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Our New Shirts—"The Popular" at 59c are genuine bargaining, they are 75c value. Light and dark colors. Special **59c**

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**\$2.00 Shirts** for ..... **\$1.50**  
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Oxford Gray, trimmed in brown, navy, red and green. These are the correct fall style. Why pay the clothing store price?

**\$5.00 Sweaters** ..... **\$4.50**      **\$4.50 Sweaters** ..... **\$4.00**  
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# Burlington Route Cigar Factory

205 North Ninth Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

# NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

New York.—An interesting article on the trade union movement in Europe, by H. Fehlinger, appears in the Bricklayer and Mason, the official journal of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International union. The article says, in part: "The secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions in Europe, C. Legion, recently published his fourth annual report. According to this there were, in 1906, organized in trade unions: In Germany, 2,215,165 persons; in Great Britain and Ireland, 2,106,283; in Austria, 448,270; in Italy, 273,754; in Sweden, 209,924; in Belgium, 150,116; in Hungary, 153,332; in the Netherlands, 128,845; in Denmark, 98,432; in Spain, 32,405; in Norway, 25,339; in Serbia, 5,250; in Bulgaria, 5,000." Of these 5,851,215 persons, according to the article 372,920 were women, and of the trade union members in the countries enumerated 108,981 were agricultural laborers.

Patrick H. Morrissey of Cleveland, O., grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was in Boston recently and spoke at the union meet-

Madison.—The supreme court declared as unconstitutional the Wisconsin eight-hour railroad telegraphers' law, enacted in 1907. The law is declared in conflict with the provisions of the federal constitution which clothes congress with the power to regulate interstate commerce, and further that congress has already provided a law fixing the hours of railway telegraphers from nine to thirteen hours. In effect the decision is one of the most far-reaching of the supreme court, as it practically prohibits the state enacting laws relating to the hours of labor on interstate railroads so long as there is a federal statute in force.

Milwaukee.—The aid of Typographical union No. 23 has been enlisted to save Jan Janoff Pourin, whom the Russian government is seeking to extradite on the charge of having taken part in the revolutionary movement. Joseph La Fleur, secretary-treasurer of the union, has received a blank petition and a set of resolutions addressed to President Roosevelt. It is urged by the conference in New York, which seeks to prevent the extradition of Pourin, that the local union adopt the resolutions and sign the petition. The Federated Trades council has already adopted the resolutions and forwarded them to Washington.

Chicago.—Two hundred and eighty-six post-office employees received raises in pay. Of the employees benefited, 101 are mail carriers. Twenty of the carriers are of the first class and their pay is raised from \$600 to \$800 a year, while the others are of the second, third and fourth class, receiving raises of \$100 a year each. The clerks being promoted number 185. One hundred and five of them are of the first class, each getting \$200 raises. The remainder are of the higher grades, some being raised from \$1,100 a year to \$1,200.

Berlin, Germany.—Krupp's workmen's colonies at Essen are called the West end, the Nordhof, the Baumhof, the Schederhof, the Cronenberg, the Alfredshof, the Friedrichshof and the Altenhof (the latter for disabled and pensioned workers), and they contain 5,000 residences, including some detached houses at Essen. In addition the firm has rented 318 residences from private owners for a number of years. The firm has erected a large number of hospitals, eating houses, bathhouses, etc.



PATRICK H. MORRISSEY

ing at the Boston theater and also at the banquet, which in a measure was in his honor. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the big order.

Washington.—Accidents in coal mines of the United States during the last calendar year resulted in the death of 3,125 men and injury to 5,314 more, according to statistics just made public by the geological survey. The death record among the coal miners during the year was greater by 1,033 than in 1906, and is said to have been the worst year in the history of the coal mining industry.

Paris, France.—The true masters of Paris at the present moment are the leaders of the trades unions. The decisions of the organization of workingmen known as the General Confederation of Labor are as important as those of the cabinet. The power of this confederation is very great. It is thoroughly organized and has a membership of 200,000 men, all banded together for a common purpose.

