

# SHOPPER'S

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## GUIDE

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FOR UNION MEN

## Union-Made Clothing

We are better prepared to meet the wants of Union Men in the Clothing Line than ever before. We can furnish you with anything you may desire from a hat to a pair of shoes. We call your particular attention to our line of \$15 Suits. We believe they are far and away the best values for the money that are being offered in Lincoln—will be pleased to show them to you.

The new spring styles and patterns  
are very beautiful this year

## SPEIER & SIMON

We Save You Money

North East Cor. 10th & O Sts.

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### LABOR SERMONS

#### III. "THE RIGHT TO WORK."

"To every man his work."  
Yes, to EVERY man his work. Shirkers are not wanted in this busy world, and drones have no place here. No parasites—producers every one. Not all cultivating cabbage heads, nor yet all building great machines. But tasks there are which call us all, to fill the passing days. The world does not owe a living to every idle tramp, but it at least should give every man a chance to make one.  
Then, to every MAN his work. For today, as never before, the call is for men—real men—men with blood and iron in their veins. Problems are big-

ger, but opportunities are greater. No cowards, please, nor men who will retreat when danger faces us. Leaders strong and true, who dare to do the right, though all the world protests. These are the men we need.  
But, to every man HIS work. Not trying to do another's task, nor fretting in his own, but planning always, to so crowd full the place which he now occupies, that room must be made for him elsewhere, if he is worthy of a better job. But we need them all—the men who do the humbler tasks, even though they may not bring to prominence the faithful worker. After all, it is required of men to be faithful—not famous.  
Finally, to every man his WORK. It isn't a curse. Those who insist that Eden was a workless place, are ignorant of the greatest fact in human history. Work is God's greatest bless-

ing. Cursed is the man who cannot exercise the brain and brawn which are his heritage. To blaze the way to win the fight, to bring good cheer, to make the world a fit abiding place—not only for himself, but for all mankind—these are the tasks which are laid upon every man—"to every man his work."—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

#### ANOTHER PLUTOCRATIC MOVE.

Aims a Blow at the Liberty of the Press of the Country.  
Not content with having the supreme court nullify every law enacted in the interest of labor and upholding every law tightening the clutches of capital, the plutocrats are now aiming to silence protests against this species of injustice. Under the guise of strengthening the laws against the circulation through the mail of ob-

scene matter, it is now proposed to establish a censorship of the press, and put the censor's powers in the hand of the postmaster general. With this law in force, and with an object tool of the union haters in the office of postmaster general, it will be possible to effectually squelch any protest against injustice. The proposed amendment was introduced by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who may always be depended upon to do the bidding of his capitalistic masters. This proposed amendment is the plus ultra of plutocratic scheming. The amendment provides:

"That section 3593 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding:

"And when any issue of any periodical has been declared non-mailable by the postoffice department, the periodical may be excluded from second class mail privileges at the discretion of the postmaster general."

The bill is so daring that even the staid old Philadelphia North American recently said:

"The section of the revised statutes amended by the bill rebates to obscene books, pamphlets, papers or other matter. But the amendment is not confined to such publications; it covers all publications, without reference to whether they contain obscene or indecent matter. It gives the postmaster general arbitrary power over the public press of the United States. Penrose will say that his purpose was merely to give the postmaster general power to exclude from the mails vicious publications. This power, however, the postmaster general already has, so that the Penrose proposition must have a deeper purpose.

"It can be seen that with such a postmaster general as would be selected by the corporations and their senators, if they obtained control of the government, a law of this character could be used to suppress or harass newspapers which opposed their schemes."

Now wouldn't the law be "pie" for those who hatch up schemes against the rights of the toilers? The senator or representative who votes for this villainous amendment ought to be cremated by organized labor.

#### Western Kansas Fair Circuit.

At a meeting held recently at Ness City, the Western Kansas Fair circuit was organized

# NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Victoria, N. S. W.—Through the intervention of the premier of New South Wales, a settlement has been happily effected with regard to the coal strike which took place in the Newcastle district (N. S. W.). The miners have now returned to work under the agreement. It has been decided that a court is to be appointed by the government to deal with any matters in dispute with the colliers, and to consist of a judge as president, and two experts, one of whom may be nominated by each party. The court is to have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of evidence. The parties are to agree: (1) That no legal points shall be raised; (2) that procedure is to be on the lines of equity and good conscience; (3) that the decision of the court is to be final, and (4) that the parties are not to appeal or to ask for prohibition against any award of the court in respect of wages or hours of employment, or any other matter permitted by the industrial arbitration act, 1901.

Butte, Mont.—Scenes unparalleled in the history of Butte and Anaconda followed the announcement by Managing Director John D. Ryan that orders had been issued for the resumption at full capacity of all the mines and smelters of the Amalgamated Copper Company, together with the various sawmills, coal mines and quarries throughout the northwest, employing an aggregate of 20,000 persons.

Columbus, O.—John I. Girard, secretary of the local organization of United Brewery Workers of America, has received word that the charter of the National association has been restored without restriction under the terms which it was granted in 1887 by the American Federation of Labor. This ends a jurisdictional fight over the firemen and engineers in the breweries.

Florence, Col.—A pitched battle between 25 structural iron workers, employed at the United States portland cement works, and as many men who attempted to take their places occurred following a walk-out of the union men. Bricks, clubs and fists were used, and the fight waged fiercely for several minutes, until the strike-breakers finally took flight over the hills.

Muncie, Ind.—The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees against the Indiana Union Traction Company, which began January 1, was called off after a vote had been taken by the Muncie, Marion and Anderson locals. Twelve companies of militia called out for the strike were kept on duty for several weeks.

