

# Some June Reminders

June, the merry month of brides and roses, of outings and of moonlighted strolls. Sounds good, doesn't it? But here's something else that sounds good. Listen:

## The Real Goods FOR Good Union Men

and at prices that are good from the viewpoint of the union man's purse. Union made clothing—and the best we can buy. We long ago learned that union men deserve the best, and also that they demand it and are willing to pay a fair price for it. So we searched till we found the best union made clothing in the world. It bears the name of "Brock" in addition to the union label. Enough said, except that the bargain prices we offer will please you fully as much as the goods.

Oh, yes! We've got other union made goods. Elgin shirts, for instance. None better at the price. "No Name" hars. None so good for the money. Ginger up with June and outfit yourself in union made array.

## ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.

Good Clothes Merchants



General Union of Railway workers elected four, the other being a non-unionist.

The great "yellow peril" of the south, or, in other words, the great influx of Mexicans throughout southern Texas, is disturbing many of the workers. These men are brought there through the influence of great corporations who wish to replace white men by these cheaper classes of workers.

The Methodist Ministers' association of Chicago held a stormy session recently and after debate passed a set of resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Western Methodist Book Concern's attitude in fighting against the eight-hour day inaugurated two years ago by the International Typographical Union.

In Canada in 1902, the date of the first record of labor organizations, 275 unions were formed and 54 dissolved; in 1904 there was an increase of 44 unions; in 1905 there were organized 102 unions and 105 were dissolved; in 1906 154 unions were organized and 85 dissolved. In 1907 there were 232 new organizations and 58 were dissolved.

Cardinal Gibbons, the highest dignitary in the Catholic church in the United States, urges the purchasing of union labeled goods as the best and most practical method of abolishing sweatshops. In a sermon to his congregation recently in Baltimore he urged them to discriminate in making purchases in favor of such employers as treated their employees with justice.

From the annual report of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union it appears that there are under the jurisdiction of the international body 1,050 locals, having an aggregate membership of 70,000. The financial strength is \$100,000 in the bank. The president calls attention to the fact that the interchangeable working card between the Bricklayers and Masons' Union and the Operative Plasterers' Association has been productive of good results.

The number of deaths from industrial accidents in the United Kingdom reported in the year 1907 was 4,460, an increase of 341 over the year 1906 and of 277 on the average for the five years, 1903-1907. With the exception of quarrying, each group of occupations shows an increase as compared with 1906. These increases were most marked in the shipping and mining groups, the fatalities in these having been 1,363 and 1,273, respectively. In railway employment 457 were killed.

### TYPGRAPHICAL UNION.

June Meeting Promises to Be a "Warm Number" Gathering.

The June meeting of Lincoln Typographical Union promises to be a "Warm number." L. L. Ingraham and W. H. Ford tied in the race for president, and there seems to be a dispute as to the proper course to pursue under the circumstances. There are those who insist that result was "no election" and that President Bain holds over for another year. Others insist that a new election must be held and only Ingraham and Ford considered candidates. Strange to say the local constitution and by-laws do not provide for "ties."

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The news must have cast a gloom over the Newton Claypool building in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis union certainly has every opportunity to see at first hand and judge the actions of the international officials. The Indianapolis union gave Crowley 238 votes and Bramwood 92.

Shelby Smith was a candidate of Philadelphia No. 2, but was defeated by a decisive vote.

Nothing decisive has been announced as to the result of the election, but it does seem that Lynch and Bramwood have been re-elected. But if they are their majorities will be so small as to be in the nature of a re-vote.

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"Sadie Maguire" won out in Omaha. The next thing we know pigs will be flying. The printorial prophet who said Kennedy wouldn't get six votes in Omaha has another guess coming.

Federal Judge Hunt on May 16 granted an injunction restraining Butte and Anaconda (Montana) Typographical unions from interfering with

the business of the Butterick Publishing Company of New York. It was alleged in the complaint that a virtual boycott had been placed on the production of this concern by many unions and the Montana Federation of Labor, but all were absolved by the court save the two mentioned.

