

SOME LITTLE ONES.

Brief Labor Notes About Some World-Wide Matters.

The South Australian Amalgamated Society of Engineers is knocking at the doors of government for better wages.

The dispute in the Sydney (Australia) meat trade, which has now lasted for many weeks, is said to be in a fair way toward settlement.

A big strike at Hamburg was settled by the bosses accepting conciliation proposals from the German Industrial Workers' Union.

Laborers employed on the permanent way for trams at Hobart, Tasmania, have laid down picks and shovels for an increase of 1s. per day.

Fifty thousand ironworkers are now idle in Scotland and the North of England, in consequence of the lockout in the shipbuilding trade.

The threatened lockout of 150,000 cardroom workers in Lancashire, England, has been stayed off through the intervention of Prime Minister Asquith.

The Adelaide branch of the Australasian Typographical Union has altered its rules to permit the admission into the branch of every person employed in a newspaper office, and it now numbers a journalist among its members.

After a strike which has lasted for a year, in consequence of a readjustment of wages owing to the introduction of new machinery, 900 miners at Clifton colliery, Nottingham (Eng.) have rejected an offer of amended terms.

According to the annual report of the Victorian (Australia) Anti-sweating league, much sweating exists in livery stables, among gardeners, watchman, clerks, wool brokers' employes, signalmen, guards, porters and clerks on the railways.

The annual meeting of the Federated Furniture Workers of Australia in Sydney recently decided to recommend all branches to make union benefit uniform, and to support the transference of all industrial laws from the state to the federal government.

The German shipbuilding firms have withdrawn their threat to lockout the unionists. Some one has been telling the bosses that it was not altogether safe to try the starvation game with about 1,000,000 solidly organized workers; so the bosses are now offering their employes increased wages to settle matters.

CLERKS EAT 6-CENT MEALS

Postmaster General Allows Them Seven Cents For Lodging.

A disbursement on the basis of 6 cents for each meal and 7 cents for each night's lodging has been made by Postmaster General Hitchcock of Washington, D. C., to the clerks in the railway mail service.

"How's that for economy?" exclaimed a railway mail clerk, whose position would be worth

less than 6 cents if the postmaster general knew his name.

"Out of the \$250,000 appropriated in the current postoffice bill for the traveling expenses of railway mail clerks," continued the angered man, "that's the price of my dinner!"

He held up a nickel and a penny as the most effective method he could devise of showing his unlimited contempt for Hitchcock and all his ways.

When this matter of appropriation for traveling expenses of railway clerks was debated on the floor of the house and in the committee rooms, during the last session of congress, the clerks modestly asked for a daily allowance of one dollar, upon which to eat and sleep. This amount was "economically" cut down by Cannon's lieutenants to 60 cents. But Hitchcock, having never forgiven these same clerks for making demands not first approved by himself, cuts the daily allowance to 13 cents.

It is now charged that over \$100,000 of this appropriation has been used up in "clerk hire" to figure out these 6 and 7 cent expenditures. By this method it is thought that Hitchcock is planning to show congress, at the coming session, that any such plan entails too much expense, and thereby secure the defeat of the measure.

A BARBOROUS CHARGE.

Says Employes Injure Themselves to Get Money.

Judging from a recent article in The Insurance World, the insurance companies don't fancy changing existing orders. The following reason is advanced why the cost of injury should not be placed on industry:

"Make the miscalled 'compensation' specific and sure—with no questions asked, which is precisely what this maudlin legislation of today seeks to do—and you tempt some workers to intentional injury, and tempt every injured one to soldering.

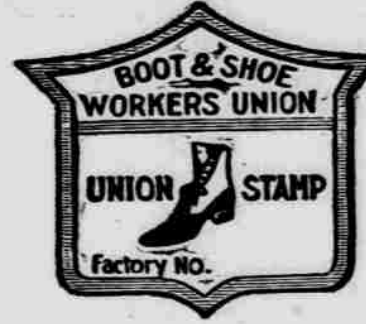
"The influence of such legislation upon workmen is to produce injuries, not to prevent them."

It must be remembered that statistics show that of the \$23,000,000 contributed to the six largest insurance companies by manufacturers the companies have only paid out less than \$8,000,000—or less than one-third.

And herein lies the cause for the advancement of the above barborous reasons why we should leave well enough alone.—Toledo Union Leader.

COURSE THEY DIDN'T.

Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has sent an appeal to the anthracite miners, in which he intimates that they did not get what was their due when he strike commission, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902, made its award. He also advises the men to prepare for 1912.



Named Shoes are Often Made in Non-Union Factories.

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

no matter what the name unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp are Non-Union
Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

Boot and Shoe Workers Union

246 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

CAPITAL COAL

High Grade Coal At Moderate Price

\$1.75 per ton Is Worth Saving

HUTCHINS & HYATT CO.

FOR GOOD CLEANING AND DYEING CALL THE
LINCOLN CLEANING & DYE WORKS

AUTO PHONE 2495-4525 BELL PHONE 1059

320-322 S. 11TH ST.

LINCOLN - NEBR.

E.W. TRUMAN, PRES.

LEO SOUKUP, MGR.

FOR SALE FOR RENT

Furnished Rooms Rooms and Board

The above signs, neatly printed on heavy cardboard, for sale at

THE WAGEWORKER

1705 "O" STREET