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GENERAL MENTION.

Labor News Culled by Hustie and Scissors—Mostly Scissors.

The American Federation of Musicians is reported to be in unusually fine condition. Its membership is now approximately 400,000, and new unions are being formed everywhere.

The Oakland (Cal.) Trades Council has under consideration plans for the erection of a building trades temple to cost about \$100,000.

A new plan to raise money for the building of a labor temple in St. Louis has been endorsed by the General Central Trades and Labor Union there.

The difference between the Freight Handlers and the Railway Clerks have been settled, and the latter organization has been admitted to the American Federation of Labor.

A bill has passed both houses in Oklahoma which provides for a penitentiary term for any employer who refuses work to an employe on account of the latter belonging to a labor union. The bill also prohibits Pinkerton detectives from working in the state.

Lowell, Mass.—A number of new unions are being organized in Lowell.

London, Eng.—There are signs of a revival in the lead and slate industries of Wales.

Berlin.—No one in Saxony is allowed to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and is duly qualified.

Indianapolis.—Typographical unions have been formed in the colonies of Barbadoes, British Guiana and Trinidad.

Glasgow, Scotland.—A dispute having arisen in the plumbing trade, the master plumbers decided to issue notices of a lockout.

Elmira, N. Y.—The Elmira Heights rolling mills, which have been idle nearly two years, started fires with large orders ahead.

New York.—For strike benefits, \$118,332.70 was paid out by the United Brewery Workmen of America for the two years ending August 13.

Washington.—The trades in the building industry of Jamaica, West Indies, are organizing into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

London, Eng.—The General Federation of Trades Unions has issued a manifesto declaring that there are 1,500,000 unemployed in the United Kingdom, with 7,500,000 suffering dependents. The federation recommends the creation of a minister of labor and a permanent "unemployment" board, and that all members of labor unions refuse to work overtime.

San Francisco.—A union labor club was formed at the last meeting of the laundry workers.

London, Eng.—After being out on strike for some weeks, the Kilton, north of England, ironstone miners have resumed work on the terms that

were offered to them before they ceased work. The whole matter is to be submitted to arbitration.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—Coopers, who are on strike, are to ask trade unionists the world over to boycott the beer of the brewers who will not agree to the demands of strikers.

London, Eng.—In several London printing establishments women are employed as compositors, folders, numerical printers, perforators, wire stitchers, and book sewers.

Sedalia, Mo.—Effective November 2, all section men employed on the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, will receive an increase in wages of from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a day.

Memphis.—An industrial school for this city and Shelby county, Tennessee, is the probable outcome of a movement which has been set on foot by the builders' exchange of Memphis.

Newark, N. J.—The 5,000 operatives in two great thread mills in this city were notified that full time work will be resumed at once. Since last April the mill have been running on part time.

Madrid.—It is reported that the copper miners in the Rio Tinto district will go on strike. Detachments of cavalry and infantry and gendarmes have left Huelva for the district to maintain order.

Manchester, Eng.—At a meeting here of the representatives of the cotton strikers it was decided to ask the employers to meet the representatives with a view to settlement of the existing dispute.

Detroit, Mich.—The Burroughs Adding Machine company announces that it will at once start all its departments on full time, 54 hours a week. Of late most of the men have been getting in only 48 hours.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The big Pennsylvania shops began to work 75 hours a week to get ready for the rush of traffic that is expected to make a car shortage before another month. In addition, over 100 men were added to the pay-roll. The force had been working only 55 hours a week. Orders were also issued increasing the hours in the Wabash shops to 65 a week.

Organized labor of Norfolk, Va., have started a campaign for an eight-hour workday on city work. May the effort win.

The Bakers and Confectioners International Union has made arrangements to maintain two organizers in Philadelphia and one in St. Louis.

The Italian government has presented a bill prohibiting bakers from working at night and establishing a heavy fine in case of infraction which will go to the fund for incapacitated and aged workmen.

Under the new pension law of the International Typographical Union 413 members are drawing \$4 per week. It is estimated that there are some 600 entitled to this pension, and when

these are all properly registered it will mean an outlay of about \$124,800 a year.

Any cigar made in Lincoln is union made—and the best cigars for the money on the market.

The Modern Woodman sanitarium, now in process of erection at Colorado Springs, is being erected under non-union conditions. The union men who pay dues to the Modern Woodmen ought to drop Head Consul Talbot a few warm lines.

Members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Nebraska, who are also union men, may be interested in knowing that printing done for their order is done in non-union print shops.

Frank Smith has returned to Lincoln from Oklahoma City and is engaged in doing some soliciting for a local printery.

HE WROTE TO ROOSEVELT.

And As a Result Patrick M. Grace Lost His Union Office.

Blghampton, N. Y., Dec. 6.—At the warmest meeting in the history of Parlor City lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Baggage-master Patrick M. Grace, who for twelve years had been elected without opposition as financier of the lodge, was turned down as the direct result of the letter he wrote to President Roosevelt dur-

ing the campaign asking the president to state exactly what was Mr. Taft's stand on organized labor. It was in reply to Mr. Grace's letter that Mr. Roosevelt wrote one of his "famous" open letters explaining Taft's position on labor matters.

Grace wrote his letter to the president on stationery bearing the heading of the Parlor City lodge, and in it he used the expression, "What we wish to know." Many members of the order claim that the use of the word "we" on paper of the order gave the impression that the letter was written for the lodge.

Feeling ran high during the meeting with wild gesticulation and heated and loud arguments.

PREACHERS FORM A UNION.

The Protestant ministers of Boston have organized a union along trade union lines. They will adopt a scale of wages, and are even discussing the appointment of a business agent. Low wages is responsible for this union.—Jewelry Worker.

PLUM TO THE LABOR WORLD.

The appointment of John D. Pringle to the office of appraiser of merchandise at Pittsburg by President Roosevelt, shows how the editor of the Labor World grieved his runners previous to election. He supported Taft.—Erie (Pa.) Labor Journal.

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