

SHOPPERS

Clarkson's Restaurant
(Successor's to Sam's Cafe)
Best of Everything
In Season. Prices
Right. 117-121 NORTH 13 St.



**DRESHER
TAILOR**

143 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET



HERMINGHAUS & HELWIG

HATS MADE TO ORDER AT FACTORY PRICES. CLEANING, RETRIMMING, RE-BLOCKING AND REFINISHING

**UNION MADE
BY UNION HAT MAKERS**

**Bullis & Moore
Lincoln Hat Store**

Renovating a Specialty
Work called for and delivered

120 No. 12th St., Lincoln, Neb.

GUIDE

For Saturday Only

\$2 | \$1 Worth of Goods | **\$2**
20 Lbs. Sugar

JAPAN TEA & COFFEE CO.
Auto Phone 2158 Bell 2157 206 So. 11th

NEBRASKA'S SELECT HARD WHEAT FLOUR

WILBUR & DE WITT MILLS
THE CELEBRATED
LITTLE HATCHET FLOUR
RYE FLOUR A SPECIALTY. TELEPHONE US
Lincoln, Neb., 145 So. 9th St. Bell Phone 200; Auto 1459

FOR UNION MEN

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Washington. — Resolutions calling upon congress to enact legislation in which organized labor is interested were adopted at a mass meeting at the Columbia theater. The resolutions declare that those in congress who vote against the measures demanded by labor will be placed on the "blacklist" and every effort be made to prevent their success in the political field. Senator Dick of Ohio, one of the speakers, endorsed the proposition to blacklist members of congress and political aspirants who are unfriendly to labor. Other speakers were Representatives Lloyd, Missouri; Hughes, New Jersey; Savage, Illinois; Wilson and Nichols, Pennsylvania, and Green, Massachusetts, all of whom announced their approval of President Gompers' attitude.

Philadelphia.—The old Philadelphia Typographical society (of which the present is the direct successor) was organized November 6, 1802. Documents in the possession of the society give reason to believe that the parent society was preceded by a similar organization called the Asylum company. It is an interesting fact that this old society was the first formed by printers in America and was the forerunner of all our labor unions. It was, and still is, a beneficial as well as fraternal order, and even to-day its financial standing is unimpaired.

New York.—Army officials at Fort Totten, N. Y., have received instructions from Secretary of War Taft that hereafter carpenters employed at work about the post shall be paid four dollars instead of three dollars each for a day's work, four dollars being recognized by him as the "prevailing rate of wages" here. The action was taken in response to a complaint from the carpenters and joiners' organization in Corona that less than the prevailing rate was being paid for work at the fort.

Toledo, O.—The trouble which was threatened in marine circles over the adoption of an open-shop policy by the Lake Carriers' association is not likely to materialize. While the opening of navigation is likely to be later than last season, the seamen say they will not object to the open-shop rule if the vessel owners so long as the latter pay the union scale and do not discriminate against union men.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—The Bethlehem Steel works, running full time in nearly all departments, paid out \$180,000 in semi-monthly wages to the workmen. This exceeds by \$30,000 the previous half month's pay, and approaches within a few thousand dollars of the average amount paid twice each month to its employes prior to the beginning of the industrial depression.

Paris, France.—The building industry throughout Paris and the department of the Seine came to an indefinite stop when nearly 250,000 workmen, including masons, stonecutters and carpenters, were forced to lay down their tools by the employers' organization, which has just decreed one of the biggest lockouts in the history of Europe.

Cardiff, Wales.—Criticism of the miners' eight-hour measure is given freely at all meetings in Wales, and even among the workmen there are few who give a favorable opinion. The utmost said in its favor is that the young and able colliers may find some advantage, but not so those who have passed middle life or are getting on in years.

Washington.—In response to a letter of protest against the Beveridge child labor bill, President Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the Indiana Manufacturers' association in which he places himself in favor of the enactment by congress of a bill regulating child labor in the District of Columbia and territories.

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.

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. Fort was recently interviewed by a delegation of union labor leaders, who entered a protest against the employment of paroled convicts on construction work at the Rahway reformatory for less wages than the union scale demands.

