

# The Wageworker

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Editor and Publisher.

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126 NORTH FOURTEENTH ST.

Merchants who advertise in the labor papers show that they care for the union man's trade. Patronize those who are willing to help you. Read the advertisements in THE WAGWORKER, and if you need of anything in their line, visit their stores and make your purchases, and tell them why you came there. We desire to particularly impress this matter upon the wives and daughters of the union men, as they do most of the purchasing.

## TIME TO THINK

It is high time that the men who work at their trades in this country begin to think a little more. It is time that they begin to lift their thoughts a little higher than the pay envelope on Saturday night. It is time that they begin thinking a little less of present creature comforts and a little more of the future.

Time and again The Wageworker has urged union men to keep politics out of their unions, but at the same time it has consistently and emphatically urged them to take their unionism into their politics. The great trusts and corporations, managed by the men who are now prominent in the councils of the Parry union wrecking associations, are always in politics up to their eyebrows, and their efforts are always directed toward the one end of keeping the labor vote divided against itself. And while doing this these same union wreckers are standing together politically and reaping all the benefits.

Recently James W. Vanclieve, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis, made an address before that body, and The Wageworker desires at this time to call the attention of all union men, and all workmen as well, to a few things he said. It is not necessary to call attention to the fact that Mr. Vanclieve is president of an organization that is seeking to destroy the labor unions, although he and his organization may deny it. Under a multiplicity of names the Parry crowd is working in nearly every large industrial center in the country. Remember, please, that Mr. Vanclieve was talking to an organization of employers—manufacturers, millmen, wholesalers and retailers of St. Louis. And among other things he said:

"GENTLEMEN, I APPEAL TO YOU: IF IT IS NOT TIME FOR THE EMPLOYING CLASSES TO GET TOGETHER, AND CONTROL THE LAW-MAKING AS WELL AS THE BUSINESS INTEREST OF THIS COUNTRY."

Let every reader of The Wageworker read that over three or four times and let it soak into his mind. Let every reader analyze just what it means.

It is a direct challenge to the workmen of the country, and if they do not accept it, all the worse for the workingmen. "Time for the employing classes to control the law-making!"

The employers are already controlling legislation to a large extent, and they will wholly control it in a short time unless workingmen get dividing on partisan lines and get together for mutual help and protection. Nothing pleases capital more than to see labor divided along the lines of party. Capital knows no party when its interests are at stake. It rushes to the party that holds out the greatest inducements, and it seeks to control all parties. It is republican in a republican state and democratic in a democratic state.

But laboring men allow themselves to be blinded by partisanship to their own interests, and capital gleefully rushes in to contribute the dust thrown in the eyes of the toilers.

The men who produce the wealth of this country should control the law-making of the country. They should control the business of the country. They should, in short, control the country. And they could do it without any trouble if they would lay aside partisanship and vote in their own interests regardless of party.

All wealth comes from toil. The men who create wealth are the men who toil. Capital is only stored labor—the product of labor. And the labor that creates capital should have the decisive voice in the making of the laws.

Mr. Vanclieve's address is an insolent challenge from a purse-proud crowd that thinks only of dollars and never of humanity. If workingmen

throughout the country do not accept it and meet Mr. Vanclieve and his allies on their chosen ground they will convict themselves of either cowardice or idleness.

In God's name, fellow workmen, let us get together at the ballot box.

## WHAT ELECTED DOUGLAS

It is amusing to read the explanations offered by some of the leading newspapers for the election of Douglas in Massachusetts. They seem to think that he was elected because he advocated certain policies concerning the tariff and reciprocity. Bless their innocent souls, the tariff and reciprocity had about as much to do with the election of Douglas as the changes of a man's hair. William L. Douglas was elected governor of Massachusetts because for once in its history union labor stood solidly by its friend. There was no scattering of its fire, no division on partisan lines at the behest of selfish partisans. Union labor marched solidly to the polls on election day and voted for a man who had demonstrated his friendship for organized labor, and threw the hapoon into a notorious tool of those who seek to destroy the union organizations.

That is the secret of Mr. Douglas' victory. And there are two classes of people who should profit by the lesson of that victory—the labor crushers and the labor unions. The first should learn that organized labor is a force that must be reckoned with. The second should profit because the Douglas victory shows what a power for good the unions can be when they act in concert. Douglas' best campaigners were the fifty union men who were organized into a "flying squadron" and went over the state, visiting every local labor union and reciting the facts about the political situation in Massachusetts. This "squadron" aroused enthusiasm wherever it appeared, and it was followed by thousands of workmen who became Douglas boomers. The result was a sweeping victory for unionism. Mr. Douglas is a democrat, but the democrat who looks upon Douglas' election as a democratic victory is a candidate for the lunatic asylum. Politics had little or nothing to do with it. Had Mr. Douglas received only democratic votes he would have been buried so deep under republican ballots that he would not get from under in time to hear Gabriel toot for the resurrection.

Let union men profit by the lesson in Massachusetts. Let them put their unionism above politics, and begin voting for their own interests instead of in the interests of the professional politicians and the habitual plebeians.

## A LABOR TEMPLE IN LINCOLN

There are two reasons, and they are sufficient, why there should be a central labor headquarters in Lincoln—a place where all unions could meet and which would be open at all times and in charge of efficient managers.

These reasons are economy and self-interest. The labor unions of Lincoln are paying in hall rent enough to pay 19 per cent interest on \$18,000. Eighteen hundred dollars would pay rent for a building ample to accommodate all the unions of the city and leave enough over to pay for a secretary.

Why not organize a temple committee composed of one delegate from each union, and let this committee meet and undertake to formulate plans for a labor temple, such as exists in Omaha and many other places.

The Wageworker offers this suggestion to the union men of Lincoln in the hope that they will at least give the matter a little serious consideration.

The cattle raisers who cursed the striking packing house men should secure hypodermic syringes and try to inject a little brains into their own heads. The cattle raisers will be pinched to bits unless a big strike makes the packing house owners deal justly.

Men starve their fellows in sweatshops and divide the profits with the church. That's "Christianity." Men assault their fellows and seek to prevent them from depriving wives and children of food and shelter. But that's "anarchy."

C. W. Post didn't pay his divorced wife alimony with any of The Wageworker's money. We are not eating "gripe guts" or drinking sawdust slops made by the arch union hater at Battle Creek, Michigan.

We are waiting for C. W. Post to write another "open letter" telling what a good and kind husband he was to the woman who secured a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty.

The attention of the Rev. John Marshall is called to the fact that a division of the swag does not make the highwayman less a thief.

Mr. Parry has just returned from a visit to Europe. His "free and independent workmen" in his Indianapolis carriage works are still plugging along

under the third wage reduction inside of eighteen months.

Mr. Parry's new union wrecking magazine is printed in a union printing office for the very simple reason that he could find no "rat" shops capable of handling the work.

The church of Jesus Christ is suffering fully as much from 2x4 preachers as the labor unions are from slugs and incendiaries.

## UNION HOME RULES.

Do not wear sweatshop clothes. Never smoke non-union cigars. Buy only bread which bears the union label. Attend the meetings of your union regularly. Register all your kicks on the floor of your union. Union meat and provisions for your house.

Request your wife to buy only union made goods. Never "knock" a brother unionist behind his back. See that the label is on all the painting you have done. You would not think of wearing non-union overalls.

No beer unless the union label is pasted on the keg. Buy only shoes and hats that bear trade union stamps.

Do not expect your union to do much for you, while you do nothing for it. Look out for the Blue Label of the T. W. I. U. when purchasing tobacco. Every time you purchase union label goods you land a telling blow on the Parry crowd.—Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal.

## STAND FOR RIGHT.

A labor organization must stand for what is right and it must carefully analyze the question of right to demand its fair remuneration and it also must learn to protect itself against undue aggressiveness on its own part. It is just as much of a business proposition as the business of its employer, and if he seeks to impose arbitrary conditions and offers no opportunity for conference and adjustment, an organization so circumstanced had better go up in an explosion than to die of dry rot.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

## STILL UNFAIR.

The agents of the Washburn-Crosby Flour and Cereal Mill Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., are circulating the report that the differences between the company and the union of cereal mill employes has been adjusted and their products placed on the fair list. This is false, the company is still refusing to submit the points in dispute to arbitration; their employes are still out on strike and entitled to the full sympathy and support of all organized labor. Keep on discriminating against the Washburn-Crosby Co. unfair flour.

Street and Pattern Hats, from \$1 up, Sadie Puckett, 124 South 12th.

## STAY AWAY.

Let no tradesman be deceived by the glittering lies told about the splendid opportunities for work on the Pacific coast. There is not enough work there to keep employed 25 per cent of the men already on the scene. The advertisements for workmen have been scattered through the eastern press by the union busters in the hope of flooding the labor market and forcing men to "scab" by starving them into submission. Stay away from the Pacific coast.

## APPOINTED ORGANIZER.

George Bush of this city has been appointed state organizer for Nebraska by President Krumm of the Leatherworkers on Horse Goods. Mr. Krumm is president of district No. 7. Mr. Bush is one of the oldest and most enthusiastic union men in Lincoln, and has represented his union in the Central body for several terms. He will be able to strengthen the order in Nebraska.

The talkative and not too truthful President Parry of the Manufacturers' Association, is back from a tour of Europe. It is said that while there he pored over ancient documents in the British Museum and other depositories for antiquities and as a consequence is loaded down with the anti-union arguments of the British Tories of one hundred years ago. To the student of trade union history the arguments and rantings of Parry have always had a familiar and musty smell. They had been heard before—and exploded. The truth is that British unionists met and replied to just such attacks before the seventies. It is worth noting, too that from every one of these battles the unions emerged stronger. The humor of the affair is in the fact that Parry has the nerve to claim to have started a new crusade, and perhaps he really thinks he has, for his knowledge is less than his generosity, and he imagines the public as ignorant of industrial conditions as he is.—Painters' and Decorators' Journal.

# We Do Not Patronize

The following named business firms are unfriendly to organized labor and have been placed upon the "unfair list." Watch the list carefully from week to week, as important changes may occur:

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:  
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS. Bread.—National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill. Cigars.—Carl Upman of New York City; Krets, Werthelm & Schiffer of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore. Flour.—Washburn, Crosby, Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. Pipes.—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York. Tobacco.—American and Continental companies.

## CLOTHING.

Buttons.—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Ia.; Kremenitz & Co., Newark, N. J. Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bauner Bros., New York. Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company. Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Shirts and Collars.—United Suit and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City. Shoes.—Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas, Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.; Hamey Bros., Lynn, Mass. Suspenders.—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn. Textile.—Merrimac Mfg. Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass. Underwear.—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y. Woolens.—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. C. Cas & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS. Bookbinders.—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill. Newspapers.—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimber-

ly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terra Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

## MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

General Hardware.—Landers, Fryer & Clark, Aetna Company New Britain, Conn.; Davis Sewing Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio; Computing Scale Company, Dayton, Ohio; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Hickburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Aurora's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Hohmann & Maurer Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Stoves.—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stove, Ranges and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa. pany, Sag Harbor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertising Novelties.—Novelty Advertising Company, Coshocton, Ohio. Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company.

## WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags.—Guif Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo. Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio. China.—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa. Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Bumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Lakoklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trunks; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich. Leather.—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Columbus Buggy and Harness Company, Columbus, O. Rubber.—Kokomo Rubber Company, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Pens.—L. E. Waterman & Co., New York City. Paper Boxes.—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y. Paper.—Remington-North Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. Typewriters.—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn. Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Co. D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

For Union Made Shoes go to Rogers & Perkins.

Ladies' own material made over on new shapes. Reasonable prices. Sadie Puckett, 124 South 12th.

When you have any news that will interest union men and women, call autophone 2277 and tell it.

# Don't Be Mislead

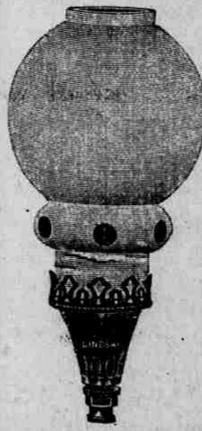
We can save you from \$10 to \$15 a suit on your clothes made to your order. We cut, fit, make and trim the best clothes in town. You are especially invited to come in our place and see our tailors at work.



Suits to Measure—\$15 and \$20.

Suits to Measure—\$15 and \$20.

BRITISH WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY  
BIG TAILORS 1210 O STREET



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Half the Gas and  
Twice the Light

(Like the Cut.)

All You Want \$1.00 Each.

SOLD BY

W. C. VAN ANDEL,

131 South 10th—Auto 1581

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

It was decided at our last meeting, November 23, to accept the hall of the Carpenters' Union, and hereafter the Council will be permanently located there.

A ten-cent per capita tax will be asked from all the unions represented in this body, for the purpose of advertising the label.

W. J. Hope, formerly president of the Council, but now working in the government printing office at Washington, D. C. was in Lincoln recently to cast his ballot for president of the United States.

The secretary was instructed to address a communication to the Commercial club requesting them to use their best efforts toward having the Hoyer City Directory printed in this city.

Fred Ress, president of the Allied Trades Council, is having a house built at Twelfth and B streets. Fred Ibringer, W. H. Creal, and Ralph Radcliff, son of A. B., members of the Council, are also having new houses constructed.

We are contemplating giving a masquerade ball some time during the winter.

We have a large stock of Union Made Shoes and we want your trade. Rogers & Perkins Co.

## CHECK ON RURAL CARRIERS

President Takes Steps to Prevent Abuse of Their Official Positions.

At the instance of numerous senators and representatives the president has directed the civil service commission to make an investigation with a view to relieving the free delivery carriers of their political endeavors. Recently it has developed that when congress established the rural free delivery service it created one of the most powerful political machines in the United States with respect to its possibilities, and in the recent election it has been ascertained the rural free delivery carriers filled certain congressional districts with literature opposing the re-election of certain members of congress, and especially those who had opposed the bill introduced at the last session providing for an increase in the salaries of the rural free delivery carriers. Among others, Representative Overstreet of Indiana was opposed by the representatives of the organization of rural carriers, so it is declared, and it is deemed advisable to frame some civil service regulations to prevent the host of carriers from taking any obnoxious part in politics.

## An Important Witness.

Willie B. Rody, the young man who was crushed and scalded so badly in the boiler explosion at Klemp's mill at Leavenworth that he died after suffering more than a day with his injuries, was an important witness in an Osage county murder trial, and it has

just developed, after his death and the removal of his testimony may make a considerable difference in the trend of the case. Coroner Smith has received a letter from J. P. Laughlin, prosecuting attorney of Osage county, who says in his letter that Rody was one of the star witnesses in the Scranton murder case and that his death removed important testimony of the prosecution unless the court will accept the statements made by Rody at a former hearing.

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