

The Real Clothes Quality

The real clothes quality is not wholly visible to the naked eye. You merely see the outside—but the real quality is mostly hidden. That's where you must trust largely to the maker and the dealer. The cloth



may be all right, the style all right and the fit all right—but if the make and the interior finish are not up to standard you've got a "clothing gold brick." The breast and shoulder finish—the building up and balancing of effect—are vastly important in clothing that counts. These are the things that make the suit look well as long as it is worn at all. And these are the things that we insist upon having in the goods we handle. And we got all these things in the line of Union-Made Clothing that we purchased with direct reference to the union buyers of Lincoln and vicinity. In style, fit, finish and durability you will find nothing superior to the

BROCK Union-Made Clothing

of which we have an elegant line. It's a pleasure to recommend it because it "stands up" all the time, and a pleasure to sell it because the purchaser soon realizes that he has got just what he paid for and is satisfied. "The Real Clothes Quality" is found at its best in the Brock line. And we are making some mighty attractive bargains in it just now. The season is a little late and a little slow, and we want to move things—and we will if price inducement counts. Now is your opportunity.

Don't forget our line of Union-Made Shirts, Work Clothes, Hats, etc. It is a "corker." It's up to you to create the demand—we'll attend to supplying it.

Armstrong Clothing Co.

GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

GOSSIP OF THE TOILERS.

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

The Mexican porter handles loads of 400 pounds with ease.

Figures show that school teachers, as a class, are long-lived.

Newsboys of Kansas City, Mo., have organized a union.

Coal miners in Belgium have suffered a reduction in wages.

An employers' liability bill was passed by the Illinois legislature.

Coopers in New South Wales, Australia, are paid \$12.50 a week.

The Alberta (Canada) legislature passed a workmen's compensation act.

A new carpenters' union was recently organized at Pedro Miguel, Panama.

At Harrisburg, Pa., a city ordinance excludes foreign labor from municipal work.

The farmers' unions are becoming more closely allied to the organized workers.

On July 4 the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America will meet in convention.

In the recent spring election at Wausau, Wis., labor elected a mayor and three aldermen.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers cost the order about \$8,000 a day.

Paving cutters contemplate the establishment of the eight-hour day throughout the craft.

Labor is now plentiful in the Canal Zone. The president has appointed a committee to report on conditions.

The recent Ohio legislature accorded the workers more recognition in the shape of labor legislation than any previous legislature.

The wage scale of Boston (Mass.) pavers has been fixed at \$4 per day for pavers and \$5 per day for foremen

pavers. The eight-hour day has prevailed for many years.

Painters at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, have notified the contractors that the rate was to be increased from 45 to 50 cents per hour.

International Typographical Union this year is expected to spend upward of \$50,000 for pay and expenses of regular and special organizers.

The vast army of female workers in this country is divided into 294 occupations, of which there are 125 employing more than 1,000 women.

Kansas City, Mo., is the headquarters of six international organizations of organized labor, having a combined membership of nearly 200,000.

The thorough advertising of the various trade labels has proved to be of great value in increasing the demand for the union-labeled products.

Many cities are sending labor delegates to the democratic national convention, and organized labor will undoubtedly be a power on its floor.

Out of a total of 267,157 workers in clothing factories in Great Britain 197,320 are women, the female tailors numbering 46,072 to 13,884 men.

New York has a union of nonunionists. They will only work for double pay and three square meals a day. They are commonly known as strike-breakers.

The city of Vancouver, British Columbia, now uses the union label on its printing. The "fair wage" clause is inserted in the Provincial Government contracts.

At a meeting of the State Federation of Labor at Tacoma not long ago, reports were handed in that showed over 10,000 men out of employment in Washington.

Over eighty national and international unions of laborers and farmers have decided on a plan of political ac-

tion to protect the interests of wage earners.

Largely through the efforts of the women's clubs of Florida there is a new child labor law there, which prohibits the employment of children under 12 years of age.

The difficulty with the traction company in Spokane, Wash., has been settled, and the company has decided to meet the demand for increased pay and shorter hours.

There is a growing sentiment among the railroads to place auditors on passenger trains to collect fares and allow the conductors more time in the operation of the train.

