

In the LABOR WORLD



New York.—The Central Federated union of this city has issued an appeal to Samuel Gompers and other national labor leaders demanding the organization of a national party in this country modeled on the lines of the British Labor party. This action is taken, it is announced, as a result of the recent United States circuit court decision in Hartford, Conn., awarding damages of \$220,000 against the Hatters' union for boycotting. In connection with the appeal for a new political party the labor men state that under this court decision any labor union in the country is liable to lose every cent in its treasury. They add that the courts have dared to render such decision only because the labor element has no representation in congress. In Europe, it is said, boycotts are allowed, and a decision like the Hartford one could not be made.

Chicago.—Peace has been declared in two strikes. One was that of the building trades workers on the McCormick building and the new structure of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and the other was the strike of billposters against the American Postage service. The building trades strikes was declared off at the instance of officials of the George A. Fuller Company, builders, who promised the anti-Madden leaders to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the striking elevator constructors and the Otis Elevator Company. A force of 400 iron workers, steamfitters, sheet metal workers and marble setters who walked out a week ago, returned to work.

Chicago.—Electrical workers employed by the traction companies formulated demands for higher wages. More than 100 men are employed by the Chicago Railways Company, and about 100 are in the service of the City railway, the Calumet and South Chicago, and the Chicago and Milwaukee electric roads. The men demand a scale of \$4 a day. Under the old agreement, which expired Jan. 1, the scale was \$3.25. A committee will present the demands some time this week. Inside and outside men, linemen, and cable splicers are involved.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Having pushed the price of haircuts up to 35 cents on Saturdays because of the weekly rush of business, barbers of this city are now trying to abolish Sunday shaving, claiming that they need the day of rest. The union of the craft represented by Lawrenceville council, No. 24 has agreed that all its members close their shops Sunday, and to insure the agreement being lived up to a private detective agency has been employed to run down violations of either agreement or the law.

Berlin, Germany.—The Painters and Decorators' union in Germany recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, having been organized as a centralized union in December, 1884, when the membership was under one thousand. The union now has 40,000 members. In the 25 years it has had to fight 694 disputes, with a total expenditure of about \$375,000.

New York.—International President Andrew C. Hughes of the Coopers' union, has secured a general union arbitration agreement from the Coopers Employers' association, and the International union has won its contention for an increase in wages for every shop controlled by the association. The new agreement and wage increase will go into effect June 1.

Chicago.—Martin B. Madden, former president of the Building Trades council; M. J. Boyle, an official of the Electrical Workers' union, and Fred Pouchot, former business agent of the Metal Workers' union, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each following their conviction on May 29 of conspiracy to do an illegal act. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

Dublin, Ind.—In order that its eighty employes may meet the present high cost of living is believed to be the underlying reason for the management of the Dickelman Steel Rolling plant, located at Forest, across the Ohio State line east of here, voluntarily making a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The Dickelman concern is the principal industry of the village.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The total income of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America for the last year was \$828,498.87. The benefits paid for the year were \$553,822.34.

San Francisco.—In order to encourage the purchase of homes by married members, the Marble Workers' union has decided to give each buyer \$20 toward the price.

New York.—A satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the Photo Engravers' unions of Troy and Albany, N. Y., and their employers was reached recently after a strike. The men gain an increase of \$1 in their scale, which is now \$21, and a reduction of the working hours from 54 to 48.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Based on the amount of per capita tax paid into the American Federation of Labor during December, it appears that the aggregate membership of printers under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical union is 48,417.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—At the Union Printers' Home the library addition to that institution was formally dedicated. The Union Printers' Home is the only institution of its kind in the world conducted by a trade union for the benefit of its indigent and sick members. The value of the property is estimated at one million dollars and the addition that was recently dedicated cost \$30,000. It houses the home's magnificent collection of books—12,000 volumes. Among the speakers were Mayor Avery, of this city, a representative of the local typographical union, a representative of Denver Typographical union and president James M. Lynch, of the International Typographical union. The exercises were attended by a large number of people. President Lynch made the principal address.

