

# The Ringing Protest of Lincoln Central Union

The "protest meeting" of the Lincoln Central Labor Union at Bruse's hall last Tuesday evening was not as large as would have been had it not been for the inclemency of the weather and a misunderstanding as to the date of the meeting. A misunderstanding led to the announcement in The Wagoner that the meeting was to be held on February 12. But despite these drawbacks a goodly number of loyal unionists gathered at the hall and enjoyed a "smoker." N. Claiberg and Heringhaus & Hellwig, both employers of union cigarmakers, kindly furnished the "smokes" for the evening and the "Queen of Hearts" and the "Burlington Route" helped a lot towards making the meeting enjoyable. The usual routine of the Central Labor Union was gone through, save that the election of officers was put over until the next meeting. Some expressions of sentiment on the proposed charter were given, and there was some red-hot talk by delegates present. Delegate Chase of the Carpenters' Union sprung the idea of employing an "educational secretary," and the idea brought out a lively discussion. The plan met with general approval, and the body will try to evolve ways and means of putting it into practical operation.

John F. Byers, a member of the Painters' and Decorators' Union, whose home is near Chicago, was present and responded briefly and eloquently when called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Byers is a forceful speaker and he knows the "labor game" from A to Z.

Several short talks were made upon the subject of the prosecution—or, rather, persecution—of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and then the union men present unanimously adopted a protest presented and ordered it sent to the prosecuted officials, to Nebraska members of congress and Judge Wright. The protest appears prominently upon the first page.

Some suggestions looking towards the better organization of Lincoln workers were offered, and then the central body took up the matter of securing better recognition of their demands through the Bureau of Labor Census and Industrial Statistics. The following statement and resolutions were submitted by Delegate Chase and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

"The Lincoln Central Labor Union, made up of duly accredited delegates from sixteen trades union organizations, believes in the utmost publicity, not only of trades union matters, but of all public matters. It believes that Nebraska is one of the best states in the Union, and that its resources and its possibilities should be adequately advertised to the world. It believes that the interests of the wage earner, the farmer, the professional man and the business man would be best conserved by a proper collation of Nebraska's industrial and agricultural resources, and that human life would be safeguarded by the enforcement of adequate safety laws.

"As wage earners, representing the skilled trades, and next to the farmers the greatest producers of wealth, we demand that opportunity for acquiring knowledge concerning our own business and our own brotherly welfare that can only come from an organized and properly conducted public bureau having the means at its command to secure the best talent for the furtherance of its work. As wage earners we insist that it is our right to have a department of the state government that will look after our industrial welfare, just as the farmers have, and rightfully, bureaus to look after their welfare, and to that end we ask that the state proceed to put in practical operation the statute providing for a free employment agency.

"Knowing the industrial conditions and the needs of the wage earners, we insist that the Bureau of Labor Census and Industrial Statistics be adequately provided for to the end that it may be of further service to not only the wage earners, but to every citizen of Nebraska.

"Having the fullest confidence in the integrity and the ability of the present Deputy Commissioner of Labor, Will M. Maupin, long an active worker in the trades union movement and a newspaper man of acknowledged high standing, the Lincoln Central Labor Union, in regular meeting on this ninth day of February, 1909, does most respectfully ask the House Finance Ways and Means Committee, and through that committee the Legislature of Nebraska, that the appropriation asked for by Deputy Labor Commissioner Maupin be granted. This request is made in the full belief that the appropriation asked for is none too large for the proper prosecution of the work of the Bureau of

Labor Census and Industrial Statistics.

"During the past decade Nebraska has made giant strides in industrial development, and the need for public information and the safeguarding of the workers has increased in proportion. As workers we insist that it is our right to have our lives protected by the enforcement of fire escape and sanitary laws; as parents we insist upon the enforcement of the law protecting our children from industrial exploitation, and as citizens anxious for the best there is in American citizenship we insist upon the thorough enforcement of the female employment, the compulsory education and the juvenile court laws. These are matters that are within the domain of the Bureau of Labor Census and Industrial Statistics, and we therefore believe that the bureau should be amply provided for financially. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Lincoln Central Labor Union, that this body go on record as favoring the allowance of the appropriation of \$24,000 for the biennium, asked for by our fellow worker, Will M. Maupin, deputy labor commissioner. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this statement and resolution be sent to the chairman of the House Finance, Ways and Means committee for its consideration.