East St. Louis, Ill.—More than 150 workmen fought at the works of the American Aluminum works, when Armenian, Greek and Turkish laborers became angry because the company in taking back its employes gave preference to Americans and negroes.

London, Eng.—The secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain has been in the potteries district to try to smooth the way for conciliation and arbitration. The men, it appears, favor it; but the employes are averse to include the wage question at the present time.

Pittsburg, Pa.—T. L. Lewis, successor of John Mitchell as president of the United Mine Workers of America, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1865, and began his mining career at the age of seven years as a slate picker on the breakers at Newport.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A bulletin has been published calling the attention of trainmen and other employes of the Wabash railroad to the fact that the company will not tolerate the drinking of whisky or any other intoxicants by men in the company's service. The order is signed by the division superintendent and with the result in the showing made in the March bulletin of merits and demerits assessed against employes which show that 50 per cent. of the black marks were given because of the use of intoxicants. There has been a rule on the Wabash that employes shall abstain from intoxicating liquors and it is the opinion that men under them needed a reminder.

Chicago.—Organized labor of the nation raised its voice in protest against what it terms the inimical attitude of the United States supreme court and, in resolutions threatening political retaliation, demanded of congress that various pending bills be enacted into law. The meeting of protest in Chicago was part of a program outlined by the American Federation of Labor, following the decision of the supreme court which held that labor unions were amenable to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. Similar meetings were held in all the large cities throughout the country. Samuel Gompers was the principal speaker at the New York meeting.

Albany, N. Y.—Practically one out of every three union men in this state was idle at the close of 1907, according to a bulletin of the state labor department. In New York city the percentage was 34.2, as compared with 22.7 for the rest of the state. On this question the bulletin says: "The worst conditions at the close of the year appear in the building, clothing, metal and tobacco trades, with percentages of idleness of 42.1, 43.6, 20.9 and 55.9 respectively. One exception to prevailing conditions appears in the printing trades, with a percentage of idleness (11.1) which compares not unfavorably with previous years."

Birmingham, Eng.—Greatly disappointed with the recent award, which failed to give them the advance in wages for which they asked, the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics, at a meeting instructed its general secretary to give notice to terminate the existing arbitration arrangement with that society, the Employers' association and the board of trade. It was stated that there were in Birmingham 6,000 or 7,000 brassworkers, exclusive of women.

Cumberland, Md.—The street railway strike inaugurated upon the refusal of the company to reinstate two of the men discharged on account of gambling in the company's car bars office, was settled. The company agreed to reinstate the men upon condition that there would be no repetition of the abuses complained of, and that there would hereafter be a strict enforcement of the rules of the company against drinking, gambling, etc.

Chicago.—Representatives of the employes of 42 western railroads and a committee of general managers who have been trying to settle their differences over the 16-hour railroad law have succeeded in coming to a final agreement. The principal contention of the railroads that they had to pay two days' wages in some cases to obey the law was settled satisfactorily, both sides making concessions.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Federation of Labor has decided to take no part in the fight which is being waged between the Prohibition and anti-Prohibition forces. This decision is reached in response to a statement that in some localities the wage workers are being asked to join the Wisconsin Liberty league and contribute to its support. The executive committee at its meeting endorsed the action of the Federated Trades council in adopting an anti-Prohibition resolution.

Washington.—That Italians, especially northern Italians, are much in demand on the farms of the southern states is the claim made by T. V. Powderly, chief of the division of information of the bureau of immigration.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The pending furnaces of the Spang & Chalfant company's mills at Etas resumed operations on three eight-hour shifts. This will give employment to 200 men who have been idle two months.

London, Eng.—In 263 trade unions in England, with a membership of 639,000, there are 41,000 workmen out of employment, equal to 6.4 per cent. A year ago the percentage of unemployed was 3.9 per cent.

Superior, Wis.—The laying down of tools and the stopping of work by every one of the 5,000 members of labor unions affiliated with the structural trades alliance of this city is threatened. The walk-out is expected as the result of the declaration of the builders' exchange for the open shop.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—James Somerville, general organizer of the machinists' brotherhood, left Toronto to advise on the local labor situation in the Canadian Pacific railroad shops. Two thousand machinists believe they are to be dismissed, and taken back at reduced pay.

