and stevedores in which certain rules regarding night work were made especially emphatic. It was claimed the Warren line stevedores were violating the terms. Simon Donovan, for the firm, agreed to live up to the rules. The council accepted the settlement, and ordered the men not to work the next ship unless the agreement was being lived up to.

LABOR AND TEMPERANCE.

Unionism Makes Better Men By Teaching Moderation.

Comment has already been made in one or two previous articles with reference to the tendency of organized labor to cut loose from the influence of the saloon. President Gompers' report to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor strongly recommended that local unions hold the meetings in halls free from saloons. Central labor bodies have passed resolutions urging trades unionists to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor because of possible injury to their fellow workmen, if for no other reason. International unions

have also made similar appeals, to say nothing about editorials in the labor press.

Announcement is made that the five officials of the English labor party in Parliament are total abstainers. So are also the chairman and secretary of the Trades Union Congress, twenty-nine labor members of Parliament, and forty-three general secretaries of trades unions.

Sometime ago at a conference of thirty representatives of labor and thirty representatives of the employers in a particular trade, it was suggested that "all hands" come into the bar-room of the hotel to have a drink. Every man on the employers' side agreed, but only two workmen accepted the invitation—twenty-eight were total abstainers.

A committee of six bricklayers had just concluded an agreement for a picnic of their local, with the owner of a summer garden. As was his custom, he invited the committee to "have one or him." Three drank lemonade, two to k cigars and one accepted a glass of light wine. "If the rest of your crowd are like you, I won't make much out of this deal," remarked the picnic ground owner.

This is a pretty good showing. It indicates that organized labor is not being guided by a lot of drunken irresponsibles.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

A DISGRACE TO UNIONISM.

Ministerial Delegates Ousted on Complaint of Brewery Workers.

The ministers of La Crosse, Wis., recently organized a union and asked the privilege of affiliating with the local Central Labor Union. The privilege was granted and delegates elected and duly obligated. A few weeks later the delegates representing the Brewery Workers demanded the expulsion of the ministerial delegates, alleging that the ministers had injured them by their campaign against the saloons. To the everlasting disgrace of the Central Labor Union of that city, and the shame of every central union in the country, the ministerial delegates were expelled.

Of course the ministers' union operated to the disadvantage of the brewery workers' union, but per contra the brewery workers' union operated to the disadvantage of the ministers' union, and the ministers had a perfect right to ask the expulsion of the brewery workers if the brewery workers had a right to demand the expulsion of the ministers. If a man builds a house he must either build of brick, stone or wood. If of brick the bricklayers knock the carpenters out of work, and accord-

ing to the La Crosse theory the carpenters could demand the expulsion of the bricklayers, and vice versa. What a lovely situation!

However much The Wagerworker may differ from the ministers on this question of the liquor traffic, it wouldn't give the snap of its finger for a minister who did not seek to curtail it in every possible way that is honest and legal. That's a minister's business, and he who does not live up to it is as much a "scab" at God's work as the carpenter, the cigarmaker or the printer who fails to live up to the rules and regulations of his union.

The man who can not take as well as give blows "on the square" has not "intestines" enough to be a genuine union man. The brewery workers of La Crosse are a set of pulling "quitters" who have disgraced their union. The central body that hearkened to their appeal ought to be deprived of its charter. The delegates who voted for the expulsion of the ministerial delegates ought to be severely disciplined by their local unions.

Fell Into Tree Top.

Mrs. Myrtle Rysdike, a 17-year-old aeronaut, narrowly escaped death at Middletown, N. Y. When 300 feet up the balloon caught fire and fell rapidly. Mrs. Rysdike landed in a tree top, receiving only a few scratches.

Car Owners Organize.

Private-car owners met in Chicago to complete the formation of their national association. They desire to bring about a uniform, lawful, equitable system for the handling and use of individual cars.

Much Money in Dividends

Total interest and dividends payable by leading New York corporations in September will represent \$76,087,351, of which dividend disbursements will contribute \$44,847,351, or an increase over the same month a year ago of \$7,396,206.

No New Cases.

There have been no new cases of plague at San Francisco, and the health authorities express the utmost confidence that there is no danger of the spread of the disease.

Caught Under Automobile.

Mrs. George P. Clifford of Grand Forks, N. D., was probably fatally injured four miles west of Ashby, Minn., by the overturning of an automobile in which she and her husband were touring to St. Paul.

To Paint King's Picture.

King Edward has commissioned Mrs. Leslie Cotton, a portrait painter of New York, to paint his portrait. Two sittings have already been given and the results are most satisfactory.

Getting Ahead In the World

Is not merely a question of saving money, but of proper investment of your savings.

Real estate is one of the most profitable as well as the safest of investments.

How often have you heard a person say, "I could have bought that property years ago for a few hundred dollars; now it is worth thousands."

Will you be saying the same thing a few years from now?

We have dozens of bargains in Lincoln real estate that we can sell you for a small amount down and the remainder in easy payments.

We can sell you a home for a small amount down and the balance at just what you are paying in rent. Good properties, too, sure to go up and up and up.

Come in and tell us what you want. We have been twenty years in this business here and we can get it for you.

REED & KNAPP

Offices: 122 North 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.