## GOOD WAGES.

In New York the scale of wages in the building trades is as follows: Carpenters \$5, cement workers \$5, electrical workers \$4.50, helpers \$2.20, plasterers \$5.50, plumbers \$5.00, painters \$4.00, decorators \$4.50.

## THE PRESSMEN.

Receive Glad News That Assessment Is Down to Three Percent.

The members of Lincoln Pressmen's and Assistants' Union have been gladdened by the receipt of the news that the assessment has been reduced to three percent. This is the news the boys have been waiting for these many months.

Business is rushing with the pressmen. The legislature makes a lot of work, for the legislators are industriously pouring bills into the hopper. The current issue of the American Pressman reveals the fact that the international union is keeping busy all along the line. The Pressman makes the following cheering report for the month:

Tulsa pressmen's union established an approximate increase of ten per cent.

Jackson (Miss.) union established an increase of approximately eight per cent.

Wheeling (W. Va.) union established a substantial increase and a reduction in the hours for their membership.

Fresno (Calif.) union established a substantial increase in that city and vicinity.

San Diego (Calif.) union established an increase of twelve per cent.

Sioux Falls union established a substantial increase and a reduction in its hours.

New York union has an increase of \$1.00, which became operative January 1.

Shreveport (La.) union's increase of eight per cent becomes operative.

Lafayette (Ind.) union established a substantial increase.

Charleston (W. Va.) union, increased scale.

St. Paul union established the eight-hour day in all establishments except one.

Minneapolis union established the eight-hour day.

Philadelphia union established the eight-hour day without difficulty.

Detroit union established generally the eight-hour day.

Su. Louis union established the eight-hour day, with but one office affected.

## THE RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS.

Emasculated Bill of Trainmen Recommended for Passage in House.

House Roll 77, the Sink bill providing for a limit to the number of cars in a freight train, after being emasculated, deformed and sadly distorted, was on Wednesday recommended for engrossment. This bill has caused more grief than any other bill introduced, and it is not satisfactory to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in its present form. Through a misunderstanding it was introduced before it had been passed upon by the Brotherhood officials, and as a result the legislative board could not endorse it as representatives of the Brotherhood. This created a bad impression.

While the railroad committee was

worrying with the bill the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen officials were framing just exactly what the trainmen wanted. This bill will be introduced in the house by Representative Clark, and will doubtless be known as "the full crew bill." The Sink bill is popularly known as "the long train bill."

The Brotherhood men are asking that the railroads be compelled to adequately man their long trains. As things are now, a freight train of a hundred or more cars is sent out with only two brakemen, and the men want the protection of a flagman on each of these trains. They also want flagmen on all freight trains carrying passengers and doing local work. They also demand two brakemen on all passenger trains of five cars or more, instead of one brakeman and a porter as at present. This addition to the train crews means added safety to the employes, to the public and to property. The bill has been endorsed by the representatives of the several railroad brotherhoods and will be pushed to the limit.

Dr. LeRosing of the chair of political economy in our state university, a brilliant author, will lecture at the Grace M. E. church on Sunday evening, February 21, at 7:30 o'clock. His subject will be "The Bread and Butter Problem." Labor organizations and all laboring men with their families are cordially invited to attend this lecture. Good music and a friendly welcome to all.

## DID POWDERLY MISREPRESENT?

Former Labor Leader Said Bread Line Provided for Bums.

A few weeks ago T. V. Powderly, once a labor leader, but now a salaried employe of the government, declared that the famous "bread line" in New York City merely provided for a lot of bums and men who were afraid to look for work. He expressed the conviction that it should be suppressed.

Now, did Powderly know what he was talking about, or did he misrepresent the facts in order to bolster up his employers' claims of "unbounded prosperity"? What are the facts?

Every night the "bread line" averages about 3,000 men. Last week a heavy snow fell in New York City and there was a great demand for men to shovel it. That night the "bread line" held less than 600 men. The other 2,400 found a few hours' work at 25 cents an hour shovelling snow, and the work enabled them to buy a substantial meal or two and secure a comfortable bed for a night or two.

It looks like T. V. Powderly was overly anxious to "make good" with the men who got him his soft job.

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\* **LINCOLN'S WARNING.** \*  
\* **The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the people will have ceased to be their own rulers.—Abraham Lincoln.** \*  
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## SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

The Early Church and Socialism Discussed by Rev. Charles Steizie.

The economic system in vogue in the early church, as narrated in the latter part of the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, has been held up by many earnest reformers as the ideal toward which the church in the Twentieth century should aspire. We have been told that the condition existing during this period was that which Christ Himself advocated, because it was inaugurated by men who were very close to Him. It should be remembered, however, that while Peter and the rest of the disciples may have been inspired in the writing of their epistles, they were not infallible in the matter of teaching political economy, and it probably was not their purpose to do so.

