

Advanced Vaudeville

OPERATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH
The Orpheum Circuit

Week of January 18

D'Amon
The Great White Mystery.

Potts Bros. & Co.
In "His Honeymoon."

Sue Smith
The American Girl.

Magnani Family
The Musical Barbers.

Saona
Portraits from the Hall of Fame.

Eddie G. Ross
The Versatile Singer.

Warren E. Wortman

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Matinees Daily (Except Monday) 15c, and 25c.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:15. Prices 15, 25 and 50.

MAJESTIC

World of Labor

News from All Parts of
the World, of General
Interest to the Worker

Chicago.—By far the most important developments in iron and steel for some time was the starting of one of the furnaces of the United States Steel corporation's new plant at Gary. This made the beginning of production at this plant which the corporation has been building for the last three or four years and which, when completed, will cost about \$75,000,000. One branch after another will be started as the various mills are completed and it will probably not be long before the corporation will derive a fair percentage of its total income from this property. All of the cost of building is to be defrayed out of surplus earnings, the larger part of the amount having been appropriated from that source.

Boston.—The sentencing of President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor has aroused a storm in local labor circles and is the main subject talked of. The sentence of Judge Wright of the District of Columbia court is, the local labor leaders declare, "An absolute encroachment of the constitutional rights of all citizens for free speech, free press and right of trial by a jury, as well, they say, as another example of judge-made and injunction law and ideas."

Washington.—According to a report recently issued by the secretary of the Swiss Workmen's association, the total number of working people in Switzerland is 690,291, but of these only 129,319, or 18 per cent., belong to organized labor unions. Of the 39,652 railway employees, 29,987, or 75 per cent., the largest in any industry, are connected with unions, but of the 176,927 engaged in textile industries, only 10,194, or six per cent., the smallest proportion in any branch of labor, are affiliated with any labor organization.

Washington.—Carrying out its efforts to reduce the number of fatalities in coal mines the United States geological survey is about to establish rescue stations in the principal coal fields of the country in addition to the experiment station now located at Pittsburg. The new stations will be at or near the greatest centers of accidents and it will be the purpose of the experts to teach the miners and mine bosses how to use the most approved apparatus for mine rescue work.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Glass Blowers' union, at its last meeting discussed ways by which to revive the glass-blowing industry and discourage the importation of bottles made in foreign states. A committee of three was appointed to bring the matter before organized labor, with a view of starting an agitation in favor of home products.

Fall River, Mass.—The review of the dividends of cotton manufacturing corporations for the year shows an average dividend of 6.99 for the year. The total payments were \$1,741,135 on a capital stock of \$27,125,000. This rate, with the exception of the extraordinary rate of last year, is the best since 1902. The outlook for business of the year is excellent.

Columbus, O.—Independent glass manufacturers decided to stand pat on the wage scale signed with their employees last September and to refuse any concessions. The decision means that 12,000 men will remain out of work until such time as they choose to come to the manufacturers' demands.

Melbourne, Australia.—The government plan of old-age pensions goes into effect in Australia and New Zealand on July 1, 1909. The plan provides that every person of 65 years of age who is permanently incapacitated for work will be qualified to receive a pension. By proclamation women of 60 years may be qualified.

Denver, Col.—This city will soon have a union labor hospital, costing \$200,000, and accommodating 350 to 400 persons. The city is now the headquarters for the National Union Labor Hospital association, which will proceed with the building of hospitals for members of labor unions in all large cities of the country.

New London, Conn.—The Groton yard of the Eastern Ship Building Company, where the steamships Minnesota and Dakota were built for James J. Hill, saw the beginning of its dismantling when the auction sale of the materials at the yard was begun.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Bakers' union has started a label campaign which the members hope will produce good results. The idea is to place a value upon bread labels and thus encourage their use.

Boston.—All the building trades' unions report that business is exceptionally good for the season, that there is much more work under way than during the summer, and that there are a large number of large new jobs about ready to start. All the big jobs which started last week are to be under strictly union conditions.

Washington.—Declaring the boycott to be unwise and of general menace to the public, the general assembly of the Knights of Labor at Washington recently went on record as opposing flatly the program of the American Federation of Labor.

London, England.—The workmen's compensation act, believed here to have been taken as a model by President Roosevelt in suggesting the American employers' liability legislation, has proved so unsatisfactory in the 18 months that it has been tried that English underwriters announced their intention of greatly increasing the rate of premiums on this class of risks. The act covers every imaginable class of labor and is so sweeping as to leave practically no loophole for the employer however free from moral responsibility he may be for accidents to his employee.

Springfield, Ill.—Replying to a circular letter issued by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, John H. Walker, president of the Illinois organization, issued an appeal to the members of the union for support in his position. Walker, who is a candidate against Lewis for the national presidency, characterized Lewis and his associates as "character assassins" and charges them with causing all the dissension that exists in the national body. The appeal is made for friendly delegates in the international convention to be held next year.

New York.—Notwithstanding the unanimous protest against the jail sentences imposed on Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the Central Federated Union here received from Mr. Gompers a letter, in which he notified the unions that he had discontinued, on the advice of counsel, the "we don't patronize" list in the future issues of the Federationist, the labor organ. Upon hearing this the Central Federated Union also decided, upon the advice of the chairman, to suspend its unfair list.

Panama.—American workmen on the Panama canal threaten a general strike on account of the sentencing of an American named Fraser. Fraser, who was an engine driver on the Panama canal, was convicted of assault and sent to prison here. Leaders of the canal workmen say they will order a strike unless Fraser is released on bail. Officials of the Isthmian Canal commission at Washington know nothing of the threatened strike.

Paris, France.—About the latest thing in the line of labor unions in Paris is the recently formed "Association of Inventors" which aims to organize all mechanics and other workmen of an inventive bent, and thus prevent them from becoming the victims of those who may try to steal their ideas. All patents obtained will be held in common, and all cases in the courts will be conducted by the association.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Orders were posted at all the collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company for a suspension of work for ten days. A majority of the employees are foreigners, and they usually spend so much time in the Christmas period celebrating that it is impossible to get a complete working force.

Lowell, Mass.—As a result of a meeting of the sheet metal workers, held recently, the employers voluntarily granted the eight-hour work day without reduction in pay from the amount paid for the previous nine-hour day.

New York.—Leather workers on horse goods expect before 1910 to make a general demand for the eight-hour day in the trade.

Philadelphia.—With a thunderous affirmative vote, the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and vicinity, representing 80,000 men, at a meeting declared that the sentencing of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison "has once more reminded trade unionists of this country that the Bucks Stove and Range Company is still on the unfair list of organized labor."

Washington.—Officials of the Isthmian canal have instructed Leroy E. Parks, its labor agent in Europe, to close his office in Paris and return to the United States. Instead of three agencies in the United States the number has been reduced to one, as more laborers are going to the zone than are leaving every month.

Boston.—January 1 the printing pressmen's unions of Boston and vicinity began work on the eight-hour workday in the book and job shops under the terms of an agreement made some months ago with the Boston Typothetae, the association of many of the larger employing firms, and with the union label printing offices owners.

Augusta, Ga.—A metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor is being formed.

London, England.—In both England and Scotland several rescue stations have been organized in connection with experimental galleries devised for the purpose of training colliers in the methods of effective rescue work in the event of explosions, pit fires and other underground accidents.

London, England.—The total number of persons employed at mines and at the quarries of the United Kingdom during 1907 was 1,060,034. Of the 973,220 persons employed at mines 776,456 worked underground and 196,764 above ground. Of the latter 5,864 were females.

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