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**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION**

**STAR OUT FOR BROWN.**  
Leading Republican Paper Bolts Nomination of Hutton.  
The results of the republican primary held in this city yesterday make it practically certain that the candidates for mayor at the coming election will be the men who contested for this honor two years ago—F. W. Brown and A. H. Hutton. It was rather generally understood that under certain conditions Mr. Brown would not be a candidate again, the normal republican majority in Lincoln being large and, all things considered, a democrat having little chance in this city when the mere question of party politics constituted the issue.

But it was also understood that, in the event of Mr. Hutton's nomination by the republicans, Mayor Brown would accept a renomination at the hands of the democrats, and this is the thing that is almost sure to happen at the democratic city convention a short time hence. It will be another Brown-Hutton fight, with the chances in favor of a second victory for Brown.

Admitting that he has not been supremely right at all times, it must be confessed that Mr. Brown has given Lincoln two years of good service. While efforts are being made in certain quarters to create the impression that the mayor is a saloon sympathizer and that he will be the saloon candidate, those who are unprejudiced know that he has done as much as anyone else for a strict supervision over the local liquor traffic and that he still stands for close regulation and for a continuation of law and order.

It is unfair to Mr. Brown to say that he is the saloon candidate when, according to statistics and comparisons, it is known that in excise matters Lincoln is probably the best-governed city in the country. For this condition the mayor and the members of the excise board deserve the thanks of the people of Lincoln, and with the assurance that they intend to continue the policy in force at this time there is no reason why they should not be kept where they are. The mayor and the excisemen could not afford to "ease up" in the matter of strict regulation, and there is no reason to believe that they intend to.

The experience of cities without number has demonstrated that one following Lincoln's present plan, with only a few saloons and these conducted in an orderly manner; with other evils controlled by the strict hand of the police and with a general policy by means of which the city is the master in all things, is better than the wide-open policy under which licenses are cheapened, saloons multiplied and evil-doing unrestrained. If the present mayor and the present excisemen will continue such a policy, as they undoubtedly will, then the people of Lincoln may well trust them for two years more of public service.

Mayor Brown's re-election is demanded by the business interests of the city more than by any particular class or element. The business men are satisfied with his administration. They know that he is no longer an experiment and that now, in Lincoln's period of greatest commercial and building activity, a change would work no good and, possibly, might result in incalculable harm. This is not a political question, for nine men of every ten would hasten, if they could, the day when municipal affairs could be taken from a too strict adherence to political lines and put upon the plane of sound business.

Mr. Hutton, no doubt, is a man of good intentions and honest purposes, but if he suffered by comparison with Mr. Brown two years ago, as to experience and ability, he is surely at a much greater disadvantage now, in the light of the two years' experience

which Mr. Brown has had as the head of our municipal affairs.—Lincoln Daily Star, March 27.

**TAFT, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.**  
Known as "Injunction Taft" a Few Years Ago When Federal Judge.  
William H. Taft is looming up large as a presidential possibility in 1908. It is quite generally believed that he is President Roosevelt's first choice for the presidential succession, and his own actions are evidence that he has the bee in his bonnet.

Perhaps it will interest union men to learn a few facts concerning Mr. Taft's record on the labor question. Twelve years ago he was judge of the United States circuit court in Cincinnati, and while acting in this capacity became known as "Injunction Taft" because of one of the most outrageous and unjust injunctions ever issued against workingmen. The case in which he earned this sobriquet was an outgrowth of the great American Railway Union strike in Chicago in 1894.

Frank Phelan, a member of the American Railway Union, went from Oregon to Cincinnati to take charge of the union's affairs in that city. At that time the Cincinnati Southern railway was in the hands of a receiver. The employees of the Cincinnati Southern struck against being compelled to haul Pullman cars and tied up the road. Phelan was given charge of the strike. Receiver Fenton went before Judge Taft and applied for an injunction against Phelan and the strikers. Judge Taft readily issued the injunction, which restrained Phelan "as an individual or in combination with others from inciting, encouraging, ordering or in any manner causing the employes of the receiver of the Cincinnati Southern from quitting his employ." Within two days after the issuing of the injunction Phelan was arrested for contempt of court, and sent to jail for six months. He was denied the privilege of a trial by jury, which is accorded to even the most brutal murderer, and sentenced without a hearing. Judge Taft used his arbitrary power to the limit, and Phelan was sentenced to jail for daring to exercise his rights as an American citizen.

