

### UNION DIRECTORY.

(Secretary of Local Unions are urgently requested to report all changes first and second meetings to the following: Central Labor Union. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 1024 O St. T. C. Keisey, president; I. R. DeLong, secretary; F. C. Evans, treasurer.

**Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1055.** Meets every Tuesday evening at 130 So. 11th St. Chas. P. Smith, president; J. M. Schueker, vice-president; G. F. Quick, recording secretary; Ed. S. Scott, financial secretary; H. G. Aitken, conductor; John Robinson, treasurer; T. J. Adams, warden.

**Typographical Union, No. 209.** Meets first Sunday in each month at 130 So. 11th St. Frank M. Coffey, president; H. C. Peat, vice-president; R. H. Hebbard, financial secretary; Albert Strain, recording secretary; J. G. Sayer, sergeant-at-arms.

**Cigarmakers.** Meet first Friday. J. Steiner, president; J. M. Anhauser, vice-president; T. W. Evans, corresponding secretary; R. R. Speckley, treasurer; A. Hermlinghaus, recording secretary.

**Capital Auxiliary, No. 11.** (To Typographical Union.) Meets first and third Fridays. Mrs. W. M. Smith, president; Mrs. C. B. Richter, vice-president; Mrs. Fred Mickett, secretary; Mrs. J. G. Sayer, treasurer; Mrs. Will Bustard, guide; Mrs. Freeman, chaplain.

**Bricklayers' Union.** Meets every Friday at 129 So. 11th St. W. J. Curry, president; W. J. Harvey, vice-president; H. Swank, financial secretary; C. Gerstenberger, recording secretary; conductor; Grant Roberts, doorkeeper; Gus Swanson, sergeant-at-arms.

**Med Carriers and Building Laborers.** Meet every Thursday. Western's hall. T. W. Calkins, president; L. D. Wertz, vice-president; Miles Burke, recording secretary; A. L. Schlemmer, financial and corresponding secretary; F. W. Swanson, treasurer; T. Frye, sergeant-at-arms.

**Printers and Bookbinders, No. 18.** Meet at Bruce's hall every Friday. W. B. Doney, president; Charles Jennings, recording secretary; J. R. DeLong, financial secretary.

**Leatherworkers on Horse Goods—Meets first and third Tuesdays, 1024 O. J. A. Leary, president; J. L. Lorey, recording secretary; Geo. H. Bush, secretary-treasurer.**

### LIST OF UNION LABELS.

Every union member, or sympathizer is urged when making purchases or buying work done, to demand the following union labels which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

- United Hatters.
- International Typographical Union.
- Alfred Printing Trades.
- Cigarmakers' International Union.
- Wood Carvers' Association.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
- Wood Workers' International Union.
- United Garment Workers.
- Tobacco Workers' International Union.
- Journeymen Tailors' Union.
- Iron Molders' Union.
- Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union.
- Coopers' International Union.
- Team Drivers' International Union.
- United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.
- National Union of United Brewery Workers.
- International Broommakers' Union.
- International Union Carriage and Wagonmakers.
- International Association of Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.
- International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics (Bicycle Workers).
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.
- International Association of Machinists.
- International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.
- International Association of Watch Case Engravers' Union.
- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
- American Federation of Musicians.
- Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.
- International Jewelry Workers' Union.
- American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
- American Federation of Labor.
- Upholsterers' International Union.
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
- Amalgamated International Association Sheet Metal Workers.
- Journeymen Barbers' International Union.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.
- Actors' National Protective Union.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.
- Stove Mounters' International Union.
- International Steel and Copper Plate Printers.
- United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.
- International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.
- United Gold Beaters' National Union.
- International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
- Amalgamated Rubber Workers' International Union.
- Elastic Goring Weavers' International Union.
- International Printing Pressmen's Union.
- National Association of Machine Printers and Color Men.
- Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance.
- Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union.
- United Powder and High Explosive Workers.

## Kennedy vs: Bramwood

Honest union men may differ as to the good judgment of Editor Bramwood's policy with the Typographical Union Journal, but it would seem impossible for any difference of opinion to exist upon one point—fairness. Frank A. Kennedy, editor of the Western Laborer, Omaha, has been for two years urging Editor Bramwood to come out openly against the Parryite's associations, and has severely criticized the Journal's policy. In its February issue of the Journal Mr. Bramwood, stung by Mr. Kennedy's criticisms, devoted several pages of the Journal to an article entitled "The Policy of the Journal and Kindred Topics," and fiercely attacks Mr. Kennedy for practical "blackmail," "levying tribute," working a "hold-up," etc.

