

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Rutland, Vt.—After 11 hours deliberation the jury in Rutland county court brought in a verdict in the suit brought by the F. R. Patch Manufacturing company, of this city, against 23 union machinists to collect from them as individuals a judgment of \$2,700 awarded the concern against Protection lodge of Machinists as result of damages during a strike in 1902. The jury held 16 of the 23 defendants responsible as bona fide members of the union. This is the most important labor case ever tried in Vermont courts. Judge A. A. Hall in his charge characterized it as novel in that neither court nor counsel could find that one like it was ever tried in the state.

Washington.—Union labor is demanding public trade schools instead of opposing them, according to the leaders of 11 representative labor organizations, says the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. And, according to the same report, the supposed opposition to the trade schools is aimed almost wholly at schools operated privately by manufacturing corporations. This opposition to corporation-controlled schools is based on the belief that they are operated for the benefit of stockholders rather than the pupils, and cheapen labor.

Washington.—Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, in the twenty-first annual report of his bureau, deals exclusively with the history of strikes and lockouts in the United States between the years 1881 and 1905. The gist of the report is to the effect that labor has won a small majority of the strikes begun by it, in whole or in part, while capital has been equally successful in conducting lock-outs. Only a small proportion of either strikes or lock-outs have been settled either by mutual agreement or by arbitration.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Cokeworkers are reported to be scarce in the Connelville region and the adjoining coke fields and agents of the companies have been in the city for several days trying to secure men. It is estimated that work can be furnished to at least 1,500 laborers in the coking fields and preference is being shown to English-speaking people, as the day when the Slavs, Hungarians and Italians were in demand is becoming a thing of the past in the coke regions. This is also said to be true in the mines.

Washington.—It is said information has been received at international headquarters in this city to the effect that the International Association of Machinists, at present in session in annual convention, adopted a resolution providing that each member of the association lay aside one day's pay each year to go into a general strike benefit and emergency fund. This movement was endorsed by the officers and by the local delegation. It is figured that in a few years the fund will run into the millions.

Washington.—Of the 13,364 strikes which occurred during the years 1901 to 1905, a total of 803 strikes, or 5.75 per cent. of all strikes, were settled by joint agreement between organizations on both sides, and a total of 233 strikes, or 1.60 per cent. of the entire number, were settled by arbitration. Of the 541 lockouts during the same period 66, or 12.20 per cent. were settled by joint agreement between organizations on both sides and 11, or 2.03 per cent. were settled by arbitration.

Chicago.—High dues seem to be necessary these days if unions are to succeed. This has been decided upon by many organizations in the last few months, and now the Journeymen Horsehoers' International union has raised its per capita tax from 20 cents a month to 25 cents. The establishment of an international sick and death benefit is being considered, and this proposition will be submitted to the membership at once.

Washington.—Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor has declined to reopen the case of the European lithographers who some time ago were admitted to the United States against the protests of representatives of organized labor.

Chicago.—Reports circulated recently that the Pullman company had laid off a large number of its workmen and contemplated reducing its force further were denied by Thomas Dunbar, the manager of the Pullman works.

Washington.—In the last 12 months, through the co-operation of the man who wishes to buy labor and the man who has labor to sell, the pay of the workman in a number of instances has increased more than 15 per cent.

Muncie, Ind.—Glass and other factories shut down for the summer are gradually resuming operations. Two tanks at Ball Brothers' plant are now in service, and six shops at the Hemingray glass factory have begun work. Other departments will be added from time to time.

Indianapolis.—William E. Blakely, state factory inspector, has sounded a warning to mercantile companies and manufacturers of Indianapolis that violations of the child labor laws are being found and that the violations must stop or the violators will be brought into court.

Hartford City, Ind.—It has been reported that President A. L. Faulkner of the Amalgamated Association of Window Glass Workers, would grant a reduction of 50 per cent. in the wage scale he recently mailed to the window glass manufacturers. He says: "The wage committee of our organization has decided that the present scale will prevail during the blast of 1907-'08, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and as president it is my duty to enforce said scale, which I expect to do to the best of my ability."

Pittsburg.—An order has been sent out from the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to reduce expenses. This, however, will not affect the improvement work that is to be started this fall. Reports made to headquarters show that the expenses in the operation of the system this year are enormous—greater than ever before in the history of the company. It is proposed to reduce expenses at least \$1,000,000 a month, this reduction to cover every division.

Antwerp.—The strike of the dock laborers of this city, which began last June, came to an end with a victory for the Federation of Ship Owners. At a meeting of the strike leaders it was decided that the men should return to work unconditionally at the terms of the employers. This strike has brought about a coalition among the ship owners of the world for mutual protection, which in the future will make a shipping strike an extremely hazardous undertaking.

