

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

DO YOU KNOW what is meant by 1,000 cubic feet?
DO YOU KNOW that it would take an ordinary gas burner almost 60 days to burn \$1.00 worth of gas?
DO YOU KNOW that the average family gas bill paid in Lincoln for the month of February was only \$3.00?
DO YOU KNOW that this means a cost of less than 9 cents a day for each family using gas? That many families get along on even HALF this expense?
DO YOU KNOW that it is actually

cheaper to cook with gas than with coal, wood or gasoline?
DO YOU KNOW that a Gas Range is cheaper than any other range you can purchase—cheaper in first cost, cheaper in last cost?
DO YOU KNOW that no woman who has ever used a gas range would care to go back to a coal or wood range?
DO YOU KNOW that a modern gas range will do ALL the work of a coal

range and do it with HALF the labor and HALF the cost?
DO YOU KNOW that a regular family dinner can be cooked on a gas range for about SEVEN CENTS—a breakfast for TWO CENTS?
DO YOU KNOW that you can buy a modern gas range on terms as low as \$5 down and \$2 a month?
DO YOU KNOW that we will connect your gas range free of charge, no matter where you buy it in Lincoln?
DO YOU KNOW that we maintain a

free exhibit room where a complete line of gas ranges and heaters are shown in actual use, with gas turned on?
DO YOU KNOW that you can heat water in your bath room by simply lighting a gas jet down stairs?
DO YOU KNOW that you can have hot water all summer, without building a fire?
DO YOU KNOW that you can have a hot bath at any hour of the day or night by simply striking a match?

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THE WAGELWORKER

WILL M. MAUPIN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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A WORD ABOUT THE COURTS.

There is published in Chicago a weekly magazine known as Public Policy, "dedicated to the discussion of public questions as moral and economic propositions." The quoted words are from the magazine itself. Public Policy is a worthy newspaper, and it shows every evidence of a desire to treat fairly and fully all questions coming before the people. But like many another publication it shuts its eyes to real conditions and deludes itself into the belief that the conditions are as they should be. Public Policy quotes from the Ohio State Journal an editorial entitled "Clean Hands," which editorial is re-printed elsewhere, and then adds of its own account:

An article in this issue under the title of "Clean Hands" gives encouraging evidence that some labor leaders at least are learning that the courts can be depended upon to do justice. They are discovering that their troubles with the courts have been caused by conduct for which they did not want justice. When labor organizations generally recognize the fact that they have nothing to fear from the courts so long as they keep their hands clean, we shall hear less about "intimidation" and correspondingly less about government by injunction. We repeat what we have said many times before, the need of the hour is intelligent enforcement of existing law, not more legislation.

If there be demanded of organized labor that it have "clean hands" when it goes into court, then let it be demanded that the courts have "clean hands" when it sits to hear the cases brought before it. There has been more incentive to anarchy and riot from the outrageous betrayal of justice at the unclean hands of impure judges within the last decade than there has been from the overt acts of organized labor. Federal judges appointed at the behest of giant corporations who demand their appointment as the price of their contribution to campaign funds, are not subject to the people. They own no responsibility save to the influences that secured their appointment. And with their pockets full of railroad passes these judges sit in cases of controversy between organized labor and railroad corporations and demand of labor that it "come into court with clean hands." How about the "hands" of the other side of the case? How about the "hands" of the judge who owes his appointment to the railroad that is party to the case and whose pockets bulge with passes from that same railroad for himself and members of his family?

Certainly organized labor should go into court with "clean hands," but why does not Public Policy make the same insistent demand that the other parties to the case and the judge himself come into court with hands equally clean?

In a federal court room not an hundred miles from Lincoln an incident happened recently that bears upon this case. A member of a jury hearing a case in that court borrowed a dollar from an attorney appearing for one of the parties to the suit. The fact was called to the attention of the federal judge presiding, and he discharged the jurymen with a scorching reprimand. It was a railroad case, mind you; and the judge who so severely denounced the jurymen who sought to borrow a paltry dollar from an attorney in the case sat upon the bench with his pockets lined with passes over that same railroad. Time and again has he traveled in the private car of the general manager of that same railroad, and every member of his family rides whenever they please upon that road without paying fare.

A few years ago a federal judge sitting in Omaha issued an order restraining the employes of a great railroad from quitting work. Several of the employes ignored the order and quit, and as a consequence were thrown into jail. This brought about some disturbances and a little rioting that the police easily quelled. The organizations to which these men belonged protested, and they were told to come into court with "clean hands" and they would be given a hearing before that federal judge, who was notoriously a tool of the great railroad corporations and who traveled thousands of miles every year as the honored guest of the railroad having the trouble.

What show has organized labor with hands clean or unclean before judges like that? The striker finds himself confronted with laws made from the bench and is thrown into jail without warrant for violation of those laws. The constitution guarantees the right of free speech, yet men have been thrown into jail because they had the temerity to converse upon a topic placed under ban by a federal judge. The constitution guarantees religious liberty, yet men have been enjoined by federal judges from meeting and praying with men who peaceably assembled and whose only crime was having refused to work for a corporation at the starvation wages offered. Is it any wonder, in view of all these facts, that men who toil have lost faith in the integrity of the courts and in their despair have resorted to violence to secure rights denied them by unclean judges? What show has a maimed brakeman in a suit for damages against a railroad before a judge who owes his appointment to the managers of that road, and who holds his job only by the sufferance of those same managers? Public Policy knows, if it knows anything at all about public affairs, that the bench is crowded with just such judges. And not only are federal judges subject to this influence, but elective judges also. The Wagoner ventures the assertion that there are not more than two district judges in the whole state of Nebraska who do not carry railroad passes. Every prosecuting attorney in the state carries them. Every sheriff carries them. Four-fifths of the lawyers at the bar carry them. Railroad and corporation influence predominates in all branches of the courts, and yet Public Policy demands that labor "come into court with clean hands."

The Wagoner, too, insists that labor "come into court with clean hands." But it insists, also, that the other parties come into court with "clean hands," and that the judges and the other officers of the court come in with "clean hands."

Maimed and crippled for life, the poor brakeman goes into court without a dollar and seeks to secure justice. He finds himself con-

Easter Attire for Men of Taste



THE matter of selecting a satisfactory garment at the right price is easy indeed with such a stock to choose from. The man who has never examined one of our high grade ready-to-wear suits does not know the perfection which has been attained in the art of tailor-craft. Do not wait until the last minute before buying Your Easter Apparel. Take time to make a careful selection and look into the merits of our offering.

Easter Sale of Suits, Top Coats and Rain Coats

The entire power of our buying and selling organization has been directed towards producing for this Pre-Easter Sale garments which in the usual way would bring \$20 and \$22.50. All the fashionable suitings are here, including the light and dark greys and gun metal, also plain effects and overplaids. Either single or double breasted sack style with the best of hand tailoring and finishing. Top Coats in light or dark, Tan Coverts or plain black and Oxfords either short box or medium lengths. Rain coats of genuine Cravenette cloth, in plain tan, oxford, black and also fancy effects. There's a saving of money to those who buy here at this sale.

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fronted with the millions of the company he is suing, with a judge whose pockets are filled with passes, with lawyers who travel on passes, with lawyers who travel on passes, with a jury that came to the county seat on trip passes, and with sheriff and bailiffs who have traded off their manhood for railroad passes. Is it any wonder, we again ask, that laboring men who realize these conditions often undertake to secure by brute strength the justice that is denied them in the unclean courts of the land?

By the time the courts are "clean" we guarantee that the hands of labor will be clean.

Trades unionism teaches patriotism, better citizenship, better home life and better service. It does more to assimilate the hordes of foreign immigration than any other influence. It improves the conditions of all those who toil. It inculcates charity and mutual helpfulness. It cultivates the mind as well as the hand. It safeguards the home, the unit of society. And yet there are those who denounce trades unionism as anarchistic and contrary to the teachings of the Bible.

If there is such a thing as a "Labor Newspaper Editors' Union" the editor of this paper wants to get in. Certainly the member of such a union would not "scab" on his brother unionists by stealing his original matter and palming it off as their own. If there is such a union we know labor paper editors who ought to quit "scabbing" and get in.

A Los Angeles minister recently preached a sermon on the subject, "Can a man be a Christian and belong to a labor union?" Sometimes we feel like preaching a sermon the subject, "Can a man be a minister without making an occasional monkey of himself?" Of course he can, and all but a very few of them do. But a little more of "Christ and Him crucified" from the pulpit would help some.

The union man is always able to frame up his own arguments to defend his unionism. The non-union man always depends upon his employer to defend his position as a "free and independent workingman." Funny, isn't it?

The easiest and safest way to boycott non-union goods is to insist upon having union made goods. Look for the label! Ask for the label!

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