

THE WAGEWORKER



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NO. 30

LABOR TEMPLE COMMITTEE.

Feeling Fine Over the Support Accorded the Temple Project.

The members of the Labor Temple committee are feeling bully these fine October days. They are going around with their chests stuck out and their chins high in the air, and all because their efforts to push the Temple project are being heartily seconded by the union men of the community.

The committee met last Monday night at 127 North Twelfth street, the following committeemen being present:

- J. W. Dickson, Carpenters.
- Fred Ihringer, Typographical.
- O. M. Rudy, Electrical Workers.
- Fred Ress, Bookbinders.
- Alex Weckesser, Pressmen.
- A. V. White, Plumbers.
- S. L. Chaplin, Barbers.
- T. W. Evans, Cigarmakers.

The committee appointed to "snoop" around for suitable sites made a good report, and several fine locations were submitted, together with prices and terms. Of course the committee will not presume to select a site, but will leave that to the decision of the stockholders in the association when the proper time comes. But the committee wants to have everything in readiness to submit to the stockholders so that they may be fully informed.

The work of mailing out the blank applications for stock is going briskly forward, and by the first of the month fully 5,000 local unions will have been asked to invest in the enterprise.

The committee on buttons reported and the committee will take definite action at its next meeting.

At the meeting on October 14 the committeemen were instructed to collect in as much as possible on the "day's wage" subscription. As a result Treasurer Ress was enabled to deposit considerably over \$100 in the Central National bank Tuesday morning.

The committee spent an hour framing up some advertising schemes, and have hit upon two or three that promise to be winners from Winnerville.

The site committee was continued with instructions to keep on looking, and to ascertain what it would cost to get options on a couple of sites that "looked good" to the committee. The secretary and treasurer were instructed to secure a suitable outfit of books for the use of the committee.

Until further notice the committee will meet every Monday evening at 8 o'clock at 127 North Twelfth street. Every labor organization in Lancaster county is cordially invited to provide representation on this committee.

LABOR TEMPLE BAROMETER.

Keep Your Eye on It While Reaching for Your Own Pocketbook.

The following number of shares of stock in the Lincoln Labor Temple Building Association have been subscribed and paid for up to Monday, October 21:

Carpenters' Union	15
Painters' Union	5
Pressmen's Union	5
Plumbers' Union	5
Bookbinders' Union	5
Typographical Union	10
Barbers' Union	10
Electrical Workers	15
Barbers' Union	10
Cigarmakers' Union	5
Leatherworkers' Union	5
J. W. Dickson	5
Alex Weckesser	5
H. W. Werger	5
Otto Werger	5
Fred Ress	4
Al. Walker	3
Fred Ihringer	5
Mrs. Nettie Ihringer	5
W. M. Maupin	7
E. R. Bathrick	25
W. I. LeDroit	10
H. E. Sundeen	3
Grove Hylphers	3
Wm. Brandt	3
C. W. Judd	10
G. W. Friz	3
Conrad Schmidt	3

Union men who have agreed to give the wage of one day to the Temple fund are requested to hand the same to their union's representative on the Labor Temple committee, and take receipt for the same. As fast as this money is paid in acknowledgement will be made through The Wageworker. There are several hundred shares of stock subscribed for, but nothing will be acknowledged under this head



Short Talks With the Business Men of Lincoln

Business is not a matter of sentiment. It is purely practical—but the absence of sentiment does not mean the absence of honesty nor a lack of humanitarian principles.

In this series of arguments the Allied Printing Trades of Lincoln are striving to present their claims from a purely business standpoint. We are not trying to point out to you the benefits accruing to us by reason of our organizations. We lay no emphasis upon the fact that these organizations are fraternal; that they pay sick, out-of-work and death benefits; that they care for the widows and orphans; that they provide a home for the superannuated incapacitated members. We merely strive to show to you what we believe to be true—that it is good business policy for you to give your patronage to the fair printing offices because it means better business for you.

We can easily demonstrate that the best workmen in the allied printing trades lines are members of the unions making up the Lincoln Allied Printing Trades Council. We can demonstrate that it is cheaper in the long run to employ these skilled workmen than it is to employ the incompetents who are not eligible to membership in our unions because of their incompetency as workmen. The skilled job printer who draws \$18 for forty-eight hours' work can do 50 per cent more and better work than the incompetent printer drawing \$12 a week and working 56 hours. And the \$18-a-week man is a 50 per cent better customer for you than the \$12-a-week man.

This is so self-evident that it is not necessary to lay especial stress upon the proposition. The members of the Allied Printing Trades Unions of Lincoln draw 300 per cent more wages than the non-union men working at the same trades. How long will it take you to answer this question: "Which would I rather have, the trade of men earning \$175,000 a year, or the trade of men earning \$30,000 a year?"

Again, how long will it take you to answer this question: "Which is better, to give my work to men who are striving for better things, or give to men who work like 'dumb driven cattle' without hope or aspiration?"

It will not cost you a penny extra to have your work done by well paid workmen who work a reasonable number of hours. The guarantee of fair wages and reasonable working conditions is the label of the Allied Printing Trades, a fac simile of which appears in the heading of this article. The print shop that can furnish this label on its output pays good wages to skilled men. The appearance of the label on your printing is evidence that you want your work done by

skilled men who draw good wages and are therefore contributing to the upbuilding of the city. Its appearance on your printing is also evidence that you want your share of the trade of men who are earning upwards of \$175,000 a year in Lincoln, and spending the money here, either for the goods you sell or for the little homes which they are building and paying for.

Mr. Merchant, doubtless you carry a "leader" which bears a trade mark which you advertise as a guarantee of superior quality. Well, the label shown above is our trade mark. It guarantees a whole lot of things. Let us enumerate:

- It guarantees that the men who performed the work were well paid and given reasonable hours.
- It guarantees sanitary working conditions.
- It guarantees that whether performed by man or woman, equal wage was paid for equal work, regardless of the sex of the worker.
- It guarantees the best skill obtainable in the printing industry.
- It guarantees the services of men and women so proud of their trade that they cheerfully pay dues in order to advance it.
- It guarantees a wage that enables the workers to be good customers of yours.
- It guarantees adult labor.
- It guarantees that the children of the men and women performing the work are not forced into the factories and shops, but are given every opportunity to acquire an education and thus fit themselves for better citizenship.

Lastly, but no means least, its presence on a job of printing is evidence to us that the purchaser of that printing is in sympathy with our aims and objects and deserving of our patronage as union men and women.

We do not insist that this label appear on all your printing. We realize that sometimes its presence would not be artistic. But we do ask you to make inquiry and ascertain for sure if the printing office giving you an estimate on the job is entitled to use of this label. An office entitled to the use of this label is one that has entered into a mutual contract with the printing tradesmen as to hours of work and scale of wages. This simply means that the men employed in that shop have had a voice in the disposition of their labor.

We are not appealing for sympathy. We are merely trying to present our side of the case in a business way, hoping to convince you that your business interests and ours lie along the same lines. Will you not give these arguments careful consideration? If you will, we are not afraid of your decision.

NEW CENTURY SHOP IS OUT

Allied Printing Trades Label Removed by Order of The Allied Trades Council

The New Century Printing plant, located in the Free Press building, and owned by Robert A. McCartney, has refused to comply with the terms of a contract made and entered into with the Typographical Union more than a year ago. As a result the Allied Printing Trades Council has removed the label from the New Century office.

A year ago last February the Typographical Union of Lincoln made contracts with a number of owners and managers of printing offices in Lincoln, R. A. McCartney of the New Century shops being among the number, wherein it was agreed that eight hours should constitute a day's work and that the scale should be a certain specified minimum per week. For a time the shops evaded the agreement by paying a small overtime fine and worked nine hours. Later a demand was made that they live up to the letter and spirit of the eight-hour agreement, putting all overtime where it properly belonged. Every manager agreed and inaugurated the eight hour

day with one exception—Robert A. McCartney, a former member of Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209. He refused to abide by the contract and insisted on working the nine hour day, thus securing an advantage over fair competitors.

The executive committee of the Typographical Union endeavored to reach Mr. McCartney by reason and argument, and by appealing to his former loyalty to the union. It was all in vain. The committee called upon him last Wednesday evening to make a final appeal, and was turned down cold. Having done its whole duty in the premises the committee will no proceed along other lines.

The New Century office does not employ a member of the Typographical Union. It works the nine hour day while competitors work the eight hour day. It is illegal to boycott, but there is no power on earth that can compel union men to patronize business men who have their printing done in a non-union office. This is a fact that should be made known to all who may be interested.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Both Attendance and Interest Growing at a Gratifying Rate.

The Central Labor Union held its regular meeting at Bruse's hall last Tuesday evening. The attendance was somewhat larger than usual, and the interest showed a healthy increase.

The body adopted a resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to provide an organizer for this territory, the same having been previously adopted by the Fremont Central Labor Union. There are now four central bodies in Nebraska—Lincoln, Omaha, Fremont and Beatrice. The American Federation of Labor officials will be urged to assist in thoroughly organizing the state and also forming a state federation.

The central body also adopted resolutions of sympathy and support for the striking printers in Fremont, and protested against the appointment of Ross L. Hammond to the position of collector of internal revenue. These resolutions will be sent to the Ne-

braska congressional delegation and to the republican state central committee.

Frank Coffey, who is in charge of the Fremont situation, was present and in response to a demand for a speech, told about conditions in the Dodge county capital.

