

## TALKS AT THE TEMPLE

The attendance upon the Sunday afternoon "Temple Talk" last Sunday was considerably larger than at the initial meeting, but it still lacked several hundred of what it should have been. In view of the prominence of the speaker and his familiarity with a subject that should deeply interest the wage earners of the city, the attendance upon the meeting addressed by Mayor Love was discouragingly small. It was discourteous to the speaker and not a good showing of the interest that union men should be taking in civic affairs.

Mayor Love discussed the commission form of city government, arguing from the viewpoint of one who is heartily in favor of it and giving many reasons for his belief. He urged following along the lines heretofore laid down in Galveston, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Colorado Springs and other cities, but favored a departure from those plans to the extent of providing for a board of unsalaried commissioners. He believed that the salaried commission was the fundamental weakness of the new form of municipal government now in operation in the cities above named. He proposed that the Lincoln charter provide for an unsalaried commission, believing that this was ideal. He declared that men should be elected upon questions of policy, making their office a political office. Administrative offices are non-political, therefore should be appointive, not elective. It was upon this generalization that Mayor Love argued for the unsalaried commission. There were those in the audience who wondered how non-partisan officers could be obtained through appointments made by partisan commissioners, but the mayor did not enlighten them on this subject.

"Only those charged with the duty of representing the will of the people while in office should be elected," declared Mayor Love. "These only should have the deciding questions of policy. The duties of such of-

ficials are political, and they should hold office directly from the people and be accountable to the people for their official conduct."

Mayor Love insisted that Lincoln ought to take a step in advance of other cities; that Lincoln apply the universally admitted truth that men who direct the general policies should be appointed because of their fitness and efficiency. He also urged that the workmen refrain from balking at the proposed plan because it seemed ideal. "An appeal to the ideal in people always meets with response," he said. "Appeal to men to give a portion of their time to the public service without pay and plenty of men will respond."

Mayor Love closed his interesting address by urging his hearers to join in a movement to adopt a plan of municipal government in Lincoln that would make the "Lincoln plan" more famous than the Galveston plan or the Des Moines plan. The address was listened to with close interest by the small audience, and the mayor received hearty applause.

Master Charley and Miss Dorothy Righter entertained the audience with several violin and piano duets and were warmly applauded. While young in years these two little musicians are fast achieving reputations for finished execution of good music, and they will always be welcomed at the Temple.

Mayor Love, who owned the Temple building prior to its purchase by the Temple Association, expressed himself as astonished over the transformation that had been wrought. He congratulated the unionists of the city on their enterprise, and said that they were not only building for themselves, and their children, but were building for a bigger and better Lincoln. He further added that the good influences of the Labor Temple were already being felt, and he was satisfied that as the years went by it would work more and more for the betterment and upbuilding of the city.

## PLUMBERS & FITTERS

The local union has a new wage scale up for the consideration of the employers, and the matter is now in process of negotiation. The committee from the organization is putting in good time in an effort to secure an increased wage and better shop conditions.

The supreme court of New Jersey, on February 16, affirmed the judgment of the Second district court of Newark in favor of Anthony S. Ruddy a non-union plumber, giving him \$250 damages for having been discharged by two employers in that city because

of not being a member of the union. The suit was against the Plumbers' Union of Newark and William Ryan, its business agent.

Work has been woefully slack for some time, but is growing less so every day. Contrary to public opinion, winter is not the harvest time of the plumbers. Frozen and burst pipes represent a very small proportion of the work done by plumbers. With the opening of the building season work that is really profitable will begin, and the outlook for the coming season is good.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TIPS

The Typographical Union will meet next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Labor Temple. With the exception of the report of the ball committee there seems little to be done outside of the transaction of the usual routine business. However, every member ought to be on hand, and especially should every member who handled ball tickets be there, ready to settle in full. The ball made a little profit, but not nearly as much as expected. However, what it lacked in financial success it more than made up in a social way.

The San Francisco Labor Clarion says: Will C. Israel, editor of the News-Chronicle, Benkleman, Neb., was married in Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday, February 1, 1910, to Miss Selma L. Nixon. Mr. Israel is well known to many members of No. 21, having worked in this city for several years prior to 1906.

The four-year agreement between the Typographical Union and the employing printers of Pottsville, Pa., having expired, the union presented a new agreement calling for an increase in wages of \$1 per week, time and a half for overtime work and double time for Sunday. The employers refused, but consented to arbitration. At the appointed time the latter failed to show up. Another meeting was agreed upon, when again the employers were conspicuous by their absence, and on February 1 locked out their union men.

In consequence the Pottsville Republican, Chronicle and Miners' Journal have hard times in getting out their papers.

The new outfit ordered for The Wagerworker has arrived and the work of "laying cases" will be finished in a short time. The outfit was purchased from the American Type Foundry, and includes the latest faces, cabinets, labor saving devices and presses. The location of the shop has not been definitely decided as this issue goes to press.

The following from the Omaha Western Labor will be interesting to the old-timers in Lincoln, as it tells about a printer who "made good" as a union man in this town: "Tuesday we had a visit from an old time union man who was well known to the printing craft of Iowa and Nebraska in the early 90's; M. T. White. For several years beginning in 1892, he was president of Lincoln Typographical Union and a printer on the Nebraska Farmer. He was president of that union when the memorable Lincoln Journal strike took place in December of that year. After several years in that struggle, and before it took place, he was giving more or less of his time to outside work in study of the business to which the Farmer was devoted. Later he went on the road or became what they call a field man. He was a success, both as a solicitor, advertising man and student of the facial expression

of the Duroc-Jersey hog and the Angus cattle. In due time he became more than a student, he became an expert. Later, or about six years ago, the Iowa Homestead secured his services at a salary that would frighten most printers to carry. He was still the same modest Martin White. Still later he became a recognized authority among the breeders of Iowa and Nebraska as a sale ring man, buyer, advertising man, and judge of hogs and cattle. During the Lincoln Journal strike he studied men. Since then he has been studying live stock. There is more money and less grief in the latter occupation. Still he seemed to enjoy an hour's session Tuesday in talking over old times. He has made a

great success in the live stock world, but it has not swelled his head. He is probably the most valuable and highest salaried farm paper representative in Iowa or Nebraska, yet he is the same man who thought he was going some when he drew \$18 per week from the Nebraska Farmer. He has a bright, clever wife and two healthy, growing kids out on Walnut Hill who think a great deal of him. We have known him intimately for eighteen years and we sometimes think the mold was destroyed after the Lord made him. They don't make his kind any more."

Jack Curry spent the first of the week in Omaha.

The state of trade is still good in this section of the footstool.

## CAPITAL AUXILIARY

Capital Auxiliary met Friday, February 25, at the Labor Temple, Mrs. George Freeman being the hostess.

Mrs. C. E. Barngrover was in Lincoln for the ball, but left for Omaha the following day. She will be hostess at the next regular meeting, Wednesday, March 9th, to be held at the Labor Temple.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wolf spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bustard. They left Tuesday morning for Chinameca, Mexico, to make their future home.

Mrs. J. E. Mickel of Harvard, Neb., is spending a few days in Lincoln with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Mary Fancher was given the membership pledge at our last meeting and one application was received. It is quite encouraging to the mem-

bers to be able to welcome so many new members.

The label committee is quite deservingly of thanks for the good work being done along their line, and every one of us should help them to do more of such work.

Mrs. W. C. Norton of Humboldt, Neb., writes that Will has been quite sick, but is better again.

The secretary has received notice of two deaths in the international in the past ten days. They are Mrs. Emma Pyeatte of Marian, Indiana, and Mrs. Eugenie Fiesse of Washington, D. C.

The chairman of the apron committee has called a meeting again for the last of this week. It is to be hoped more of the ladies will be able to be out this time.

## PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS

At the Pressmen's regular meeting last week there was an unusual amount of enthusiasm shown, both by the attendance and the activity of the members in attending to business through the Central Labor Union and Allied Trades Council, in both of which the Pressmen expect to take an active part in the future. New delegates are to attend the C. L. U. F. M. Coffey gave the boys a stirring up and some advice along the right lines that met with their approval. As a consequence 106 are to be members of the State

Federation from now on. Even union men have to understand what is good for themselves sometimes before they will act.

There promises to be something doing now in the way of stirring things up. All the 53 members are working and there is a demand for good men that can deliver the goods and have a card.

Since Harry Hilderbrand leaves the Journal presses, Harry Toliver takes his presses, and Charlie Pierce of the State will again take out his card and run his own presses at that shop.

## AMONG THE BARBERS

There is rejoicing among the ranks of the union barbers of Lincoln these days. For two months a committee from the local union has been striving to reach an agreement with the Employing Barbers' Association, and last week success crowned their efforts. The journeymen did not succeed in getting all they asked for, but they did secure important concessions. The employers yielded, but they also received some concessions. As a whole the matter was most amicably adjusted and the best of feeling exists between the parties to the contract.

The contract runs for three years from January 1, 1910, and provides a guarantee of \$12 a week and 60 per cent on all receipts over \$20 per week. The working time is cut down thirty minutes a day for half of the year, opening time to be 8 a. m. during the months of November, December, January, February and March, and 7:30 a. m. during the other months. Closing time remains at 7:30 p. m., except on Saturday, when it is extended to 10:30 p. m. During the week of the state fair shops have the privilege of opening at 6 a. m. On all legal holidays the shops will close at noon, except July 4, Labor Day and Christmas, which will be "closed days." The exception in this case is when Labor Day happens on a state fair date, and then the closing time will be noon.

The following named employing barbers signed the agreement: W. H. Barthelman, A. L. Strum, C. A. Green, G. A. Petro, George Shaffer, W. G. Worth, J. J. Simpson, Lundahl & Ward, Elmer Scott, E. A. Woods, Chaplin & Ryan, C. W. Fafler, J. B. Rayner.

The union was signed for by the following officers: N. A. Otis, president; A. R. McConnaughey, vice-president; S. Baker, recording secretary; W. A. J. A. J. Robertson, secretary; W.

Humpal, treasurer; P. C. Evans, A. R. McConnaughey, C. B. Ellis, committee on agreement.

For a period of three years there will be peace in the union shops of Lincoln, and the agreement will tend to raise the standard of the journeymen. Shorter hours and a guarantee of a fair wage will attract the best members of the craft, and this will work to the advantage of the employers as well as the employed. Considerable satisfaction is expressed by employers and employees over the successful termination of the conferences. Conversation anent the Jeffries-Johnson scrap is giving way to "bug" talk about baseball. There are more baseball "bugs" in the ranks of the J. B. I. U. than in any other craft.

"I see that Curry of the Typographical Union is framing up a pool tournament," said R. L. McBride last Monday. "Well, I'll yield the pool palm to printers, but I'll bet a cake of shaving soap against a shooting stick that I can find a barber man who'll eat 'em all up at billiards. What?"

Of course you look for the shop card when you enter a barber shop.

### CHICAGO PACKERS INDICTED.

The directors of the National Packing company—which includes about all the packers of Chicago—have been indicted for violation of the anti-trust laws. The packers are not a bit scared. They'll be tried, found guilty, enjoined from doing it again and turned loose. That's the way it happened a few years ago.

### TROUBLE AHEAD.

Union Pacific firemen have voted to strike unless the management comes across with an increased wage. The grievance committee of the organization is in conference with the managers, and it is hoped that a strike will be avoided. A decision will have been reached by the first of the week.

## STREET RAILWAY MEN

Ashland, Neb., March 1.—Will M. Maupin, Lincoln: The question is, "Resolved, that labor unions are, on the whole, beneficial." If the negative should point to the lawlessness of the Philadelphia street car strike, how would you answer it? I would appreciate anything upon the question. Do labor unions encourage their members to use the savings banks, and have they in some places founded them? If so, would you tell me where? If labor unions promote temperance, why is there a Bartenders' Union?

Lincoln, Nebraska, March 2.—Dear Sir: Your favor of March 1 at hand, and I undertake to answer your queries in the order made. The lawlessness attending the Philadelphia street car strike is caused, not by the strikers themselves, but by an element existing in every large city which seeks to find a vent for its lawless exuberance. This element is aided by young boys, and even girls, who take delight in the excitement attending such occasions. As proof of the participation of children, I cite you the fact that a few days ago Archbishop Ryan addressed a letter to Catholic parents warning them to keep their children off the streets of Philadelphia. The Associated Press dispatches appearing in the daily papers of February 28, say: "Realizing that much of the disturbance was started by children, Archbishop Ryan sent a letter, which was read in every Catholic church today, warning parents not to allow their children on the streets during the present disturbance." The Associated Press dispatches appearing in the daily papers of February 24 say: "Most boys are participating in the trouble through pure mischievousness. They are having the time of their lives and Superintendent of Police John E. Taylor has issued an official warning to parents."

That strikers seldom are responsible for disorder is proved by the fact that almost invariably strikers are compelled to report daily at strike headquarters, and only pickets are allowed to be outside. Union officials always warn the members against violence, knowing full well that violence always alienates public sympathy, and without public sympathy a strike cannot be won. That the Philadelphia strikers are justified is demonstrated by the attitude of the clergy, the press and the public. I cite you to the daily newspapers for the facts. During a strike every breach of the peace is attributed to the strike, even though there be not the remotest connection. For example, during the teamsters' strike in Chicago a few years ago a man sitting on his front porch was killed by a bullet fired from a target rifle in the hands of some one unknown. The police added the death to the list of deaths caused by the strike, claiming that the man had been shot by a striker. It developed that the man was killed by a bullet from a gun in the hands of a small boy who was shooting at pigeons. Another man was killed during the same time by a large piece of cut stone dropping on him from the top of a high building in course of construction. The police claimed that he had been killed by a brick thrown by a striking teamster. Later it was proved that the stone fell of its own weight and killed the man, who was guilty of having gotten inside the guard ropes just in time to be struck by the falling stone. Yet the daily papers heralded his death as due to a riot. Illinois has a law to the effect that a county is liable for any damages resulting from a strike or riot, if said damage is due to the inefficiency of the public officers. A great deal of property belonging to the railroads was destroyed during the A. R. U. strike of 1894. Hundreds, yet, thousands, of freight cars were burned. The A. R. U. officials dared the railroad managers to sue Cook county, saying that proof would be offered that the managers ran old and dilapidated cars on the sidings and fired them for the double purpose of winning sympathy away from the striking railroad men and establishing cause for recovering from Cook county millions of dollars' worth of damages, thus profiting by the destruction of their own cars. That the A. R. U. officials were right is well shown by the fact that up to date Cook county has not been mulcted for damages on account of that great strike. The police of the larger cities, and notoriously in Philadelphia, are the tools of the big corporations. Usually they are only too willing to incite

all the trouble they can, thus giving themselves a chance to gain great credit for having suppressed it. Labor riots are by no means the greatest we have. The greatest mob in Nebraska's history was the one that attacked the Douglas county jail a few years ago and lynched a negro. The greatest riot in New York's history, or the history of the republic, was the draft riot of Civil War times. One of the greatest strikes in the history of trades unionism began in January, 1906, and was won by the strikers. Yet comparatively few people ever heard about it. It was the Typographical Union strike for the eight-hour day. Nearly 40,000 men were interested, and they put up \$4,000,000 in less than twenty-two months. Today the Typographical Union has more members than ever before in its history, and its membership draws more money for eight hours' work than was ever drawn for ten or nine hours work.

Labor unions encourage thrift by reason of educating the membership. It naturally follows that this education results in greater saving, therefore increased deposits in savings banks. I believe several attempts have been made to establish trades unions savings banks, but I am not informed as to the measure of success attending the efforts. I know that one such effort was made in Chicago a few years ago.

The Bartenders' Union also includes cooks, waiters and hotel and restaurant employes. The union has worked a revolution in the personnel of the bartenders. Today they are usually well educated, gentlemanly and cleanly. A few years ago they were usually selected for their ability as sluggers, short-change workers and "spenders." Contrary to the common idea, bartenders do not encourage drunkenness. Bartenders would rather serve men who get drunk at every opportunity. In one of the largest and best appointed saloons in South Omaha hangs a handsome picture of a bunch of pretty children. Underneath this picture is the legend: "Remember, men, that your families are entitled to first consideration." Near by hangs the card of the "International Alliance of Bartenders." Bartenders organize for the same reason that other wage earners organize—for mutual benefit, mutual protection, mutual helpfulness. They pay sick, out-of-work, strike and death benefits. They look after widows and orphans.

I trust that what little I have been able to give you in reply to your request for information will be of benefit to you. Very truly yours,  
WILL M. MAUPIN.

### PRaise FROM SIR HUBERT.

Brer Guiney Hands Us a Big Bouquet of Roses.

"On the dead square, we didn't get a single valentine, comic or otherwise."—Lincoln (Neb.) Wagerworker. Come off, Maupin, come off. We should think it out of place for any one, however weakminded, to send you a comic valentine, but you know that you always have the lasting regard of all adherents of the labor movement, and, while this may not be exactly a tribute handed to you on the day of the frolicsome and sentimental saint, it is as good as anything he could possibly bring you, and may therefore be considered a sentimental valentine of the highest order to have always at your elbow to remind you of the esteem in which you are held. 'Fess up, old boy, 'fess up!—St. Paul Union Advocate.

### WARNING TO LABOR PAPERS.

Fake Solicitors Busy and May Be Headed Your Way.

The Jersey City Labor World, acting for Yonkers, N. Y., Federation of Labor, warns the labor press against F. A. Thomas, known as the "carnival king," and Otto Tripp. These men are denounced as fakirs, high-binders and falsifiers. Just now these artists are working the Atlantic coast labor papers and they may seek pastures new in the west. Labor editors should take due notice and not be gulled by these fellows.

### REFUSED DEMANDS.

The managers of the southern railroads have unanimously refused to accede to the demands of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors.