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STENOGRAPHERS ORGANIZING.
The stenographers of Cincinnati, O., are organizing and will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The new union will fix a minimum wage and determine working conditions.

THE UNION CLUB.
The Union club met last Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Will Norton and spent the evening in the usual way, which was to the entire satisfaction of the membership. All were present. In view of the near departure of Mr. and Mrs. Bustard they were presented with a souvenir "onion spoon" by the club. High five was indulged in and Charles Barngrover and Mrs. Maupin won the prizes.

FOUND BOGUS LABELS.
Breitenstool Goods Found to Be Bearing the Label Wrongfully.
S. J. Stearns, representing the United Garment Workers, was in Lincoln last Tuesday looking up a wrongful use of the label of his craft. The attention of the executive council was called to the fact that a lot of clothing made by Breitenstool of Rochester, N. Y., was being sold in Lincoln, bearing the label stitched in by hand. These goods had been purchased by the Armstrong Clothing Co. under the supposition that the label was genuine. A women's investigation proved that the company was wholly blameless, the fault lying with the manufacturing concern. Mr. Gavin, vice president of the Armstrong Clothing Co. gave Mr. Stearns every assistance in his power to have the matter straightened out. He endorsed every label, took every one from the goods yet in stock, and these labels were sealed in the presence of witnesses and will be used in a suit to be brought against the Breitenstool people. The prosecution will be pushed to the limit.
"We bought these goods because they bore the label," said Mr. Gavin, "and we had no way of knowing that the label had been used wrongfully. As soon as the facts were called to our attention we removed the label. Under no consideration would we knowingly lend our aid in the perpetration of such a miserable fraud. Anything we can do to punish these wrongdoers we will cheerfully do, depend on it."
For the information of the union men The Wageworker will state that the garment workers' label is always sewed in by machine, never by hand. It is sewed against the coat, not against the pocket's outside lining. And if the entire suit is union made the label will be attached to coat, vest and pants. Remember these facts.

TALKING ABOUT LINCOLN.
High Compliment Paid to the Local Typographical Union.
A good illustration is offered of what can be done in the way of peaceful and amicable adjustment of questions between employer and employee through a report which comes to us from Lincoln, Neb. In that town the printers were under a four-year contract, two years of which had yet to expire. The agreement provided for a nine-hour day at the specified scale, which was not to be changed without mutual consent, the question of hours being left open to discussion by either side. Without any threat of strike, without, indeed, the slightest unpleasantness on either side, the printers of that community have been able to show their employers that an eight-hour day ought to prevail. This is considerable of a performance and one which reflects very honorably on the directing minds of Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209, as well as on the body of its membership.—St. Paul Union Advocate.

STREET CAR MEN.
Trouble Feared in Omaha and Council Bluffs in a Short Time.

Any moment may see a strike of the union motormen and conductors in the employ of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway Co. This company operates in Council Bluffs and between that city and Omaha. The men demand an increase and recognition of the union. The latter is refused. Only half of the men are in the union but they confidently expect the non-union men to act with them when the time comes. The Chicago and New York strike-breakers concerns have been told to be in readiness to send their thugs and sluggers to Council Bluffs

as soon as the managers call for them. Guerdon W. Wattles, who thinks he has senatorial chances, is president of the company. If he imports any Farleys he can shove his senatorial chances in a gnat's eye without making it wink.
The arbitration board in the San Francisco street railway dispute has made its award. The men wanted an eight-hour day, but this is denied them. However they get the ten-hour day for all platform men. Platform men—motormen and conductors—will get 31 cents an hour the first year and 32 cents an hour the second year. After that they get the maximum of 33 cents an hour. This is an increase of about 21 per cent. Station shopmen will get \$3.50 per day, operators from \$96 to \$106 a month, linemen foremen \$4.50 and linemen \$4.00 a day, car barn and track foremen \$110 a month, and laborers \$2.50 a day. Eight hours will prevail for all except platform men. Lincoln "platform men" ought to ponder over this. San Francisco platform men get just 100 per cent more money and work 25 per cent less hours than men of similar experience in Lincoln. But Lincoln men are still piddling along with cotton strings where their backbones ought to be.
The way the Citizens' Street Railway Co. is hustling along in this town is something beautiful to behold. And since its advent, hasn't the Traction company improved its service wonderfully?

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
Meets Next Tuesday Night and New Officers Take Hold.

The Central Labor Union will meet next Tuesday night, and on that occasion the newly elected officers will be installed. There should be a full attendance in order that the president may make the best possible selections for committee places.
Ex-Secretary DeLong has straightened his books to the satisfaction of the executive committee and shown beyond a doubt that there was nothing wrong about them save carelessness due to unfamiliarity with that class of work. No one ever charged DeLong with being intentionally behind. He has accounted for every penny, just as his friends knew he would do.
The central body's candidate for deputy labor commissioner, L. L. Ingraham, has had his endorsements presented to the governor. Now let his friends get busy. No better man for the place could be selected.

HERE'S AN OLD ONE.
Lincoln Stonecutter Nearly Four Score and Still Working.

The current issue of the Stonecutters' Official Journal contains the following correspondence from Lincoln. Is there an older union man in this section than the writer of the letter? If so The Wageworker wants to hear from him:
"Lincoln, Neb., February 18.—I was requested by the stonecutters a week ago to say that they had been idle a month, and today, on receiving the package of revised constitutions, I left them at C. J. Olson's for distribution, and I find they are all at work again, with a prospect of two or three weeks' work ahead. So my delay gives me the pleasure of sending a better report than requested.
"I have read the revised constitution through. I find my duty is to send a report each month.
"Well, I hear talk of work in the future, nothing immediately. I suppose I will be ruled out from holding office if I don't go to work soon, according to the constitution, which says those not working at the trade are ineligible. I have not lifted a tool for over a year, they are rusting in the

cellar. I am in god health now, got over my recent lameness, but I am getting older every day. I am heading for the 78th milestone. It will be sixty-two years on March 1 since I started to chiseling stone. Of course, I would not hold office one day if I thought I was ineligible.
"JOHN MORTIMER, C. S."

AFTER A BIG ONE.
Secretary Whitten is after a manufacturing plant for Lincoln, which, if landed, will be worth while. It will employ men, too; skilled mechanics who will be organized, and who will draw better than an average of \$6 a week. If the factory is located here it may not be opened with prayer, but it will not be filled with "cuss words" on the side. The Wageworker is not at liberty to enter into details as yet, but when the time comes to make the hustle it has no hesitancy in promising that the trades unionists of the city will get into the game.

HOW ABOUT IT, "DUCKEY?"
Have you let the score card privilege for Antelope park this season, Manager Holmes? And if so, did you make sure that the contract was let to a man who would have it printed in an office that could legally put the label on the job? If not, will you kindly look after the matter? The label won't cost the man a penny extra, and your influence will be all that is necessary to make the job fair. And it will make you even more "solid" with the boys, "Duckey" dear. How about it?

MR. PRATT AGAIN.
Thomas Pratt is again asking for re-election to the office of city clerk. This is his glorious American privilege, which he acquired according to law. We presume that his recent dividends from the stock he holds in a "scab" overall and shirt factory located on P street will be used to defray his campaign expenses.

TRANSFER DRIVERS' STRIKE.
Butte, Mont., March 5.—The industrial tie-up was accentuated this morning by a walkout of drivers of transfer wagons. The men demanded an increase from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. No baggage can be hauled to or from the stations at present.

THE TALE OF A STICKER.
He received a little sticker
On his letter head one day,
And it started him to thinking
In a very serious way.
I see the point he muttered,
And it's right, I must declare,
And henceforth I'll have my printing
Done in houses that are fair.
—Kansas City Labor Herald.

For a Garden City Killing.
The case of Charles F. Scott, charged with killing his near neighbor, George A. Deal, came up for trial at Garden City, Kan., before Judge Thompson.
Charles Scott killed George Deal shortly after the two men had quarreled. It is said to have arisen between the two over some cattle, and it was when Deal rode over to Scott's range to drive his stock home, at the request of Scott, that the two men met in the dark and Deal's death resulted. Scott gave himself up freely and pleaded self-defense.