London, Eng.—In England the major portion of the disputes in 1907, as in 1906, were in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding groups of trades. In the transport group they exceeded 1906 in number and in the total persons affected. Considering the state of the building trades, the disputes were few, and the number 1,001.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Bloomington Pressed Brick Company and the Co-Operative Stove Works, located here, which closed down some time ago on account of the business depression, reopened with full forces.

Berlin, Germany.—On January 1, 1907, there were 25,714 cooperative societies in existence in Germany, with a total membership of 3,860,143, the corresponding totals for a year being 24,562 and 3,658,537.

Helena, Mont.—The Montana 16-hour law for railway employees in the train service was declared by the state supreme court to be valid and constitutional, and the Northern Pacific must pay a \$100 fine for violation. The law provides that employees must not be worked for more than 16 hours without eight consecutive hours for rest.

Cleveland, O.—The adjustment of the wages of ironstone miners for the ensuing quarter has been carried out. The mine owners asked for 3 1/2 per cent. reduction, and the men offered to agree to three per cent. The employers were content with that offer, and the reduced rates have taken effect.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—The Brooks locomotive plant of the American Locomotive Company will close the first week in April and remain closed for an indefinite period. The plant formerly employed 5,000 men.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Chicago & Alton railway dispensed with passenger train ticket collectors. In the interest of economy, conductors will hereafter take charge of the duties of ticket collecting.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Great Northern railway is making wholesale reductions in the telegraph force. Stations are being closed and the telegraph is being done away with as much as possible. Between Grand Forks and Devil's Lake the block system has been put out of commission.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia Industrial association, representing the cotton mills of the state, has decided to make a reduction of ten per cent. in wages of operatives. It was also decided that a curtailment of two days a week or more, where necessary, shall be put into effect.

Vallejo, Cal.—When it was decided that the California State Federation of Labor was to hold its annual session in this city, the board of city trustees donated \$250 to the union's fund to entertain officers and delegates. Since the adjournment and the settling up of the bills and accounts the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council discovered that out of the money contributed by the unions there was still a balance, consequently there was no occasion to use the money contributed by the city, so the money was returned to the city treasury with a note of thanks to the city trustees.

London, Eng.—A strike of compositors and others engaged in the printing trade took place in an establishment in this city, in consequence of the employment of women by the firm in question at their works in the provinces. Not only the compositors, who were chiefly aggrieved, but other sections employed by the firm in question gave in their notices, so that when those expire no unionist will remain in the employment of the firm.

Hornell, N. Y.—A general reduction in the wage scale for engine and train crews on the Erie railroad was announced. The cut will affect engineers, firemen, trainmen, clerks, shopmen and station agents. In most instances the cut is 10 per cent. The engineers' cut will be effective March 22 and on the others at once. A meeting of the wage committees of all brotherhoods has been called for March 26, in New York.

New Haven, Conn.—Officers and subordinates of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company having salaries of \$2,000 and upward are to suffer a reduction of ten per cent in pay. Of those that receive salaries between \$1,200 and \$2,000, there will be a reduction of five per cent. The total savings on all the reductions will be about \$125,000 a year.

Louisville, Ky.—Temporary advantage for the locomotive engineers and the conductors employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was obtained when through the intervention of the interstate commerce commission the company agreed to rescind the recent order for a reduction of 10 per cent. in the pay of these classes of employes.

Denver, Col.—After a conference with General Manager Ridgway of the Denver & Rio Grande system, a committee of the machinists employed on the system was informed the company would abrogate its contracts on March 4 and after that date would not recognize the machinists', blacksmiths', car repairers', or boiler-makers' unions.

Philadelphia.—Starting a local secret society in this city in 1869, and holding its first general assembly in 1878, the Knights of Labor was the earliest society which aimed to gather all the workers of trades into a single organization. It had 500,000 members in 1886, with Terence V. Powderly as the head.

Louisville, Ky.—After conference between the officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and a general committee of adjustment, headed by J. D. Keene, general chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors, it was announced that the conductors have agreed to a reduction in wages.

Butte, Mont.—The Northern Pacific Railroad announced a reduction in pay of all telegraphers, to take effect when the new nine-hour law becomes operative. The reduction is from five to ten dollars a month.

Omaha, Neb.—It was announced by the Union Pacific, Northwestern and Burlington railroads that they would observe literally the nine-hour law. These three roads will employ about 200 additional telegraphers on lines west of the Missouri river.

St. Paul, Minn.—By an overwhelming majority telegraph operators on the Northern Pacific rejected the proposition made by the road in regard to new schedule of hours and wages to become effective when the nine-hour law went into effect.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The freight handlers employed at the Erie freight depot in this city went on strike as a protest against the 10 per cent. reduction in wages announced. Forty men left their trucks.

St. Louis.—According to a recapitulation of statements of Missouri railroad officials about 10,000 employes have been dismissed recently to offset heavy revenue losses suffered by the roads.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Great Northern Railway Company decided not to reduce the salaries of its operators when the federal "hours of service" law goes into effect.

Lowell, Mass.—The strike of weavers at the navy yard mill of the Merrimack Woolen Company, which was called 11 weeks ago as a result of the introduction of a two-loom system and an altered price list, has been declared off.

Philadelphia.—Seven mills in Manayunk, a suburb, were compelled to shut down temporarily on account of the flood from the Schuylkill river, throwing 5,000 men out of work.

Reading, Pa.—The local plant of the American Iron and Steel Company resumed after a two months' idleness. It employs nearly 1,000 hands.