

To Voters and to the Public:

We, the undersigned citizens, take pleasure in endorsing the candidacy of I. H. Hatfield for representative from Lancaster county. He is well known in Lincoln as an upright and capable business and professional man. We know him personally and believe that his ability, integrity, and public spirit peculiarly fit him to represent the county in the legislature. We recommend him unqualifiedly and hope to see him elected.

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MARK OF MANHOOD

Importance to Labor of the Trade Union Label.

NOT USED BY ALL CRAFTS.

Character of Products Precludes the Adoption of a Distinctive Sign in Many Trades—Arguments Against the Use of a General Sign.

There are three forms in which the trade union label, using the term in its widest sense, is used—first, a mark attached to a product; second, a shop card to distinguish a place of business, and, third, a button to distinguish a workman. The majority of trade unions use the label only as a mark placed on an article, and ordinarily the term "union label" indicates this form of label.

In 1908 the membership of the trade unions using the labels attached to the product was 558,600, or approximately 27.9 per cent of the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor. Those unions which use cards and buttons embraced approximately 309,000, or 18.8 per cent of the number of workmen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. There are still other trade unions which use the label of the American Federation of Labor either because of the weakness of their organization or because their products are "subsidiary" to a complete product.

Some trade unions are precluded from the adoption of a label because of the nature of the craft. The granite cutters and stone masons, for example, cannot use a label upon the stone because it could be readily removed and the employers refuse to allow any design to be cut in the stone. The glass bottle blowers have the same difficulty.

Three factors enter into the determination of the efficacy of any form of trade union label—publicity of the label, the nature of the material of which the label is made and the desires of the purchaser. The label must be sufficiently prominent to be readily observed, yet the character of the product to which the label is attached influences the method of attachment to be adopted. Cigars might have the label on the box or even on the individual cigars, if the cost were not too great. But hats and clothing must have an attachment of the label which preserves reasonable publicity without giving offense to a sense of propriety.

The form of label adopted by the hat makers illustrates the influence of these factors very well. It is attached to the inside of the hat under the bow of the ribbon on the outside and is stitched in such a way that the thread must pass through the bow. The label is concealed, and at the same time it may be readily found by any one desirous of having the label on the product.

The clothing trades are governed by the same considerations in their choice of a mode of attaching the label.

Many suggestions have appeared for a general label of the American Federation of Labor to be used by all affiliated trade unions. The hat makers, united garment workers, shirt waist and laundry workers, meat cutters and butcher workmen, iron molders, upholsterers, retail clerks, barbers and tailors have taken the lead in advocating the adoption of one form of label for all crafts. The cigarmakers and the boot and shoe workers have opposed any such proposal. Their arguments

are (1) that the distinctiveness of the label of each trade would be lost and, since the needs of each craft are different, the principles upon which any demand for the label in a particular trade might be created would thus be destroyed and (2) that the American Federation of Labor under such a system would of necessity control the label and the propaganda for it. The policy of the American Federation of Labor would thus be abandoned and the industrial form of organization would of necessity replace the existing form of trade affiliation.—Molders' Journal.

Union Labor Notes.

A trifle more than half of the employees in eighteen industries in Pennsylvania are Americans.

The anthracite mine workers in Pennsylvania have received an advance in pay of 5 per cent applied to the regular wage scale.

Machinists of the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroads who went on strike about a year ago will be reinstated.

Since the establishment of the burial benefit feature the International Typographical union has paid 8,810 burial benefits, amounting to a total of \$562,975.

Otto Eisenlohr & Bro., Philadelphia, have raised the wages of 400 cigarmakers employed at their branch factory in York to \$7 a thousand, an increase of 50 cents.

In eight years the gain in wages for members of the Alaska Fishermen's association has been about 50 per cent. Besides that, the organization has obtained better working conditions.

The 1912 convention of the United Garment Workers of America will be held in Indianapolis. At the Detroit (Mich.) convention one of the important resolutions passed provided for the creation of a \$100,000 sick and death benefit fund by assessment of the members.

A Fellow Feeling.

A burglar, entering softly by way of the window and looking around him, was rather disconcerted to find a large piece of paper on the table with the words "The Burglar" written on it in large letters. "Meant for me, evidently," he said to himself and picked it up. This is what he read: "I know you are coming tonight—never mind how. If you will take away this parcel and lose it effectually you are welcome to what else you can find in this house." Wonderingly he opened the parcel, and at once his face cleared and he understood. "Here, chap, here, chap," he murmured feelingly. "I'll take 'em for 'im right enough and let 'im off easy too. I'm a father myself." For the contents of the parcel were as follows: One toy trumpet, one drum (large), one toy concertina, one tin-horn, one musical box, one mouth organ, three tin whistles, one air gun.

First Jewelry Store

It may interest women to know that the first jewelry store was started in the city of Chang On about 3,000 years ago. The Celestial millionaires of that period knew nothing of the fascination of diamonds, because diamonds were not in vogue at that B. C. period. Pearls and jade and coral and other unpolished mineral substances had to content them, and, as if to make good the glitter of revieres and tiaras, the princes of Chang On employed artisans to fashion them the most wonderful gold and silver ornaments, which in themselves were far more costly than diamonds.