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FIGURE IT OUT.

Then See How to Help Make Lincoln a Bigger City.

We talked with four or five cigar dealers last week with a view to ascertaining as nearly as possible the number of cigars smoked daily in Lincoln. The guesses varied, but the average was about 20,000. Then we asked how many of them were union made. The average estimate was about 10 per cent. Every non-union cigar sold in Lincoln is made outside of Lincoln. The bulk of these cigars are of the 5-cent brand, but the average is about 7½ cents. That means that \$1,450 a day is sent out of Lincoln for goods that would better be made in Lincoln. It means that in the course of a year over HALF A MILLION DOLLARS is sent out of Lincoln for goods that should be made in Lincoln.

The average cigarmaker makes about 250 cigars a day. To make 18,000 cigars a day would require the work of 72 more cigar makers than are now at work in Lincoln. They would average about \$18 a week. This would mean that about \$1,300 a week would be spent with Lincoln merchants, with Lincoln landlords and with Lincoln restaurants. The offer of a manufacturing company to remove its plant to Lincoln and employ seventy-five hands would cause the Commercial Club to hustle to get it here.

We talk about loyalty to our home town, and prate about patronizing home industry. Yet only one cigar in ten consumed in Lincoln is made in Lincoln, and for every dollar spent with Lincoln cigar manufacturers \$10 is spent with manufacturers in other towns. What's the matter with getting wise?

By the way, the Commercial Club does not handle Lincoln made cigars. Is it because the Lincoln manufacturers are not members of the club? If so, how can a business man denounce a union man for exercising the boycott?

Suppose you figure on this thing a little bit.

PRINTERS WIN A POINT.

Methodist Book Concern Gets Right on Labor Question.

Western Methodist Book Concern, headquarters in Chicago, after holding out against the printers' demands for an eight-hour day for over a year, has got into line. The eight-hour day goes into effect in all mechanical branches of that concern, and the management withdraws from the Typothae.

The managers say they have always favored the eight-hour day, but assert that condition prevented them from adopting it until now. The struggle has been a long one, and while the Typographical Union has not scored a full victory, it has accomplished a lot and expects to get the rest of it in a short time.

WAS THE APOSTLE PAUL A TRADES UNIONIST?

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE

The sources of information concerning the workingmen's guilds of two thousand years ago are very meager, and for the most part, very unreliable. But it has been clearly established that there were powerful labor guilds in existence at that time, and that practically every workingman belonged to the guild composed of those who practiced his craft.

In these days nearly every Jewish boy learned trade, no matter what his social position may have been. So it happened that Paul, the greatest missionary in the history of the early church, learned the trade of tent-maker, even though his father was so prominent a man as to have the honor of Roman citizenship conferred upon him, and even though he had the advantages of a thorough training at the university at Tarsus.

This apprenticeship made Paul eligible to membership in the Tent-makers' Union, or the union which comprised the tent-makers of that period.

It is altogether likely that he became a member of that organization.

We find, in sacred history, that on at least one occasion, Paul made his headquarters in the city of Corinth with Aquila and Priscilla, simply be-

cause they also were of the same craft—namely, tent-makers. Here he worked side by side with them, preaching in the synagogue on every Sabbath day.

We have it from Paul's own pen that he worked with his hands as he traveled from place to place, depending upon his skill as a mechanic to earn his livelihood. It is fair to assume that Paul always worked at the trade with which he was most familiar, in the cities that he visited, and it is in entire harmony with Paul's general policy, to suppose that he took advantage of every opening which presented itself, "becoming all things to all men" in order to more successfully carry on his great work.

Because of the necessity for constant travel and because of his dependence upon his trade for a living, it is more than likely that Paul identified himself with the organization that would be most helpful to him in order to secure employment.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that parts of the day and surely every evening were given to preaching to the workingmen of his craft and other crafts, as he met them in the public squares and in the meetings of the labor guilds. Indeed, according to the

best information to be had, so effective were the great Apostle's labors in this respect that the labor guilds of his day became the most important centers of Christianity of that period. He met with no greater response anywhere than among his fellow-craftsmen. It is interesting to note that Paul visited first of all and established his greatest churches in the cities in which trades unionism was strongest. Unquestionably, he operated very largely through the labor guilds in these cities.