Washington.—In Italy for admission to labor in mines and tunnels the age must be 13 full years, when mechanical traction is employed, and full 14 years when mechanical traction is not employed, and females of all ages are forbidden to labor of this nature. Females of less than 21 years will not be admitted to dangerous labor of any kind.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—School Director Dr. W. G. Weaver of the school board proposes to pension the aged teachers in the employ of the city by appropriating a pension fund of \$10,000, which the board saves to the city annually in the salaries, fees and other expenses; the teachers to contribute their pro rata share to the fund.

Springfield, Ill.—William D. Ryan, national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, will retire April 1 next to enter a new field of work. He was secretary of the Illinois organization 12 years.

Spokane, Wash.—Plans are being made by the Structural Building Trades alliance and the Central Labor union to erect a labor temple to cost \$75,000. There are 7,000 union men in Spokane.

Boston, Mass.—The employees of the International Paper Company in New England refused to return to work in the various mills of the company in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire under a five per cent. wage reduction, denying the right of the president of their national union to accept for them the lower rate.

Washington.—Until 1901 the United States and Great Britain had more trade unionists than all the rest of the world put together, but since 1901 the rate of growth of the unions in France and Germany has been very marked.

London, Eng.—The board of trade of Great Britain has issued its "returns" for the month of August last. The figures show the largest aggregate decrease in trade for any month of this year to date. The imports fell £6,544,396, the exports by £7,012,368, the re-exports by £547,494. For the year the total fall in imports is £42,045,186; in exports £30,083,048, and in re-exports £13,877,782.

St. Louis, Mo.—A special convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers elected the following officers: General president, J. J. Reid, Erie, Pa.; general secretary, J. W. Murphy, Cleveland; general treasurer, F. J. Sullivan, Cleveland; vice-president, Oliver Meyer, Ashtabula, O. Henceforth the regular convention will be held every two years instead of every five years.

Washington.—The call for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention will assemble at Denver Monday, November 9.

Washington.—Washington printers who have visited the tuberculosis congress exposition are loud in their praises of the government printing office exhibit, which was arranged by Dr. William J. Manning, sanitary officer of the printer. The life-saving devices on exhibition are all the invention of the physician-printer.

Newport, Ark.—Judge Charles Coffin of the circuit court held the eight-hour railroad law unconstitutional. He accompanied the decision by dismissing a case brought by the state against the Iron Mountain railroad, charging violation of the act. The judge said the law interfered with interstate commerce.

Washington.—Samuel Gompers has been president of the American Federation of Labor since its foundation, 1882, with the exception of one term, 1895, when John McBride defeated him for the office. Mr. Gompers was born in London in 1850 and came to America in 1863.

Ottawa, Canada.—Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Dominion Trades' congress, has been nominated as the labor candidate for the board of control of Ottawa.

Winnipeg, Man.—Residents of Winnipeg were startled at midnight September 30 by the blowing of locomotive whistles, which was the signal announcing that the Canadian Pacific mechanics' strike, which started August 4, had been declared off. The strike involved about 20,000 men. It was decided to declare the strike off in the west first, and this was followed by a similar declaration in the east.

Glasgow, Scotland.—The recent Scottish Trades Union congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor disputes.

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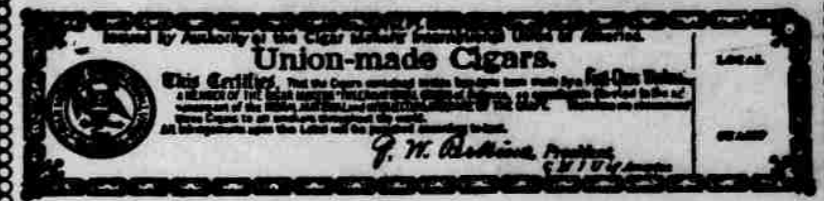
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