To Be Judge of Chanute's New Court.
Governor Hoch has appointed C. S. Nation judge of the city court of Chanute. The bill to create this court was passed by the legislature a few days ago and has just become a law. Mr. Nation is a cousin of the present state auditor.

The End to a Coffeyville Pioneer.
Jacob Guthrie, 54 years old, died at Coffeyville, Kan. He was born in Quindaro, near Kansas City, and his mother was a Wyandotte Indian. He came to Coffeyville in 1874. He was a cattleman.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

San Francisco.—Between January 1, 1901, and January 1, 1906, there were 298 strikes and 19 lockouts in California.

Tokio.—Sixteen thousand workmen of the Osaka (Japan) military arsenal have just been temporarily defeated in a strike.

Washington.—The railroad mail clerks of the country are forming a brotherhood, similar to that of the engineers and other railroad bodies.

Orange, N. J.—The strike of the 5,000 hatters has been won by the men. The hatters will hold a national convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., in May.

Edinburgh.—The Scottish Co-operative society was organized in 1868, with a capital of less than \$9,000. Today it has a capital of more than \$14,500,000.

Denver.—In Colorado during 1906, there were 138 trade disputes, affecting 26,094 work people and causing a loss in the aggregate of 489,775 working days.

Chicago.—The construction and repair men in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad system have organized a union. Thomas L. Gable is their first president.

Sydney, N. S. W.—By means of their union the workmen employed at the copper refining works, Lithgow, N. S. W., have had their wages increased from ten per cent to 14 per cent.

Ottawa, Canada.—The Canadian Shipbuilding company of Bridgeburg, Ontario, has purchased 476 acres of land to enable it to enlarge its plant. It is stated that it will employ about 600 men.

Prague, Austria.—About 80,000 dozen gloves are annually manufactured in this city and vicinity, representing a value of about \$3,255,000. About 1,500 glove cutters and 1,200 other employes are engaged.

London.—Minister Gladstone recently informed the British and Irish Soap Assistants' associations that there is no chance at present of the government passing legislation giving local authorities compulsory powers to fix a uniform hour of closing, a weekly half-holiday and a working week of 60 hours.

Chicago.—Representatives of the National Union of Railway Trackmen are preparing for a wage conference with the railway managers. They are demanding a minimum rate of \$75 per month. The members of the committee declare the men are the most poorly paid class of railway employes.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Eleven hundred miners have been discharged by the big mining companies of the Warren district. It is generally understood that the discharge is due directly to the advent of organizers of the Western Federation of Miners. Before the close of this week, it is believed, all the mines in this district will be closed down.

Jersey City, N. J.—Four hundred silk weavers, including 100 women, employed at the mill of the Poidebard Silk Manufacturing company at Summit avenue and Hague street went on strike to enforce a demand for an increase of two cents a yard on wide looms and one cent a yard on narrow looms. They refuse to accept the company's offer of an advance of eight to ten per cent. over the old wage schedule. It is said that 25 weavers refused to vote for the strike proposition. A majority of these went to work.

Chicago.—The misunderstanding between the Great Lakes Tug and Dredge Owners' association and the Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's union, embracing the dredge engineers, deck hands, firemen and scowmen, in all about 1,500 men, 800 of which are employed in or about the harbors of Chicago, may cause a strike after April 1, as the existing contract expires on that date. The differences arose over the eight-hour clause in the new agreement submitted by the union.

Butte, Mont.—The mail carriers of Butte quit work in a body March 1, advising having been received from Washington to the effect that the increase in salaries asked by the carriers is impossible to concede and their resignations are accepted. The Butte carriers two weeks ago tendered their resignations to Postmaster George Irvin, stating they desired to resign on March 1 unless the government saw fit to raise their pay, as under the present wages they were unable to make a living. The salaries for carriers in Butte range from \$600 to \$900, the latter being the maximum, obtainable only after a number of years of service.

