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LINCOLN MONEY
LEFT IN LINCOLN

LIBERTY FLOUR

No better flour sold on the Lincoln market. Every sack warranted. We want the trade of Union men and women, and we aim to deserve it. If your grocer does not handle Liberty Flour, 'phone us and we will attend to it. Ask your neighbor how she likes Liberty Flour. We rely on the recommendation of those who use it.

H. O. BARBER & SON

GREEN GABLES

The Dr. Benj. F. Baily Sanatorium
Lincoln, Nebraska

For non-contagious chronic diseases. Largest, best equipped, most beautifully furnished.

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UNION MEN!
HELP US TO HELP YOU
SUIT TO YOUR ORDER

More **\$15.00** No Less

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The Laboringman's Friend
133 South Thirteenth Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.
J. H. M. MULLEN, CUTTER AND MGR.

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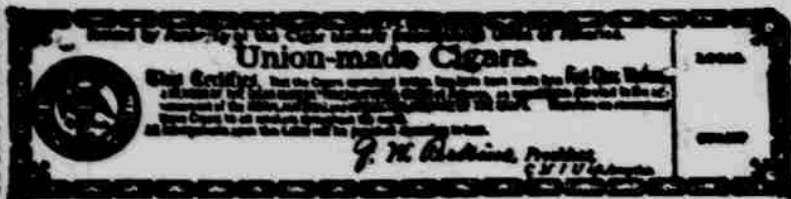
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Your Cigars Should Bear This Label...



It is insurance against sweat shop and tenement goods, and against disease. . .

In Labor's Realm

Matters of Especial Interest To and Concerning Those Who Do the Work of the World

Pittsburg, Pa.—After two days of a strike, marked by violence and which tied up the entire street car service of the city, a settlement was effected at a hastily called conference of union men and car company officials. In the offices of the mayor articles were signed by the officials of the Pittsburg Railways Company and an executive committee from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees which will for years to come prevent another tie-up of the 400 miles of street railway tracks in and about Greater Pittsburg and Allegheny county. The strike, it developed, was the outcome of but two points of difference between the car company and the motormen and conductors, one being the alleged neglect upon the part of the car company to shorten "swing runs" and the other of the refusal of these railway officials to reinstate discharged men without proper hearing. With slight modifications an agreement allowing discharged men proper hearings before superintendents and the assurance of the car company that the secretary will shorten "swing runs" 50 per cent was drawn up and signed. Greater Pittsburg's first street railway tie-up was thereby effectively avoided.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A sanitarium for members afflicted with tuberculosis will be the realization of Cigar Makers' International union, if sentiment among members crystallizes. The matter is being discussed by all of the unions upon an amendment offered by the local of Sioux City, Ia. It is proposed to erect and maintain a home and sanitarium for aged members and members afflicted with tuberculosis and unable to work at the trade. It is intended to appoint a committee of five, which will devise methods of raising the funds and take steps to acquire the land necessary for the project.

Washington.—The suggestion that the enforcement of the so-called "hours-of-service law," relating to the employment of men on railroads, be postponed until there is a final decision of the supreme court of the United States, determining all possible controversies as to its construction, "cannot be entertained," announced Attorney General Wickersham in a letter made public the other day. The request for postponement was made by General Attorney E. S. West of the St. Louis Southwestern railroad to the Interstate Commerce commission, which referred the letter to the department of justice.

Cambridge Springs, Pa.—The representatives of the Western Bar Iron association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who have been conferring for some days on a wage schedule to govern the wages of the iron mills for 1909-10, reached an agreement. The settlement affects all the mills of the Western Bar Iron association, together with a number of independent concerns who are not affiliated with that body. The prices agreed upon are practically the same as those that prevailed during the past year. Ten thousand men are affected.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia railroad strike arbitration board decided against the seniority of white firemen over negroes. The arbitrators, however, placed a premium on intelligence among firemen, which, it is believed, will ultimately result in the gradual elimination of all except the most expert negroes.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The executive board of the Mineworkers has refused to grant the request of Central Pennsylvania operators for a reduction of the wage scale in those districts. The operators complained that on account of competition from non-union districts they were unable to pay the present scale and at the same time make a profit out of the coal business. "We do not know what the operators will do," said President Lewis, "but we certainly will not grant a reduction in wages."

Atlanta, Ga.—The preparation of a bill to exclude negroes from employment as firemen and trainmen in this state was begun by a committee representing the firemen and trainmen of the Georgia railroad. The measure will be presented to the Georgia legislature, now in session. A bill already introduced in the house requires an educational test for negro firemen.

Tallahassee, Fla.—The Florida house of representatives by a vote of 38 to 27 recently passed the Farris child labor bill, which makes it unlawful for children under 14 years of age to work in factories, mines, poolrooms, etc., during the months schools are in session.

New York.—New York employers do not want men over 50 years of age. The special employment bureau for the handicapped, conducted by the Charity Organization society, reports that in a year it has been able to find work for only 75 men out of 193 who were over 50 years old, in each case the applicant's age being the only objection.

