

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Items of General Interest for the Busy Work-
ingman and His Friends.

Waterbury, Conn.—The brass indus-
try alone supports 70,000 people in
this city.

South Bend, Ind.—Central Labor
union has voted to maintain a Sun-
day reading room for members.

Cape Town.—The trade unions in
the Transvaal report that 20 per cent.
of the skilled workers there are idle.

Chicago.—The International Cigar-
makers' union has \$700,000 in the
treasury. The members pay the high-
est dues of any union in the coun-
try.

Leadville, Col.—The Mineowners'
association has announced that the
card system which has been in vogue
there for the last two years will be
discontinued.

New Kensington, Pa.—Five hundred
unorganized employees of the Arnold
plant of the American Window Glass
company struck, causing a suspension
of the works. They asked higher
wages.

Washington.—In a decision recently
rendered by Justice Stafford of the
supreme court of the District of Co-
lumbia, the right to issue an unfair
list was upheld and decided to be
legal.

New York.—President Gompers has
announced that he will write a book
on the labor movement of this coun-
try, of which he has been the execu-
tive head for a period covering nearly
30 years.

Washington.—By direction of Presi-
dent Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Ellin Foster
has been detailed by the department
of commerce and labor to investigate
the condition of women and child
workers throughout the country.

Amesbury, Mass.—Notices of a res-
toration of a wage scale to that paid
prior to November, 1903, were posted
at the Hamilton cotton mills here.
This means an increase of about 10
per cent in the wages of all opera-
tives.

Hamilton, Ont.—The street car
strikers met to consider the proposal
to submit the matter to arbitration,
but adjourned without doing anything
in order that President Mahon, of the
international union, might advise them.

Tokio.—Japanese papers are urging
their countrymen to give up going to
San Francisco and the Pacific coast
and turn to South America. Brazil
gives greater facilities to Japanese
than to other races, while Chili holds
out special inducements.

Victoria, B. C.—The Union La-
borers' Protective society of New
South Wales is being blocked on le-
gal technical points by the Common-
wealth Portland company from hav-
ing its claims for better conditions
brought before the arbitration court.

Washington.—Immigration to the
United States is increasing. In the
six months ended October 31, 1904,
the number of arrivals from all coun-
tries was 442,685, and the correspond-
ing period this year 632,137 immi-
grants landed at American ports.
This was an increase of 45 per cent.

Washington.—The United States
supreme court denied a writ of habeas
corpus to Charles H. Moyer, William
D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone,
officers of the Western Federation of
Miners, who are held in prison in
Idaho on a charge of complicity in
the murder of former Gov. Steun-
enberg. The opinion was by Justice
Harlan. The case came to this court
on an appeal from a decision of the
Idaho federal court.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Announce-
ment was made that the operators of
13 mines made in the Bingham dis-
trict, employing about 2,000 men,
would advance the wages of their
employees on December 1. The amount
of the increase is to be determined
by a committee of operators. The
Newhouse Mines and Smelting com-
pany has granted its 250 employees at
Newhouse an increase of 25 cents per
day, to remain in effect so long as
copper sells at 18 cents or more.

Chicago.—Union labor is to enter
the trading stamp field in order to
push goods bearing the union label.
The Allied Printing Trades' council
is to inaugurate a trading stamp sys-
tem which, if it proves successful,
will be taken up by all trades. Books
will be issued to its members and
stamps for them will be issued to
merchants and manufacturers. It is
figured that the union men can re-
ceive a benefit of one-half per cent on
all purchases they make. This value
will be increased as the system proves
successful. For several years organ-
ized labor has been expending from
\$30,000 to \$50,000 a year in exploiting
goods bearing the union label.

London.—A metal trades confeder-
ation has been recently formed in En-
gland of the men who work in the
metal trades, from iron plate work to
silversmiths. It starts out with a
membership of about 300,000.

Topeka.—The Atchison, Topeka &
Santa Fe railway granted an increase
of four cents an hour in the wages of
its trainmen on the main line from
Chicago to El Paso. The trainmen's
committee also secured the reclassifi-
cation of a number of yards on the
system, which means to the employes
in these yards an increase over their
present wages of five cents an hour.

