

GENERAL MENTION.

Labor Locals Picked Up in Lincoln and Elsewhere.

Demand the label.
The union label—that's all.
Look for the union label.
If it is not labeled, refuse it.
Union made shoes are sold by Rogers & Perkins.
"Blue Ribbon" cigars are union made, Lincoln made and well made. Sold by all dealers.

During the last ten months of 1906 no less than 832 miners were either killed or injured in the mines of West Australia.

Recently sixty or seventy girls employed in a Sydney (New South Wales) jam factory went on a strike to maintain their rights and won.

It is reported that the Victorian Employer's Union will spend \$30,000 to try and destroy the Union Label law, either by fighting it in the courts or by getting boodle members of parliament to repeal it.

The entire working force of all the packing houses in South Omaha, Neb., comprising about 6,000 men, were recently notified that an advance in wages of from 5 to 15 per cent had been granted them.

A Trade-Union Secretaries' association is proposed in Melbourne, Australia, the object being to bring the secretaries into closer touch with each other in order to facilitate the dispatch of union business in general.

When the Electrical Workers' Union was organized in St. Louis in 1891 wages ranged from \$2.25 to \$2 a day from sun-up to sun-down. Today the union has 50,000 members who receive from \$3 to \$5 a day for eight hours.

The latest and most up-to-date form of government sick insurance is being considered by Holland, and is now before the second chamber of the states general. The proposed insurance is obligatory and extends to all laborers employed regularly.

Kensington, Pa., lace menders, 400 in number, who went on strike several days ago for advance in the rate of pay, have decided to stand by their original demand of an increase of one-quarter of a cent for ordinary work and one-half a cent for fine work.

A report just compiled by the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh shows that \$350,000,000 is paid annually to the wage earners of the Pittsburgh district, a majority of whom are included in the 250,000 workmen employed in the 3,059 manufacturing plants of the district.

Labor legislation is frightening the employers of England, and the employers' preliminary council has begun an energetic campaign to defeat the bills proposed to regulate coal mines, a shorter workday for miners, regulating sweating industries, providing for representation for injured persons at corners' inquests on railroad accidents, and other measures.

After a short conference Bennett Brown, president of the Southwestern Coal Operators' Union, and President Jones, of the miners' union, reached an agreement as to the trouble which has recently been existing at other Greenwood, Jenny Lind and other mines in the vicinity of Hot Springs, Ark.

Seventy-five members of the Pittsburgh lodge of the International Association of Machinists quit work at the McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Co., owing to the failure of the company to deal with the organization. A number of men employed at the Allegheny plant, Wood Run, have been out for several weeks.

The failure of a contractor at Vienna, Austria, with liabilities of \$500,000, is announced. This is an indication of the paralysis prevailing in the

building trades of Vienna at the opening of the season. The depression originated with the strikes of last summer, since which time 18 firms have failed, with liabilities aggregating \$3,000,000.

The State Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut is reported to have adopted an agreement to discharge any and all employees found carrying concealed weapons, also any who figure in factory brawls. The workers in the oil fields about Beaumont, Tex., are planning to reorganize the Oil and Gas Workers' Union.

France established the weekly rest day and employers' liability last year; now church and state have been completely separated, and the present government is committed to an eight-hour day, old age pensions, purchase of railroads by the state and the transfer of the heaviest burden of taxation upon the rich by means of income and inheritance taxes.

Mechanics of all classes in France, such as carpenters, plasterers, blacksmiths, etc., receive \$1 to \$1.20 a day. High-grade machinists receive a little more. In Paris the wages are a little higher than in the provinces, but not much. Common laborers receive from 40 to 50 cents a day, dressmakers and milliners 40 cents. Until a few months ago, the laboring man worked 12 hours per day. Women are not now allowed to work at night and child labor is prohibited.

The annual Labor day parade in Pittsburg may soon be relegated to the things of the past if the agitation now on foot is successful. At the next meeting of the Iron City Central Council a proposition will be made to substitute a grand picnic at one of the local parks for the custom which has obtained in the past. The committee having charge of this last Labor day celebration is still in debt to the extent of \$100, and it is expected that the picnic will produce more than sufficient to wipe this out.

GOOD UNION TALK

Straight From the Shoulder and From a Business Concern.

People who skip the advertisements often miss some mighty good reading matter. The Wageworker is carrying an advertisement for R. L. McDonald & Co., of St. Joseph, manufacturers of "Red Seal" and "Unicorn" shirts and overalls. Last week's advertisement read as follows:

"We are not selling UNION LABELS. We do not ask you to buy RED SEAL or UNICORN shirts because they are the products of one of the largest and oldest union manufacturing plants in this country, operating the most intelligent free labor under the most modern sanitary conditions.