Sometimes this practice of the early church is advocated by the socialist, who forgets or who never knew that the system was not one for which socialism is today contending, but that it was really a form of communism. The present-day advocates of the socialism in force in the Church of Jerusalem should be reminded of several important facts:

First, the whole scheme was purely a voluntary system. No man was compelled to give up anything that he desired to retain.

Second, it was limited to members of the church—to those who "believed" and were of "one heart and soul." This would surely have given the plan a good foundation, if there

was in it the possibility of success.

Third, it was probably inaugurated merely as a temporary expedient, because the early Christians believed that Christ was soon to return and that with His coming there would come the "end of the world" and a great change in the social order.

Fourth, the result of the plan was such that it pauperized the Jerusalem church and made it a great burden upon the weak churches elsewhere. The apostles were often called upon to take up special offerings for the church at Jerusalem.

Fifth, the plan was a complete failure and was soon discontinued.

Some socialist writers insist that there were "common" tables throughout the early Christian church, but what was this referred to is undoubtedly what we know today as the "Communion Table," a service which was made much more of by the early Christians than is the practice in our time.

That there was a great generosity during this period is very true. It was this spirit which made a marked impression upon the enemies of the church. But the generosity of the Jerusalem church in this particular was in many respects a great blunder. There was not enough regard for the fundamental principles of social life upon which society must permanently rest. The spirit of brotherhood manifested was admirable, but the practice as a permanent principle was such that no community could today long survive as a progressive force in human society, were it to adopt the economic system which failed so completely even under the favorable conditions found among these devoted Christian men and women.

As already intimated, the plan in operation was not socialism at all, but a form of communism. The amazing thing is that many socialists will persist in saying that the early church was actually socialistic in its teaching and practice. But whether one calls it socialism or communism, it is quite evident that the entire scheme was non-effective even under the most favorable circumstances. It created an Ananias whose name has gone down in history as the synonym for liar. Even the comparatively ideal conditions and spirit by which this man was surrounded, did not make him the highly moral being which socialists declare must come out of such an environment.

## ELECTRICIAN FOUND DEAD.

Edward B. Ellis, a member of Local Union No. 69, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Denver, was found unconscious by the side of the railroad track near Powells, Neb., one day last week. His identity was disclosed by his union card. He was one of the best known electricians in Denver. He died a few hours after being found. The body was taken to Denver for internment, and the funeral was held under the auspices of his union.

## THE PRINTER'S PENSION.

Under the new pension law of the International Typographical Union, 413 members are drawing \$4 per week. It is estimated that there are some 600 entitled to this pension, and when these are all registered it will mean an outlay of about \$124,800 a year.

## "EQUALIZATION."

Six hundred mechanics, employed in the navy yard at Philadelphia, have been discharged. Congress has passed a bill increasing the salary of the president \$50,000. As equalizers our legislators are "on to their job."—Washington Trades Unionist.

## STAGE HANDS ORGANIZED.

In expectation of trouble between the vaudeville actors and theatrical managers in New York city, Samuel Gompers Sunday effected an agreement between the Actors' National Protective Union and the Electrical Workers and Stage Mechanics' unions, so that in the event of the substitution of moving pictures for vaudeville during a strike, the electrical workers and stage hands will come to the assistance of the actors by going on strike.

## FREIGHT HANDLERS ORGANIZE.

A big union of freight handlers has been organized in Cleveland. There were 150 charter members. The men have received an increase of ten cents a day, probably to dissuade them from organizing. But when they allowed their former union to lapse they had their wages cut thirty cents a day. So they are still shy twenty cents.

## NEW UNIONS AT HASTINGS.

Hastings is rapidly taking on the appearance of a well organized city. Within the last month two local unions have been organized there, the Leatherworkers on Horse Goods and the Painters and Paper Hangers. Now the Hastings cigarmakers ought to get wise and come into the fold.

# WITH CHAFING DISH ALL READY FOR TRAINING TRIP

SOME RECIPES THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Oysters Always Easy to Prepare in This Way—Tomatoes and Mushrooms—Always Good Lobster a la Newburg.

Oyster pan roast—Put tablespoon of butter in chafing dish. When it creams add 12 large oysters and half-pint juice with salt and pepper. Cover and cook two minutes. Serve on hot toast moistened with juice.