If the recommendation of the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church is adopted, the great publishing houses of that church will in the future be conducted along union lines.

Thomas E. Keogh, international organizer for the Brotherhood of Cement Workers of the United States and Canada, has gone to Reno, Nev., to organize a union of the craft at that place.

From the returns made by 219 labor unions in Massachusetts on April 1 it was learned that nearly 3,000 members of these unions, with a membership of 56,394, were out of work at that time.

The annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which is to convene in Boston, August 12, for a week's session, promises to be a great event in the trades union world.

The statement is made that the federal immigration bureau is planning to assist in the distribution of farm laborers in the eastern states of several thousand male foreigners who are without employment in New York City.

In England the miners' ballot as to joining the labor representation committee has resulted in the affirmative

in all the chief districts, except in the Midlands, in which district the majority was against joining the labor party.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will hold its convention in Boston, Mass., next year. In the interval special attention is to be paid to local organizing work by the local organizers and also by special international ones.

Galveston (Tex.) baseball players have organized a labor union which will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The idea is to create a fund for a ballplayers' home; also a fund modeled somewhat on the general plan of the actors' fund.

Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Coast Seamen's Union for the Pacific coast, with headquarters in San Francisco, is one of the fraternal delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Congress, which meets this year in London.

Condition of organized labor in Wyoming compares favorably with other parts of the country. The different international organizations are well represented. The industrial centers are well organized, but there are quite a number of unorganized workers at outlying places whose wages are very low.

There have been dissensions in various districts of Wales among the colliers, and it has been decided that powers be given to revert to the old system, and "colliery fight colliery." This would do away with the prospect of wholesale strikes, and, in the opinion of the leaders, the nonunionists would gradually be eliminated from a colliery.

Organized labor generally feels very friendly toward Judge George Gray of Delaware for president. Especially is this so in the mining districts of

Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Alabama, Kansas, Oklahoma, Ohio, Colorado, Wyoming and Washington, wherein an organized effort is being made to promote his candidacy.

French labor unions are essentially economic and political. They are divided into two classes—the "reds," which form by far the vast majority and are decidedly revolutionary in character, and the "yellows," which are generally conservative and attached indirectly to the Catholic and non-republican parties. Needless to say, there is great hostility between these labor unions.

Taking the returns for the decennial periods since 1886, the growth of British trades unionism is found to be remarkable. In that year the membership was 340,893; in 1896, 1,006,507, and in 1907, 1,719,031 the corresponding income being \$3,350,000, \$8,940,000 and \$13,500,000 respectively. The funds on hand at each period totaled \$2,800,000, \$11,200,000 and \$29,000,000.

An order issued by the Pennsylvania railroad to discharge all foreigners and employ none but American citizens has caused a sensation. The order affects only the laborers, as the office force, operating and mechanical departments have always been operated by English-speaking men. The Pennsylvania railroad system, when operating to its full capacity, employs about 180,000 persons.

The friends of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, throughout the mining regions of Pennsylvania, are working to secure his nomination for vice president at the Denver democratic convention. John J. Loftus of Scranton, said to be a close personal friend of Mitchell's, asserts that the Pennsylvania delegation will lead the boom for the mine workers' ex-president.

John Mitchell, retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, has sounded a warning to the operators of the anthracite coal fields, who, it is said, will reduce the wages of the miners to make up for the payment of damages under the liability law and for the compliance with the safety appliance law. Mr. Mitchell says the miners will not tolerate such an injustice, and if the operators persist in the proposed reduction, trouble is sure to follow.

Suit for \$50,000 damages against a labor union, in which it is sought to obtain judgment against the property of individual workmen, has been brought by the Citizens' Alliance of Denver, Colo., on behalf of a marble company, on the ground that members of the Marble Workers' Union held up the construction of the Ideal Building in Denver by a strike for higher wages. The American Federation of Labor will fight the suit to the highest courts, it is declared.

From a report on British trade unions recently issued it is shown that this form of labor organization is steadily increasing in membership and strength. Returns were received for 1906 from 645 unions, with a membership of 1,719,031, an increase of 151,512 over the report of the previous year. Their income for the same period was approximately \$13,500,000, an increase of \$760,000. Their expenditures aggregated \$11,400,000, or \$1,100,000 less than the year previous. At the present time the funds of these unions total about \$29,000,000.