Concerning any personal differences that may exist between Mr. Bramwood and Mr. Kennedy The Wageworker has nothing to do. But concerning the policy of the Typographical Union Journal the editor of The Wageworker, as a union printer, has something of an interest because he looks to the Journal for official authority and craft inspiration. The Wageworker is old-fashioned enough to believe that the newspaper that attacks a man should be fair enough to give that man an opportunity to reply. Journal readers who know Mr. Kennedy knew he would make reply, and they looked in the March Journal for it. It was not

there. The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

LETTER TO MR. BRAMWOOD.

"Omaha, Neb., Feb. 18, 1905.—J. W. Bramwood, Editor Typographical Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.—My Dear Mr. Bramwood: I herewith send you for publication in the Journal a reply to an editorial in the February issue, headed, "The Policy of the Journal and Kindred Subjects."

"I have tried to make this reply one that will come strictly under the constitution with reference to matter printed therein. I believe nothing will be lost by printing this letter.

"It is a common thing for the printers in local unions to hear both sides of a question, whether they agree with the subject or not. On the grounds of fair play I think I should be permitted to reply through the Journal, the only medium by which I can reach the men in the craft who have read your strictures and assertions against me. Yours fraternally,

F. A. KENNEDY.

"Sadie Maguire."

MR. BRAMWOOD'S REPLY.

"Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 22, '05.—F. A. Kennedy, Editor Western Laborer, Omaha, Neb.—My Dear Mr. Kennedy: Your letter of the 18th and the accompanying article intended for the Journal reached me on Monday, February 20. Although, according to your assertions, 'no one expects you (me) to do anything but count money,' official business of more importance than your communication has prevented an earlier acknowledgment and will further prevent careful reading and consideration thereof until after the March number of the Journal has been issued.

"Assuring you that the reply will receive the earliest possible attention, I remain, fraternally yours,

J. W. BRAMWOOD."

KENNEDY'S REPLY.

"Omaha, Neb., Feb. 25, '05.—J. W. Bramwood, Editor The Typographical Journal.—My Dear Mr. Bramwood: Yours of the 22d received.

"My communication was sent you in time for the March issue of the Journal. Your letter is evidence that you read my communication, because you quote a sentence which appears in the middle of the article: 'No one expects you to do anything but count money.'

"You violated section c, page 27, of the bylaws, the last sentence of which is: 'He (you) shall exclude from the columns of that paper all communications or other matter impugning the motives or reflecting upon the honesty of members of this union; when you printed the editorial in question.

"When you printed the editorial attacking me, you should in all fairness have permitted me to reply in the succeeding Journal.

"I would like you to give me a fair and square answer, yes or no, whether or not you intend to print my reply in the April issue of the Journal. Yours fraternally,

F. A. KENNEDY."

Under date of March 1 Mr. Bramwood made reply, but Mr. Kennedy does not publish it, saying, however, among other things that Mr. Bramwood "vilifies and abuses the Laborer and its editor in such a violent manner as would indicate that the little uncrowned czar of 'our' Journal had lost his temper, and winds up by saying: refusing to print my reply to his editorial roast in the Journal." Mr. Kennedy says further: "To be frank about the matter we hardly expected any fairer treatment at the hands of Mr. Bramwood than he gave the president and secretary of Philadelphia Union No. 2. We made a request to have our letter printed just to make the record clear—and to win a wager with a prominent member of No. 190, who bet Mr. Bramwood would print our letter."

The Wageworker prints Mr. Kennedy's reply to the Journal's charges because it believes he is entitled to a hearing, and because Lincoln printers have a right to hear both sides of a question affecting the policy of their official organ and the honor of a fellow member. Mr. Kennedy's reply to the Journal article is as follows:

**WHITE HOUSE**  
Grocery and Market  
DEALERS IN  
Fancy Groceries, Fresh and Cured Meats  
1435 O STREET  
PHONES—Auto 1435, Bell 262.  
Orders Promptly Attended to by Phone.

YOUR  
CHRISTMAS PHOTOS  
Go to  
*Hayden*

**STUCKEY'S**  
1429 O.  
Confectionery  
Ice Cream.

**Dr. Clifford R. Tefft**  
DENTIST  
Office Over Sidles Bicycle Store

TRY OUR  
**COAL**  
FOR COOKING  
\$4.90 PER TON  
Hutchins & Hyatt

To the Workingmen!  
...We handle...  
..UNION MADE GOODS..  
and am a workingman myself.

**Allen's Kushion Komfort**  
Shoe Parlors.  
133 NORTH 14TH STREET.

**J. Madsen's Market**  
Strictly First Class  
..MEATS..  
CHEAP FOR CASH  
1348 O STREET

**STAR MARKET**  
Fresh Meats, Oysters and Fish,  
Poultry, Game, Etc.  
Phones: Bell, 651; Auto, 1408.  
1026 P Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

..OUR GOODS..  
are always  
FRESH AND CLEAN  
Give us a trial.  
**M.H. Hickman**

**Mrs. Roy W. Rhone**  
Mandolin and Guitar Instructor  
Studio, 1332 J Street  
Formerly Instructor in the State University School of Music, Lincoln, and Wesleyan University, University Place.  
Call at Studio, or ring up Antophone 1332

**Young & Young**  
Expert Repairers and Finishers  
Have your chairs recaned, your furniture upholstered, umbrellas mended.  
We call for your goods and guarantee all work.  
329 So. 11th St., LINCOLN  
Bell Phone, L. 1348.  
You never find a married man who feels sorry for bachelors the way women do.

## UnionMade Goods

**WORK SHIRTS, with the label on 'em--all sizes and colors--50c and up, and worth more.**

**OVERALLS, with label on 'em--all sizes and styles and colors--50c and 75c, and worth the money.**

### Good Clothes

Got the label on 'em, too. Not all, but enough for good selection. We get all the labeled goods we can, We like to sell 'em--you are satisfied, and that satisfies us.

This is the "different store." You ought to know us. We want to know you.



"Give 'em hell!" "Ain't that what the labor paper is for?"—Western Laborer.

### THE PAINTERS.

The Painters meet at Bruce's hall, Friday evenings.

Is the label on your shoes and clothing? If not, why not?

Business in the painting and paper-hanging line is unusually good and good workmen are in demand.

Of course all union men who hire painters or paperhangers insist upon seeing the working card of the man employed.

Inquiry among the members of the Lincoln local reveals the fact that the painters and paperhangers are ready to do their part toward the erection of a labor temple.

The 60,000 members of the International have just finished a referendum vote on the question of holding an international convention this year. The proposition was defeated.

Ernest Fulton, who has been ill for three weeks, part of the time at the sanatorium, is now able to work a few hours a day and expects to be fully recovered in a short time.

I. R. DeLong has been appointed business agent of the local union. This is a wise selection for DeLong is a level-headed and conservative man who is "wise" to the union game.

The Painters and Decorators and the "Boss Painters" are now considering a new scale. With a few exceptions, principally concerning wages, the scale is the same as that worked under last year.

The local union has been increasing its membership at a gratifying rate. Five new men were admitted at the last meeting and double that number of applications are waiting to be acted upon.

The "boss painters" of Omaha seem to be aching for another scrap. The painters of that city are not looking for trouble, but if it is bound to come they are in better shape to meet it than they were a year ago, and then they put up the only successful scrap put up in Omaha in two years. The employers are posting "open shop" cards, but up to date the union men have held the fort.

### THE CARPENTERS

Carpenters meet every Tuesday evening, 130 South Eleventh.

Is the label on your shoes and clothing? If not, why not?

Business Agent Kent maintains headquarters at the hall, Bell phone L1184.

Work for the season opens up well. Prospects for a good season were never better.

When the labor temple proposition is ready to spring the carpenters will be found ready to do their part. The labor temple project has been the pet scheme of local carpenters for years.

I know it is contrary to the ethics of some unions and union men to pay a labor paper money for doing anything.

For instance: The I. T. U. has spent \$26,000 in the fight on the Los Angeles Times. For two years letters were sent to all the labor papers containing the best possible knocks on Otis and the Times. There are about 150 labor papers in the country and the space occupied by those letters cost each editor an average of 50 cents for composition; that would be \$300 per month; \$3,600 per year, or more than \$7,000 for the two years this campaign was kept up. Of the \$26,000 spent on the Times fight the labor editors, who were doing all the advertising, did not get one cent. Why? Simply because it has always been the notion among union men that labor papers are run to print what official organ editors lack the moral courage to print for fear of making enemies and jeopardizing their jobs.

During the eleven months strike of the Union Pacific shopmen the Laborer printed 250 columns of matter in the interest of the strikers; and, come to think of it, the official organ of the machinists' union pursued the same dignified policy during that long struggle as our own Journal has pursued for the last two years. It was loaded to the guards with pipe dreams and "moon beating" stories, while the labor paper was putting itself on the railroads' blacklist, receiving resolutions and kind words—and burning soft coal at the editor's home.

Do I understand you to mean, Mr. Bramwood, that it is a crime for a labor editor to charge for composition, press work, paper, postage and mailing? Because you refused to permit this I. T. U. officer to defend his official acts in the official paper, does it necessarily follow that the editor of the Laborer is bound to print his statement and pay the expense of the same? Did you ever do that for any candidate, Mr. Bramwood? Is it a virtue for you, Mr. Bramwood, to accept \$2,200 per year for editing the Journal and a crime for a labor editor to ask pay for anything he might print in his paper?

I am interested in seeing the union win the 8-hour day. I paid no particular attention to the policy of the Journal until after I had learned the game of the Parryites. They mean to destroy every union in America if they can. They destroyed 24 unions in Omaha in less than six months, because the unions were caught unprepared and knew nothing about the new enemy. The Parryites have learned our tactics in carrying on a fight and improved on them in many respects. They can whip the I. T. U. in the 8-hour struggle if the unions pursue the same tactics in use previous to the organization of the Parryites. Yourself and Mr. Lynch can not win the 8-hour strike. The victory will be won or lost by the local unions, because no one expects you to do anything but count money, and Mr. Lynch can not be on an hundred battle fields at the same time, and you both can not "con" a victory from the employers with your dignity. You know, or ought to know what the Parryites are doing. So ought every member who reads the Journal. I never felt as sure of anything as I do that the information you have of the Parryites, if given to the members, will make them grit their teeth, save their money from now till January 1, 1906,

and then every man of them would fight to win.

If I were a member of the National Typotheta and had the planning of the campaign to beat the union I would set aside \$5,000 to be used, if necessary, to have the policy of the Journal remain as it is, so as to keep the rank and file in ignorance as to our movements. I would urge the local employers to use their influence to have elected delegates to Toronto members of the union having the least brains, experience and ability. I would urge them to use their influence to have elected officers of the various local unions, men with the least brains, experience and executive ability. Then, I would accommodate the union with a scrap where it had weak men in front and decline to fight where the union had a corps of veterans on the firing line.

I honestly believe that if the printers of Boston and Louisville (I mean not only the officers, but the rank and file) were as familiar with the tactics of the organized enemies of unionism, as are the rank and file of No. 190, the history of those two cities would be different. And you, Mr. Bramwood, are responsible for the lack of knowledge among the rank and file because you control the only means of communication to those members.

A strike is industrial war, and "all is fair in war." I would do anything and everything to annihilate the enemy that is permissible under the laws of this country. That is what the enemy will do, you can depend on it; and your indirect criticism of the labor papers for showing up "the home and private life" of C. W. Post will not be approved by anybody but Post.

What are the new tactics of the union wreckers? For instance: Support all the business men, bankers, corporation men, etc., in any city, who are bound by a strong obligation to "get together and stick together." (Just as we are), sign an agreement not to have any printing done for three months. How will a strike committee tackle such a frame-up?

Again: Support the strike committee secure an agreement from one-fourth of the job employers to the eight-hour day system. Under our old style of fighting this would be considered an important wedge and would look like a victory for the union. But, again suppose these friendly employers were sent for by the executive committee of the Parry association and lined up before men who are their best customers and had this plain talk handed to them: "We're informed you have agreed to run a closed shop and concede the eight-hour day to the union. Is this true?" Our friendly employer admits the truth. "Well," says the spokesman of the executive committee, "we want you to run an open shop on a 9-hour basis or you will not get a dollar's worth of printing from a business man in our association. We want to know where you stand. Are you with the business men, or the unions?"

If this friendly employer stands by the union he will have no work for the union men to do. What would a strike committee do under such circumstances? I would like "Editor-Member" Bramwood to tell us how he would beat such tactics.

Then the strike resolves itself into a starve-out. If that is what the 8-hour struggle is to be, should not the men and women who are to do the sacrificing know what is coming, so they can prepare for a long siege? Or are they to be confided with the idea that the I. T. U. is invincible, and the eight-hour day can be won in 24 hours? Suppose the rank and file prepare for a six months' siege and win in six weeks, who will suffer?

If the rank and file can not be trusted to read facts, how can they be relied on to win a strike?

F. A. KENNEDY.

### SPEAKING OF DIGNITY.

A Little Less of it and More Energy Needed in Union Work.

There are not many labor papers in this country, but just the same they have an audience of not less than 200,000 readers weekly. These papers crystallize the sentiment and opinions of at least twice that number of men in all the cities, and they are nearer the rank and file of the unions than are the official organs like the I. T. U. Journal, which take a very high and dignified position in the labor world—so high the average member does not care enough about their contents to tear the wrappers off them. Why is it that some printers want their national organ to be so dignified that he will not read it? We have heard printers commend Prescott's articles in the Inland Printer, yet they will not lift their hands to have such articles appear in their own paper. The Parry organs are not so dignified that they won't lambast the unions. No, indeed, when they can not find the truth to print about the unions they manufacture lies and print them. Do the printers then look to their official organ for a defense? No, indeed! They hike to the local editor and say: