

WAGeworker

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"Printers' Ink," the recognized authority on advertising, after a thorough investigation on this subject, says: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison with circulation." A labor paper, for example, having 2,000 subscribers is of more value to the business man who advertises in it than an ordinary paper with 12,000 subscribers."

THE QUINTESSENCE OF TOMMY-ROT.

The Wageworker is in receipt of Bulletin No. 71 of the Bureau of Labor, the same coming from the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C. The only good thing about the bulletin is that it provided work for a large number of printers, pressmen, stereotypers and bookbinders. It is filled with a mass of statistics that are of no earthly account because they are compiled by statisticians who know nothing but figures, and the conclusions reached are generally at variance with the facts. Any housewife who keeps an account of her household expenditures can take her little old book and give the lie to three-fourths of the conclusions as to wages and prices compiled by these expert statisticians of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

For instance, there is the bulletin's claim that an hour's wages in 1892 would buy less food products than an hour's wages in 1906. This is arrived at by calculating that the wages of forty-one industrial occupations have increased 24.2 per cent per hour in 1906 over ten the years of 1890-99. The facts are, and a little investigation of wages will prove it, that wages have made no such increase. The bulletin claims that the wage per hour in the building trades has increased 40.2 per cent. Is there a carpenter, bricklayer, plumber or painter in Lincoln who believes it? Is there one whose wage today is 40 per cent per hour greater than it was in 1899?

Evidently the statisticians responsible for the bulletin figured the increase by taking into consideration that shortening of the working day in most of the organized trades. This enables them to show a healthy increase "per hour" without showing any increase to amount to anything in the wage per day—and it is the wage per day that should be taken into account. For instance, a man working ten hours a day for \$3 receives 30 cents an hour. Suppose he secures a shorter work day—eight hours—without any decrease in pay. He is then getting 37½ cents an hour, which is an increase of 25 per cent per hour, but it adds not a penny to the sum total of the wages he earns in a month or a year. Yet the government statisticians would have the wage earner believe that his wages have increased 25 per cent. The funny part of it is that this juggling of the figures deceives a whole lot of workingmen.

Here is another sample of the utter absurdity of the statistical findings as shown in Bulletin No. 71: "Average food cost per workingman's family in 1890, \$318.20. Average food cost per workingman's family in 1906, \$359.43." According to this the workingman is spending only \$41.23 a year more for food now than he did in 1890. What workingman believes it? An increase of only \$3.50 a month in the cost of living for the average family of five persons! The average workingman's family of five finds itself paying that much more for the single item of meat if it has fresh meat on the table an average of twice a day, or even once a day.

Here is a real funny thing from the pages of the bulletin: It reaches the conclusion that the average income per family of 5.31 members is \$27.19 a year. There are 312 working days in a year. According to the bulletin the average workingman makes an average of \$2.64 cents a day every working day in the year—allowing nothing for days lost on account of illness or weather conditions, lack of work or any one of a dozen causes for enforced idleness. The fact of the matter is that the average annual income per family of the craftsmen of this

country is considerably less than \$500 a year.

And another thing that would be funny were it not pathetic is the bulletin's estimate that the average expenditure for rent per annum is \$99.49, or \$8.50 per month. What do the wage earners of Lincoln think about it? Are they paying an average of only \$8.50 a month for house rent? Is it not a fact that the average is more than 50 per cent greater than the estimate of the government statisticians? According to the bulletin the item of rent represents less than 13 per cent of the total expenditure. Social economists whose knowledge is not confined to desk investigation are practically a unit in declaring that the item of rent amounts to more than 22 per cent of the total expenditure of the average family.

One has but to thumb the pages of the bulletin and compare its statistics with his own experience to demonstrate beyond a peradventure that the bulletin's statistics are absolutely unreliable, and that the whole thing is the very quintessence of statistical tommyrot.

AN OLD EXCUSE.

When a man wants to find an excuse for not doing what he knows to be his duty, he seldom has any difficulty in mustering one that satisfies him.

Every union man in Lincoln knows the need of a Labor Temple, and every union man knows, deep down in his heart, that he ought to have a part in building one. But there are some—happily few in numbers but unfortunately loud of lung—who want some excuse for not helping, and they have provided them.

One refuses to take hold because he does not like some man who is actively engaged in furthering the project.

Another refuses to take hold because he just "knows somebody will graft."

Another refuses because he does not like the plans adopted.

Another refuses because he was not personally consulted before definite action was taken.

All these things are put forward as excuses. In a majority of cases the excuse is not sincere and is put forward to hide the real reason—and the real reason is that the man making them is unwilling to make sacrifices with his comrades, although eager to participate in the benefits.

American workingmen are not asking for marble bath rooms, cafes, rest rooms and reading rooms in the mills and factories where they are employed. They are asking for wages that will permit them to have bath rooms in their homes and plenty of good books and newspapers on their front room tables. They are not asking for favors—they are simply demanding justice.

Close upon the heels of the report that John Mitchell is to retire from the presidency of the United Mine Workers comes the report that he is to be given a fat federal office by President Roosevelt. Mitchell would fill any one of a hundred jobs better than the fellows who now hold them.

The Nebraska congressman who appoints, or acquiesces in the appointment of an open enemy of organized labor, may depend upon it that he will have to answer for it at the polls. Workingmen are fast realizing that they must act together politically as well as industrially.

The difference between those rotten trust company banks in New York and Pittsburg and a faro bank is simply this—when the trust companies go broke the fellows on the inside have the money. When a faro bank goes broke the fellows on the outside have the money.

It's a cinch that the managers of those big stock juggling concerns working under the names of trust companies are of the firm belief that trades unionists are all anarchists and can by no means be good citizens or patriots.

The merchant who advertises with handbills and circulars printed in a "rat" printing office should be shunned by union men, and the aforesaid business man should be made aware of the reason why he is thus shunned.

A lot of big financial institutions in the east are going broke, not because President Roosevelt's policy is wrong or unfair, but because the financial institutions are rotten to the core.

If Lincoln business men want the patronage of Lincoln unionists they must show it by their actions. Word of mouth don't go any more.

It is illegal to boycott, but no judge on earth can compel you to spend your money with an industrial enemy.

"DON'T ALL COME AT ONCE"

—but come in some time during this week—you can't afford not to—these are opportunities not to be missed

Cloakroom

When you buy a Coat you may go shopping around indiscriminately, still you will remain in doubt as to whether you have secured the latest and choicest garment at the right price. You will save time by having your pick of our handsomely styled, perfectly tailored garments, and be assured that you will receive your money's worth.



Plush Jackets And Coats

- \$13.50 values Crushed Plush silk braid trimmed; special \$11.95
- \$17.50 values Black Velour; satin lined; silk braid trimmed; special \$14.95
- \$27.50 and \$29.50 values Broadtail Plush; fine pull braid trimmed; special \$24.75
- \$35.00 values Persian Lamb Plush; a swell garment; special \$26.95
- \$19.50 values Crushed Plush; 50-inch; full lined; special \$17.50
- \$27.50 values Crushed Plush; 50-inch; full Venetian lined; special \$24.75
- Fine Medium Weight Kersey; 50-inch; flare back; wine velvet trimming; special \$12.95
- Wool Cheviot; 52 inches long; tight fitting; low priced at \$13.50

Coats for Little Tots

- \$1.75 Eiderdowns, special, \$1.58
- \$3.95 Astrakhan; heavy grade; special \$3.45
- \$3.95 Best Bearskins; special \$3.45
- \$4.50 Best Whirlpool Bearskins; special \$3.95
- Red French Flannel \$4.95 Box Jackets; special \$3.95



We Lead in Popular Priced Dress Goods

- 10 pieces of the most popular colors in 36-inch All Wool Panama; 50c value; special .39c
- 5 pieces of 38-inch Cream White Mohair; imported; 50c value .39c
- 36 and 38-inch All Wool Ballate and All Wool Albatross in the most wanted shades; special this week .45c
- 51 pieces of Heavy Worsted Suitings in novelty plaids, checks and hair line stripes; a suiting that is all wool; special this week .45c
- 52-inch Twill Back Broadcloth in colors tan, brown, royal, navy, garnet, wine and black; all wool; a regular \$1.00 value; special .89c
- We are showing some very attractive Plaid Waistings and Suitings; at 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and .15c
- Fancy Broadcloths in the most wanted shades, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and .15c
- Black Broadcloths, at 69c, 89c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and .20c
- Black and Colored Serges; 38 to 50 inches wide; at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and .15c

Tricot Flannels

- 15 pieces of Tricot Flannels in the popular colors, at .25c
- 10 pieces of Flaked Tricot Flannels; all the popular shades; now .30c

Lining Silks and Satins

- 45-inch Silk Gloria Lining in colors navy, green, gray and cardinal; special this week .83c
- 45-inch All Silk Motor Coating in colors navy and gray; regular \$1.50 value; special \$1.25
- 36-inch Lining Satin; all colors; guaranteed for two season's wear; special .90c

SPECIAL IN BLACK SILK

- 32-inch Guaranteed Black Taffeta; a special \$1.00 value .85c
- Our Three Star Taffeta; 36 inches wide; special number at \$1.35; at .115
- Our 36-in. Dependon Taffeta; special at \$1.50; at .125

FRED SCHMIDT AND BRO.
917-921 O St. OPPOSITE CITY HALL

COATS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

- \$3.95 Zibeline; neatly trimmed; special \$3.45
- \$4.95 Wool Melton; neatly trimmed; special \$4.45
- \$5.95 Wool Beaver; neatly trimmed; special \$5.35
- \$5.95 Plain Bearskins; special \$5.35
- \$7.95 Whirlpool Bearskins; special \$6.85

The Family Shoe Store

We cater to the winter footwear wants of the entire family—father, mother, grandpa, grandma, brother, sister and baby—one and all are provided for here. Nothing that has merit or is worthy of a place in this house of good shoes is left out of our lines. We ask that you make this your place to supply your wants in footwear for the entire family.



Ladies' Shoes; Lace and blucher; in all the popular leathers—patent kid and calf, vic, velour and box calf; up-to-date styles; AA to EE widths; \$4.00, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00

Men's Shoes

Patent calf, vic, velour and box calf; all widths, A to EE; \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00

Shoes for Boys, Misses & Children

\$2.95, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.39 and \$1.00
 Infants' Soft Soles; 1 to 4; 50c, 35c and .25c
 Infants' Kid Shoes; lace and button; 49c to .100
 We guarantee every shoe we sell to do its duty.
 In warm lined Shoes and Slippers we carry a complete assortment for men, women and children.

Fall and Winter Underwear

We feel that from now on you will be looking for new Underwear, for fall and winter wear, and that we have exactly what you will want, at a saving in price to you. Come in and get our prices and be convinced.

Children's Underwear

- Children's Cream White Light Fleeced Ribbed Underwear; worth to 25c; any size, 16 to 34; special this week .15c
 - Children's Gray Ribbed Fleeced Vests, Pants or Drawers; prices according to size—
- | Size | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 |
|-------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| Price | 12jc | 15c | 17jc | 20c | 22jc | 25c | 27jc | 30c | 32jc | 35c |
- Children's and Boys' Fleeced Lined Shirts, Drawers or Pants; prices according to size—
- | Size | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 |
|-------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Price | 15c | 17jc | 20c | 22jc | 24c | 26c | 28c | 30c | 32jc | 35c |
- Children's Sanitary Australian Wool Jersey Ribbed Vests or Pants; prices according to size—
- | Size | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Price | 30c | 35c | 40c | 45c | 50c | 56c | 60c | 65c | 70c | 75c |
- Children's Sanitary Camel Hair in a Natural Color; Vests, Pants or Drawers—
- | Size | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 |
|-------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| Price | 25c | 32jc | 40c | 42jc | 50c | 57jc | 65c | 72jc | 77jc | 85c |

Ladies' Underwear

- Ladies' Fleeced Ribbed Vests and Pants in cream or silver; in all sizes .25c
- Ladies' Set Snug Pants or Vests; cream white; light fleece; sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; any size .50c
- Ladies' Extra Heavy Fleece Vests or Pants; silver gray only; all sizes .50c
- Ladies' Non-Shrinking Wool Vests or Pants; nice and soft; in regular and extra sizes; any size garment \$1.00
- Ladies' Heavy Camel Hair Vests or Pants; natural color; all size garments \$1.00
- Ladies' Ribbed Fleeced Union Suits in regular and extra sizes; special \$1.00
- Ladies' Glove Fitting Jersey Ribbed Union Suits; cream white; regular \$1.00 value; special .85c
- Ladies' Extra Heavy Fleeced Lined Union Suits in gray; any size \$1.00
- Other Union Suits for Women, at \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$4.00

By reason of working long hours and paying low wages a Lancaster county printer was able to grab off the contract for printing the report of the state bureau of labor. But there is no money to pay for it and the unfair shop will have to wait. Isn't that too bad?

Another one of the Vanderbilt girls is to marry a frazzled out scion of English nobility. The only good feature about the transaction is that it is a lucky thing for some red-blooded American man.

Consistency is the life of trades unionism. You cannot be a good union man as long as you purchase "scab" goods when union made goods in the same line are offered you.

Printing conditions in Lincoln demand the ceaseless use of the "little sticker."

Figures will not lie, but liars will figure. There are three kinds of liars, "liars, d—d liars and government statisticians." For proof read the last bulletin of the government bureau of labor.

Charles W. Post talks glibly about "free and independent industrial conditions." That's all right, but what about practicing "free and independent marital relations?"

The sooner trades unions throw off all the secret meeting business the better off they will be. Trades unionism has nothing to hide.

If you see it in a government statistical table the chances are that it is not true.

SERVED 'EM RIGHT

Fifteen members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters at Newark, N. J., were

recently fined \$100 each by the union for not striking. They refused to go out on a recent strike when ordered, and when the firm which employed them settled its differences with the union they were discharged.

THE BREWERY PROPOSITION.

Promoters Meeting With Good Success in Their Stock Campaign.

The gentlemen who are promoting the plan to erect a magnificent brewery and ice plant in Lincoln report that they are meeting with great success in their campaign. It is a big project and it will take some time to put it through, but success seems already assured. Some men of ample financial means have taken hold of it and are pushing it along. Just at present the efforts of the men in charge are being confined to the placing of stock in small blocks, the idea being to secure the co-operation of as

many people as possible. Enough stock has been subscribed already to make the gentlemen in charge sanguine of success in a shorter time than they had dared to hope for when they started.

Naturally enough some opposition to the location of a brewery in Lincoln has made itself manifest, but this opposition is not as great as some might imagine. As a rule the people are considering it from a purely business standpoint, which is reasonable and just.

The erection of a brewery in Lincoln would not mean the consumption of more beer in Lincoln, but it would mean an increased market for labor and grain, and a consequent enlargement of the pay rolls of the community. That would mean more business for the merchants, more taxpayers and more building in Lincoln. It looks like a good business proposition all around.