The injunction granted against the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union was explained in detail, and attention called to several other injunctions recently issued against labor. Under "good and welfare" several interesting short talks were made.

The central body will not meet again for three weeks. Secretary Bush will hereafter notify all affiliated locals when their delegates are absent from the meetings.

MUSICAL UNION.

The newly organized Musicians' Union is now awaiting the arrival of a charter and its local supplies, and will then be ready for business. The charter members are all enthus-

astic, and the outlook for a strong, conservative and useful trades union is very bright.

"You may say for me that the report is absolutely untrue," said Manager Miller of the Lyric when asked if it was true as reported that he was opposed to the organization and would discharge any one of his orchestra who joined the union. "I never said anything of the kind. I am a union man myself, and I believe in organization. I have, however, tried to give the boys some good advice. I wish them well."

The organization of a Musical Union in this city portends a Labor Day parade in Lincoln with union music next year—and that's something.

MARK THE WITNESSES.

On Such Testimony a Man is Deprived of His Liberty.

In the police court at New Haven, Conn., Judge Richard H. Tyner fined Frank J. McGee of Worcester, Mass., \$400 and sentenced him to two years in the county jail on the charge of intimidating strikebreakers at the McLagon & Co. foundry in that city, of which Ex-Mayor Frederick B. Farnsworth is president. McGee is the business agent for New England of the Iron Moulders of North America.

Now mark the testimony on which this sentence was based. McGee went to New Haven a month ago to try to settle the strike there in progress. The foundry company employed detectives to watch him, and on the testimony of these hired spies McGee was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for two years. Things have come to a fine pass in this boasted land of liberty when a man can be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment on the testimony of spies hired by employers to give just that kind of testimony. And still some people wonder why workingmen have lost confidence in and respect for the courts.

NOTE THIS FACT.

It is a matter of record that not one single trades union in Lincoln ever violated a contract entered into with an employer. It is a matter of very recent record that an employer violated a contract entered into with a trades union.

THE PRESSMEN ENJOINED.

Legally Allowed to Breathe, and That is About All at Present.

The temporary injunction against the inciting of a strike by the international pressmen's union for an eight-hour day was made permanent last Monday by United States Judge Thompson at Cincinnati, who held that such action on the part of the union officials would be a breaking of a valid contract.

The injunction was sought by the united typographers of America and certain publishing concerns in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Massachusetts to prevent the defendants, officers and members of the pressmen's union from inciting and carrying on a strike, which has in effect the breaking of a contract entered into last May and running until January 1, 1912. According to this contract the pressmen were to have a nine-hour day until January 1, 1909, when the eight-hour day was to go into effect, but the union has demanded the immediate acceptance of the eight-hour day.

When the case was argued ten days ago the defendants raised the question of jurisdiction and the complaints moved to amend the petition in certain respects to eliminate parties not indispensable to the suit, which motion was sustained today, the court holding that it had the jurisdiction in the case. The demand by the international union officers for an eight-hour day prior to the date agreed on was violative to their contract was the opinion of the court, but he said the men as individuals could not be enjoined from striking.

One of the points sought by the petition was to enjoin the paying of strike benefits. The attorneys for the union pleaded for the beneficiaries of the strike fund, but the court sustained the petition and the injunction as issued forbids the payment of strike benefits or any action by the officers of the union that would incite a strike in contravention to the contract.

Lincoln pressmen are watching the outcome with interest, of course. They have not heard directly from the international officials since the injunction was issued. A strike order would have but little effect in Lincoln, as a majority of the pressmen are already working the eight hour day, although there is no regularly signed contract to that effect.

"We are very much obliged to Judge Thompson for giving us permission to strike as individuals," said a pressman after he had read the order. "He could just as well have denied us the right to quit work long enough to eat."

The Lincoln local is joining in the label crusade with a hearty good will, and the members as individuals are doing some good hustling. The executive committee is acting in conjunction with the executive committee of the Typographical Union.

THE BARTENDERS.

Now in the Lead as Contributors to the Labor Temple Fund.

The Bartenders are feeling just a little bit puffed up over the fact that their union's representative on the Labor Temple committee has thus far turned in more cash subscriptions to the Temple Fund than any other committeeman. They declare that in proportion to numbers they are going to make the best showing of any union in the city when the final accounting is made.

The Leonard Bauer bar, corner Tenth and P streets, is still minus a house card. All fair bars display a house card in a conspicuous place.

The Lincoln local did not send a delegate to the international this year.

THE STILLINGS RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union some time ago and ordered sent to every Central Labor Union in the United States with the request to have their representatives and Senators in Congress take the matter up with President Roosevelt, is having good effect. Every Senator and Congressman will be made aware of the misfit Public Printer now installed in the Government Printing Office, and if some action is not taken early in the session by the President there will be more than one Congressman that will call for the investigation of the Big Printery.—Washington Trades Unionist.