

UNIONISM GENEROUS.

Fights Not For Self Alone, but For All Mankind.

In Melbourne, Australia, facing the public garden and immediately in front of the legislative hall, is a memorial pillar erected in commemoration of the eight hour law. The labor world owes this signal victory to unionism. The wages board act, now law in most Australian states, whereby the union nominates three, the employer three and these six appoint the seventh, their chairman, thus creating a legal board which fixes wages and hours for two or three years, a wise law, which recognizes the union, is due to unionism. Unionism insisted—

First.—That machinery must be well guarded, and soon we had a factory act.

Second.—That workers must be protected in their work, and soon we had a compensation act.

Third.—That it was dangerous for young people to run stationary and marine engines, and soon we had regulating laws.

Fourth.—That strikes and law courts are too costly to settle wages, that wages must be enough to give a decent living and that hours must not be too long. Soon we had in Australia the wages board act, which has not yet, but must soon, reach America.

Unionism looks at the child and says, "Let it grow and be educated and not stint its life by hard work from ten to fifteen years of age."

Unionism is generous. It is for all. Its effort is to force capital to give a full share to the worker for the time he spends on his work. It says to capital: "We build, we make, we create out of the hard iron, the rough stone, the huge tree, all these finer products. Now we must have in return enough share of the profits to give us good food, shelter and clothes, some recreation and some education." It is best that capital should at once accept this idea and give labor a good living share, for then we have content, comfort and happy citizens.

I have heard judges say that unionism was a curse to a country, yet the ethics of the labor union are higher than the ethics of the board of trade. The unions demand a minimum wage for all, weak and strong, and they materially aid their poor.

Hon. John McGowen, the labor leader of New South Wales, writes me. "We have no almshouses here."—W. F. Hatheway, Member of Canadian Parliament, in American Federationist.

FIXING WAGES BY LAW.

Proposed Massachusetts Plan Economically Sound.

Much discussion as there has been about the moral enormity and the economic folly of paying any worker less than a "living wage," meaning thereby a wage sufficiently large to make it possible for the recipient by industry and economy to improve his social status, it will startle many people to learn that Massachusetts is contemplating the passage of a law fixing a minimum less than which no employer shall pay to any woman or minor. Even the Massachusetts reformers are not bold enough, it will be observed, to propose as yet the setting of a minimum wage for men, but perhaps that will come in time.

At present, as a matter of fact, they have only secured the appointment of a commission to study the matter of wages for the weaker workers mentioned, and later it will "report upon the advisability of establishing a board or boards to which shall be referred inquiries as to the need of fixing minimum rates of wages for

women and minors in any industry." Next year's legislature will pass upon such bills as this commission may recommend. The Iron Age, in commenting upon this plan, admits that the commissioners may perform a useful work in the way of obtaining valuable information, but it cannot understand how any tribunal can be vested with the power of telling any employer what he must pay any employee.

This inability will be shared by many, and yet it was not so long ago that the idea of forbidding employers to contract with women for more than a certain number of hours of work per day was equally novel, and it took a long battle in the courts to vindicate the state's right to do even this. The effects of underpayment are analogous to those of overwork and endanger the welfare of the community in much the same way. As the Iron Age points out, however, employers themselves are more and more coming to realize that it is "good business" as well as common humanity to pay a living wage—that they cannot afford to have employees who are not in health and spirits.

The final argument in this controversy, of course, is that when less than living wages is paid the number of paupers and criminals, with incidental burdens on the taxpayer, inevitably increases.

BELIEVES IN UNIONS.

The trade union movement has been not only a great benefit to the wage earner (and can be of still greater benefit), but is also a positive and material advantage to the fair employer of labor, to the business man and to the public in general. It aids in establishing a uniform basis for figuring the cost of production, insures a higher standard of efficiency, increases the purchasing power of the consumer and, above all, tends to raise the standard of citizenship morally, intellectually and socially.—T. P. Harrington, Employer, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Dreamer in Denver.