William H. Taft is looming large as a presidential candidate, but if he gets the coveted nomination the ghost of the Phelan case will rise up to haunt him every hour between the nomination and the close of the polls on election day.

**THE LIABILITY ACT UPHELD.**  
United States District Judge Declares It Constitutional.  
Macon, Ga., March 25.—United States Judge Emory Speer today, in a decision in the case of Lucy Snead administratrix, against the Central of Georgia Railway company, upheld the constitutionality of the employers' liability act passed by the last congress. The decision is opposed to those of United States Judge Evans at Louisville and Judge McCall at Memphis, who declared the act repugnant to the constitution of the United States. Judge Speer declared that to command, prohibit and to protect men engaged in the handling of commerce whether interstate or foreign, is within the domain of national legislation. Congress having the right to control commerce on the high seas, as established by the courts repeatedly, it follows that it has the right to control the same kind of commerce on land. The creation of the interstate commerce commission, the acts against arbitrary and discriminating rates, the adoption of the anti-trust law, forbid-

ding combinations in restraint of trade held directly applicable to railroads even though chartered by states; the law denouncing rebates and forbidding passes in interstate traffic are quoted as illustrations of the power of congress to control such matters.

The decision points out that no injury can result to corporations or to any useful or valuable power of the state by this national legislation. The act is no deprivation to the corporations of due process of law. Their cases are triable in courts subscribed by the constitution. The act does not deprive the plaintiff of power to sue in the state courts if he prefers.

**GOOD MORNING, DEFFENBAUGH!**  
There Are a Lot of Union Men in Lincoln Who Remember.  
Water Commissioner Deffenbaugh will shortly retire to private life. Not of his own volition, however. He was shoved.

At the republican primaries last Tuesday Mr. Deffenbaugh was defeated for re-nomination by James Tyley, and thereby hangs a tale which The Wageworker has told before.

Mr. Deffenbaugh didn't propose that the "d—d union men of this town should dictate to him whom he should employ."

They didn't try. They merely bided their time, and when the time came they quietly discharged Mr. Deffenbaugh from their employ.

The story is an old one. The unionists of the city objected to the employment of a man named Crabtree as one of the city's engineers at a water station. This objection was well based. Crabtree joined the carpenters' union several years ago. Before he had been a member and paid dues six months he fell from a scaffold and met with injuries that laid him up a long time. He had just bought lumber with a view to building a home. While he was laid up his fellow unionists donated their services and performed the carpenter work on Crabtree's house, the wages of the steward being paid by the union as a whole. Within a few weeks after his recovery Crabtree quit the union and secured work at one of the city pumping stations, afterwards becoming an engineer. He prospered, and as he prospered he forgot the men who came to his assistance in his time of need. Two years ago Crabtree built a fine flat in this city. Did he remember the union men who helped him out? Not Crabtree. He employed "scab" carpenters because he could get them cheaper and work them longer hours.

Naturally, the union men resented such base ingratitude. In an indirect way they called Mr. Deffenbaugh's attention to the facts and told him that such a man was not worthy of recognition. Mr. Deffenbaugh couldn't see it that way. Then it was that he is credited with having made the remark that "the unions couldn't run him."

The union men didn't make any threats. They didn't waste time in useless denunciation. They merely waited, and hustled while they waited. At last Tuesday they performed a lot of very quiet but effective work, and when the primary polls were closed they had the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Deffenbaugh had paid the price of condoning about the rankest exhibition of ingratitude ever given in this section of the country.

"The d—d unions" manage to pull off a rattling good stunt every now and then. Eh, Mr. Deffenbaugh?

**THEM'S OUR SENTIMENTS.**  
Labor Paper Pirates Receive a Deserved Dressing Down.  
"We find in our exchanges a lot of good clippings credited to 'Exchange.' This is one paper which does not reach our editorial desk, and as we do not know where it is published, we take this method of requesting that the Journal of Labor be put upon its mailing list."—Atlanta Journal of Labor.