Tacoma, Wash.—Building contractors and the Citizens' Alliance have joined hands to fight the unions. Announcement has been made that unionism will not be recognized in hiring men for the construction of some of the large structures to go up during the year.

Philadelphia.—Due to agitation for higher wages, the 60,000 textile workers of this city have been virtually assured an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent by an announcement made by the Upholstery Manufacturers' association, composed of nearly all the upholstery firms in the city.

Rome.—The Italian police have called on the trades unions of Italy to assist them to get better wages, and the unions have agreed to do so.

New York.—In 1900 the occupation of the textile worker, or the needle trades, exploited 35,070 children between ten and 15 years of age, of whom 5,126 were boys and 29,934 were girls.

Budapest.—Each year thousands of Hungarians leave home for other countries expecting to earn the living their own country refuses them. This year the farm laborers have refused to sign the indentures for the harvest of 1907.

Boston.—The Machinists' association journal makes the statement that a big New England firm is making thousands of idols for the heathen of various climes, and that each one bears the union label of the machinists, as the shop is a union one.

New York.—The Lithographers' association, whose members are on strike for an eight-hour day, are endeavoring to secure the cooperation of merchants and manufacturers in their attempt to unionize the lithographic establishments in the United States and Canada.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The Boiler-makers' Union has protested against New South Wales government bringing men from Great Britain to work at the Lithgow iron works, at a time when there are plenty of men already available and waiting for employment at that and other establishments.

St. Louis.—Eleven hundred boiler-makers and boiler-makers' helpers, blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers, employed on the Missouri Pacific & Iron Mountain system, have quit work. The management offered an increase of approximately two cents per hour to blacksmiths and helpers, but the men insisted on having three cents.

Chicago.—Telegraphers employed by the Western Union company claim a great victory in that the company has not only granted a ten per cent. increase in wages but has reinstated the 11 men recently discharged because of their activity in forming a union. The leaders claim that the victory lies in the recognition of the union, which is of much more moment in their eyes than the increase.

Washington.—By a strict party vote the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce ordered a favorable report on the Esch bill limiting the hours of labor on railroads as a substitute for the La Follette bill passed by the senate. The main differences between the two propositions are that the Esch bill limits the continuous hours of service of telegraph operators and train dispatchers in towers and offices that remain open throughout the day and night to nine hours in each period of 24 hours; that operators and train dispatchers and all persons having to do with the movements of trains in offices that remain open throughout the daytime only are limited to 13 hours of employment in each period of 24 hours; that prosecutions under the law of railroad companies for its violation must be begun within three years after each violation; that the Attorney-General of the United States is charged with the prosecution of each violation, and that the interstate commerce commission is furnished with inspectors to see that the railroad companies adhere to the requirements of the law. The penalty for violations remains as it is in the La Follette bill, a fine of \$500 for each offense.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Blast Furnace Workers' union is endeavoring to bring about an eight-hour day for its members, who are workers in the pig iron furnaces. It is expected that the final decision in the matter of the advisability of striking to enforce the demand for the shorter workday will be made within the next two weeks.

Denver, Col.—That the labor organizations of the country are united and earnest in their support of the accused officials of the Western Federation of Miners is shown not only in the expression of sentiments, but in a practical and substantial way. The unions have not rested with the passage of resolutions; they have given freely of their funds. Late reports from the headquarters of the miners' organization are to the effect that about \$100,000 is now on deposit to the credit of the defense fund, and that the money is pouring in at the rate of thousands daily. The federation expects to expend between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in defense of the accused.

Mare Island, Cal.—The clerks at the navy yards have received word from the navy department stating that it cannot do anything toward increasing wages at this time, owing to the fact that the appropriation would be exceeded if the increases were granted.

Washington.—The Perkins subcommittee of the house committee on foreign affairs has agreed upon a bill for amendment of the Chinese exclusion act. The chief feature is a provision that inspectors under the department of commerce and labor shall inspect Chinese laborers at the port from which they embark.