

ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.

Lincoln, Nebr., Feb. 1, 1908.

Mr. Good Unionman,
City.

Dear Sir:—Although our big January sale is a thing of the past, we take great pleasure in telling you that we still have as good bargains as ever. If you did not have an opportunity to get in on our big "Five Lots" sale, come in now and get just what you want—and need—at a price that will please you greatly. We want to move the stock in order to make room for the immense spring stock we must soon display.

By the way, Mr. Good Unionman, do not overlook the fact that we can give you labeled goods in practically all lines. Hats, caps, shirts, overalls, work clothes, clothing, etc. Our lines of labeled goods are the biggest and best in this section of the country. If you ask for the label you'll get it, for we have it.

If you want to save some money you can do it by buying your next winter's underwear now, for we are making some big reductions in price to avoid carrying the stock over. You can make big interest on your money by doing this.

Again, by the way, we are watching your Labor Temple project. We are going to give you something besides "moral support." We want to see a fine Labor Temple in Lincoln. So should you.

Yours truly;

ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.,

Good Clothes Merchants.

P. S.—Getting pretty "nippy," eh? How about a new overcoat at a big bargain? We've got 'em.

ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.

GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

SOME PRINTER DOPE

Next Sunday's meeting of Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209, should have a record breaking attendance. On that day the local will go on record with its collective choice for the various international offices. This being true, it might be well to review a few pages of recent typographical history. Two years ago we were in the midst of the eight-hour fight, and The Wage-worker advocated the re-election of President Lynch on the theory that it was not wise to swap horses while crossing the stream. The argument will not prevail now, for, as we are told by President Lynch, the eight-hour fight is won. He is now basing his claim for re-election on the ground that he has earned it. Whether he has or not is a matter to be decided by the individual members. Whether or not the eight-hour fight is won will be left, with the consent of President Lynch, to Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Los Angeles and other cities similarly situated. Over four millions of dollars were collected from the 40,000 union printers of the United States and Canada to finance the fight, and it would seem that with that enormous war fund almost anybody could have waged a winning fight.

The writer bases his opposition to the re-election of Lynch upon many things. He unhesitatingly admits Lynch's ability. He admits that as a presiding officer Lynch has the late Tom Reed backed off the boards. He admits his ability as a shrewd politician and as a "fixer." But he has instituted some changes and established some precedents that are dangerous in the extreme. Instead of being a representative body the annual convention is but a reflex of the executive council. The imperialistic doctrine of lese majeste has been engrafted on the organization and apologies are demanded for outspoken sentiments that grate harshly on the sensitive ears of the officials, threats of revoking charters or depriving of cards following up the demands for apologies. An effort to make the appeals committee a representative of the convention instead of the executive council was frustrated by finesse, and a committee framed up that is still a creature of the president and an added expense of from \$750 to \$1,000 to a treasury already sadly overburdened by expense.

Organizers have been switched from district to district without warrant and at an expense that should not have been placed upon an already overburdened treasury. The executive council has usurped authority in local affairs, and has withheld assistance in other cases until patience ceased to be a virtue.

The so-called "initiative and referendum" of the International Typographical Union is as lame as a one-legged duck. The initiative rests with a convention that never represents over twenty-five per cent of the active unions and is usually dominated by a few selected leaders. The referendum part is all right as far as it goes.

There are a whole lot of things connected with the administration of international affairs that need revision, and in the estimation of the writer now is the time to revise them. No charge, the writer honestly believes, can be honestly made against James M. Lynch's integrity. But his administration has been characterized by a centralization of power that is a menace to the future of the organization.

John W. Bramwood announces himself a candidate for re-election to the office of secretary-treasurer. The writer believes that it will be to the best interests of the organization to select some other man. It would be difficult to select a more capable man so far as ability to perform the work is concerned. But personal matters are such that Mr. Bramwood's candidacy is not, in the writer's opinion, for the best interests of the body. "Johnny" Bramwood, courteous, genial, able and tireless, has endeared himself to the membership in many, many ways. But his graceful retirement now might, after all, be best for him and for his fellow craftsmen.

Of course Frank Morrison must be nominated as one of the delegates to the A. F. of L. Not to do so would be a calamity. He is one of the big men among printers and one of the big men of the Federation. He is secretary of the A. F. of L., and President Gomper's right bower.

There are plenty of candidates for delegates to the Federation. Among them are Sam DeNedry of Washington and Charley Fear of Joplin. Two better selection would be hard to make. Both are experienced in the work, both having been organizers for the Federation. Both are "labor editors," and both are "square men" in every sense of that term.

Miss Anna Wilson of Washington is a candidate for trustee of the Home.

She insists that the "refining touch of a woman's hand" is needed in the official management of the home—and perhaps she is right. At any rate Miss Wilson is making a warm fight for the honor.

Thomas F. Crowley, of Cincinnati, has announced himself as a candidate for secretary-treasurer. He is a three-times delegate to the international, represented the organization at the International Typographical Congress at Paris, and has twice been elected trustee of the home. He has a "committee of one hundred" that is booming him to beat the band. Crowley will make good if elected to the big office.

Before this issue reaches its readers the Hammond-Rose scrap at Washington may be settled—and again it may not. Hammond went to Washington to plead his own case, and put up the plea that his twenty-seven years of party service entitled him to the reward. He forgot to mention his five years' sit as postmaster at Fremont and the honor of being beaten for congress by the aged Judge Maxwell. Organized labor has protested against the appointment of Hammond. Senator Burkett may be all right in sticking to a friend, but he is playing mighty bad politics in supporting Hammond, and Hammond is putting a mighty severe strain on friendship when he asks Senator Burkett to endanger his political future in order to land a political plum for the Hammond appetite.