CONVENTIONS IN 1908.

Where and When Trades Union Gatherings Will Be Held.

- May 11, New York City, Actors' National Protective Union of America.
- May 11, St. Louis, Mo., American Federation of Musicians.
- May 11, —, United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America.
- May —, Detroit, Mich., International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America.
- May —, York, Pa., National Print Cutters' Association of America.
- June 1, St. Paul, Minn., Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America.
- June 1, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.
- June —, Washington, D. C., International Union of Journeymen Horse-shoers.
- June, Mobile, Ala., International Printing Pressmen's Union.
- June 1, Columbus, Ohio, Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.
- June 1, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Marble Workers.
- June 8, —, International Ceramic Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.
- June 8, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
- June 8, —, International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.
- June 8, Milwaukee, Wis., The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.
- April 6, Toronto, Canada, International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada.
- May 3, Brockton, Mass., International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.
- May 5, Youngstown, Ohio, Amalgamated.
- July 4, —, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.
- July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Longshoremen's Association.
- July 6, Buffalo, N. Y., International Jewelry Workers' Union.
- July 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Brush-makers' International Union.
- July 7, Baltimore, Md., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
- July 13, Toronto, Canada, International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America.

- July 13, Indianapolis, Ind., Lithographers' International Protective Association.
- July 13, Minneapolis, Minn., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.
- July 18, Holyoke, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
- July 20, New York City, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.
- August 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.
- August 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.
- August 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
- August 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.
- August 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.
- August 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.
- August 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.
- August 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers of America.
- September 1, —, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.
- September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
- September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.
- September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.
- September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.
- September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.
- September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.
- September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
- September 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
- September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.
- September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.
- September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

- October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.
- October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
- October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.
- November 5, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.
- November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
- November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.
- December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes.
- December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Riffers of America.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

- A Few of Its Declarations Upon Which It Appeals to All Working People To Organize, Unite, Federate, and Cement the Bonds of Fraternity.
1. The Abolition of all Forms of Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
 2. Free Schools, Free Text-Books, and Compulsory education.
 3. Unrelenting Protest Against the Issuance and Abuse of Injunction Process in Labor Disputes.
 4. A workday of not more than Eight Hours in the twenty-four hour day.
 5. A strict recognition of not over Eight Hours per day on all Federal State or Municipal Work and at not less than the prevailing Per Diem Wage Rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
 6. Release from employment One Day in Seven.
 7. The Abolition of the Contract System on Public Work.
 8. The Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.
 9. The Abolition of the Sweat Shop System.
 10. Sanitary Inspection of Factory, Workshop, Mine, and Home.
 11. Liability of Employers, for injury to body or loss of life.
 12. The Nationalization of Telegraph and Telephone.
 13. The passage of Anti-Child Labor Laws in States where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.

14. Woman Suffrage coequal with Man Suffrage.
 15. The Initiative and Referendum and the Imperative Mandate and Right of Recall.
 16. Suitable and Plentiful Playgrounds for Children in all cities.
 17. Continued agitation for the Public Bath System in all cities.
 18. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns that there shall be Bathrooms and Bathroom Attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
 19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gains.
- The above is a partial statement of the demands which organized labor, in the interest of the workers—aye, of all the people of our country—makes upon modern society.
- Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills, and mines. In a word, a better, higher, and nobler life.
- Conscious of the justice, wisdom and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor to join with us in the great movement for its achievement.
- More than two million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.
- There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 International Trades Unions with their 27,000 Local Unions; 36 State Federations; 537 City Central Bodies and 650 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions having no International.
- We have nearly 1,000 volunteer and special organizers as well as the officers of the unions and of the American Federation of Labor itself always willing and anxious to aid their fellow workmen to organize and in every other way better their conditions.
- For information all are invited to write to the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, D. C.
- Labor Temple Benefit, Auditorium, April 23, 24, 25. "In the Land of Gold." James Fulton and His Merry Company. Tickets, 50 cents.