Springfield, Ill.—The Chicago, Peoria
& St. Louis railroad announced that
it had granted the demands of the
switchmen for an increase of four
cents an hour. The Wabash railroad
has granted increases from \$112 to
\$120 per month to conductors, from
\$56 to \$61 per month to passenger
brakemen and of four cents an hour
to yardmen. The increases go into
effect December 1.

New York.—A referendum vote is
being taken by the interior freight
handlers' international union on the
place for holding the next convention
in January. At the last convention
Buffalo, N. Y., was agreed on, subject
to a vote of the membership, but the
indications now point to New Orleans,
La., being chosen. The freight hand-
lers have made remarkable gains in
the past year, the membership now
being 7,000.

Boston.—George L. Cain, of Lynn,
general president of the league of
employees of United States navy
yards, stations, gun factories and
arsenals, has had his work and plans
indorsed and cooperation voted by
practically all the local unions of
trades engaged at the local navy yard.
This month Mr. Cain is to make a
trip in the interests of his organiza-
tion to Brooklyn and Washington. He
will be also in Washington January
10, when he has an appointment for
another interview with President
Roosevelt in the interests of the gov-
ernment mechanical establishments' employees.

Minneapolis.—Some of the impor-
tant declarations of the A. F. of L.
convention in the decision regarding
political action were: "We hold that
the economic function and power of
trade unionism is by far its greatest
instrument for good. We further hold
that the solidarity of our movement
must not for a moment be permitted
to be endangered by the attempt to
identify it with a partisan political
movement. We must have with us, in
our economic movement, men of all
parties as well as of all creeds, and
the minority right of the humblest
man to vote where he pleases and to
worship where his conscience dic-
tates must be sacredly guarded. We
may properly furnish him the facts
as they occur in the legislative field,
the records of legislators, etc., and
then leave him to use his own politi-
cal judgment. Political movements
are ephemeral. The trade union move-
ment is not alone for to-day. Its ex-
istence is too valuable to be staked
on success in the political arena. The
political wooden horse bears within
it those who would destroy the walls
of our impregnable defense. We are
not a political party. We disclaim
political party jurisdiction. We set
up no claim of authority over the po-
litical acts of our membership. We
could not if we would, for all the po-
litical authority we might assume
would not vitiate the protection due
every man from the union which
grants him his card. If we are to
create new tests of regularity in union-
ism we must first obtain new power
from the affiliated bodies which make
up the federation. We are legitimate-
ly concerned as to those measures
which affect our legislative and judi-
cial rights. We, therefore, recommend
to trade unionists everywhere the
duty of independent voting and the
formation of such organizations out-
side the trade union as in the judg-
ment of the membership in each lo-
cality may be deemed most effec-
tive."

Minneapolis.—During the discus-
sion of the subject of women in in-
dustry at the convention of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor, some of the
officers of national unions denied the
charge that they were not doing their
duty in the way of trying to organize
women. John B. Lennon declared
that in his trade women were taken
into the union and received equal
wages with men. He said that all the
unions in which there are women
members have adopted the same pol-
icy.

Chicago.—The railroads centering in
Chicago refused demands of locomotive
engineers for higher wages, the
eight hour day and modified physical
tests, including a less strict rule gov-
erning eyesight. The latter regulation
was originally advocated by the Bur-
lington engineers, but since has been
indorsed by engine employees of all
the roads, and now threatens to be
one of the chief questions of dispute.
The railroad officials declared the re-
quests as made were unreasonable,
but signified their willingness to meet
and confer again with the engineers,
provided the latter possessed author-
ity to negotiate.

Hazleton, Pa.—The 400 mine work-
ers employed by C. M. Dodson & Co.,
operating the Beaver Brook colliery,
went on strike because the manage-
ment declined to pay them Friday,
the regular pay day. Saturday was
the day set by the company.

Chicago.—Increase in salaries rang-
ing from 10 to 20 per cent, have been
granted thousands of employes of the
Adams Express company within the
last month. In Chicago alone this
action affects 200 out of the 600 em-
ployees, and of these the greater num-
ber have been drawing less than \$100
a month.

FROM "LEFT-OVERS"

APPETIZING DISHES CONCOCTED
AT SMALL EXPENSE.

"Ole Mammy" Reveals Secrets of the
Kitchen—Recipes Given Are In-
tended for Family of Three or Four
Persons.