The printers were the first craft of any importance to extend their organization throughout the entire country. The National Typographical Union was established in 1852. In order to take in Canada there was established in 1862 the International Typographical Union.

Very few realize the enormous sum it has cost the membership of the International Typographical Union to establish the eight-hour day throughout the book and job branch of the craft. Through the office of the secretary-treasurer approximately \$4,000,000 was collected and expended.

At a recent meeting in New York of the National League of Baseball Clubs decided that the 5,000,000 tickets to be used during the present baseball season should bear the union label.

### BIG DIVIDENDS.

Trades Unions Pay Bigger Dividends Than Any Other.

If a bank should advertise that it would pay 25 per cent interest on accounts, every man that had a dollar would break his neck to get it deposited in order to draw some of the large interest. But when you tell them that a labor organization will pay 500 per cent on their investment, many of them pass it by without the least bit of consideration.

To convince any non-union man who may chance to read this paper we will illustrate the fact and let him be the judge. We know a man who was working for \$2 a day. He joined the organization of his craft, and his wages were increased to \$3 a day. He had invested in this organization his monthly dues, which were 50 cents. He received just \$26 a month increase on his investment of 50 cents a month, which is exactly 5,200 per cent a month on his investment. Is there any institution in the world that will give you more for your money.—Edwin R. Wright.

### THE CIGARMAKERS.

Bits of News Molded and Wrapped for Local Consumption.

Business is picking up a little in the local field. But the number of Lincoln cigarmakers would be doubled in short order if a lot of men who claim to be union men, and a lot of others who are always talking about "building up Lincoln institutions" would demand Lincoln made cigars.

Mrs. T. W. Evans, who has been ill for several months, is not doing as well as her friends had hoped.

"Got any union made cigars?" asked a man of Pete Wollenger the other day.

"Lots of them," replied Pete, "and I've had them every day for the last thirty-five years, right here in this location."

The "La Aurora" cigar is now non-union. Keep this fact in mind.

Cigar makers' international organization now has had 480 locals in the United States.

The total amount of benefits paid during the year 1907 by Cigarmakers' International was \$473,270.58. The general fund increased during that period \$60,799.19.

About thirty cigar makers are on strike at the factory of Solares & Co., Chicago. They are employed on high-grade cigars, but demanded that they be given better stock to work on, claiming that it was impossible to make a living using the poor stock given them.

### THE PRESSMEN.

Brief Bits About the Boys of Overlay and Make Ready.

The San Francisco Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have struck against an attempt on the part of the Schmidt Label and Lithograph company to introduce the nine-hour day.

Fred M. Youngs, formerly of Omaha, but now of Portland, Ore., was unanimously elected delegate from the pressmen's unions of the latter city to the pressmen's national convention which meets in Mobile, Ala., on the 15th of June. Mr. Youngs was formerly first vice-president of the I. P. P. and A. U., and editor of the American Pressman for several years. He will, we think, make the most valuable delegate in the coming convention.

Alex Weckesser went to Omaha on Thursday of last week to be present when his brother graduated from Creighton Medical College.

### A BIG DEFENSE FUND.

Electrical workers have received information from the Executive Board of the International Union of the United States and Canada that "it has voted to increase the union's defense fund from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, and that it also proposes to increase the death benefits for widows."

#### GOSSIP OF THE TOILERS.

Latest News of Busy Workers in Mines, Mills and Workshops.

Canadian dairy interests employ over 5,000 people.

Maid servants in Japan receive but \$1.16 a month.

Hodcarriers of Tulsa, Okla., have organized under their international union.

Two hundred thousand men are employed by the National Metal Trades' Association.

Insulators and asbestos workers in New York City receive \$4.50 a day of eight hours.

Massachusetts State Council of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' unions has been permanently formed.

A resolution was passed by the Macon, Ga., city council requiring the union labels on all supplies.

