

MADE IN LINCOLN
MADE BY FRIENDS

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.

Suit or O'coat to Order

UNION MADE **\$15** UNION MADE

You can have your pick of 500 Fall and Winter Patterns. Tell us just how you want it, and we will make you a Suit or Overcoat with style, quality, workmanship, and above all, A FIT. Behind every garment we make is our guarantee to make it good.



133 South Thirteenth Street

J. H. McMULLEN, Manager

Auto 2372

NEBRASKA'S SELECT HARD-WHEAT FLOUR

Wilbur and DeWitt Mills

THE CELEBRATED

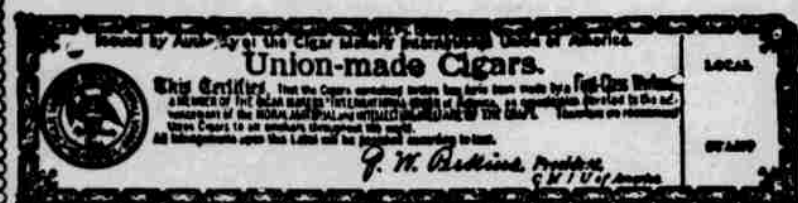
LITTLE HATCHET FLOUR

RYE FLOUR A SPECIALTY

Telephone us
Boll Phone 200, Auto 1459

145 SOUTH 9TH, LINCOLN, NEB.

Your Cigars Should Bear This Label..



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

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Pittsburg, Pa.—All the great independent steel companies have been producing iron to their utmost capacity, but have been compelled to go into the open market for additional supplies, and of the 1,000,000 tons placed under contract in September about 400,000 tons was steel-making iron, 220,000 tons being standard Bessemer. The United States Steel corporation, according to preliminary figures, produced 1,142,000 tons of pig iron last month, and it may be noted here that the steel ingot production of the corporation is estimated at 1,310,000 tons during the same time, indicating a large consumption of steel scrap, as the corporation has not purchased any outside pig metal.

Manila, P. I.—Thirty-six leaders of the striking cigar makers were arrested here charged with criminal conspiracy. This action is the result of the unionized cigar makers striking for higher wages after the new tariff law went into effect. Several serious riots have taken place. The complaint on which the leaders were arrested includes a recitation of the alleged blood pact that was signed by the strikers. This was an oath all were required to take stating that if they betrayed the cause their brothers had the right to kill them without responsibility to the authorities.

Cleveland, O.—The reports of the officers to the O. F. of L., convention showed that the organization had experienced wonderful growth during the past year. Secretary Thomas' books demonstrated the fact that there was an increase of 197 local unions in the Federation, making a total of 403, with a membership of over 40,000. The income was \$3,873 and expenses \$2,693, with a balance of nearly \$1,200 on hand. The federation is also in close touch with about 2,000 local unions in Ohio, exclusive of the railway organizations.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Interest in finished steel products continues to be centered in heavy section rails, contracts for which have just been placed calling for 118,000 tons, including 25,000 tons additional for the St. Paul railroad, which, it is understood, has placed contracts in all for 100,000 tons. The new contracts include 70,000 tons for another western line calling for 55,000 tons of Bessemer and 15,000 tons of open hearth rails. The Atlantic Coast line has ordered 15,000 tons additional of open hearth rails.

Brussels, Belgium.—According to the last industrial census of Belgium, taken in October, 1896, there were employed in industry, trade and commerce 270,000 women and 685,000 men. Of the women, 70,000 were home workers, viz., 50,000 employed in lace and tulle making, 8,000 in other textile trades, 8,500 in tailoring, etc., 3,500 in glove making, 2,500 in straw plaiting, 3,500 in various industries.

New York.—The New York state branch of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butchers has a membership of 17,000, against 3,000 last year, a gain of 14,000. In Greater New York alone the membership of the organization was increased by 11,000. The treasury contains the neat balance of \$28,000.

Berlin, Germany.—In Germany the percentage of unemployment for June is returned as 2.8, which is slightly better than June, 1908, though twice that of June, 1907. The lowest percentage of unemployment is that shown by the Miners' union (110,018 members), which was 0.1 per cent.

Washington.—The automobile chauffeurs have organized a chauffeurs' protective association. The new organization has sick benefits, and its policy will be to expel from its ranks any chauffeur convicted of joy-riding. The action of the chauffeurs is in line with a movement already launched in several other cities in the east.

Pittsburg, Pa.—During the year ended September 1, 1909, the United Mine Workers were involved in between thirty and forty strikes, two-thirds of which they won. The number of persons involved ranged from 300 to 600. The cost of strikes during the year is estimated at more than \$472,000.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—There are now 51 central or national unions in the Federation of Danish Trades unions, with 1,214 local branches, besides ten local societies; the total membership is estimated to be about 100,000.

Washington.—In the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, in the dangerous trades apprentices must be adequately insured against accident by the master.

The Hague.—Holland's statesmen are discussing the suppression of industries carried on in the workers' miserable homes.

Portland, Ore.—The Molders' union is engaged in a movement to obtain legislation that will abolish the manufacture of stoves in the state penitentiary.

Laramie, Wyo.—A state federation, comprising in its membership about 6,000 miners, was organized recently in Wyoming.

New York.—The membership of the Retail Clerks' International grew from 5,000 to 50,000 between 1898 and 1909.

Wichita, Kan.—A new union of blacksmiths was formed here recently.

