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Fine work a Specialty.
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We have Money to Loan
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DISEASES OF WOMEN
All rectal diseases such as
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Rectal Ulcer treated scientifically
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**INSTANTANEOUS
BED-BUG KILLER**
If you have need of a
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we have one that is **Sure**.
If it fails, come and get
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It breaks up nesting
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Put up in convenient,
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Big Bottles 25c
RECTOR'S
12th & O

Wallace L. Crandall
Republican Candidate
for County Clerk
Asks your Support
at Primaries
August 17

Fourth annual benefit Lincoln Central Labor Union, Oliver theatre, Friday evening, July 30. Tickets 25 and 15 cents. Courtesy Grace Hayward Stock Co. and Frank Zehring, manager, Oliver.

OKLAHOMA LAW UPHELD.
The eight-hour law passed by the first Oklahoma legislature was held constitutional Tuesday by Justice Thomas Doyle of the state criminal court of appeals, thus sustaining Judge J. C. Strang of the county court and overruling a recent opinion by Attorney General West that the law was unconstitutional. The decision was given in the case of G. L. Byars, superintendent of the J. F. Hill Contracting company, which is working its employees ten hours daily in paving Guthrie streets.

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WAGWORKER

WILL M. MAUPIN, EDITOR



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Announcements.
I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for county treasurer, subject to the republican primaries to be held on August 17, 1909.
PHILLIP A. SOMMERLAD.

I hereby announce my candidacy for a second term as sheriff of Lancaster county subject to the decision of the republican primaries, August 17.
HENRY V. HOAGLAND.

Clark Dailey, a member of the machinists union, is a republican candidate for the nomination of county commissioner. Your support will be appreciated.
CLARK DAILEY.

I am a republican candidate for county register of deeds. Primaries August 17. First term.
ANDREW J. MORRIS.

Wm. C. Severin, the present deputy county treasurer announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer. He is thirty-seven years of age, born and raised in Lancaster county.

Louis Helmer announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the republican primaries, August 17. If elected he promises that he will give his whole time and attention to the office and that it will be conducted to the best interests of the taxpayers.

I am a candidate for the office of county commissioner, subject to the will of the republican voters. Primaries to be held August 17.
CARL O. JOHNSON.

V. W. Matthews is a republican candidate for the nomination of corner of Lancaster county. Mr. Matthews is asking for a second term.

Minor S. Bacon is a candidate for re-election as justice of the peace in the city of Lincoln precinct. Mr. Bacon is a friend of organized labor and will appreciate their votes.

O. C. Bell, candidate for county clerk subject to the decision of republican primaries, August 17. Your support solicited.

C. E. Morse is a republican candidate for the office of sheriff of Lancaster county. Mr. Morse has lived in Lancaster county forty years and is asking the nomination to this important office on his past record.

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

For years on end the Traction problem has been a big one in Lincoln. Not only has the city been given inadequate service, but in times gone by the politics of the city has been permeated with the poison of Traction interests. Time and again the city has been forced into expensive litigation in order to get from the Traction company the taxes due and even then it has been forced to compromise. Today the Traction company is refusing to pay accumulated back taxes and seeks to use this fact to force the city into making concessions.

Is there any way to solve this vexing problem?
There is. The solution lies in municipal ownership.

Lincoln owns her own waterworks system, and there has never been any scandal connected with its management. The system is a handsome revenue producer to the city, and while paying a profit yearly the consumers are supplied at a rate far less than that enjoyed by any city supplied by a private company. Omaha, supplied by a private company, pays about \$100,000 a year for fire hydrant rentals and private consumers pay 35 cents a thousand gallons. Lincoln gets water for fire and sewer flushing purposes free, and private consumers are supplied at 15 cents a thousand gallons.

Lincoln owns her own lighting plant, and while the plant is young it is rendering good service. In due time it will supply commercial lighting, and then it will also be a revenue producer for the city.

Owning her own water system and her own lighting system, why should Lincoln not also own her own transportation system?

The history of municipal ownership of street railways in British cities is full of encouragement of this idea. Perhaps no other city in the United States is in a better position to try municipal ownership of its street railway than Lincoln. There are peculiar

conditions surrounding Lincoln that make it an ideal place in which to try out the plan. There is one thing sure—municipal ownership of the street railway will not, for it could not, make conditions any worse.

How municipal ownership may be brought about is, of course, for the legal lights to tell us. But certainly the plan is feasible.

One thing, however, is sure! It is high time something be done to relieve the people of this community from the present burden of inadequate service, disregard of public rights, evasion of just taxes and contempt for public opinion.

Lincoln owns her waterworks. Lincoln owns her lighting plant. LINCOLN SHOULD OWN HER STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

In municipal ownership of public utilities lies the solution of present problems confronting the municipality.