Anything that was left over from
a feast or Sunday dinner "Ole Mam-
my" called a remnant, and the things
she made out of these bits of soup
meat, fish and odds and ends were a
joy. The recipes call for a quantity
sufficient for the average family of
three or four. Where mushrooms are
included the dried article can be sub-
stituted, which is inexpensive and de-
licious and used all too little. Dried
mushrooms must be thoroughly soaked
before using.

Hashed Boiled Beef.
The beef, five large onions, one
tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoon-
ful of flour, one wineglass of cooking
claret, a dash of mustard and vinegar.
Hash the left-over beef and then
cook five large onions very fine and
chop them to a golden brown in but-
ter. When nearly done, dust over
them a teaspoonful of flour and
moisten with a little cooking claret.
Cook the onions until done and then
put in the cold hashed beef, adding a
dash of French vinegar and a little
mustard, and serve.

Left-Over Meat.
Four ounces of cold roast beef or
veal, or left-over meat of any kind;
two ounces of stale bread, wet and
squeezed thoroughly; one-half tea-
spoonful of minced parsley, one-half
ounce of flour, 1½ tablespoonfuls of
milk and water, one-fourth teaspoonful
each of salt and black pepper and a
dash of cayenne, one bay leaf chopped
fine with sprigs of parsley and thyme.

Mince the meat finely and season
well. Mix the ingredients thoroughly
with it, adding, if you have it, minced
sausage meat or a little cold ham
minced. Brush lightly with milk, toss
in a little flour, pat to get off all super-
fluous flour, and brown nicely in boil-
ing lard. Drain off all lard and serve
on a platter garnished with parsley
sprigs.

Fish Balls.
The remains of any fish, one large
onion, one sprig of thyme, three sprigs
of parsley, one clove of garlic, one
tablespoonful of butter, one egg, bread
crumbs, a dash of cayenne.

Take the remains of any fish, sea-
son well with chopped parsley, onions
and cayenne and a touch of garlic, if
the flavor is liked; then mince all well,
adding a tablespoonful of butter, and
mix with one-third bread crumbs,
hashed well. Beat the yolk and white
of an egg and roll the balls, shaped in
the form of a cake, in this. Pat with
bread crumbs and fry in butter to a
pale brown.

Beef with Egg Toasts.
Six slices of meat (soup meat or
meat left over), six slices of stale
bread, two eggs, one pint of milk, two
tablespoonfuls of butter, parsley and
lettuce leaves to garnish.

Take left-over meat or stale bread, slice
it thickly and dip in cream or milk.
Then dip it in the beaten whites and
yolks of eggs and fry in butter. Cut
meat into slices to match the bread,
dip it in the egg and fry also. Serve
on a dish, with chopped parsley dashed
over it, and a garnish of parsley or let-
tuce leaves.—N. Y. World.

Salted Peanuts.
During the holiday season salted
peanuts will be in constant demand.
Every housewife will want to know
how to prepare them quickly, and in
generous quantities.

Place any amount of Spanish pea-
nuts you wish to make up in your
roaster, or if you have no roaster put
them in your popcorn popper and
roast them to a nice light brown.

Turn them out into a coarse sieve,
and when they have cooled enough
so you can bear your hands on them
rub the skins off as well as you can.

For every three pounds of peanuts
break one egg into a suitable dish
and beat up slightly.

Pour over the peanuts, stir around
a little, throw on sufficient table salt,
and stir them around thoroughly with
your hands.

Do not stir any more than neces-
sary.

Canning Pumpkin.

Peel and cut the pumpkin into small
cubes. Cover with water and cook
until tender—no longer. Fill the jar
with these cubes, being very particular
to fill the space around them with the
water in which the pumpkin is cook-
ed. When the jar is nearly full add
four grains of benzoic acid. Fill the
jar to overflowing and close as usual,
being very careful that all rubbers,
covers, etc., are perfectly sterile. The
benzoic acid may be purchased for
very little of any druggist. Have him
weigh out four grains for you and
wrap in a separate paper, then anyone
can guess at the quantity by looking
at this.

Keeping Irons Clean.

When irons become rough or smoky,
lay a little fine salt on a flat surface
and rub them well. It will prevent
them sticking to anything starched,
and make them smooth. A piece of
fine sandpaper is also a good thing
to have near the stove, or a hard,
smooth board covered with brickdust,
to rub each iron on when it is put
back on the stove, so that no starch
may remain to be burnt on. If the
irons get coated with scorched starch,
rub them over with beeswax, and it
will all come off. Rubbing the iron
with beeswax, even if no starch ad-
heres, adds to the glossiness of the
iron that is ironed.

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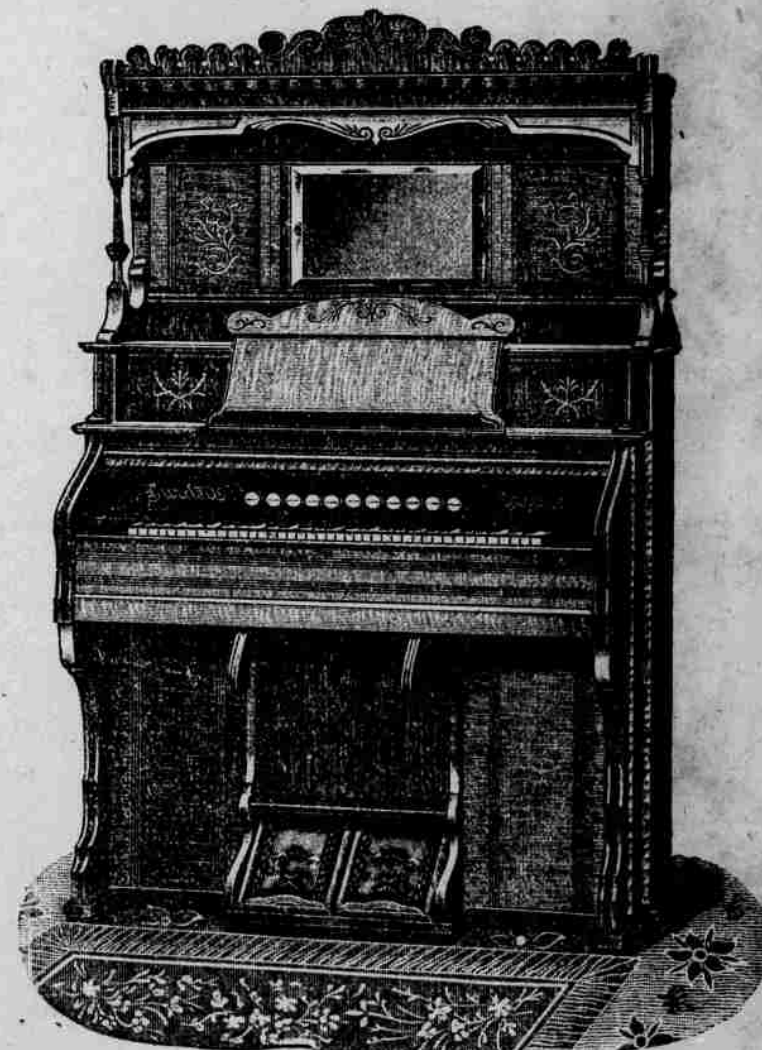
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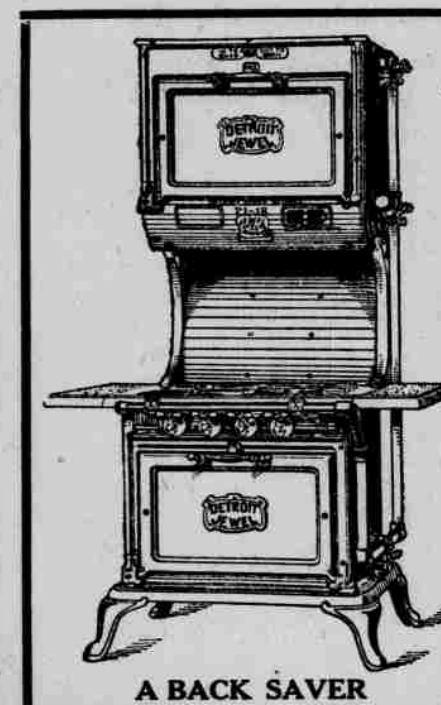
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