Kansas City, Mo.—This city is just completing a labor temple.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An article in the Bricklayer and Mason, the official magazine of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International union, shows the wages received by bricklayers and masons in five of the cities of Germany in 1908 and as far back as 1871. It shows that in 1908 the highest wages of the five cities, \$1.71 a day, was paid in Hamburg, while the next was \$1.61, in Berlin. Next came Nuernberg, with \$1.31, and then Dresden, with a daily wage of \$1.26, and Quedlinburg, with a daily wage of \$1. In 1871, however, the wages in Berlin and Hamburg were tied for first place, being 71 cents. In Dresden, the wages were 58 cents a day, in Nuernberg 53 cents, and in Quedlinburg 48 cents. There was no advance in daily wages in 1908 over 1907 at Berlin or Hamburg, but an advance of two cents a day at Dresden, seven cents at Nuernberg and five cents at Quedlinburg.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company has officially announced important extensions. An open hearth steel plant of six 60-ton furnaces will be built at Youngstown, making 20,000 to 25,000 tons of steel ingots monthly, and there will be a blooming mill and continuous mill. The company now has a Bessemer steel plant making about 40,000 tons of steel ingots monthly. The new plant will increase the steel capacity of the company about 40 per cent. to 1,000,000 steel ingots annually. A fourth blast furnace will be added to the Hazelton group at Youngstown to make about 150,000 tons of pig iron and open hearth steel. This will give the company about 1,250,000 tons of pig iron north and south.

Manchester, Eng.—The employers and work people connected with the engineering trade in this district have arrived at an agreement which will secure three years' immunity from wage disputes. The employers at a conference agreed to withdraw a demand for a reduction of wages if the trade unions would accept the present wages for the next five years. At a subsequent conference the employers agreed to accept a three-years' agreement on the same terms if the men's representatives would urge its acceptance on the union.

Chicago.—Northwestern railroad organizations will unite to form a branch of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor. T. F. Richardson of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the general organization, has sent out the call for a convention of representatives of ten different crafts employed by the railroads centering in St. Paul and Minneapolis, to be held at St. Paul, beginning November 1.

Homestead, Pa.—Ground was broken for the construction of four new open hearth furnaces for the Carnegie Steel Company's works to cost approximately \$1,500,000. The purpose of thus increasing the capacity is to supply steel for a new plate mill which is also to be erected this fall for rolling smaller sized plates, and also to supply steel for the enlarged steel car wheel plant.

Orange, N. J.—There was great rejoicing among the striking employees of the hat factories here and in Newark when it was announced that the strikers of the E. V. Connett factories were to go back to work, and that the union label was to be retained. About 900 men and 400 women, all of whom have been on strike since January 15 last, are affected by the order.

Kansas City, Mo.—The convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' union, which met here recently, ratified an agreement with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union that no combination pressmen and stereotypers should be recognized in the unions in the future.

London, Eng.—A recapitulation of the benefits of all kinds paid by the Amalgamated Society of British Engineers during the 58 years in which benefits of any kind have been paid shows that a total of \$10,727,905 has been expended in the work.

London, Eng.—The proposal to amalgamate all the engineering trade unions in Great Britain is rapidly gaining ground among the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and kindred organizations.

Boston.—At the convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' association recently it was decided to increase the per capita tax from 25 cents to 30 cents a month.

Concord, N. H.—The city council has voted for the weekly pay law for city laborers, extra pay for overtime work, and preference given to American citizens.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Another new union has been admitted to the list of Minneapolis locals, and gives promise of becoming one of the largest and strongest. It is the Twin City Cement Workers' union.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Members of the Minneapolis Carpenters' union have started a movement to obtain a site and erect a building of their own.

Sharon, Pa.—The Mercer works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company have resumed operation after two years' idleness.

Dallas, Tex.—The Iron Molders' union has been reorganized.

Farmers & Merchants Bank

Established 1901

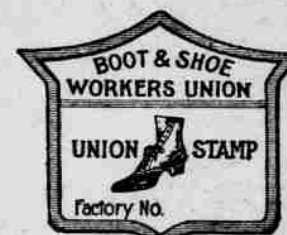


15th and O Sts.

"Money Talks"—and when it is in our bank it keeps saying "Don't Worry, I'm Here." The more money you have in the bank the longer it talks.

Open Saturday Evenings 6 to 8.

THE EAST O STREET BANK



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.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.

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

First Trust and Savings Bank

Owned by Stockholders of the First National Bank

THE BANK FOR THE WAGE-EARNER

INTEREST PAID AT FOUR PER CENT

Tenth and O Streets

Lincoln, Nebraska

Chilly Weather Cheerfulness

These mornings make you think of the furnace, eh? And coal bills? But what's the use of worrying yet—there's lots of time. Chilly mornings and evenings? They can be cured at small expense—smaller than worrying and feeding the furnace.

A Gas Heater Does the Work

Attach it to the gas jet in dining room, sitting room or bath room. No work, no worry. A cent or two and the room is comfortably warm, and the furnace out of business for weeks and weeks to come. Cheaper and cleaner and better. With the furnace you must use enough coal to heat the house and most of it wasted these days. The gas heater merely gives you the heat you need, where you need it and when.

Ask the Users Their Advice

We'll stand that test—you ask those who are using the heater these days. Several thousand of them, and you ought to among the number. We sell the heaters, good ones, at a low price.

Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Co.

OPEN EVENINGS