



Our CHERRY BLOSSOM SALE is swinging along like a great ocean liner on a record breaking voyage—department record records went overboard yesterday—new ones will be made today—it's a hustle of bargain giving and bargain buying from the hour of opening.

Economical minded women recognize the value of our offerings—whole neighborhoods were represented here yesterday. Be one of the crowd to-morrow—examine the offerings for yourself—you'll find it time well spent.

For Particulars See the Evening News

Save your Premium Tickets	H. Herpolsheimer Co. The Daylight Store.	Save your Premium Tickets
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THIS YEAR'S CONVENTIONS.

June 6, Chicago, Ill., International Association of Marble Workers.
June 13, St. Louis, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers.
June 13-19, Omaha, Neb., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.
June 13, New York, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.
June 13, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
June, third week, Columbus, Ohio, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.
June 27, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flagers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters.
June —, Kansas City, Mo., International Journeymen Horseshoers' Union.
July 4, not decided as to place, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.
July 11, New York, N. Y., International Longshoremen's Association.
July 11, Pittsburg, Pa., International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.
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July 11, New York, N. Y., International Longshoremen's Association.
July 11, Atlantic City, N. J., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
July 11, Washington, D. C., Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.
July 12, Dover, N. J., Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union.
July 16, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protection Association.

July 18, Ottawa, Ont., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.
July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Workers.
August 1, Peoria, Ill., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.
August 8, Minneapolis, Minn., International Typographical Union.
August 22, Detroit, Mich., United Garment Workers of America.
September 5-6-7, Chicago, Ill., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.
September 5, Chicago, Ill., International Slate and Tile Roofers of America.
September 5, Boston, Mass., International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.
September 6-10, Louisville, Ky., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.
September 6, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
September 8, Boston Mass., International Spinners' Union.
September 12, Kansas City, Kansas, Coopers' International Union.
September 12, Denver, Colo., International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America.
September 12, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Elevator Constructors.
September 12, Streator, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
September 13, New York, N. Y., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
September 19, Des Moines, Iowa, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
September 19, Rochester, N. Y., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

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September 21, St. Paul, Minn., Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers.

September 26, Columbus, Ohio, Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada.

October 18, New York, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.
October 18, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Car Workers.

WHAT THE WORM LEARNED.

Talked With a Shoe Worker and Had His Eyes Open Wide.

One summer evening an angleworm stuck his head out of a hole in the ground to get a breath of air. He saw a workman sitting on the back stoop of a tumble-down house and was seized with a desire to talk with him. The man's back was bent and his head hung down, so the angleworm from his lowly position found it not hard to attract his attention.

"What do you do for a living?" asked the angleworm.

"I make shoes in a factory," answered the laborer.

"About how many pairs of shoes do you make in a day?"

"I make eight pairs."

"Then you get the money for eight pairs of shoes every day. You ought to be able to afford something better than this tumble-down shanty for a home."

"But I don't get eight pairs for my day's work. I only get one pair."

"Well, what becomes of the other seven pairs that you produce every day?"

"Well, a little of it goes for raw

material and the rest of it goes for rent, interest and profit."

"What becomes of the rent, interest and profit?"

"It goes to the capitalist."

"Why to the capitalist?"

"So he can buy automobiles, own race horses, endow colleges, establish libraries and support the churches."

"Why don't you keep the seven-eighths and do these things yourself?"

"Why, I'm too busy. I've got to make the shoes."

"I see" said the angleworm, and slipped back into the ground.—Puck.

GENERAL MENTION.

Labor News Scissored From the Interesting Portland Labor Press.

Bartenders at Davenport, Iowa, are forming a union.

Wireless telegraphers have organized at Cleveland, Ohio.

New York courts are deciding that a secondary strike is unlawful.

Printers at Oklahoma City, Okla., have secured an advance in wages.

In Denver and Kansas City, the Leatherworkers won out in a few days.

The new labor temple at Kansas City, Mo., was occupied May 1.

The farmers' organization, the Society of Equity, is growing rapidly in North Dakota.

Lots of union men are union away from home. At home the union label is never seen.

The National Print Cutters' Association held its annual convention at Buffalo, N. Y., May 23.

Boilermakers in railroad shops at El Paso, Texas have obtained an increase of two cents an hour.

New unions affiliated with the Cement Workers' International are being formed throughout Texas.

It is announced that every cook and waiter in Vallejo, Cal., has become a member of the union.

American Diamond Cutters' Protective Association has obtained a 12 1-2 per cent raise in wages.

In the death of Frances M. Milne, California has lost one of the sweetest singers of liberty and progress.

She wrote in peculiarly sweet and strong lines of themes that will be better appreciated as times goes on another decade.

United Brewery Workers at Cincinnati, Ohio, have gained a flat increase of \$2 per week, affecting 1300 men.

If there is any law that the Steel Trust has not broken the managers didn't know of it or it would have been broken.

The Ministerial Association in Pennsylvania has endorsed Sunday work and overtime on Sundays at the Steel Trust baracoons in Bethlehem.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union won a strike recently on the Clyde lines running out of New York. Scale advanced from \$25 to \$30 a month.

A bill to have all employees of the city work an eight-hour day has been

introduced in councils at Louisville, Ky. This will most likely become a law.

Spanish speaking firemen are held in virtual slavery in New York by a connivance of the shipping masters, the police and the United States authorities.

It is said that little boys 11 years old work in the Stetson hat factories 12 hours a day. And some union men insist on the particular trade label on their own union, but wear this hat.

If you think nobody cares for you, have a carbuncle on the back of your neck, and you will find that it will stay with you night and day. No matter who else leaves you, it will sit up with you all night.

Whenever you hear a union man damning a scab, ask him to show the label in his hat. If it is there then he may be somewhat justified to continue. If it is not there the gentleman is out of order.

President William D. Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, says that at the rate the organization is growing at present, he expects the paid up membership to pass the 200,000 mark by June 30.

New Zealand has set aside 11,000,000 acres, the annual rents from which shall be turned into the old age pension fund. What an old age pension fund could be paid in the United States if Manhattan Island had been owned by the government instead of by a few private owners.

President Berry of the International Pressmen has taken the stand in Chicago that the organization would preserve its contracts with its employers at all hazards and would not countenance a chapel strike engaged in without due process of action and in violation of the constitution.

EXPRESS MESSENGERS.

A Bunch That Is Up Against the Real Thing for Fair.

Speaking of wage earners who are up against open shop conditions, hard work, poor pay and little or no consideration, we ought to mention the express messengers among the first.

The big express companies are about our worst specimens of the business octopl. Considering the amount of money invested the express companies are the biggest money makers in the country, not even excepting Standard Oil or Pullman. All they own is a few horses and wagons, a few trucks and handsome general offices in the big cities. Also they evidently work on the supposition that they own the men who work for them. And as it is easier to get men than it is to get horses, the horses are given much the most consideration. There is a rule promulgated by the companies to the effect that the horses must be given a full hour at noon for feed, and that they must not be worked over ten hours a day. The men are allowed to snatch a bite at noon, if they can find time, and they are re-

quired to work as long as there is any work in sight—something that the company is very careful to provide. Sixteen, eighteen and even twenty-four hours work a day is not uncommon for the men, but the driver who works his horse more than ten hours is liable to discharge. To date no one ever heard of a local agent being fired, or even reprimanded, for compelling the employes to work overtime.

The tender solicitude of the higher-up officials for the humbler employes is evidenced by an incident that happened right here in Lincoln a few months ago. An express messenger was caught in a wreck and had an arm broken. Three days after the accident he was called upon to make his run. He tried to explain, but the manager insisted. Finally the messenger agreed to go out with another man and help him by showing him what to do. This he did—and not only was he refused pay for the trip, but he was compelled to allow the other man's pay out of his own meagre stipend.

You have doubtless heard a lot about the hard work and poor pay of the postal clerks. Well, the postal clerks have an easy time and draw princely salaries compared with the express messengers. The postal clerk can throw all the mail for a station in one or two sacks, and dump the sacks. The express messenger must handle each package separately, have a bill for each one, and get a receipt for each one. If he is so awfully rushed that he has to carry a package by, and it happens to be something perishable, the company kindly allows him to pay for it out of a salary that is far lower than the poor salaries paid the postal clerks.

A few months ago the employes of a local express company circulated a petition asking for an increased wage. The local superintendent got wind of it, but took it for a move to organize a union. He called one or two of the leaders before him and told them that it had to stop; that the men would not be allowed to organize. When told that the men were simply asking for a raise in wages he said that had to stop, as such a move was calculated to cast reflections on his management.

"Well, if you don't like your jobs quit 'em," says the man who does not understand industrial conditions.

That's so easy to say, and so hard to do. The man who has slaved away the best part of his life for an express company, and at a low wage, and who has a family on his hands, knows it isn't so all-fired easy to quit and begin all over again. Especially, you know, if he happens to have a stoop in his shoulders and some gray hairs over his temples. Employers are looking for fresh victims, not for old victims.

Express messengers who handle hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property every year, receive less wage than the average mechanic who has no responsibility. The messenger works from twelve to eighteen hours and the mechanic eight. The messenger works at a most hazardous occupation, the mechanic at a safe one.

The postal clerk with a heavy and long run works six days and lays off six days, but an express messenger with as long a run and even harder work must toil every day and for less wage than the postal clerks receive for six days on and six days off.

If there are not enough postal clerks to handle the mail in a given length of time, more are added. If there are not enough express employes to do the work in a given time—well, they are given enough time and allowed to do it without rest or overtime pay.

Why not organize? Good idea—but will you kindly explain how they may go about it? They are in and out at all hours of the day and night. They are worn out when they come and have to rest till they are dragged back to work. They are scattered. They are watched like hawks.

"Perhaps the express companies are paying as good wages as they can afford!"

O, rats! The wages could be doubled, and yet the companies pay 70 per cent dividends on the actual money invested.

If you think the express employes are not up against it, you just offer any one of them another job that will pay them as much money as they are now getting, and see how quick the companies will be looking for help.

There are many slave-driving corporations in this republic of ours, but if there is a worse one than the express combine, or a more soulless lot of money grabbers than the men who operate them, then we'd be obliged to you for telling us who and what they are.

The Wagerworker Shop is in shape to do all the printing for your union. Call in and get acquainted with us