Herman Maslin, a young German Socialist, has come to this city, says a Denver dispatch, to teach new economic reform, which he believes will result in the absorption of labor unions and all similar organizations. The organization is to be known as the Workers' Welfare league. Of course he is decidedly opposed to the present methods of conducting labor unions and will attempt to secure converts for his idealistic idealism. It is proposed in the formation of this new panacea to eliminate the charges for initiation and dues to a very great extent. He designates initiation fees and dues as "a tariff on being allowed to work and as rottenness in the unions."

Union Painters' Trade School.

The union painters of Chicago, says the Painter and Decorator, have shouldered the responsibility of the trade education of the 400 apprentices employed in the union shops. The course will cover all branches of the trade—plain and decorative painting, wood finishing, paperhanging and sign painting. During the three years of his apprenticeship each apprentice is to be required to spend two half days of each week in school. To spur ambition each boy will be required to pass an examination at the end of his apprenticeship.

Dynamite Case Dismissed.

A telegraphic report to Washington

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labor headquarters from Los Angeles states that Bert H. Conner, A. B. Maple and F. Ira Bender, the first two ironworkers and the latter president of the local lodge of machinists, who were indicted recently by the grand jury of Los Angeles, charging them with dynamiting the hall of records last September, have been dismissed for want of evidence. The detectives are apparently having a tortuous road to travel in fastening guilt upon members of organized labor.

When She Phones.

"Business will be held up in this store for the next ten minutes," growled the impatient man. "Even the prescription clerk is holding his breath. Two good looking women are getting ready to use the telephone. That is why. When a handsome woman talks over an open telephone everybody within earshot takes a vacation and listens. A plain woman might talk half a day and nobody would pay any attention, but a good looking woman at a public telephone draws a bigger crowd than the president of the United States. Everybody thinks she is going to say something worth hearing, and they become vitally interested."

"If you are in such a big hurry," said the impatient man's companion, "why don't you go down street and attend to that other errand while they are putting up your prescription here?"

"Oh, no," said the impatient man, "I want to hear, too."

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

September 15, 1911.

To Harry B. Gilson,

You are hereby notified that the plaintiff, Grace M. Gilson filed her petition in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, on the 16th day of May, 1911, praying for a divorce from you on the grounds of willful abandonment and non-support and he also prays for the custody of your minor child Marguerite Gilson. Now unless you answer said petition on or before the 6th day of November, 1911, said petition will be taken as confessed and the prayer of the petition will be granted.

GRACE M. GILSON,
By Tyrrell and Morrissey,
Her Attorneys.

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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 the state of Nebraska.

The name of the corporation shall be the Maupin-Schoop Publishing Company.

Its principal place of business is

Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska. The business of said corporation is to do a general publishing and printing business and any and all things necessary and consistent therewith, including the right to buy and sell real estate.

The authorized capital stock is five thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

Said corporation shall commence business on August 7th, 1911, and continue for twenty years, unless sooner dissolved by a majority vote of its stock, or by process of law.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which it shall at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its authorized capital stock.

The affairs of the corporation shall be governed by a board of four directors, who shall have power to elect from among their own number a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1911.
WILL M. MAUPIN,
FRANK L. SHOOP.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

Seth W. Lowell, will hereby take notice that William Foote has filed his petition and commenced an action in the District Court of Lancaster County, State of Nebraska, entitled "William Foote, Plaintiff, vs. Seth W. Lowell, Defendant," and plaintiff has filed affidavit therein that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Nebraska.

The object and prayer of said action is to recover the sum of \$176.45, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the seventh day of March, 1890, upon a promissory note that plaintiff has caused to be attached in said action, the undivided one-third interest in Lot Four (4), Block Two (2), Trester's Addition to the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska, and the undivided one-third interest in Lot Eight (8), Block Forty-three (43) in University Place, Nebraska; that the defendant is required to answer the petition of the plaintiff on the ninth day of October, 1911.

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SETH W. LOWELL,
By TIBBETS & ANDERSON,
Attorneys.