Pittsburg.—An announcement was made that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company is laying off about 1,000 employes. Officials of the company, however, say the dismissal of these men will not impair the productive operation of the plant. It has installed new machinery and erected a new shop. In these operations, they say a large number of men were employed whose services are now no longer required because the improvements are completed.

Washington.—The statistics compiled by the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1906, show that the number of persons on the pay rolls of the railroads of the United States was 1,521,355. The total amount of wages and salaries paid to employes during the year was \$900,801,653. The number of railway corporations was 2,313, and the total single-track mileage 244,363, of which 3,971 was operated by receivers.

Galveston, Tex.—The strike of the Southern Pacific dock workers has ended. The steamship company had 250 negroes at work on the wharves and was bringing in more negroes daily. The strikers saw they would be replaced by negro labor and at the solicitation of the citizens' committee, decided to work at the old scale of wages. The company made some minor concessions, but the wage scale remains unchanged, 30 to 45 cents an hour.

St. Louis.—A general strike of the shoe workers of St. Louis, in sympathy with the strike of the shoe cutters, was declared. Nearly 30,000 workmen are idle. At a secret session of the executive board of the union the act of the workers in striking received official approval. The St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers' association also met in executive session, and the members refused to disclose what plans were formulated.

Chicago.—Printing pressmen of Chicago's local No. 3, voted unanimously to go on strike Oct. 1. The demand is for an eight hour day with the same wage as with the present nine hour day. The strike will involve 1,250 Chicago pressmen. The strike is likely to be widespread, involving all of the territory east of the Mississippi river, as well as Canada. Pressmen in the western states have already secured the eight hour day.

Pittsburg.—Declaring that the shortage in the supply of miners is caused by internal strife among the men and accusing President F. J. Feehan of introducing Socialism into the Miners' union, Patrick Dolan, the ex-president of District No. 5, which includes all western Pennsylvania, with 35,000 members, has announced his candidacy for the presidency.

Terre Haute, Ind.—President Van Horn of the Indiana Miners' association has revoked the charter of the local lodge of 200 members at Heckland for refusal to restore to the lodge treasury \$5 for each member, which amount they allowed themselves for Fourth of July spending money.

Washington.—The loss to the country caused by strikes during the 20 years from 1881 to 1900 inclusive, amounted to 2,789,160 working days, or 7,641 years, equalling nearly one-third of the entire Christian era. The total direct financial loss reached the enormous sum of \$500,000,000.

San Francisco.—Edward J. Brandon, of this city, third vice president of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union, has resigned from his position to enter the contracting business, and will be succeeded as third vice president by Joseph P. Duffy of San Francisco.

There is a Reason for Armstrong Clothes and Armstrong Advertising

To start with, Armstrong Clothes are good enough to pay for; they are worth more than their cost in good looks and service. In the second place, Armstrong Clothes are good enough to talk about at any time and on any occasion. Armstrong Clothes are better known and more widely worn than any clothes in this section of the United States. We aim in our ads to tell something of these clothes, both by description and illustration, but to know Armstrong Clothes you should see and try them on.

The Single-Breasted Sack Suit is far the predominant Suit for Fall, permitting of many diversions of style, thus giving greater freedom to taste selections. The backs are either shapely or loose, while the long roll front is the favorite, although some lines show an excellent high lapel front with three or four buttons. A Straight Front, Three-Button Sack with low lapel, is a very snappy thing.

at \$10 We successfully maintain that our line of men's all wool \$10 suits cannot be duplicated elsewhere at \$12.50 to \$15. The fabrics are fancy worsteds, chevots, cassimeres in the new color effects with plenty of dark colors including blue and black. As much style in these as in those "higher up."

at \$15 At this figure we show the new rough effects in blue and Oxford cloths with a diversity of plaids, checks and various mixtures. One may exercise all the privileges that go with a wide selection. Many rich patterns in high-grade worsteds offer their share of inducement to buyers who stick to \$15.00.

at \$20 Here you reach that degree of clothes making which is only equaled by merchant tailors who charge from \$35 to \$45. Exclusive novelty cloths attract attention because of their softness of fabric and rich colors. Browns, tans and elephant grays in broad stripe or hair-line effects are attracting attention.

at \$25 Starting at \$25.00 and then upwards to \$40.00 you get the finest the looms of Europe and America can produce. The best of workmanship naturally follows. The solid colors are here relieved by touches of purple, claret and green. The blues come relieved of solid effects by diagonal weaves.

ARMSTRONG CLOTHING Co. Good Clothes Merchants

ITS SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209 Will Celebrate Same.

At its October meeting Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209 took preliminary steps toward the celebration of its silver anniversary, which event will be reached February 25, 1908, for on that date the union will have been organized twenty-five years.

A committee of five from the union was appointed to act with a like committee from Capital Auxiliary No. 11 to arrange for holding a banquet and ball on that date or as near that date as circumstances and conditions will permit.

