

THE WAGEWORKER

A Newspaper with a Mission and without a Muzzle that is published in the interest of Wage-workers Everywhere.

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The Central Union Needs Some Ginger

The Central Labor Union met Tuesday evening, the meeting being unusually large and enthusiastic, seventy delegates representing thirty unions occupying seats in the hall when the meeting was called to order.

The above is a lie. There were only nine delegates, representing five unions, present, and the meeting was not enthusiastic. The very unions that are most in need of organization and the united support of others were not represented, and some of them have not been for months. Unions that have been favored time and again, were unrepresented after promising to send delegates regularly if certain dues and fines were remitted. Just when the interest should be greatest and the zeal most intense, a body that should have an average attendance of 75 meets with nine delegates present, and these nine delegates representing only five unions.

It is this condition of things that makes it easy to pick off the unions one at a time. It is this condition of affairs that the enemies of organized labor like to see. And it is just such a condition of affairs that invites the Parryites and Postites to sow the seeds of dissolution. If the Central Labor Union is not made strong and influential by the unions of the city, then the unions are alone to blame.

The credentials of several new delegates were read Tuesday night, and one new delegate obligated. Two former delegates who had been re-elected were also given the obligation. The executive committee reported on the books of the treasurer and said that they were correct. The central body has a cash balance on hand of upwards of \$60. No business of importance was transacted and the body adjourned at an unusually early hour.

WOMAN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

Decides Upon a Social September 25 and Arranges to Make It the Biggest Ever.

The Woman's Union Label League met last Monday evening and among other business transacted was that of arranging for a social on September 25. A committee consisting of Mesdames Baker, Ilgin and Wright was appointed on program and place. A short and interesting program will be rendered and the remainder of the evening will be devoted to dancing and general sociability.

Under "good and welfare of the order" some good speeches were made, the general tenor of which was that something should be done to arouse greater interest in the work of the League. It was the unanimous opinion that the lack of interest and the small attendance was due to the fact that union men neglected to inculcate union principles in their families. If union men gave their wives a clear understanding of the principles of trades unionism the wives would become as interested in and devoted to unionism as their husbands. The result would be a great awakening of interest in the League's work. One speaker declared that every labor organization in the city should have its auxiliary, like the auxiliary to the Typographical Union, and that these auxiliaries should have a central body like the Central Labor Union, such a body being in every effect what the Label League is intended to be. The proposition was loudly applauded.

One lady expressed the opinion that the women ought to be ambitious enough to go ahead without waiting for the union men. "Let us teach the men unionism for a while," said she.

A CONSISTENT EMPLOYER.

Agrees to Employ Union Labor, But Insists That Employers Buy Only Union Made Goods.

Galveston has an employer of labor the like of whom is not often seen. He is a consistent man and believes in consistency in others. This employer had a contract handed to him by his employees not long since requiring that he employ only union men. He willingly signed the agreement, being a believer in organized labor, and now he has presented a counter proposition to his employees, and they must accept it or leave his employ.

It provides that each employ must be in possession of a paid-up working card, the label must be on his clothing, he must smoke and chew nothing but union tobacco, must patronize none but fair business establishments—in fact, must be a union man in practice as well as in name.

And, of course, he is right.—Trade and Labor Gazette, Streator, Ill.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of the twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

THIS IS CALLED "DANGEROUS PATERNALISM."

Judge Gaynor of New York, Makes a Corporation Sweat for Violating Child Labor Law.

Judge Gaynor, of New York, had the temerity one day last month to tell the jury that when little boys lost their fingers in factories these fingers had to be paid for. Particularly so, the judge declared, if these little fellows were under age and employed in direct violation of the law. It is true it was only a labor law which had been violated, but the judge thought that in his court, at any rate, labor laws would no longer be twisted, shaved, pared, pruned, whittled or contorted to suit the convenience of any employer, no matter how powerful or influential that employer might be. The law had been violated, the judge told the jury, and all that they had to do was to merely assess the amount of damages.

The case was that of Robert E. Lee, 13 years of age, who, through his guardian, sued the Sterling Silk Manufacturing company to recover damages for the loss of a finger through machinery at which he was employed.

The case was tried before Justice Gaynor and a jury, and the court directed that a verdict for the boy be brought in. The jury awarded him \$2,000. On the trial it was ruled by Justice Gaynor that the employment of a boy by the defendant in its factory made it liable for the injury.

In an appeal for a new trial, which the justice decided, he said: "The statute establishes, says our highest court, that children under 14 are not mentally fit, do not possess the judgment, discretion, care and caution, to be suffered to assume the risk or incur the dangers to life and limb of factory work. Are the courts, nevertheless, going to allow the employer to be exonerated from the consequences of his defiance of the statute, according to the various opinions or interests of jurors?"

Judge Gaynor had better be careful, for if he continues to upset the privileges so long enjoyed by those who make fortunes out of little boys' fingers, he will be declared a demagogue, a Socialist, or something equally terrible by some influential body like the Citizens' Alliance of Poodles Corners.—Machinists' Journal.

The attention of the proper authorities is called to the display of lewd and obscene pictures in the show windows of the Lincoln Book Store. An institution that brazenly exposes such pictures deserves the condemnation of all lovers of decency.

GRAND UNION MEETING

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA September 28-29, 1905

Under the auspices of Division No. 98. The meetings will be held in the Auditorium. The public is cordially invited to attend the opening session on the first day. Grand Chief Engineer Warren S. Stone and Third Grand Engineer Delos Everett will be in attendance upon these meetings. The program is as follows:

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

9:30 a. m.—Address of welcome by Hon. John H. Mickey, Governor of Nebraska. Address, "Brotherhood Reflections," by Hon. Norris Brown, Attorney General of Nebraska.

Address, "Brotherhood Facts," by Grand Chief Engineer Warren S. Stone. Address, "Further Facts," by Third Grand Engineer Delos Everett. The speaking will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and the public is cordially invited to be present.

2:30 p. m.—Automobile ride about the city, starting from the Lincoln hotel, tendered to the visiting members by the Commercial Club of Lincoln. The ride will be immediately followed by a visit to the Burlington shops at Havelock.

8:30 p. m.—Joint open meeting to which all railroad officials and members of the Brotherhood are cordially invited, thus to promote good fellowship and to exchange ideas of mutual concern.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

9:30 a. m.—Reviewing of work by grand officers, and discussion of subjects of general interest to the Brotherhood of the middle west as may be outlined in a supplemental program.

2:30 p. m.—Continuance of morning subjects.

GRAND BALL FRIDAY EVENING

The rally will close on Friday evening with a grand ball at the Auditorium. Visiting brothers will be admitted upon presentation of traveling card. Admission \$1.00. The public cordially invited to attend this ball.

NOTICE TO BROTHERHOOD MEN

Transportation will be granted members of the Brotherhood by the Burlington Railroad if request is made by official where employed through General Manager George W. Holdrege, Omaha, Nebraska. Reasonable rates will be made by Lincoln hotels, the Lincoln hotel having been designated as headquarters. Members of the Brotherhood and officials of the railroads are cordially invited to attend these gatherings.

GETTING TO THE FRONT.

A Business Firm That is Growing Rapidly in Popular Favor.

There are numerous reasons why the union men and women of Lincoln should give an increasing share of their patronage to the general merchandise of Fred Schmidt & Bro. One reason is that the members of the firm are friendly to union labor, and another reason is that the firm is offering good goods at prices that recommend them to popular favor. The growth of this firm has been little short of remarkable. From a small beginning a few years ago it has grown to fill two immense rooms with a display of general merchandise, to say nothing of basement and warehouses constantly running over with goods yet to be placed on the shelves. It is a pleasure to trade at this store, for the good nature of the proprietors is reflected in the good nature and politeness of the clerks. These things, coupled with the bargains constantly offered, should induce Lincoln people to trade there.

Fred Schmidt & Bro. have been liberal advertisers in The Wage-worker from the very start, and the support thus given the local labor paper should be recognized by the men and women who are benefitted by having a newspaper champion of unionism. The

Wage-worker hastens to assure its readers that they will not only be benefitted financially by trading with Fred Schmidt & Bro., but will be giving patronage to a firm that is always fair to unionism.

WILL DO HIS BEST.

Mayor Brown Appoints Editor of The Wage-worker on Park Commission.

Wednesday Mayor Brown announced the appointment of Will M. Maupin to be a member of the new park commission. The editor of The Wage-worker appreciates the compliment, and assures Mayor Brown and the citizens that he will do his level best to serve the city well and faithfully. The commission will consist of eleven members, and while Mr. Maupin is the only member who belongs to a labor union, there are several other members who are friendly to organized labor.

RARE DISCRIMINATION.

The Rochester Labor Journal is always printing something good. Hardly a week goes by that it does not copy something from The Wage-worker without credit. Then other and more honest labor editors clip it from the Labor Herald and give it credit for what The Wage-worker said. It would make us laugh if it didn't make us so infernally mad.

IN CEDAR RAPIDS.

No Trouble Expected in Printing Circles in the Iowa Town.

The Gazette is pleased to be reliably informed that there is no possibility of trouble between the printers and the owners of job offices over the eight-hour day that is to be inaugurated in the larger cities on January 1, and that is already making trouble in Chicago. Printers have always been among the most intelligent workmen, and they have always been among the poorest paid mechanics. The public has been indisposed to pay the proprietors of the shops such prices for work as would place the printers on a financial level with other mechanics. The men and the bosses should work together. The trouble has been due largely to scalpers in the trade, willing to take work at any price rather than miss. The men will not get better wages or terms by fighting the bosses and increasing the number of scalpers.—Cedar Rapids, Ia., Gazette.

The Longshoreman's union of Detroit has 1,200 members and control the situation.

The strike and lock-out of union bookbinders in St. Louis continues, with the unionists as firm and as confident as ever.

Colorado Springs Convention Club

The fifty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union will be held at Colorado Springs, in August, 1906, and within the shadow of historic Pike's Peak. And now comes the formation of a "Colorado Springs Club," the object of which is to afford its members an opportunity to save up enough to make the trip without undue financial sacrifice. At the last meeting of the Typographical Union a committee composed of Messrs. Ihringer, Coffey and Maupin was appointed to draft a constitution and an outline of plan. This committee met recently and adopted the following constitution, which explains the plan as comprehended by the committee:

Article 1, Section 1—The name of this club shall be the Colorado Springs Convention Club.

Section 2—The object of the club is to provide ways and means for its membership to attend the fifty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1906.

Section 3—The officers shall be a president and a secretary-treasurer.

Section 4—It shall be the duty of the president to preside. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to receive and account for all moneys and conduct the correspondence of the club.

Section 5—All moneys of the club shall be deposited in a safety deposit vault with the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Section 6—The membership fee shall be 25 cents, which shall be appropriated for vault and other incidental expenses.

Article 2, Section 1—The weekly dues shall be paid by the purchase of coupons at 50 cents each, the coupons being receipts for money paid in. No limit shall be placed upon the number of coupons that any member may purchase, provided, the number shall not be less than an average of one coupon each week, in advance.

Section 2—Failure to purchase at least one coupon per week shall be punished by a fine of 5 cents. The weeks shall end at 8 p. m., Wednesday.

Section 3—Fines, etc., shall be carried in a contingent fund which shall be expended for the good of the club as a majority may direct.

Section 4—Members who desire to withdraw from this club may do so at any time upon forfeiture of 5 per cent of the amount of money paid in by them.

Article 3, Section 1—Meetings shall be held on the first Sunday in each month immediately upon adjournment of Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209.

Section 2—Special meetings may be called from time to time upon request of seven members. Calls for special meeting shall be signed by the president and secretary-treasurer and published in The Wage-worker or posted in the various chapels.

Section 3—Any member signing a call for a special meeting and absenting himself therefrom shall be fined 5 cents.

Article 4, Section 1—A quorum of seven members shall be necessary for the transaction of business.

Section 2—All business shall be transacted by majority vote.

Article 5, Section 1—The president and secretary-treasurer shall be elected at the club meeting adopting this or an amended constitution, and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 2—At each meeting the secretary-treasurer shall submit in writing a statement of receipts and expenditures and balances in all funds.

The idea of the promoters of the club is to have a grand tenting party at the Union Printers' Home when the International meets next August. The club merely offers the members an easy way of saving up money for the trip, and also gives an opportunity to secure better rates by reason of insuring a large number to take advantage of them. Already enough printers have signified their intention of joining to depopulate the print shops if all of them go. But the membership will not be limited to printers. Other may join on equal terms save that they will not be considered as members of the camp. In addition to the conveniences offered the club will have some socials during the winter.

If a party of forty or more is made up special sleepers will be secured, the cars will be appropriately decorated and Lincoln be put in the "push" when the printers and their wives begin gathering at Colorado Springs. The "Colorado Springs Convention Club" is a good thing. Push it along.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of the twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

ONE ON A UNION HATER.

Had to Take a Union Hat, but He Ripped the Label Out With an Oath or Two.

Several union men were standing in a local gents' furnishing store one evening recently when a gentleman walked briskly into the store and asked one of the clerks for a hat.

The clerk showed him several and from those before him the gentleman selected one, tried it on, paid for it, and threw his old one back in a corner. Then, while waiting for his change, the gentleman suddenly became excited, took off his hat, turned down the band, and then, with several oaths, took his knife from his pocket and after severing several threads pulled out the union label that had been sewed under the band and, throwing it upon the floor, stamped upon it, and, when he had received his change, he left the store in a terrible rage.

The clerk and bystanders had a good laugh after the purchaser left the store.

The man who bought the hat was Franklin Hudson, the president of the fast-dying Employers' Association.

While fighting the unions he is wearing a union made hat.—Kansas City Labor Herald.

CHICAGO TEAMSTERS ARE SATISFIED.

All Are at Work and They Wear the Union Button Just As in the Old Days.

There are more than 30,000 Teamsters' union buttons in evidence on the streets of Chicago. There are more than 30,000 teamsters on amicable conditions with their employers. There are less than 3,000 non-union teamsters on the streets of Chicago, and in less than sixty days there will be a greater number of buttons and a fewer number of non-union teamsters than there are now. There was no surrender of the teamsters. There was an abandonment of the strike by the striking 5,000, that was all. The teamsters should have called off the strike when the garment workers became dissatisfied with the management of the strike. But the teamsters demonstrate their strength by their aggressive attitude. The employers have the satisfaction of knowing that the public believes they won the fight. It must be poor satisfaction if the bank accounts are taken as the result of their efforts.—Union Labor Advocate, (Chicago.)