Oysters friend in batter—Make a batter of three eggs, three tablespoons of milk, one tablespoon of flour. Season with salt and pepper. Put one tablespoon of butter in chafing dish, and when hot drop oysters one at a time in the batter then into the butter and fry a rich brown.

Celeried oysters—Put teaspoon of butter in chafing dish and when melted add 12 large oysters and one tablespoon minced celery. Season with salt and pepper. Cook three minutes, add wineglass of sherry and cook two minutes. Serve on toast.

Tomatoes and mushrooms—Put into the chafing dish one pint of cooked tomatoes, half-pint mushrooms, tablespoon bread crumbs, tablespoon of butter, pepper and salt. When mushrooms are cooked serve on buttered toast.

Omelette—Put tablespoon of butter in chafing dish and when very hot pour in four eggs which have been thoroughly whipped with four tablespoons of milk. When done roll the eggs quickly over till all rolled up.

Lobster a la Newburg—Take the nicest part of a lobster, cut in small pieces, put in chafing dish with one tablespoon of butter. Season with salt and pepper. Pour one gill of wine over it. Cook ten minutes, add the beaten yolks of three eggs and a half-pint of cream. Let all come to a boil and serve immediately.

Roast beef chafée—Cut cold roast beef in small dice one-half inch thick, put tablespoon of butter in chafing dish. When melted add three tablespoons of currant jelly, a dash of cayenne, a little salt and one glass of sherry wine.

Rice croquettes—One-half cup of cold rice. Beat in two eggs, two tablespoons of sugar, one teaspoon salt. Form into balls, dust a little flour over them, roll in egg and fry in a chafing dish.

Petit pois—Melt two tablespoons of butter in chafing dish, add can of French peas, season with pepper and salt and cook ten minutes.

Rechauffe of fish—Put cold boiled fish, any kind, cut fine in chafing dish with two tablespoons of butter. When melted add one cup of breadcrumbs, two eggs beaten slightly, two tablespoons of milk, one teaspoon of anchovy paste, pepper and cayenne. Stir constantly. Let simmer five minutes.

Scalloped oysters—Put two tablespoons of butter and one gill of cream in chafing dish. Drain oysters and lay in layers. Sprinkle with cracker dust, another layer of oysters, more cracker dust, a little butter, season with salt and pepper. Cook ten minutes, covered.

Stewed oysters—Put one-half pint of milk in chafing dish, when nearly boiling add 12 oysters, season with pepper and salt and small piece of butter.

Oyster sautes—Drain juice from 12 large oysters thoroughly, butter the chafing dish and when very hot place the oysters in single layers. When brown on one side turn and brown the other. Keep adding a little butter. This and the juice of the oysters forms a brown skin in the chafing dish. Season with pepper and salt and when browned serve oysters on skin very hot.

## Meat Pie.

Take six good-sized potatoes, peel, boil and mash fine. Have ready one pound of hamburger steak cooked thoroughly. Take a round bread tin, grease plentifully with butter, then put a layer of potato in the bottom of dish, salt and pepper, then a layer of steak. Repeat alternately until the top of the dish is reached, then set in oven to brown. Just before sending to table sprinkle a little grated parsley over top.

## Stewed Mutton Kidneys.

Take one or two sheep's kidneys, cut in halves and remove the skin and core, dust with pepper and salt, chop finely a teaspoon of onion, and parsley, melt a piece of butter the size of a large walnut, in a small saucepan. When hot, put in the kidneys, cut side down, also the onions and parsley. Fry quickly a nice brown. Shake in two teaspoons of flour, stir it and let it brown. Pour in not quite a teacup of cold water or stock. Stir till it boils.

## Mock Fish Chowder.

Fry pork and onions, then remove. Dice the potatoes and put them in with enough water to cook, then add milk. Let it all come to a boil, stir in three egg yolks well beaten, then pour in the whites whole, which cooks and looks like pieces of fish. I take a quart of milk and part water. Less eggs if they are scarce.

## Veal with Rice.

Put 20 cents' worth of veal to stew with onions and a few leaves of celery; pepper and salt. In separate pan put rice with cold water and four or five pieces of celery, and as water boils down add the gravy of stew until rice is done. Serve separately with tomatoes and mashed potatoes.

## MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB OWNERS LOOKING FORWARD TO ANNUAL SOUTHERN JAUNT.

## WHERE BIG TEAMS WILL TRAIN

Georgia, Texas, Louisiana and Other Southern States Will See National and American Stars in Preliminary Stunts—World's Champion Cubs Going to Shreveport, Ala.