Plans are on foot for the establishment of a democratic weekly in Lincoln. It is receiving encouragement from the leaders of the party, and is being pushed by a member of No. 209, who is capable of making it of service to democracy.

New Haven, Conn., Typographical Union is the first printer body outside of Lincoln to invest in the stock of the Lincoln Labor Temple Building Association. The investment was not heavy, but it showed the good will and enterprise of the New Haven branch.

Reports from the far east and the far west are to the effect that work is slack and lots of men are walking the streets. Things are a little better in the central section.

By the way, who are the prospective candidates for delegates to the Beantown convention? Don't all speak at once.

Better be saving up your pennies to buy a ticket to the silver anniversary celebration. It will be something well worth while.

Work is picking up a bit in Lincoln, but still plenty of subs in sight to take care of all of it.

Frank Smith has been on the sick list for several weeks.

SOME LEGISLATION.

Legal Topics That Will Be of Interest to Unionists.

A labor party in Quebec, Canada, politics is talked of.

The law of New York state forbidding newsboys under fourteen years of age from selling papers between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. has been put into effect.

The weekly rest day bill, which provides that all employes shall have one day of rest in the seven, was approved by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

United States Senator Flint, of California, announces that he will introduce a bill in the next congress to restrict immigration of Hindoos.

The telegraphers' eight-hour law passed by the Missouri legislature was declared unconstitutional by Judge Bradley of the circuit court at Harrisonville, Mo.

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in annual session at Winnipeg, Can., passed a resolution urging the abrogation of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan so as to pave the way for Japanese exclusion.

German factory legislation forbids a woman to work within a month of the birth of her child, and the workmen's insurance system insures her gratuitous medical assistance and half her ordinary wages.

Judge Strimple, of Cleveland, Ohio, has refused to grant a temporary injunction against the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America to prevent the union from fixing wages.

Labor Leader Bath, of West Australia, condemns the amended arbitration act introduced by the government of that state, as a primitive measure aimed at trades unionism, and actuated by the worst manifestations of party bias.

In an effort to get out of the mines and breakers between 7,000 and 8,000

boys whom it is estimated are under the age required by the child labor laws, the Pennsylvania state department of mining is now about to conduct an investigation.

The president of the Miners' Union at Colbalt, Can., who was recently arrested on the charge of inciting the miners to strike, in violation of the Canadian industrial disputes act, was found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The United States circuit court of appeals recently confirmed the decision of the United States district court of the eastern district of Missouri, holding that it was proper to enjoin labor organizations from boycotting a manufacturing company by forcing contractors to discontinue the use of products or to do without laborers.

United States Consul Harris, of Smyrna, reports that the number of peasants emigrating from Asia Minor to the United States is large, so much that the Ottoman government, fearful lest the whole province be depleted of able-bodied men, has refused to permit anyone to leave the country, except upon giving a guarantee that he will return.—Piano Workers' Journal.

KEEP AWAY FROM FRISCO.

Conditions There Are Hopelessly Bad For All Craftsmen.

Keep away from San Francisco! Pay no attention to advertisements in daily papers for men. Conditions are not as represented. Wages are low, conditions poor, living high and every trade is overrun with men.

NO SUBSTITUTE.

The magazines and the newspapers are making a crusade against substitution, against those who offer for sale something "just as good" as the article called for. There is no substitute for the union label, and for the trade unionist there is nothing "just as good" as the products which bear it. When we buy articles bearing the union label we are sure that they are clean that they are made in workshops which are sanitary, that for their production a living wage has been paid, and that when we buy them we are aiding in the upbuilding of some organization and in cementing more closely the fraternal bonds whereby the entire labor movements will be strengthened and uplifted.—From President John Mitchell's Annual Address.

DRESS PATTERNS.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, states that the following patterns are fair:

McCall's.
Independent Peerless.
Pictorial Review.
Union Dime.
Paris Modes.
Economy.
Home Pattern Company.

All the Butterick patterns and publications are way up on the list of scabs, and should not be allowed in any workman's home, especially if he is a union man.

LINCOLN LABOR DIRECTORY.

Local secretaries are respectfully requested to keep this directory corrected up to date. Locals not herein represented should instruct their secretaries to make out a list of officers together with their street addresses, time and place of meeting, and send to The Wageworker, 1216 South Sixteenth street.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union—Meets first Wednesday evenings, Carpenters' Hall. J. H. Brooks, President, 728 North Eleventh street; Ernest Weger, Recording Secretary; W. D. King, Financial Secretary.

Allied Printing Trades Council—Meets third Wednesday evenings, Carpenters' Hall. Charles Kobalter, President, 505 South Tenth street; J. H. Brooks, Secretary-treasurer, 728 North Eleventh street.

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No.—Meets every Thursday evening, 1034 O street. C. M. Anderson, President; W. L. Mayer, Financial Secretary, 2335 Q; G. E. Vennum, Recording Secretary, 1605 K street.

Musicians' Protective Union No. 483—Meets first and third Sundays, 11 a. m., Bruse's Hall. W. T. Pinney, President, 2602 W; N. A. Otis, Financial Secretary, 2234 Q; W. C. Norton, Recording Secretary, 1533 North Twenty-fifth.

Journeyman Barbers, No. 164—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings, Bohanon's Hall. R. L. McBride, President, 1648 Q; A. L. Swinker, Financial Secretary; Wood, Recording Secretary.

Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209—Meets first Sunday afternoon, Fraternity Hall. J. R. Bain, President, 121 South Thirtieth; F. H. Hebbard, Financial Secretary, 1527 Washington; Henry Higgaman, Recording Secretary, 1538 North Twenty-second.