There were 45 female locomotive engineers and firemen in the United States at the time of the last census.

Steubenville, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly is trying to get a labor paper started in the interest of the workers.

An act was passed by the Oklahoma legislature which provides for the protection of labor on all kinds of construction.

Labor organizations in North Carolina have decided to nominate candidates for state and county officers from their own ranks.

The New York legislature of 1908 enacted ten of the bills proposed by the workingmen's federation of the state of New York.

Kentucky farmers are rapidly taking advantage of their chance to organize, and during the past few

months over 4,000 have come in line. Kansas City, Mo., labor unions are getting out a union label bulletin every month in order to keep members up to date with all union labels.

Machinists' lodges of New England have begun an agitation to have labor men nominated for the various elective offices in every city and town.

The rival house painters' unions of New York City, which have been opposed to each other for nearly a quarter of a century, have come together.

The largest percentage of organized workers is found in Denmark. Half of the population is unionized. Sweden is a close second, with Germany next.

On October 1, 1907, the proportion of unionists unemployed in New York was nearly twice as great as in 1906 and much above the average for 1902 to 1906.

Ottawa, Canada, street railway employees have asked for an increase in wages. The company, however, takes the ground that more pay cannot be given this year.

In Venice, Italy, so far back as 1284 a law was passed which prohibited children employed in the glass factories from working with emery or using colors containing lead.

Walla Walla, Wash., trade unions have shown themselves to be public spirited through their activity in several public enterprises, particularly the city park campaign.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska and Washington, as well as Oregon, have the 16-hour day for women now in force.

Organizations of the railroad bridge and building mechanics of the Boston

Maine system are forming a system of adjustment and arbitration board similar to that of other big railroad brotherhoods.

It is reported that the cotton mills of the Piedmont section of North and South Carolina will close indefinitely July 1, and no further orders for cloth at the present prices will be accepted by the mills.

The American Federation of Labor, through a recent meeting of the executive committee, decided to further the union labor movement by more extensively advertising in the local papers, street cars and daily press.

Chicago, Ill., is to have a workingmen's hospital. It is to be an institution managed co-operatively by the labor unions, in which free treatment and medicine will be given to families of workingmen in time of sickness.

On June 1 at St. Paul, Minn., the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, and at Detroit, Mich., the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America will meet in convention.

It has been announced by the Union Pacific, Northwestern and Burlington railroads that they would observe literally the 9-hour law. These three roads will employ about 200 additional telegraphers on lines west of the Missouri river.

As Labor Day, 1908, will occur a little more than one month prior to the presidential and congressional elections in the states, it is said by leaders of organized labor that the holiday celebrations will have more or less political significance this year. A child labor law was passed by the

Ohio legislature which requires that no boy under 16 or girl under 18 can be employed over eight hours a day. The general age limit for child labor is 14 years of age. A modified form of employers' liability law was also enacted.

Hebrew Bakers' Union of Boston, Mass., has secured an agreement providing for pay for all legal holidays, the closed shop and a rule preventing the owners from doing work in the shops. A bond was also required from each boss for the carrying out of the terms.

Coal operators interested in the West Virginia field have received notice of a meeting of mine owners of that state called for June 29 and 30, at Clarksburg, to organize an institute of mining. There is some talk that a similar organization may be effected in Ohio.

There are five pen-making establishments in the United States, and together these have an annual product valued at between \$600,000 and \$700,000. These factories employ about 700 persons, mainly women and girls, and yearly make almost 2,000,000 gross of pens.

Plans are being made by the Structural Building Trades Alliance and the Central Labor Union of Spokane, Wash., to erect a labor temple in that city to cost \$75,000. There are 7,000 union men in Spokane, and by 40 per cent of them taking \$25 worth of stock the amount can be raised.

The completed returns as to the election of the members for the Midland, England, Railway's conciliation board show that, out of 60 elected, 55 are members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants; the

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