With the signing of Harry Lumley as manager of the Brooklyn National league club for the season of 1909, the last of the doubtful managerial positions has been filled, and the various major league club magnates are beginning to look forward to the spring journey to the southland of their various charges.

Just a short time now and the various clubs of the American and National leagues will gather their bats, gloves, uniforms and all the rest of the togs that go with a ball team and begin the spring training that is considered by most managers to be so beneficial to the players in the long fight for championships.

The 16 teams which comprise the American and National leagues have selected the various places in the south where they will go through the early season stunts of rounding into shape.

The New York Nationals will again make Marlan Springs, Tex., their pre-season headquarters, while the Yankees will hold their workouts at Macon, Ga.

The rest of the clubs will train as follows: The Chicago Cubs at Shreveport, La.; the Chicago White Sox in California; the Cincinnati Reds at Augusta, Ga.; the Pittsburgh Pirates at Hot Springs, Ark.; the St. Louis Cardinals at Little Rock, Ark.; the Boston Doves at Augusta, Ga.; the Brooklyn Superbas at Jacksonville, Fla.; the Philadelphia Nationals at Pinehurst, N. C.; the Boston Red Sox at San Antonio, Tex.; the Philadelphia Athletics at New Orleans, La.; the Washingtons at Galveston, Tex.; the Detroit Tigers at Hot Springs, Ark.; the St. Louis Browns at Houston, Tex., and the Cleveland Blues at Mobile, Ala.

Already, too, the majority of the managers of the various teams have arranged the spring practice dates. The Giants will follow practically the same lines that they did last spring. They will play exhibition games in Fort Worth and Dallas on Saturdays and Sundays.

The Yankees, after ten days' practice with the Colts, will go on the road, playing exhibition games at the following places: April 5, Augusta, Ga.; 6, Columbia, S. C.; 7, Charlotte, N. C.; 8, Lynchburg, Va.; 9 and 10, Richmond, Va.; 11, Newark, N. J.; 12, Trenton, N. J.; 13, Wilmington, Del. The second team will play in Savannah, Ga., on April 5; in Charleston, April 6; Wilmington, N. C., April 7; Danville, Va., April 8; Norfolk, Va., April 9; Richmond, Va., April 10 and 12; Baltimore, April 13.

Of all the major league teams the Cubs will probably face the most strenuous pre-season schedule. Starting March 17, their play will be almost continuous until April 12; their dates follow:

March 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 at Shreveport; March 27 and 28 at Memphis, Tenn.; March 29, 30 and 31 at Nashville, Tenn.; April 1, 2 and 3 at Atlanta, Ga.; April 4 and 5 at Louisville, Ky.; April 6 at Evansville, Ind.; April 7 at Terre Haute, Ind.; April 8 at Fort Wayne, Ind.; April 9 and 10 at Indianapolis, Ind.; April 11 and 12 at Dayton, O.

Roger Bresnahan has decided to begin his active work as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals by keeping that team busy for fully 30 days prior to the opening of the championship season. Then the trip northward will be started and various steps will be made to play exhibition games and incidentally to acclimate the players. The former Giant, who has broken into the managerial game, has also planned a little innovation.

The ball park at Little Rock is situated about a mile and a half from the hotel, and in the past it has been the custom of ball teams stopping at that place to run to and from the field. None of this for Roger and his clan. The shin-guarded catcher has announced that he will arrange to have heated cars transport his ball tossers. Bresnahan has decided that this is a better way to keep his players from catching cold.

The following is the spring schedule of the Boston Red Sox: March 20, Memphis, Tenn.; March 21, Memphis, Tenn.; March 27, Little Rock, Ark.; March 28, Little Rock, Ark.; April 1, Nashville, Tenn.; April 2, Nashville, Tenn.; April 3, Cincinnati, O.; April 4, Cincinnati, O.; April 6, Indianapolis, Ind.; April 7, Dayton, O.; April 8, Columbus, O.; April 9, Columbus, O.; April 10, Wheeling, W. Va.; April 11, Wheeling, W. Va.; April 12, Baltimore, Md.; and April 13, Baltimore, Md.

President Shettsline of the Philadelphia National league baseball club announces that his team will do their spring training at Southern Pines, N. C. Manager Murray, who has been south for the purpose of selecting a suitable training ground, states that Southern Pines is an ideal place. The men will have to occupy their minds solely with baseball, as the only other amusement is golf. It is expected that the Quakers will start south after the first week in March, remaining there about three weeks.