"But we do feel that we have a right to ask you to investigate and, if our claims as to unequal intrinsic value are substantiated, to favor our products with your patronage, not only in protest against the unfair stuff with which the markets are teeming, but in strict justice to yourself. Is this too much to expect of union men?"

That's good straight talk from the shoulder. People who employ union labor have every right to expect the patronage of union men and women. Especially is this true when the product is equal to the best and superior to any non-union product on the market. The R. L. McDonald Co. has employed union labor exclusively ever since it engaged in business. Its factory is a model in every respect. It pays the best wage scale in the business. Its product has no superior, price, and quality both considered. And surely R. L. McDonald & Co. have a right to expect the patronage of trades unionists.

O, you ought to read the advertisements every week. Besides paying you in dollars and cents it will pay you in information.

TWO LITTLE ADS.

And Intelligent Printers Will Be Able to Make a Speedy Choice.

There were two little "want ads" for printers in Sunday's Journal. Here is the first one:

"WANTED—Two job printers, Nebraska Printing Co., Lincoln, Neb."

The Nebraska printer is an unfair shop, and was struck by Lincoln Typographical Union some time ago when the management refused to sign the eight-hour contract. Since then it has been manned by half-baked workmen, and even these were hard to keep under the conditions prevailing. The other advertisement is as follows:

"WANTED—Newspaper and ad man by the McCook Tribune. Steady position; state wages wanted. When can come."

This is a fair situation. The Tribune is a good newspaper and has a fine job plant. McCook is a rattling good town, and the job will be a good one for any competent printer who wants a country situation. Fifteen dollars a week in McCook is far better than \$18 in Lincoln or Omaha.

TABLE DELICACIES

ALL SORTS OF GOOD THINGS TO TEMPT THE APPETITE.

Beef Tea as It Should Be Made—Hot Water Sponge Cake—Apricot Sherbet Makes a Delicious Dessert.

Beef Tea.—Take a pound of good steak, remove all the fat, wipe the meat with a damp cloth, and cut it in pieces about one inch square. Put this in a glass fruit jar, pour over it two cups of cold water, and salt, and let it stand for half an hour. Into a deep saucepan put several thicknesses of newspaper and set the jar on this. Pour water into the saucepan so that it will rise to the same height as the liquid inside the jar. Let the water reach the simmering point, and let it stand for two hours, then increase the heat a very little, and cook a little longer. Pour off the liquid, strain, add more salt if necessary, and serve very hot.

Hot Water Sponge Cake.—Beat the yolks of three eggs until very light. Add one cup of sugar, beating constantly. Stir in a little at a time half a cup of boiling water. Add one and one-fourth cups of flour in which a teaspoonful of baking powder has been sifted, and a little salt. Lastly add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and a teaspoonful of any preferred extract for flavoring. Bake in a rather quick oven and do not open the oven door until the cake has been baked nearly 20 minutes.

Creamed Macaroni with Cheese.—Break up enough macaroni into inch pieces to fill a cup. Put it into boiling salted water, and let it cook until tender, which should take about 20 minutes. Turn into a colander and let the cold water from the faucet run through it until the pieces do not stick together. Make a white sauce, using three tablespoons of butter, one and one-half tablespoons of flour, one and one-fourth cups of milk, and salt to taste. When nearly cooked stir in half a cupful of grated cheese. When the cheese is melted turn the sauce over the macaroni, mixing it carefully. Turn into a buttered baking dish, cover with cracker crumbs, and dot the crumbs with butter. Cook in a hot oven until the crumbs are brown.

Fruit Filling for Cake.—Cook together in boiling water half a cup of seeded raisins and half as many candied cherries, until the fruit plumps out nicely. Turn out all the water, chop the fruit, season with lemon juice, and then return to the liquid in which the fruit was boiled and add enough powdered sugar to make the mixture spread easily and keep stiff.

Apricot Sherbet.—Select a good brand of canned apricots and remove the fruit from the sirup. With a sharp knife remove all the skin from the fruit and cut the apricots in small pieces. Return the fruit to the sirup, add two cups of sugar and a little less than a quart of water. Stir well together and freeze. Serve in sherbet glasses and pass sponge cake with it, unless it is used between the meat and salad or game course.

Crabapple Jelly.—To change the sometimes insipid taste of crabapple jelly, cook a small bag of mixed spice in the juice. It will give a fine flavor and is a delightful change to serve with meat.

To Can Beets. Small beets are the best for canning. Wash as for present use, and leave an inch stalk at top to prevent bleeding. Boil in slightly salted water; peel as for table. Have ready in a neighboring saucepan enough cider vinegar to cover the beets. You must use your own judgment as to quality. To each quart of vinegar add two tablespoons of sugar, a teaspoonful of strained onion juice and a teaspoonful each of pepper and salt. Bring the vinegar to the boil. Pack the beets while hot into heated cans and cover with the vinegar from the boiling saucepan.