Baltimore, Md.—President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company said there was nothing in the situation from the company's point of view that left a strike of its employes as the only alternative. Referring to the report that there would be a general strike of conductors and trainmen, Mr. Willard said the company is paying its employes higher wages than any of the competing lines with possibly one exception. While not willing to grant the 14 per cent. increase demanded, he said the company is willing to adjust some of the service conditions and some of the salaries. Mr. Willard said the company was willing to arbitrate as provided under the Erdman act.

Boston.—The Boston joint executive board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters recently formulated several propositions for the 1910 schedule, which goes into effect June 1. The propositions decided upon will be immediately submitted to the 32 locals of Greater Boston, and the decision will be made by referendum vote. Among the questions to be decided will be whether to ask the employers for an increase in wages for house carpenters and joiners from the present rate of 47½ cents an hour to 50 cents an hour.

Chicago.—Attorney Stephen S. Gregory of Chicago was appointed umpire of the arbitration board under the Erdman act to hear the wage dispute between the Switchmen's Union of North America and eight railroads entering the city. The appointment was made by Commissioner Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, at Washington. The two arbitrators are Carl R. Gray, vice-president of the Frisco road, for the railroads, and S. E. Heberling, vice-president of the switchmen's union, for the yardmen.

Peoria, Ill.—When the officers and delegates to the United Mine Workers' district convention met here they fully realized the dangerous position they had placed themselves in when they refused to meet in joint conference with the Illinois operators. President-elect Walker and Secretary Hayes opposed the payment of salaries and expenses to the annual convention. This had a tendency to bring the delegates to the belief that a strike was inevitable, and they communicated with their respective locals to prepare for the crisis.

Chicago.—It is practically certain that there will be a strike of 1,000 lathers soon. The present agreement will expire and the employers are preparing to resist the demands of the men for a scale of \$6 a day. A meeting of the Employing Lathers' association was held at which it was decided to "stand pat" against a raise in wages.

Spokane, Wash.—A wage agreement between the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Pacific district council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, signed recently, calls for a raise from \$3.50 to \$3.75 a day for the workers. The agreement will operate in Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Members of the National Union of Glass Workers, which embraces all employes of "hand-made" window glass factories, recently received a 15 per cent. increase in wages. This the second increase the men have been granted in the last six months.

Hoboken, N. J.—An increase from \$27 to \$30 a week took place recently in the printers' book, job and newspaper scales, the contract to run for three years.

Millville, N. J.—Orders have been received by the Whitall-Tatum Company, glass manufacturers, which will make it necessary for the corporation to resume full operations at all its factories, excepting the wooden mold department. The large plant of the T. C. Wreaton Glass Company will also resume at that time, and nearly all of the 3,300 glass workers of Millville will be employed.

London, Eng.—The combined ages of 16 weavers employed in the handloom shawl weaving department of a Tiltcontry, Scotland, firm total 1,036 years.

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THERE'LL be a chilly day once in a while, but Spring is here just the same, and Spring toggery is now in order. We are well prepared with all the new things in all the new styles at prices that are just and fair. Come in. We want you to see what we have. We know you will be pleased with our display.

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TAFT TO MEET RAILWAY MEN.

President Taft agreed to attend a big international gathering of the four brotherhoods of railroad employes at Worcester, Mass., April 2-4.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of Nebraska. The name of the corporation is The Enterpriser Publishing Company. The principal place of business of said corporation is Lincoln, Nebraska. The capital stock of the corporation is \$10,000.00, and shall be fully paid when issued. The corporation shall begin business on the 14th day of February, 1910, and shall continue for the period of fifty years from that date. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation shall at any time subject itself shall not exceed the sum of \$6,866.00. The affairs of the corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than five directors, who shall choose from among their members a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, any two of which offices may be filled by one and the same person. The general nature of the business to be transacted by the corporation shall be that of a general printing business, including the printing of books, pamphlets, newspapers, circulars, letter heads, advertisements and other printed matter and shall have power to buy, own, sell, lease, sublet and otherwise own or control any real estate or buildings necessary or suitable for the carrying on of its business and shall have power to mortgage any such real estate or other property owned by it.

C. R. OYLER.
CLYDE J. WRIGHT.
T. C. MCKENZIE

Dated Lincoln, Nebraska, February 17, 1910.



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