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SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DAY

William J. Bryan Writes of Labor's Holiday and Points Out Its Deep Significance to Those Who Toil—Tells Wage Earners They Should Unite Politically as Well as Industrially—Remedy at the Ballot Box.

It ought to be unnecessary to emphasize the fact that all honest labor is honorable, but there is such haste to be rich and such fawning before inherited and suddenly acquired wealth that it requires all the influence that Labor Day can exert to relieve manual labor of the odium into which it seems to be falling. There is a Bible text which is especially appropriate for consideration on Labor Day. It is a part of the old Mosaic law, but it is twice quoted with approval in the New Testament. It reads: "Muzzle not the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." If the dumb beasts whose physical strength we utilize must not be neglected, with how much greater force does the injunction apply to our brethren of flesh and blood whose brawn and muscle furnish society with food and fuel, with clothing, shelter and all the comforts of life? And yet every decade sees a less per cent of the wealth produced remaining in the hands of the wealth producers. This condition is neither just nor satisfactory. The toilers on the farm and in the factory have cause to believe that they are being cheated out of a part of their earnings.

One of the things that labor has reason to fear is the effect of private monopoly. The trusts have been growing rapidly during the last few years and all wage-earners are menaced by them. Some have suggested that the employees should join with the employers in controlling the industries and then divide the advantages of higher prices. Such a proposition is immoral as well as impolitic. The employees could no more justify aiding the trusts to extort from the consumers, even if they could share in the results, than an honest citizen could justify giving aid to a highwayman on promise of part of the plunder.

But such an agreement would be as unwise as wrong. If trust made articles are sold at high prices, compared with other products, the demand will be reduced and labor thrown out of employment.

In a test of endurance the farmer can stand it longer than the man in the factory, but why should the laboring man in the city array himself against his best friend—the farmer?

The trust hurts the consumer first, and then the producer of raw material, and last—and possibly most—the laborer. All three should combine to destroy the private monopolies now in existence and to prevent the creation of any new monopolies.

Next to the trust in its evil effect upon labor is what is known as government by injunction. According to our theory of government, the executive, legislative and judicial branches should be kept separate and distinct, but it is coming to be the custom for the judge to issue an order declaring an act to be unlawful which before was lawful and then to assume the prerogatives of the executive and enforce the law, while as judge he sits without jury to condemn the person whom he is prosecuting. The main purpose of this judicial process is to deprive the accused of trial by jury, and while every citizen should resist this attack on the jury system, the employees of great corporations are just now its special victims.

The wage-earners as a part, and as an important part, too, of society, are interested in all questions which effect our civilization, but they are at present experiencing the necessity of reform along the lines above suggested.

It was noticeable everywhere that those who address the people at Labor Day meetings point out the fact that wrongs could only be remedied at the ballot box. Mayor Reed of Kansas City stated the case aptly when he said that the laboring men were not law-breakers, but should be law-makers.

Jackson, in his celebrated message vetoing the extension of the bank charter, said that the humbler members of society were the victims of injustice whenever the government, by granting legislative favors and privileges, made the rich richer and the potent more powerful.

If the men who eat their bread in the sweat of the face would act in concert at the polls, a speedy and inexpensive remedy would be found for every evil complained of.

W. J. BRYAN.

UNION TAILORS ARRESTED.

Common Scheme Again Undertaken to Discredit the Unions.

Otto Lindstrom and Chris Christianson, two of the union tailors recently locked out by Hefley Bros., were arrested Wednesday on the charge of having assaulted one Harris Levy, an imported non-union tailor. Levy avers that he was assaulted on O street about six o'clock in the evening of Monday, and further declares that the assault was the culmination of a series of threats made against the "scab" tailors by the union pickets. The Hefleys at once seized the occasion—presumably presented by themselves—to cast discredit upon the union. According to the Hefleys the union tailors were discharged because they were not doing their work well. The fact seems to be that Hefley locked the union men out because they could get their work done cheaper in the tenement shops of Chicago. The effort was blocked by the union tailors, acting with their Chicago brothers. Then Hefley tried Omaha, with the same result. Then they began importing the non-union tailors.

The locked out workmen proceeded to picket the shop, and sought in every reasonable way to induce the non-union men to desist from their unfair competition and get into the union. The story of the assault has been cooked

up in order to discredit the union tailors. There was no assault. The pickets merely tried to have a conversation with the non-unionists, and the non-unionists, scared to death, made a complaint. Fearing for his life, one Joseph DeWitt, a non-union tailor who is at the Hefley shop, swore out a peace warrant against Christianson, Lindstrom and N. H. Peterson. The warrants were issued by Justice Stevens on complaint of Deputy County Attorney Matson.

The locked out tailors are proceeding quietly to look after their own interests, and as yet they have not been served with an injunction notice a la Taft.

UNHAPPY ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. VanCleave in the official organ of the so-called manufacturers' association says, "Bill Taft's labor decisions while on the bench is sufficient evidence that he is the 'man of our choice,' and adds that Mr. Taft ought to receive the hearty support of the organization." Some of Mr. Taft's supporters are now negotiating for the purchase of a muzzle to adorn a certain individual's visage.—Duluth (Minn.) Labor World.

It has taken fifteen years for some people to discover that Mr. Taft is a wonderfully good friend of labor—and despite that lapse of time a million or more of us haven't discovered it yet.

LABOR DAY PROGRAM

Following is the official program for the Labor Day celebration in Lincoln, Nebr., Monday, September 7, under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Unions of Lincoln and Havelock:

Grand Industrial Parade at 10:00 A. M. The organizations have been assigned places in the parade as follows, the assignment being made by lot:

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| 1—Brotherhood of Tailors | 11—Plumbers |
| 2—Lathers | 12—Bartenders |
| 3—Barbers | 13—Havelock Unions |
| 4—Carpenters | 14—Painters and Decorators |
| 5—Bricklayers | 15—Musicians |
| 6—Allied Printing Trades | 16—Switchmen |
| 7—Electrical Workers | 17—Locomotive Engineers |
| 8—Leatherworkers | 18—Locomotive Firemen |
| 9—Cigarmakers | 19—Railway Carmen |
| 10—Stage Employes | 20—Railway Conductors |
| | 21—Railway Trainmen |

The organizations will meet at the points designated below and prepare to fall in line when the signal to march is given:

First Division—Tailors, Lathers and Barbers, form on K street west of Eleventh. Carpenters and Bricklayers, form on K street east of Eleventh. Headed by Nebraska State Band.

Second Division—Typographical, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Bookbinders and Auxiliary to Typographical Union and Electrical Workers, form on L street east of Eleventh. Leatherworkers and Cigarmakers on L street west of Eleventh. Headed by Capital City Band.

Third Division—Stage Employes, Plumbers and Barbers, form on M street east of Eleventh. Havelock, Painters and Musicians, form on M street west of Eleventh.

Fourth Division—Switchmen, Engineers, Firemen, Carmen, Conductors and Railway Trainmen, form on M street west of Eleventh.

Line of March—North on Eleventh to N, east on N to Twelfth, north on Twelfth to O, east on O to Sixteenth, countermarch on O to Eleventh, north on Eleventh to P, south on P to Ninth, south on Ninth to O, east on O to Eleventh, south on Eleventh to M and disband.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM.

The afternoon will be spent at Capital Beach, Lincoln's popular resort. The afternoon will be devoted to sports of various kinds, and in the evening all who can should eat a picnic supper on the grounds. With this in view let every family come with a well-filled basket. The program of sports is as follows:

1. Ball Game—Havelock vs. Lincoln. First prize, box of "Buds" cigars. Second prize, half-box "Buds" cigars, donated by H. Pepperberg.
2. Dancing—First prize, pair lady's dancing pumps, donated by Petty, exclusive shoe dealer. Second prize, pair of gloves, donated by W. E. Unland.
3. Fat Men's Race, 75 Yards—First prize, fine hat, donated by Speier & Simon. Second prize, box of "Senators," donated by G. R. Wolfe.
4. Sack Race—First prize, pair of military hair brushes, donated by Rector. Second prize, bottle of hair tonic, donated by Green Medical Co.
5. Shoe Lacing Contest—First prize, postal card album, donated by Bradshaw & Son. Second prize, picture, donated by Lincoln Book Store.
6. Boys' Race, 12 to 17 years, 50 yards—First prize, pair cuff buttons, donated by M. Polsky. Second prize, mouth harp, donated by Prescott Music Co.
7. Married Ladies' Race, 50 yards—First prize, pair union made shoes, donated by Sutter & Henry. Second prize, lady's hand mirror, donated by Kostka Glass and Paint Co.
8. Single Ladies' Race, 17 to 23, 50 yards—First prize, choice of young lady's shoes, donated by Sanderson. Second prize, kodak, donated by Rhelander's Pharmacy. Third prize, music roll, donated by Ed. J. Walt.
9. Ladies' Base Ball Throw—First prize, sewing rocker, donated by A. D. Benway Co. Second prize, jewelry box, donated by C. W. Fleming.
10. Novelty Race, 50 yards and return—First prize, donated by Gas Co. Second prize, cut glass inkwell, donated by E. Fleming.
11. Watermelon Eating Contest—First prize, \$2.00 cap, donated by O. A. Fulk.
12. Boat Race, single, across lake and return—First prize, \$5.00 toilet set, donated by Riggs. Second prize, box "Burlington" cigars, donated by N. H. Cinberg.
13. Double Boat Race, across lake and return—First prize, \$5.00 vase, donated by Miller & Paine, and \$5.00 bread plate, donated by E. Hallett.
14. Yacht Race—First prize, box of cigars, donated by Knudsen & Lindholm. Second prize, umbrella, donated by Magee & Deemer.
15. Swimming Race—First prize, \$3 rug, donated by Hardy Furniture Co. Second prize, bottle of hair tonic, donated by Joe Long. Third prize, massage cream, donated by Green Medical Co.
16. Tub Race—First prize, shirt, donated by Mayer Bros. Second prize, umbrella, donated by Fred Schmidt & Bro.
17. Ball Game, between picked nines from Lincoln Unions—First prize, box of "Queen of Hearts," donated by Herminghaus & Helwig. Second prize, \$1.50, donated by Lawlor Cycle Co.
18. Hundred Yard Dash, not less than six entries—Prize, suit of clothes made by Henry J. Brock & Co., with union label, value \$20, donated by Armstrong Clothing Co.
19. SPECIAL PRIZE—The Wageworker offers a cash prize of \$5 to the union making the best appearance in the parade, regardless of numbers. Decision will be left to the Parade Committee.

A UNION MAN'S CHANCE

Afford Chance Now to Get Two Union Men in the Legislature—Capable Men With Cards on Primary Ticket—Duty of Union Men to Give Them Unqualified Support on Primary Day, Tuesday, September 1.

The opportunity afforded the union men of Lancaster county to secure representation in the legislature should be made the most of at this time. If the union men will do their union duty next Tuesday, September 1, they will insure the nomination of two good union men, and the nomination of at least one is equivalent to an election.

J. W. Dickson is a candidate for the senatorial nomination on the republican ticket.

W. C. Norton is a candidate for the house on the democratic ticket.

The nomination of Norton is practically assured, but every democratic union man should vote for him and urge his friends to do the same.

Mr. Dickson will be nominated if the union men of the county do their duty and give him their undivided support. The republican union men can vote for him on primary day, and the democratic union men can urge his candidacy among their friends.

There are many reasons why organized labor should make a determined fight to secure representation in the legislature. If elected both Dickson and Norton will work and vote to abolish the infamous system of contracting the labor of state prisoners to private individuals, and will urge the adoption of a system whereby the prisoners will be put to work improving the public roads. They will work and vote for an eight hour law applicable to all public work, state, county and municipal. They will endeavor to strengthen the child labor law, and will oppose every effort to emasculate it by amendments urged by its enemies. They will look after the interests of the wage earners.

The first thing to do is to secure the nomination of these men. Surely the union men of the county can afford to take a little time, and spend a little money if need be, to make sure the nomination of these two representatives of organized labor. But to win, every union man must get into the game. We have complained year after year that we receive no recognition from the political bosses. This year, under the direct primary system, we have the matter in our own hands. We can compel recognition if we have the energy to get out and do our part. Dickson and Norton must not be expected to do all the work and bear all the expense. They are working in our interests.

Next Tuesday, September 1, is primary day. You will be false to your duty as a citizen and as a union man if you do not give your hearty support to these two union labor candidates—the republicans to Dickson and the democrats to Norton. They are in every way qualified to fill the offices to which they aspire. They will do credit to themselves and to organized labor.

It is up to the union men of the county.

If we do our duty we will compel recognition in the future.

PRINTERS' BETTER HALVES.

Women's Auxiliary of I. T. U. Makes Presents to Officers.

Gift making was the order of the day at the closing session of the sixth annual convention of the Woman's Auxiliary to the I. T. U. at Boston.

The oath of office was administered to the new president, Mrs. Charles Hertenstein, St. Louis; the first vice-president, Mrs. J. D. Kane, Louisville, Ky., and the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Frank Long, Cincinnati.

The Boston Auxiliary presented to both the outgoing president, Mrs. A. W. Bowen, Washington, D. C., and the outgoing secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Charles E. McKee, large cut-grass pitchers, Mrs. George E. Frazier, Baltimore, the only one of the four vice-presidents at the convention, who is retiring after serving three years, received a handsome chocolate pot.

The incoming president, vice-president and secretary were all given cut-glass salad dishes.

As an expression of appreciation for the entertainment provided by the local auxiliary, the international officers and delegates presented international pins to the following Boston women: Mrs. Herbert W. Cooke, international chaplain; Mrs. Albert E. Jones, international guide; Mrs. Charles T. Scott, president of the Boston Auxiliary. Mrs. M. U. J. Crowley, Milwaukee, also received a pin. St. Joseph, Mo., is the place of the next convention.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Completes Program for the Big Day and Assigns Positions.

The general committee for Labor Day met last Monday evening and completed the official program for the day. The program appears elsewhere in this issue. The drawing for position in line was had, due announcement of which is made elsewhere.

The committee will meet again next Monday evening at 1034 O street to complete all arrangements, and every member is expected to be present. Several of the unions have not yet "come across" with their proportion of the guarantee fund, and they are requested to do so at the next

meeting. It has been decided to have no speaking on Labor Day, owing to the impossibility of securing some well known labor orator. No one wanted to listen to political orators or office-seekers, although all candidates are invited to participate in the celebration at the Beach—paying the necessary 10 cents admission at the gate.

SMOOTH POLITICAL SCHEME.

Army Officer Assigned to Task of Catching Votes for Taft.

The war department at Washington has assigned Major Beecher B. Ray, who was to have been sent back to the Philippines, to post as paymaster of the department of the lakes, with headquarters at Chicago.

Major Ray, who once was a railroad switchman in Chicago, recently surprised army circles by starting a political press bureau from which he issued a strong defense of Mr. Taft's injunction record, intended, it was said, for his former fellow railroad workers, with whom the major is popular.

This was done while on leave. Army officers prophesied at the time that instead of returning to his post in the Philippines Ray would seek further to influence the labor vote.—Detroit Union Advocate.

JOSIAH M. SHIVELY.

Good Man Seeks Nomination for Land Commissioner.

The Wageworker wants to call the attention of its readers to the candidacy of Josiah M. Shively for the republican nomination for commissioner of public lands and buildings. Mr. Shively has served as deputy commissioner for the last four years and is thoroughly qualified for the office. Because the editor of The Wageworker has known "Joe" for fifteen years, and because he is a friend, this little paper is frank to say that it wants to see "Joe" win out. He has no union opponent, therefore there is no union politics concerned. He is worthy the support of every republican, and the union man who supports him can be assured that he is supporting an almighty good man.