When Flies Come. To prevent flies from settling on picture frames and chandeliers, boil three or four onions in a pint of water and apply the water with a soft brush. In many city homes or where houses are to be closed for the summer common unbleached cheesecloth is used to protect pictures and frames from flies. Cut a piece of cloth large enough to go all around the picture. Let the picture face down on this, put the cloth around and baste up at the back. A glazed tarlatan that is transparent makes a still better covering.

About the Garden. Seedlings should never be taken direct from the greenhouse to the garden. You should harden them off gradually by putting the boxes out of doors whenever the weather is suitable during the daytime, says Home Chat.

A few days of such airing makes all the little plants sturdy and independent, so that when they are carefully transferred from the boxes to the flower beds they suffer no shock from the sudden change.

Gingered Pears. Four pounds pears, three pounds sugar, one gill water, two lemons cut in rings, one-half ounce ginger root. Have the pears a little green, cut in strips and cook with the other ingredients until the pear is transparent. Place in jars while hot, fill to overflowing and quickly screw on the tops. Invert the jars as a final test as to air tightness and tighten further if necessary.



PRICE, QUALITY, STYLE

When you find a clothing house that can give you satisfaction in these three things stay by it because there's only a few of us.

In many clothing houses if the price is right the style and quality are not right; and in others if the style and quality are right the price is too high.

Our ability to give satisfaction in all three of these essentials is the secret of the great volume of business we do.

If you have not yet tried one of our suits come in and look us over.

We Save You Money

SPEIER & SIMON

104-106 North 10th St. "Just Around The Corner"

CAPITAL CITY CHAT

JUDGE J. A. WILLIAMS ON STATE CONTROL.

SPEAKS AT PALMYRA, NEB.

Advocates State Control of Inter-State Business, and Favors Local Distance Rates Similar to the Iowa System.

Judge J. A. Williams, one of the three members of the Nebraska Railway commission, recently spoke at Palmyra, Neb., on the question of railroad regulation. In part, Mr. Williams said:

"It is becoming the settled conviction of the thinking citizens of this country that the railroad business must be more and more regulated by the people if justice is to be done. There must be more rigid regulation of interstate traffic by the congress of the United States and regulation of the interstate traffic, that is, traffic that begins and ends within the state by the people through their legislature and bodies to which the legislature delegates powers, as for example, the railroad commissions. The railroad company is a creature of the state. Having been created by the state it is naturally and rightfully under the control of the state. It is created for a public service, and so that it may be able to serve the most people it is given the right to have land condemned through which to run its tracks. Being given such an extraordinary right it is bound to treat all people alike and treat them all fairly and justly. It is bound to serve the poor man as faithfully as it serves the rich man and to be as thoughtful of the safety and rights of an orphan child as it is of the safety and rights of the most prominent man in the state.

"We are going to try to see to it that the managers of these public service corporations shall be made to understand that in defying law they are no better than the ignorant, bloody-handed anarchist, and that from a moral standpoint they are held to a vastly greater responsibility to the people than are the vicious villains who place obstructions on the tracks and blow up honest men.

"We want to see to it that all communities shall be treated alike so far as it can possibly be done and that the different lines of railroads in this state shall provide mutual connections so that the greatest number of people can be served with the least delay and the least cost consistent with just and reasonable compensation for the service rendered. A great many people believe that there is no good reason why Nebraska should not have an adjustment of local distance rates similar to the adjustment reached in Iowa, Illinois and other states. And as a complete refutation of the statement that the local distance rate system of Iowa has retarded the progress of that state it may be said that from 1890 to 1900 the population of Iowa increased 16 per cent, while during the same period Nebraska increased only 7 of 1 per cent. And furthermore a good many people are beginning to think that the people of one town should have the same rate for the same distance and same material as any other town in the state.

character so strong and reliable that the pen of the libeller can not be made sharp enough or long enough to reach the heart of their life. We want men and women so truly encased with public confidence that the tongue of the slanderer can not be found keen enough or long enough to reach them where they live. I think we have now in all departments and we must always try to have as representatives of the people, men who are so strong and independent that they can look the flatterer in the eye and shame him from his wicked folly; who are so strong and independent that they can look upon a million or a billion dollars as nothing more than a heap of rubbish when interposed between them and duty. Until a man can do that, amidst the calls or jeers of a million men, and until he can stand alone for duty against all the devils of earth and hell, if need be, he is not yet fit for public office.

"I think that there is a good deal of misapprehension as to what our great president thinks in regard to the part general government should take in the regulation of our railroad affairs. In his Memorial Day address I fail to find any warrant for the belief that he intends to urge the assumption by congress of the control of the transportation business in the states. A great many most excellent citizens seem to think that that is what the president is tending towards. Notwithstanding the fact that the railroad magnates are trying to make it appear that the president is with them in their efforts to take control of the railroads from the states of the Union still we do not believe for a moment that the president contemplates any such revolutionary movement.

"The history of every state that has had a strong and loyal commission under a vigorous law enacted by the people in the interest of all the people shows that for correcting abuses, securing justice to rich and poor alike, and for restraining the arrogance of great bodies of capitalists, unhampered by a soul, there has never been devised anything like the executive body known as the state railway commission—the body that should stand always between power on one hand and weakness on the other and, from the vantage ground of independence as the representative of all the people, hand out justice to both. With no ambition except to serve the public it should be able to stand like adamant in the presence of personal threats or danger and stand unmoved as the mountain in the presence of influences that would foster faithless conduct. It should stand always for a square deal between the greatest corporation and the humblest citizen. If a corporation shows a disposition to do right it should be given credit for its stand. If corporations or citizens do wrong the law should be enforced.

Railroads Prefer Federal Court.

The Union Pacific railroad will attempt to remove the injunction suit of the Nebraska railway commission to the federal court. It remains for Judge T. C. Munger of the federal court to say whether or not his court has jurisdiction or whether the suit shall be tried in the Nebraska supreme court. In its efforts to cause this removal the Union Pacific has been joined by the Burlington and the Rock Island. The formal request for a transfer filed in the supreme court is considered merely a matter of courtesy to that court, as the law permits the roads to go to the federal court without permission by a mere filing of a transcript of the case with the federal court. Then the attorney general can move to remand to the state

court. Attorney General W. T. Thompson has found a law which indicates to his mind that if the federal court is in doubt about jurisdiction, the suit shall be remanded to the state court. He is of the opinion that all of the rights of the state will be protected in any event.

The supreme court received the application of the Union Pacific for removal, together with a bond, but decided to make no order whatever. This action of the court will be followed by the filing of a transcript in the federal court at Lincoln Monday. Attorney Edson Rich of the Union Pacific said he believed the transcript would be ready by Monday. Attorney General Thompson will resist the movement and move to remand to the supreme court.

The split is an injunction suit instituted by the attorney general and the Nebraska railway commission to prevent the railroads from violating the two-cent fare law, the commodity freight law, the anti-pass law and from defying orders issued by the railway commission. No order of injunction has been asked for or issued from the supreme court. Attorney General Thompson was content to wait a while after he had filed his suit and had thus given the state jurisdiction instead of waiting for the federal courts and thus putting the state on the defensive.

Accepts Reduced Rates.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad has notified the Nebraska railway commission that it has prepared a schedule of rates on certain commodities 15 per cent less than the rates in force on that road January 1, to go into force July 5. This means that this road will willingly comply with the commodity maximum rate law passed by the last legislature. This corporation and the Northwestern road being under the control of the same corporation it is believed that the Northwestern road will issue a similar notice of compliance.

Found in Contempt.

For filing a false and mutilated record Attorney William R. Butler of O'Neill was held by the supreme court to be guilty of contempt of court. He was let off with the payment of costs in the proceedings for contempt, amounting to \$35.10. Chief Justice Seagwick said it was the opinion of the court that the defendant did not at the time of committing the offense realize the gravity of his act.

Ready to Receive Bids.

Adjutant General Culver is now ready to receive bids from towns for the annual state encampment of the guard which will be held the first part of August. Nebraska guardsmen will send a team of eighteen to the national shoot, to be held at Camp Perry, in Ottawa county, Ohio, on Lake Erie.

Adjutant General in View.

Inasmuch as Adjutant General J. H. Culver, of the Nebraska national guards, has moved to Milford, rumors are rife that Charles F. Schwarz of Lincoln can have the position of adjutant general if he desires to accept it. Captain Schwarz commanded the Lincoln company of volunteers in the Third Nebraska regiment during the Spanish-American war and Governor Sheldon served as captain of a Cass county company in the same regiment. A school of instruction for the Nebraska national guards will be held in Lincoln, July 8 to 11. Captain M. D. Cronin of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry, who was the instructor last year, will again take that position.

BUGS

Roaches, Water Bugs, Bed Bugs, Ear Wigs, Ants and all the other household insects and vermin easily and surely destroyed . . .

Instantaneous Bed Bug Killer	25c
Rough Food	25c
Ant Food	25c
Ratmouse	15c
Liquid Discovery	25c

Rector's Pharmacy

Union Cafe

1418 O ST.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT