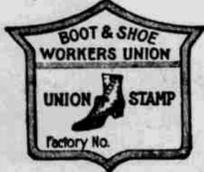


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All Shoes without the Union Stamp are Always Non-Union

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.

Farmers and Merchants Bank

Merry Christmas, Dec. 25, 1909

There's a song in the air,
 There's a star in the sky,
 There's a mother's deep prayer,
 And a baby's low cry,
 And the star rains its fire while the beautiful
 And the manger of Bethlehem cradles a king
 —J. G. HOLLAND

On account of Saturday being Christmas we will not be open in the evening.

The Long Winter Nights

May be made bright and cheerful by illuminating the home with either Gas or Electricity. And the disposition of the housewife may be sweetened by relieving her of the drudgery of filling "smelly" kerosene lamps and cleaning smoky chimneys. Nothing is so well calculated to make home happy as bright lights and cheerful dispositions. We will furnish the illumination—and the cheerful dispositions will follow as a natural result.

If It's a Question of Cost

Let us prove to you—as we can—that it is cheaper, more convenient and far better to illuminate with gas or electricity than it is to illuminate with kerosene lamps. Counting cost of kerosene and chimneys, to say nothing of the drudgery connected therewith—it costs no more to use gas or electricity. And as for the results—dollar for dollar you get immensely more and better light—always ready, no cleaning, no breakage—by using our illuminants.

Equipping a Modern Kitchen--

Mr. Mechanic, you insist upon having the best and most up-to-date tools. Why deny your good wife the same conveniences for her trade. If you think housewifery is not a trade, just try it. Equip the kitchen with labor saving devices—first a gas range, then electric irons, toasters, etc. Come in and let us show you a few things.

Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Co.

OPEN EVENINGS

World of Labor

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

Chicago.—Gratified at the apparent success of the pension fund for superannuated or disabled employes, which was established a year ago, Morris & Co., the packers, have launched an Employees' Benefit association, which begins operations January 1, 1910, and is destined to benefit those classes of employes which are not allowed to take advantage of the pension fund, although those who have already subscribed to the pension fund are not barred. As in the case of the pension fund, Morris & Co. start the benefit association out with an endowment contribution of \$25,000. This is given to defray the expenses of organization and maintenance of the association and also to help employes or employers' families deserving of assistance, even though they do not become contributors to the association. The donation will be repeated annually until the fund reaches \$500,000, so that no part of the employes' contribution may be paid out for expenses, but shall be available for benefits.

Cincinnati, O.—After several days of futile negotiations between a committee representing the Big Four telegraphers and the officials of the railroad, a referendum vote has been ordered by the operators. Whether or not a strike will be ordered will now depend on the way the 1,000 telegraphers employed by the system vote. The demands of the men are for a 20 per cent. increase in pay and for the inclusion in their ranks of the telephone operators, interlocking towermen, station agents and staff men. Both of these demands have been definitely refused by General Manager Van Winkle, who declares that the telegraphers have been granted two substantial increases in pay within the last few years.

New York.—Vice-President James Murdock of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen said the demands for wage increases which will be made by the men upon the railroads would amount in some cases to 100 per cent. advance. In connection with this an important statement bearing on the attitude of the railroads in the matter was made by W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central. He said that if any increase in wages was granted there would have to be an increase in railroad rates.

New York.—The International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' financial statement for October shows that the receipts for the month were \$46,534.61. Death and disability claims aggregating \$17,914.90 were paid. The donations to unions on strike or in litigation amounted to \$1,800, of which \$1,000 was to the New York district council. The balance on hand, including \$100,000 in real estate, was \$451,150.52.

Boston.—Five more cornice firms signed the new agreement of Boston Sheet Metal Workers' union No. 17. The ventilating and metal ceiling firms all signed previously. But four firms have not as yet signed. The new scale calls for a \$3.75 a day wage on January 1 and four dollars on and after June 1 next. The present wage is \$3.60 a day.

Boston.—The Massachusetts unions of steam engineers have started a movement for a monument on the grave of the late Frank B. Monaghan, who was a former international president and for years a national councilor and officer and, at the time of his death editor of the union's international publication.

New York.—The factory girls of this city, in spite of the fact that they are now better protected in their working conditions, are inferior in physical strength and organization to the western girls in the opinion of Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trades Union league.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The vote of the International Printing Pressmen's union on the establishment of a sanitarium for members suffering with tuberculosis, and also a home for aged members at Hale Springs, in the mountains of Tennessee, was in favor by more than 13,000 majority.

Fall River, Mass.—Recently another six months of the sliding scale in the textile industries expired. The committees of the Manufacturers' association and the textile council will soon meet to decide upon the scale for the next six months.

Washington.—One feature of the great labor demonstrations, or strikes, that have occupied public attention for the last year has been the uniform demand on the part of the workers for arbitration of their grievances.

Toronto, Canada.—At the convention of the American Federation of Labor the Piano and Organ Makers' International Union of America presented a resolution saying that to enable the wage workers to become politically independent as well as economically a labor party should be formed.

Washington.—In order of membership the first four divisions of America's labor army are miners, carpenters, painters and garment workers.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The first local unions of printers were established in 1877.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An editorial that tells of a flourishing condition of the bridge and structural iron workers appears in the official journal of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Bridge-men's Magazine. It sets forth that reports received at headquarters are, as a rule, very encouraging, and that "in most localities work is plentiful, all hands are employed, and in some instances men are in demand. Under such conditions it goes without saying that the time is opportune to advance the interests of the organization to increase our membership, to lay aside funds for future contingencies, and to gather together under the banner of the international association all, or nearly all, the competent workmen who are now outside the fold. Since the last issue of the magazine two new local unions have been organized. One, of inside men, at St. Louis, Mo., the other at San Antonio, Tex. Arrangements are under way whereby it is expected that additional organizations will be added to the roster of the international association in the very near future."

New York.—An important feature of the convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, held in New York city during the first week in December, was a monster mass meeting to be held on the 6th, at which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, presided. Among the speakers were Andrew Furuseth, president of the international union; Victor Olander, general secretary of the Lake Seamen's union, and Joseph H. Wilson, president of the Sailor's and Firemen's National Union of Great Britain.

Memphis, Tenn.—The plan of employing a doctor on a sort of community scheme has been adopted by members of the Carpenters' union, and is spoken of very highly by its promoters. Members of this craft have obtained the services of a physician, and each pays a nominal sum a month, sick or well, which guarantees medical attention to the members of his family. Many members have obtained pass books in the new plan, and it is expected to prove very popular with the carpenters.

Chicago.—There is no danger of an extension of the strike of the Switchmen's union to Chicago until after negotiations have been held between the local grievance committee of the union and the general managers' conference committee. This was admitted by local leaders of the switchmen, who added that no strike vote has been taken by the members of Chicago lodges. Until such a vote is taken, they said, threats of a strike are without foundation.

Boston.—The railroad men of this vicinity do not expect that there will be any local end to the big switchmen's strike now on in the northwest. The railroad brotherhoods have the country divided into three great divisions, western, southern and eastern. Each acts as an independent unit in nearly all scale matters.

Boston.—The New Bedford and Fall River textile councils are completing the plans for the holding of meetings of representatives of all the textile organizations of the state in this city during the sessions of the legislature, so as to act on all matters of concern to the unions and the measures which they desire of the lawmakers.

New York.—Only 29 years old, Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' union, is probably the youngest international president. Working "at the bench" by day and studying at night, he put himself through a considerable law course.

Kansas City, Mo.—John T. Smith of the cigar makers is the labor member of the public utility commission of Kansas City. This commission is a standing body that deals with telephones, street railways, electric lighting, etc.

New York.—A. Rosenberg, president of the Garment Workers' union, says that in his line more men than women are employed in the larger cities, but that in smaller places women and girls do much the greater part of the work.

New York.—A plan has been approved for organization among the 500,000 commercial stenographers and typists in the United States and Canada who would be eligible to join a union.

New York.—The recent National Fraternal congress estimated that 50 per cent. of the death losses from tuberculosis could be saved to the various unions and fraternal organizations of the country.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Serious trouble is feared at the plant of the Colonial Steel Company in Monaca, Pa., where the strike situation is still tense. Sa-loons are closed and the sale of weapons has been prohibited. Deputy sheriffs are being sworn, and if this force is found inadequate the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, it is said, will be summoned.

Manila.—The Santa Monica cotton mills, employing 200 operatives, have been compelled to shut down because of the high price of cotton. These mills were the only industry of that class in the Philippines.

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LINCOLN MONEY
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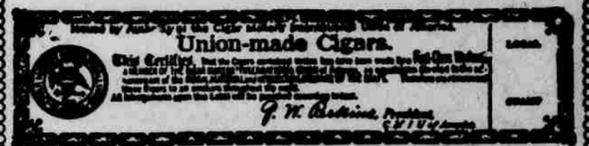
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