Grand President Frank J. McNulty of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers urges the creation of a large defense fund, one so large as to be useful in cases of differences between employers and employees. He

also advocates the centralization of sick and death benefit funds. He holds that if such funds were paid from the treasury of the international body, instead of being paid by the individual unions, better results would obtain, and that it would then be possible to raise death benefits from \$100 to \$500 and sick and disability benefits from \$5 to \$10 per week.

Many unions have in the last year been experimenting in the matter of dues. In several instances unions which have always strictly adhered to the high-fee rule have reduced temporarily their initiation fees in an endeavor to decide for themselves to just what extent a high initiation fee hampers growth.

Though there is a law in Italy to prohibit children under 12 from working more than eight hours out of the 24, and children of 12 but under 16 more than 11 hours out of the 24, exceptions have been made by the minister of agriculture, industry and commerce, acting, of all things in the world, on the advice of the Provincial Council of Hygiene. These exceptions, where perishable goods are concerned, allow children of 12 and up to 16 to work 12 hours out of the 24.

An experiment is being tried in Paris looking to the abolition of the sweatshop conditions surrounding many of the French working people. The experiment consists of the establishment of a workshop apartment building, where workmen may labor and live under the most modern and hygienic conditions at a minimum cost. The building contains forty-eight workshops and apartments, and the price per year for these combinations is from \$100 to \$148. In the basement are baths and on the seventh floor arrangements for washing and drying the family linen. Electric power is supplied at a minimum cost from a central point. Any workman using the lights for machinery can install himself in the building. In fact, twelve families have already done so, finding the new, clean workrooms a most agreeable and healthful substitute for their former dark and ill-ventilated shops.—Compiled by St. Louis Gimes.

UNION PRINT SHOPS.

Printeries That Are Entitled to Use the Allied Trades Label.

Following is a list of the printing offices in Lincoln that are entitled to the use of the Allied Printing Trades label, together with the number of the label used by each shop:

- Jacob North & Co., No. 1.
 - C. S. Simmons, No. 2.
 - Freie Presse, No. 3.
 - Woodruff-Collins, No. 4.
 - Graves & Mulligan, No. 5.
 - State Printing Co., No. 6.
 - Star Publishing Co., No. 7.
 - Western Newspaper Union, No. 8.
 - Wood Printing Co., No. 9.
 - George Bros., No. 11.
 - McVey Printing Co., No. 12.
 - Union Advertising Co., No. 14.
 - Ford Printing Co., No. 16.
 - Gillespie & Phillips, No. 18.
 - VanTine & Young, No. 24.
- The shop having label No. 15 is requested to report the fact to the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Saved Money.

"Did your husband have any sort of luck at the races yesterday?"
"Splendid! The street car system broke down, and he didn't get there till they were over."—Judge.

The Church and Labor

VII. COMMON PEOPLE IN HISTORY.

Rev. Charles Stehle: In reading history one would think that the common people did not exist. Kings and thrones and dynasties are paraded before us as though they alone were worthy of mention.

It is well to note that bible history practically ignores the great kingdoms of the times with which it deals, and follows almost exclusively the destinies of an insignificant race, which spent hundreds of years in captivity, subject to one of the great world powers, brought there because of its own folly. Many an interesting human story is told of families and individuals, whose joys and sorrows, whose victories and defeats, meant more to the God who inspired the writers than the intrigues and the battles, the ambitions and the exploitations of a world of kings. It is the human element which makes the bible so attractive, and the story of Israel so fascinating.

It was in the interest of the Jews that prophets and warriors were raised up, so that through them all the world might be blessed. It was through these despised people that

Christ, the Emancipator of the common people, was given.

These facts give us hope today. Again must the power of God be exercised in helping those who need a strong arm to fight for them.

"When wilt thou save the people?"

O God of mercy, when?

Not kings and lords, but nations,
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
Flowers of thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass, like weeds, away,
God save the people!

When wilt thou save the people?"

O God of mercy, when?

The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men;
God save the people; thine they are,
Thy children, as thine angels fair,—
From vice, oppressive, and despair,
God save the people!"