It is not necessary to prove that these ancient guilds were similar to present-day labor unions. Of course they were not—in every particular. But if one were looking for faults in these older organizations, as one finds them in the more modern ones, it would not be a difficult task. It is enough to say that these guilds were composed of workingmen, sometimes including the employers, in order to improve the condition of the toilers of that period. And that is precisely the object of the labor unionism of this generation, although it is adapting itself to present-day needs, through present-day methods.

It should be an inspiration to working men everywhere to read the wonderful letters which this apostle-worker wrote to the members of those early labor guilds, for, while not addressed directly to them as an organization, nevertheless they were intended for the unionists who had been so loyal to him when he was a stranger in their city.

Thirteen of the books in the New Testament were written by Paul. Read his plea for the slave Onesimus in the letter to Philemon. Read his masterful presentation of the universality of the benefits of Christianity in every one of these epistles. Read that beautiful "love-letter" which he sent to the working-people of Philippi, when they sent him a "missionary basket" when he was in the Roman prison. Follow him in his fight for the common people of every nation as it is told in "The Acts of The Apostles," and go with this workingman-preacher as he travels over almost the entire then-known world, bringing a message of joy to the masses, who, for generations had been told by the philosophers that they had no souls—that they were made of the same stuff as the dog which upon his death was kicked into the ditch—and then say that you are proud of Paul—Paul, the apostle-trades unionist.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

THE NORTH DIRECTORY.

Canvassers Now in the Field to Get Material for It.

The North Director company, made up of home people, has begun the work of collecting material for the new city directory, and the work will be pushed to the limit. The union men and women of Lincoln should take especial pleasure in giving all the aid possible to the people who are getting out this directory. It will all be printed in Lincoln, and the mechanical work in all departments will be performed by union men and women. The gentlemen composing the firm are all citizens of Lincoln, and all the money collected will be retained in Lincoln.

Unionists will remember that the publishers of the present directory played double with the people of Lincoln last year. They thought this town made up of easy things, but were suddenly awoken. Then they hustled out and with a great flourish of trumpets announced that they had made a deal with a local firm to do all the publishing. Far be it from The Wageworker to "knock" on a fair print shop, but the Polk-McAvoy Directory company deserved absolutely nothing from the people of Lincoln, and it has earned the everlasting opposition of local trades unionists. The directory to be issued by the North people is the one that should receive the support of all Lincoln people.

KENNEDY'S ANNIVERSARY.

Printer Celebrates It in a Manner That Please Him.

October 1, 1906, was Roy Kennedy's first anniversary as a union printer, and he celebrated it by working all day at the Independent shop. Kennedy was admitted to full membership in the union on the first Sunday in October last year. He had hardly taken the obligation when the assessment of 50 cents a week was chucked on. Two months later the 10 per cent assessment was voted on and Kennedy voted "yes" and began paying it. He paid for nine months without a murmur. His first anniversary as a union man was celebrated by ordering the assessment reduced to 7 per cent, and Kennedy rejoices that the executive council thinks so much of him as to mark the anniversary in that way. However, he is hoping that the council will not have to wait another year to take off the assessment entirely.

CAN NOT COME.

For a time it was thought that President Gompers could be prevailed upon to visit Lincoln before election and make an address. Word has been received from him to the effect that it will be impossible for him to make a date in Lincoln.

How Organized Labor

Can Benefit Itself

As long as organized labor sits idly by and waits for the machine politicians to hand it a few favors, just so long will organized labor be a butt of ridicule for the aforesaid politicians. Not until organized labor, as solidly arrayed at the polls as it is at the ballot box, demands the recognition that is due it, will the machine politicians be ready to accord it due recognition.

For thirty years the men who manipulate politics in the various counties of Nebraska and other states have taken particular pains to recognize this or that element of the voting population. A German has been nominated to "hold the German vote;" a Swede has been nominated to hold the "Swede vote;" an Irishman has been nominated to hold the "Irish vote." Even the church has been used for political effect and a member of this or that leading denomination nominated in order to hold the vote of his church. But during all these years, while these different elements were being accorded political recognition, the vote of organized labor has been ignored. Perhaps there is good reason for this. Too long we have allowed partisanship to override our unionism. And as long as the vote of organized labor is divided on political lines the political bosses will see no reason for acceding recognition to union labor.

Right now the union men of Lan-

POINTER FOR WORKINGMEN

A vote for Smith and Quick, Labor Candidates for the Legislature, is a vote to guard your interests as workingmen in the framing of laws under which you and yours must live

VOTE FOR YOUR OWN INTERESTS THIS TIME

BACK TO THE RANCH.

Last Monday evening Mrs. F. M. Coffey and two of the children departed for Oklahoma, where Mrs. Coffey will get the famous ranch ready for winter occupancy and then send for the rest of the children. They will spend the winter on the Oklahoma claim, while Mr. Coffey will remain in Lincoln and continue to manipulate a "mill" at the Journal shop.

The best wishes of a big lot of friends will go with Mrs. Coffey and the children. Mr. Coffey is now prepared to receive invitations to Sunday dinners, etc., from all who may feel for him in his lonely condition.

size organized labor can hope to win in Lancaster county, and we will have the offices filled with men to work for a living instead of men who play politics for a living.

The two union men who ask for suffrages of the voters of Lancaster county are in every way qualified for the positions to which they aspire.

Neither of them wanted to make the race. They merely offered to go into the fight because of the promise that it would benefit the cause of organization.

Both of them are skilled mechanics who make more clear money at their trade than they could make as members of the legislature. Both of them are square-toed union men. They have the best interests of labor at heart, and if elected will make a gallant fight for justice and equality.

Harry W. Smith and George F.

Quick are entitled to the support and the vote of every unionist in Lancaster county.

Their records as union men are above reproach. Their interest in good citizenship is unquestioned.

Their loyalty to Lincoln and Lancaster county is beyond dispute.

Their honesty and integrity are integrity known of all men.

They will be a credit to organized labor, as well as to the entire community.

These two men are square-toed union men.

They have the best interests of labor at heart,

and if elected will make a gallant fight for justice and equality.

The only way to compel recognition of organized labor is to stand solidly by Smith and Quick at the coming election.

THE TEAMSTERS.

Gompers in Chicago Trying to Unite the Warring Faculties.

President Gompers spent a portion

of last week in Chicago trying to bring

together the two factions of the teamsters.

The situation is somewhat

mixed. In that city the teamsters are

organized into separate locals, each

one being in a class to itself.

That is, the ice wagon drivers are together,

the van drivers are together, the coal driv-

ers are together, etc., etc.

Under the old organization the ice wagon drivers could transfer in the fall when busi-

ness grew slack, and put their cards

into the local of coal drivers, for in-

stance. Now the double organization

complicates matters. President Gom-

pers is trying to restore harmony.

Lincoln teamsters have held their organization in spite of repeated discouragements, and are making some headway.

The chief difficulty encountered

is the opposition or negligence of the very men who should be most interested.

The union got quite a sev-

ere "bump" a year or so ago by the dishonesty and crooked practices of a member who had been trusted for a long time. He forgot to report a few collections made, and also neglected to pay a few bills which the union had allowed and given him the money to pay.

The Wageworker has a safe de-

posit vault full of promises that this man made to pay a bill owing it, and for which he had drawn the money from the union treasury. Up to date he has not paid the bill. A few ex-

periences like this is calculated to

make it difficult for any union to get

along well. But the teamsters have

been gritty and they are slowly mak-

ing gains.

Business is reported very good,

and the opening of the coal season prom-

ises a continuance of work.

THE INTELLIGENT COMPOSITOR.

Not Blamable For All the Mistakes Made in Newspapers.

The "intelligent compositor" is usu-

ally blamed for all the mistakes that

creep into print. But seldom does the

blame rightfully belong to him.

Last week "ye editor" made one.

He said the Typographical Union would meet

the next Sunday, but it didn't.

There were five Sundays in last month and the printers meet on the first Sunday of the month. That's how it came about.

The Typographical Union will meet

next Sunday (sure) and will look after

a lot of business. They will also have

a little rejoicing over the decrease

in the assessment. The question of

dispensing with an executive commit-

tee and leaving the business transact-

ed by that committee in the hands of

the president, vice president and sec-

retary, will be discussed and settled.

Other business of importance will be

transacted and every member should

be present.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 2.—Master

plumbers in Spokane have run up

against the real thing, and, while no

trouble in the way of strikes or walk

outs are threatened, the union have

adopted a resolution declaring that in

the future all plumbers are forbidden

from working on non-union jobs.

In the event of a violation of the rule

the master plumbers may be fined in

any amount from \$10 to \$50. This,