It is the intention to give a banquet to the employing printers of the city with whom the union is on friendly terms, and it is expected to have present the international union executive

officers and others prominent in typographical affairs, as well as every man who was a charter member at the time the union was organized.

The disposition of the membership is to celebrate the union's silver anniversary in a manner befitting the occasion and its place as the leading trade organization in the city, and if the spirit manifested at the meeting when the subject was introduced is any criterion, the event will be one in which the membership may well take pride.

The Wageworker hopes that every man belonging to the union will take hold of the enterprise and boost it to a successful and glorious consummation, for it will, if properly carried out, be a big thing for the organization and will materially advance the interests of the union in more ways than one.

Let us all push to make the silver anniversary celebration something the people will not forget in a hurry.

HAMILTON IN TOWN.

Federation Organizer Come to Town To Give Things a Boost.

M. Grant Hamilton, general organizer of the American Federation, arrived in Lincoln Wednesday to take a glance over the local situation and lend what assistance he could in tightening up the lines. This is not Hamilton's first visit to Lincoln by any means. In 1887 he was initiated into Lincoln Typographical Union. He still carries his union card, of course, and he rather likes to point to the fact that he joined the union in Lincoln. For several years he has been a Federation organizer and has been wonderfully successful in his work.

"I see that you boys are going to build a Labor Temple," said Hamilton while in the Wageworker office. "It will be the best thing you ever done. It will be the making of unionism in this city. That has been the experi-

ence everywhere. Seattle has a temple, and already they have outgrown it and are preparing to add the fourth story to it. I hope you will succeed beyond your expectations."

For some time Hamilton has been interesting himself in the Farmers' Union movement, and he is strong in his endorsement of the movement. "I find that all we need to do to enlist the aid of the farmers in our campaign for unionism is to explain to them just what our objects are. They have gained their ideas of unionism from the Associated Press stories of strikes and riots. They welcome the truth. The Farmers' Unions in the southwest are growing rapidly, and they are already giving us splendid aid."

The Wageworker is trying to prevail upon Hamilton to spend a couple of weeks in Lincoln and assist in picking up a lot of loose ends. He can find plenty of room for work among the street railway men, the sheet metal workers, the retail clerks, the garment workers and other crafts.

POINTER FOR SOME DRUGGIST.

A Little Scheme Whereby He Can Win Trade of Union Men.

It is reported generally that it is almost impossible to find a trust-made cigar in the city of Danbury, Conn. It is further reported that druggists throughout the east are rapidly discontinuing the handling of trust-made cigars and throwing out the stands of the National Cigar company.

And that reminds us that some Lincoln druggist could make a ten-strike by discontinuing the sale of all brands of non-union cigars and handling only cigars that come in boxes with blue labels attached thereto. By doing this, and making the fact widely known among union men—not men who carry union cards, but genuine union men—that store could work up

a big cigar business and at the same time capture the drug trade of these same men. Wouldn't that be trade worth having?

Let some druggist who sees this, and who has an eye to business, think it over.

GETTING BUSY.

A dispatch from Louisville states that the executive committee of the International Tobacco Workers have decided to leave to a vote of the union the question of whether or not there shall be a general strike in all the factories of the American Tobacco company, commonly known as the "tobacco trust." There are between 55,000 and 60,000 members of the union in the United States and Canada. The committee has also been passing on the cases of tobacco factories accused of being surreptitiously in league with the American Tobacco company, but using the union label. The committee decided to take the union label from sixty or seventy of these factories.

POORER THAN THAT.

C. W. Post says that the money getters of America build up their brains by feeding on Postum, Grape-nuts and other dope. Rockefeller, as the apostle of dough chasers, however, possesses a stomach which is a dampoor advertisement for the Battle Creek street sweepings.—Buffalo Progress.

FOR RENT.

A handsome large base burner stove for rent to responsible parties for the winter. Call Auto 2277 for particulars.

Gruber to Quit Burlington.

J. M. Gruber, general manager of the Burlington system, is to leave the Burlington to take a position on the Great Northern.

RUBBER SALE

1-5--1-4 OFF

On all our immense new stock of rubber goods.

- \$1.80 3 Qt. Comb. Syn. and Water Bottle \$1.49
- 2.00 4 Qt. Comb. Syn. and Water Bottle 1.59
- 1.25 2 Qt. Ft. Syringe or Bottle99
- 1.35 3 Qt. Ft. Syringe or Bottle 1.09
- 1.50 3 Qt. Flannel Cov. Bottle 1.19
- 1.40 3 Qt. Plain Water Bottle 1.09
- 2.00 Bulb Syringe 1.50
- 3.00 Whirling Spray 2.19
- 2.50 Goodyear's Ladies' Syringe 1.75
- 1.00 Bulb Syringe80
- 1.25 Rubber Gloves90

Invalid Cushions, Ice Caps, Bath Caps, Complexion Bulbs, Brushes, In-

RECTOR'S

fant Syringes, Etc.