San Francisco.—The men employed in the iron trades have received a reduction of 15 minutes a day. This reduces the workday under the agreement with the Metal Trades association to 8 1/2 hours a day.

Youngstown, O.—With the declaration that the Republic Iron & Steel Company will demand an open shop for its Brown-Bonnell plant here and the Moline (Ill.) plant in connection with the certain "open shop" policy of the United States Steel Corporation in its tin plate and sheet mills, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is facing the gravest situation that it has ever had to contend with, not excepting the strikes of 1901 and 1903. The demand for an open shop on the part of the Republic came at the time that the Western Bar Iron association was in conference with the Amalgamated at Cambridge Springs this week, and was not known until Saturday, after an agreement had been reached with that association. It was a bolt out of a clear sky and has completely dazed the Amalgamated.

Chicago.—A sum of \$125,543,947 was paid out in wages to 175,000 employees of the Pennsylvania railroad system in 1908, according to a statement issued. The amount is \$29,471,951 less than was paid the year before, when \$155,015,898 was paid to 199,000 men. Although there was such a large decrease in the total sum, the rate of wages as established for 1907, which was ten per cent. greater than the rate paid during the greater part of 1906, was maintained for all classes of employees through 1908. There were, however, some reductions in hours in 1908 which affected the gross sum earned by certain classes of employees.

Sharon, Pa.—Within ten days the Carnegie Steel Company will be operating its big works in South Sharon in full, affording employment to 2,000 men. Orders have been received to get the skelp mill ready for immediate resumption. This will require ten days' time. It has been idle since November, 1907. No. 1 blast furnace will resume next Tuesday and all of the open-hearth furnaces and coke ovens will go into operation. Nearly 600 additional men will be needed when these departments are started. It has been two years since the South works of the Carnegie Steel Company operated its plant at full capacity.

Omaha, Neb.—The International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, at their twenty-first annual convention in this city, elected the following officers for the coming year: President, George L. Berry, San Francisco; first vice-president, Peter J. Dobbs, New York city; second vice-president, Michael H. Flannery, Chicago; third vice-president, Clayton A. Pense, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Patrick J. McMullen, Cincinnati. All those elected except the third vice-president are present incumbents. President Berry was re-elected without opposition.

Boston.—Ladies' tailors and dress-makers recently established a rule that no member could work overtime while there were members unemployed. Several members violated the rule. Recently they made their peace with the union by paying to the men and women unemployed at the time of the violation the full amounts they had received for all overtime work.

New York.—During 1908 the Boot and Shoe Workers' International union paid 155 death benefits, which aggregated \$13,300; six disability benefits, \$375, and a total of 13,783 weeks' sick benefits, aggregating \$68,917.08, making total for benefits expended \$82,792.08.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Lackawanna Steel Company posted notices announcing a ten per cent. increase in wages of both office and mill forces, effective July 1. The Lackawanna, in common with other independent companies, cut wages last March when business conditions were discouraging and the trust was cutting prices. "The increase is effective straight through the plant," said Superintendent Downs. "As to the significance of the action I need only say that business conditions warrant the increase, therefore it is given."

Portland, Ore.—Organized labor in the state of Oregon has, through its representatives, prepared a bill to be presented to the state legislature to prohibit the manufacture of stoves in the state penitentiary. There are 150 convicts working in the stove plant and the state receives from the contractors 45 cents a day for each man. The free laborers in the stove industry are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.75 a day.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The International Molders' Union of North America and the Associated Iron Molders of Scotland have entered into an agreement relative to the exchange of cards between the members of both unions.

Pittsburg, Kan.—All the miners in the north end of the Pittsburg coal field, about 6,000 in number, quit work. No strike had been called, but the men decided to suspend work until a decision is reached in the check-off dispute. A break in the ranks of the operators occurred when two companies, the Sheridan Coal Company and the McCormick Coal Company, announced they would grant the miners' demands.

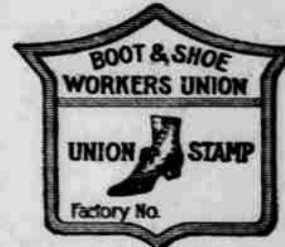
Washington.—The National Letter Carriers' association will soon begin the erection of a national sanitarium for the exclusive use of members of the association.

CLEAN-UP Sale

Now on in All Departments

Look for the Red, White and Blue Price Cards—They will save you money.

H. Herpolsheimer Co
THE DAYLIGHT STORE



Named Shoes are Often Made in Non-union Factories.

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

no matter what its name unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are Always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOGT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Hot Weather Comforts

Mr. Inside Man, you have an electric fan. How about your good wife? Has she an electric fan? Is she still broiling herself and the steaks over a red-hot coal range? Why not pause and consider her comfort and convenience a little bit? If not both electric fan and gas range—

Get a Gas Range

It will make the kitchen comfortable; it will save hours and health, and make home happy. Cheaper than coal—and so clean, convenient and comfortable. We sell the ranges (cash or payments) and furnish the gas. You furnish the match. And then the housewife is equipped with labor-saving machinery. Once used, never abandoned. Ask 5,000 Lincoln women who cook with gas.

Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Co.

OPEN EVENINGS