SWEAT SHOPS IN LINCOLN.

There is a growing suspicion that there could be some radical changes for the better in the conditions of a number of women earning a livelihood in Lincoln. These conditions are possibly outside the pale of the law, for it must be admitted that the labor laws of Nebraska are by no means what they should be. It is possible to prevent employers from working their female employees more than ten hours a day, and it is possible to enforce sanitary regulations. But there are "shop rules" in vogue that bear heavily upon the women, depriving them of much of their hard-earned pay, and subjecting them to annoying restrictions. These things are obviated in organized factories, but unfortunately the garment working trades are not organized in this city, and the workers in that trade are constantly shifting, rendering organization difficult.

Garment factories in Lincoln are constantly advertising for help, yet there is a constant stream of workers coming and going. Few work more than a month or two. Why this should be the case may seem strange to the casual observer, but it is not so to one who investigates the matter.

The worker is entirely upon the piece system. For instance, a girl is engaged in making apron sleeves at 20 cents a dozen pair. A swift worker may run up three dozen pair in a day, thus earning 60 cents. But does she get the 60 cents? It is seldom that she gets the full price, for the shop enforces a "repair rule" that deprives the worker of a share of her hard-earned money. The finished sleeves are handed to an inspector who "docks" the worker for "repairs."

A new beginner is put to work and works a week. She is then laid off and told that she can get her money later. When she shows up to get the dollar or two she has earned she is told that "repairs" and "goods spoiled" more than equal the amount she earned, therefore the shop owes her nothing. Another girl has her machine and so it goes—the manufacturer gets the work done for nothing. That this is what is going on in Lincoln all the time is beyond question. Yet we constantly hear it charged that the Wageworker and organized labor is preventing the establishment in Lincoln of manufacturing plants that will materially help Lincoln. The question is: "Does Lincoln want any more factories of that kind?"

Here is the proposition. One Lincoln factory pays 20 cents a dozen pair for making apron sleeves—a fraction less than one cent per sleeve. Even this pitiful wage is reduced by the "repair" system in vogue. In order to make \$1.40 a day a girl will have to finish seven dozen pairs of sleeves, or 168 separate sleeves, or practically one sleeve every three minutes. The answer is that the girls simply can not do it. Yet we are asked to believe that such factories are a good thing for a city.

A concrete example: The time slip of one girl formerly employed in a Lincoln garment factory shows that on one day she made 71 cents working on apron belts. The next day she made \$1.30 working on apron sleeves. The total for the two days was \$2.51. But she didn't get it. She was docked four hours and thirty minutes for "repairs" and 65 cents was deducted from the \$2.51, leaving her the magnificent sum of \$1.87 for her twenty hours' work—9 cents an hour in a hot factory bending over a sewing machine. Then she was laid off and had to wait ten days and make a couple of trips to the factory before she could get the pitiful wages coming to her.

These are facts that can be substantiated.

There seems to be but one cure for this evil—the pressure of public opinion. The law does not cover such cases. It can only prevent working over hours and compel decent sanitary conditions in the shops.

People who buy the product of such shops are putting a premium on crime, they are helping to send women wrong; they are massacring human flesh and human souls.

Does Lincoln want factories of that kind?

Wear Nifty Shoes And Save Your Money

Men's Oxfords A good line of sizes; up-to-date styles; in patent kid, tan and gun metal calf and kid; worth \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00; now **\$2.25**

132 Pairs Ladies' Tan Calf Pumps; all sizes; worth \$3.50 and \$4.00; now **\$2.45**

84 Pairs Bronze Pumps; two-hole ties and ankle straps; worth \$3.50 and \$4.00; now **\$2.95**

Miller & Paine

The king of England can not set aside a law legally enacted by parliament. An ordinary federal judge in the United States can stop the legal machinery of a sovereign state. Yet we boast of a republic.

The day after the Evening News declared that \$1,800 for a city attorney would not get the services of a good lawyer, Mr. Flansburg was appointed and accepted. Not knocking!

You'll have to buy your Sunday assembly tickets on Saturday. But wouldn't it be wicked to play Sunday ball and admit only those who purchased tickets on Saturday?

There are about 250 candidates for county offices. Those who are union men could be counted on the fingers of the hand of a switchman who had lost most of his digits.

The Commercial Club of Lincoln has secured a reduction in the freight rate on brooms from Lincoln. The convicts who make them ought to send the club a vote of thanks.

The state militia is in camp at Ashland this week. A pleasant outing for the soldier boys, and at the state's expense. You'll have to pay for your own vacation.

You can legally boycott unfair goods by demanding the union label on all your purchases. They can't send you to jail for demanding the label—that is, not yet.

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In the meanwhile you are paying your taxes but the Traction Co., is using its failure to pay its taxes as a club to hammer concessions out of the city.

A couple of Lincoln churches have consolidated their Sunday services. The man with a family hasn't got time to let up in his work.

You have just given \$10,000,000 to the general education board—but John D. Rockefeller gets the credit of having given it.

Union men should take note of the fact that the magazine called "Popular Mechanics" is printed under unfair conditions.

It isn't enough that the candidate have the label on his card. Make him show his unionism all along the line.

The cigars made in Lincoln are the cigars that Lincoln men ought to smoke. Smoke up for Lincoln.

Lucky for the Traction Co., that there seems no way of applying the "B. T. U." test to its service.

And how about paying the entertainers who perform on the Epworth Assembly platforms on Sunday?

A little bit hot these nights, but that's no reason why you should neglect your union meeting.

The people who are endeavoring to have the license question submitted

again are in favor of license, therefore they are engaged in a very reprehensible task. Had the city gone wet it would have been a virtue to seek submission of the question again. It makes a difference whose ox is gored.

The union label on the garment is a sure sign that the worker who made it received decent wages while working under fair conditions. Are you helping?

Central Labor Union Benefit, Oliver theatre, Friday evening, July 30. Of course you'll be there.

The Tuesday after the first Monday in November is the day for labor to make its great parade.

Just a little effort and we'll have a "labor headquarters" worthy of the name.

Make Labor Day a real holiday.

AMONG THE LIVE ONES.
(Continued from Page 1.)

should take a deep interest in making that share as large as possible. "The Defaulter" will be the attraction.

The Epworth Assembly is receiving its usual amount of advertising. There is no disputing the fact that this assembly is one of the greatest in the country. Nor is there any disputing the fact that a lot of people who work for its manager will not be able to lay up enough money to enable them to camp out there during the time it is in session.

It is semi-officially announced that the Burlington is soon to begin work on a million dollar addition to the Havelock shops. When the official announcement comes there will be rejoicing all along the line, for it will mean more opportunities for wage-earners in this neck of the woods. Havelock is a mighty important addition to Lincoln's suburbs, and there are about 500 mighty good union men who make wages in the big shops there. Doubling the shops in size means a similar increase in the pay roll, and that means prosperity for Lincoln.

"I wonder why the Union Pacific built its depot away down here in the bottoms," exclaimed Frank Coffey the other day.

"That's easily explained," answered a friend.

"Well, why?" demanded Coffey.

"Wanted it down by the track, of course," was the reply.

For the next two minutes the silence was undisturbed save by the merry song of the mosquito.

John Curry is preparing to qualify as the real estate expert of the Typographical Union. He has purchased a lot in a Lincoln addition, and has made a couple of payments. Now he has discovered that the addition has never been platted, and that if he sets foot on the lot he is paying for he is a trespasser. As the lot is only 25 feet wide, Curry says he can jump

HARRY G. ABBOTT
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR REGISTRAR OF DEEDS
Primaries August 17th

across it and look it over while in the air.

Central Labor Union benefit at the Oliver theatre, Friday evening, July 30. Admission 25 and 15 cents. Get your tickets now. You'll have to hurry.

Union printers throughout the country will learn with regret of the death at her home in Colorado Springs of Mrs. Margaret Howell Davis Hayes. The death of Mrs. Hayes occurred on July 20. She was the daughter of Jefferson Davis. When the Union Printers' Home was erected Mrs. Hayes asked the privilege, which was granted, of furnishing a room in memory of her father. This room, known as the "Jefferson Davis room," was furnished beautifully and is one of the attractions of the home. Mrs. Hayes took a deep interest in the Home and the guests at that haven are indebted to this splendid woman for many acts of courtesy and kindness. She will be remembered as long as the Union Printers' Home stands.



FORREST M. MOORE.
Among the many candidates to be voted for at the primary election to be held August 17, there is no man on the republican ticket who is better known, whose record is cleaner, nor whose fitness for the position sought appeals stronger to the intelligent voter than those of Forrest M. Moore, candidate for the office of register of deeds. "Furry," as he is familiarly known, was born in Lancaster county. He is at present a deputy in the office for which he is asking the nomination, and is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the office. If nominated and elected, he would conduct the affairs of the office in a creditable manner, serve no particular class, and all would receive a square deal. Mr. Moore is a friend to the man who toils for a daily wage, and any support given him will be appreciated.

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A SLIGHT INCREASE.

The Burlington announces a wage increase of 2 cents an hour to the laborers in its employ. The scale has been 13 cents, but beginning at once this is increased to 15 cents an hour. Hereafter the Burlington laborers who have families will be enabled to live in riotous comfort—a dollar and a half a day, with flour \$3.50 a hundred, potatoes \$1.25 a bushel, chuck steak 15 cents a pound and winter coming on with the coal trust in supreme control of the market.