

GENERAL MENTION.

Bits of Labor News Gathered Chiefly With the Scissors.

The union label—that's all. Look for the union label. If it is not labeled, refuse it. Union made shoes are sold by Rogers & Perkins.

Thirty-six unions, out of a total of forty-six in Duluth, Minn., are affiliated with the trades assembly.

Fall River (Mass.) weavers have accepted a compromise that 47 1-2 yards constitute a cut, and the threatened strike is off.

San Francisco (Cal.) Stone Cutters' Union, through its executive committee, has decided to submit its differences with employers to arbitration.

Salem has been decided on as the place for holding the semi-annual convention of the Steam Engineers' unions of Massachusetts, December 2.

The Consolidated Granite company, of Winston, has closed a deal by which it will control the Balfour pink granite quarry in Rowan county, near Salisbury.

The largest shipbuilding firms are to be found in the Baltic ports; large firms have also established themselves on the Elbe and Weser.

The trouble which existed in Pittsburgh with several contractors is settled. The men have returned to work under the 1907 agreement. They got everything they asked for.

It is believed that if all the labor unions of San Francisco, Cal., were to join in a common cause a great hospital could be erected and maintained at a comparatively small cost per capita.

The broommakers' union of San Francisco is making a fight against convict-made brooms. It has asked organized labor not to purchase any broom that does not bear the union stamp.

The Coast Seamen's Journal says that the San Francisco Street Railway company has issued a bunch of three-year notes for \$1,500,000 at six per cent to meet the cost of the strike in that city.

The convention of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America concluded its sessions at Philadelphia on August 9. President Joseph Valentine and the other officers were re-elected by unanimous vote.

All the bookbinders in St. Joseph, Mo., have joined the local union and the employers have signified their willingness to sign up and the outcome will be a closed shop in all the binderies.

The Wisconsin assembly has passed a bill limiting the hours for railroad telegraphers to eight hours a day, and has also passed a law giving street railway employees a ten-hour day within twelve.

Fifty Russian women employed as fruit cutters at the Griffin Skelly cannery at Fresno, Cal., stormed the cannery on August 15 after they had walked out, having been refused a demand for higher wages.

The long-threatened tie-up of the building industries of Washington, D. C., reached a crisis on August 8, when the carpenters, bricklayers and other union workmen employed on buildings went on strike.

The movement for the stamping out of tuberculosis has become national. Tuberculosis has for many years been the scourge of the printing trade. It is believed by the union printers that unsanitary and badly ventilated composing rooms are responsible for much of the tuberculosis that exists among them, and they

propose to see to it that they are not made victims of a disease that in nearly all cases spells death.

Some 70,000 Scotch miners have renewed their demand for an advance in wages of 12 1-2 per cent. The present rates amount to about 6 shillings 9 pence a day in wages, so that the demand is considerable.

No sign of a trades union label has been found earlier than 1874. It appears to be wholly of American origin, nor is any evidence at hand that unions elsewhere, except in Canada, show special interest in it.

Corporation laborers of Calgary, Canada, have received an increase from 25 to 27 cents an hour, and it has been decided by the city council that eight hours shall constitute a working day, except in cases of necessity.

A call for a conference of textile manufacturers and labor representatives in all southern states, to be held in Nashville on October 14, to consider the question of child labor, has been issued by Governor Patterson of Tennessee.

The master plumbers and representatives of the buildings now being erected at Goldfield, Nev., have taken a determined stand against the demands of the journeymen plumbers for an increase in wages from \$8 to \$9 a day.

Sixteen elevator men of the twenty-story Empire building at Broadway and Rector street, New York city, went on strike on August 8. They want higher pay and shorter hours. They are getting \$55 a month for ten hours and a half a day.

The Springfield (Mass.) street car men now ask for a sliding scale from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a day, the wage to increase from the \$2.25 minimum by 19 cents for each year's service until the maximum is reached after the sixth year.

The convention of theatrical stage employees, held recently in Norfolk, Va., had before it a proposition to establish a sick benefit fund, also a funeral benefit fund. It was decided to submit this to the subordinate bodies for a referendum vote.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' association has a membership of 13,000 and its assets are approaching the million dollar mark. There have been no strikes for fifteen years, and that body is now one of the strongest labor organizations in the world.

Boilermakers employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad company at Los Angeles, Cal., went on strike on August 7 to force the discharge of an obnoxious foreman and for other concessions. The strike has spread and may involve the entire system.

Large crews of men have been going to the West through the Minneapolis (Minn.) employment offices for a long time, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon taking the bulk. The work supplied is understood to be railroad building.

The struggle of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers and Designers' League with the National Association of Employing Lithographers, which began in August, 1906, is reported to have ended as the result of the abandonment of the fight by the union.

A rather serious situation has arisen in the Northumberland (England) coal field by the determination of the members of the Miners' Association to strike against non-unionists. The council is not favorable to such action, but they may have to give in to the popular demand; and it is feared that a strike may take place against non-unionists.

The fifth general convention of the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America will be held in Central Labor Union hall, corner Bank and City Hall avenue, in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, beginning the second Monday in September, September 9th, 1907, at 9 o'clock, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention is completed.

FOR THE PRINTER MAN.

A Little Warm Stuff Server Up for a Cool Evening's Reading.

The printer man who furnished the copy for the Butte page in the Hot Springs souvenir was a prophet. At the top of the page, in big display type, were the words, "WE GOT OURS." And you bet they did! It took the convention about a minute to hand Butte a lemon big enough to be seen as far away as Toronto. And as the lemon was passed we were quite sure we heard a chuckle across the far stretch of territory that separated the Eastman hotel from Shelby Smith's editorial den in Philadelphia. You bet Butte got "her's."

The organization committee of the Hot Springs convention submitted the following recommendation, which was adopted: "We recommend that local unions and the membership in general use their best endeavors to discourage and prevent the free discussion of union business in public resorts, to the end that our debates may be confined to our union halls and other proper places." O. piffle! Is that what

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Did the proposition to have the appeals committee elected by the convention go through? Well, hardly! President Lynch led the fight against the proposition, and he was backed up by Secretary Bramwood and Chairman Tracy of the laws committee. To let the convention elect that committee might prevent the executive council from wielding quite so much arbitrary power, and that, of course would never do. And a convention made up of intelligent men actually turned down a proposition that no honest, justice loving believer in fair play could object to. But the "big chief" didn't want it, and when he took snuff a majority of the delegates sneezed.

The "New Orleans proposition" was so fair and so just that the executive council knew it could not fight it squarely on the floor. But it did not have to. It just gave the laws committee the hint, and Tracey and his committee held it back until the closing hours of the convention, when there was not time to give it even cursory consideration. That's only one way the executive council has of "enforcing its will."

Nate Newman of New York says the most pathetic sight he saw in a city of cripples and incurables was that of "Who Go Miller wandering about the streets with a vacant stare in his eyes, looking for the executive council." Nate is such a joker.

Frank Swigart stopped a visitor to say: "I've just come from a chiropractor; my feet are in bad shape." J. J. Dirks came by just in time to hear it and quietly remarked: "I never before knew that a chiropractor could do anything for cold feet."

NOT LONG AGO.

How "Agitators" Were Treated Less Than a Century Gone. In 1812 the Central Committee of

the Scottish Weavers went to prison for directing a strike to secure wages fixed by a justice of the peace and refused by employers.

As late as 1817 ten delegates of the Calico Printers of Boston were jailed for meeting to consider the question of wages.

At a meeting in Boston in 1832, merchants and shipowners subscribed a twenty thousand dollar fund to fight the movement for a ten-hour day. Horace Mann, Robert Rantoul, James C. Carter and Wendell Phillips sided with the work people. Mr. Randall defended the journeymen bootmakers in an important case which was decided for them in 1842, and finally established the right of workmen to combine.—Machinists' Journal.

GOOD FOR SHEA.

Few of the workers will not take off their hats to Shea, the aggressive leader of the teamsters, when they read the following, which brands him as a fighter and union man. Regarding the election of Tobin, Shea had this to say: "Mr. Tobin has won. After October 1, when he takes office, I publicly announce that he will have my assistance and support. I will aid him in every way I am able, and he will find me a staunch supporter in every move for the advancement of the union."—Erie Labor Journal.

SPARE OUR BLUSHES.

The Wageworker, Will M. Maupin's labor paper of Lincoln, blossomed out beautifully in honor of Labor Day, and was, in fact, one of the most interesting special editions of the season. Organized labor all over the state may well feel proud of The Wageworker and its big editor.—Freemont Daily Herald.

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