The Journal of Labor would probably have reserved its sarcasm had its editor stopped to reflect that the use of the credit "Exchange" is frequently the only credit that can be given without doing an injustice.

The habit of some so-called labor papers of pirating the best efforts of others and publishing it as their own has become so flagrant that an editor who really wants to be honest in the matter of giving credit does not dare to give it to the sheet in which he finds the article, lest he be found with stolen goods in his possession.

The editor of the Eastern Laborer recalls one case in point in his own experience which made a deep impression on his mind. As editor of the Trades Union News, he spent almost an entire day in verifying the facts in an editorial article a quarter of a column in length, which absolutely showed the boycott to be of American origin antedating the revolution. Within two months he found the article reproduced in not less than twenty

papers, at least six of which published it as original, and fully half the remainder crediting it to one or another of the pirates.

If Brother Jones and his nine associates on the Labor Journal will carefully examine the exchanges which come to their table it will take them but a short time to determine to which papers they can give credit, and which it is necessary to designate as "Exchanges."—Eastern Laborer.

**MADE HIM PAY.**  
British Court Made a Quillier Pay His Union Dues.  
The labor unions of Great Britain decided to enter the political arena. Then the membership resolved to levy a per capita tax of a few cents per month to pay the campaign expenses and the salaries of their candidates for Parliament, as the members of that body receive no pay.

Then one of the insects that infests every movement concluded he would shirk payment and entered suit to recover what he had already paid. But the British courts are in no way as prejudiced toward labor unions as the American tribe and they decided that Mr. Shirker must not only continue to pay his dues, but pay the costs of the suit as well.

In the United States the judiciary would have lectured the union, ordered it to refund the dues to the recalcitrant member, while Elliot and Day would have sung his praises. But the British courts simply "soaked" the costs on him and indirectly bade him to be a man.—Mine Workers' Journal.

**RAILROAD MAN KILLED.**  
Robert C. Buehner, an engineer on the Santa Fe railroad and a former resident of this city, and at that time a fireman on the Rock Island, was killed at Raton, N. M., by the explosion of an engine. The body will be brought to the home of relatives in this city, 3048 Q street, where funeral services will be held. Interment will take place in this city. News of his death reached Lincoln last night.—Lincoln Journal Tuesday.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.**  
Warring Factories Agree to Stand by The Court Award.  
In the boot and shoe workers' contested election case, now being considered by the full bench of the supreme court, an agreement has been made, it is reported, between General President John F. Tobin and Mr. Hickey that if the writs are issued and subsequently the credentials given to Mr. Hickey, Mr. Tobin will step down and out without further protest and allow Mr. Hickey to assume the office of general president. On the other hand, if the writs are denied, Mr. Hickey will submit to a new election for general president and Mr. Murray to a new election for general vice president, a similar agreement existing between Mr. Murray and General Vice President Collis Lovely.—Worcester Labor News.

**THANK YOU!**  
One of the bright, spicy and highly esteemed organs of unionism, The Wageworker, of Lincoln, Neb., of which Will M. Maupin is editor and publisher, has just come out in an Easter number which does it great credit, both in the line of its artistic taste and that of its business enterprise. It is filled with good reading matter and fine, large display ads, an agreeable conjunction in which nutriment for both mind and body are to be found. We congratulate Brother Maupin on his progressiveness and rejoice in its manifest value as a profit-maker.—St. Paul Union Advocate.

**GOSPEL TRUTH.**  
There is something the matter with the non-union man, and if you look him over closely you will find out what that something is. He is either an inferior mechanic that can not earn the union rate of wage, an expelled member of some labor organization, or a fugitive from justice who, through fear of apprehension, gives his chosen craft a wide berth, or some poor, deluded fool who has reasons for believing he can go it alone and whose intelligence is so far below the common sense standard that he can not see the benefits that accrue from collective bargaining. Now and then you will find in him some well-to-do former member of some local "rule or ruin" methods' club, who has rule and succeeded in ruining nothing but his own future.—Eight-Hour Advocate.

**SURE!**  
One touch of nature makes the whole world kin;  
One bunch of grafters takes the whole world's skin;  
One touch of humor makes the whole world grin,  
And food adulteration makes the whole world thin.  
—Kansas City Times.