

**LABOR UNION DIRECTORY.**  
Following is a directory of the Trades and Labor Unions of Lincoln and vicinity. Local secretaries are respectfully asked to report any changes or corrections herein, to the end that an accurate and convenient directory be maintained.

**CENTRAL LABOR UNION**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings, Bruce's hall, President, O. M. Rudy, 1926 G. Secretary, F. A. Kates, 1620 K. Treasurer, T. W. Evans, 128 South Eleventh.

**LABOR TEMPLE DIRECTORY**—Meets every Monday evening, 127 North Twelfth street. President, J. W. Dickson, University Place. Secretary, Fred Haringer, Sixteenth and D streets, Lincoln.

**MUSICIANS PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 463**—Meets first and third Sunday mornings, Bruce's hall, President, Wm. Pinney, 125 South Sixteenth. Recording Secretary, W. C. Norton, 1522 North Twenty-fifth. Financial Secretary, N. A. Ellis, 224 Q.

**JOURNEMEN BARBERS, No. 164**—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings, Bohanan's hall, President, R. L. McBride, 1648 Q. Recording Secretary, Roy Ward, 1218 O. Financial Secretary, Roy Swinker, 1919 O.

**BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, No. 398**—Meets third Sunday, 14 p. m., Carpenters' hall, President, William Brandt, 1225 R. Recording Secretary, Henry Shlers, Financial Secretary, H. E. Sundean, 1844 P.

**LEATHERWORKERS ON HORSE GOODS, No. 29**—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings, Bruce's hall, President, Fred Lewis, 216 South Sixteenth. Secretary-Treasurer, Peter Smith, 223 South Eleventh.

**CIGARMAKERS, No. 143**—Meets every Monday evening, 1926 O. President, T. W. Evans, 128 South Eleventh. Secretary, John Steiner, 127 South Tenth.

**BOILERMAKERS' BROTHERHOOD, No. 497**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings, Carpenters' hall, President, J. C. Grant, Ninth and U streets. Recording Secretary, P. S. Sherman, 422 P street. Financial Secretary, J. Beckover.

**BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, No. 163**—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings, Campbell's hall, Havlock. President, R. H. Wagner, Havlock. Secretary, E. B. Ellison, Havlock.

**BUILDING TRADES SECTION.**

**BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 265**—Meets every Thursday evening, 1636 O street. President, E. J. Anderson, 200 Q. Recording Secretary, G. E. Vennum, 1419 P. Financial Secretary, W. L. Mayer, 222 Q.

**PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, No. 98**—Meets every Monday evening, Carpenters' hall, President, Ed English, 1933 U. Recording Secretary, George Chipman, 229 North Eleventh. Financial Secretary, Charles Burns, 546 North Twenty-sixth.

**PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 18**—Meets every Thursday evening, Carpenters' hall, President, Charles Jennings, 1838 S. Recording Secretary, Wm. Wilkinson, 1109 N. Financial Secretary, Perry Jennings, 1945 S.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 1055**—Meets every Tuesday evening, Carpenters' hall, 129 North Tenth. President, F. E. Namouge, 129 South Twenty-eighth street. Recording Secretary, C. H. Chase, 2065 North Thirtieth. Financial Secretary, J. W. Dickson, 217 West St. Paul street, University Place.

**BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, No. 2**—Meets every Friday evening, Carpenters' hall, President, E. L. Simon, 2245 E. Recording Secretary, F. W. Smith, R. F. D. 14. Financial Secretary, C. H. Meyers, 259 North Eleventh.

**RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS.**

**BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Division No. 98**—Meets second and fourth Sunday, Chief Engineer, J. S. McCoy, 1283 U street. First Assistant Engineer, F. D. Palmer, 728 South Tenth street. Second Assistant Engineer, H. Wiggenjost, Court House.

**BOILERMAKERS' BROTHERHOOD, No. 119**—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings, A. O. U. W. hall, 1007 G. President, Charles Peterson, 1402 Jackson, Havlock. Secretary, Tom Duffy, Indiana and Touzalin avenues, Havlock.

**MACHINISTS' ASSOCIATION, No. 698**—Meets first Friday in Havlock, third Friday at A. O. U. W. hall, Lincoln. President, J. A. Malstead, Havlock. Secretary, C. H. Lingle, 829 North Seventeenth.

**BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings, A. O. U. W. hall, President, H. T. Benson, 1811 North Twenty-fourth. Recording Secretary, C. E. Cox, 3729 W. Financial Secretary, G. F. Ludwig, 1137 South Seventh.

**BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS, No. 79**—Meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons, A. O. U. W. hall, Master, H. Kurtz, 821 North Twelfth. Secretary, J. K. Robinson, 2971 Q.

**BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN, No. 170**—Meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons, Bohanan's hall, Master, J. D. Andrews, 1728 O. Secretary, D. J. Cooper, 2128 South Ninth.

**BROTHERHOOD OF SWITCHMEN, No. 120**—Meets first Sunday at 8 p. m., second Sunday at 2 p. m., Carpenters' hall, President, U. S. Swisher, 2747 Summer. Recording Secretary, George Ray, 1202 Knox. Financial Secretary, J. Johnson, 2313 D.

**PRINTING TRADES SECTION.**

**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets third Wednesday evening, Carpenters' hall, President, G. E. Locker, 1209 South street. Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Brooks, 709 North Ninth street.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 289**—Meets first Sunday, 2 p. m., Fraternity hall, President, J. R. Bain, 128 South Thirtieth. Recording Secretary, H. W. Bingham, 2201 Hodge. Financial Secretary, F. H. Hebbard, 1527 Washington.

**BOOKBINDERS' BROTHERHOOD, No. 120**—Meets third Monday evening, Carpenters' hall, President, C. C. Jerome, 1419 South Sixteenth. Secretary-Treasurer, Fred Ress, 1261 E.

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS, No. 62**—Meets third Wednesday evening, Carpenters' hall, President, A. E. Small, 2944 South Nineteenth. Secretary-Treasurer, Sam Ashen, 2275 Dudley.

**CAPITAL AUXILIARY, No. 11**—Meets second and fourth Friday afternoons at homes of members, President, Mrs. Fred W. Mickel, 1945 South Sixteenth. Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Richter, 2369 Dudley. Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Barnagrove, 2315 Starr.

**PRESBYTERIAN ASSISTANTS, No. 108**—Meets first Wednesday, Carpenters' hall, President, J. H. Brooks, 725 North Eleventh. Recording Secretary, E. C. Weger, 1828 N. Financial Secretary, W. D. King, 2030 M.

**WAGELWORKER**

WILL M. MAUPIN, EDITOR

Published Weekly at 137 No. 14th St., Lincoln, Neb. One Dollar a Year.

Entered as second-class matter April 21, 1904, at the postoffice at Lincoln, Neb., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

"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."

**BOYCOTTS AND BOYCOTTS.**

When a body of workmen institute a boycott for the purpose of protecting themselves they are hailed before a federal judge and fined and imprisoned.

When a body of merchants institute a boycott for the purpose of protecting their dollars they are hailed as men of independence and determination.

The United Hatters of North America instituted a boycott against an unfair manufacturer at Danbury, and the supreme court declared them guilty of an infringement of the law forbidding interference with interstate commerce. The fact that it was nowhere in the trial shown that the boycott reduced the number of hats worn by American men was overlooked by the wise and revered supreme judges. The fact that if the number of unfair hats sold was reduced the number of fair hats sold was increased, thus proving that in no wise was interstate traffic restrained or disturbed, was a fact that seemed unable to penetrate the stuporous intellects that make up the greatest tribunal of justice in the world. Having been thus declared guilty the United Hatters of North America stand to lose all their union funds as well as their individual liberty.

When the American Federation of Labor boycotted the Buck Stove Co. because of its unfairness and its violation of a contract, the supreme court issued an injunction forbidding the Federation to publish the fact that the Buck Co. is unfair. The American Federation of Labor is made up of men and women who are seeking to benefit common humanity, and human flesh and blood lacks the standing in court possessed by American dollars. This fact reminds us of a point made by Raymond Robins recently. Noting that "No. 63," a workman in a Chicago mill had died, and that neither the coroner nor the undertaker could ascertain who "No. 63" was, Mr. Robins tersely remarked: "You couldn't lose a dollar like that in this Christian country."

But when business men institute a boycott it is different. You haven't heard of the Board of Trade members of Omaha being hailed before a court and threatened with fine and imprisonment, have you? You haven't noted that they were enjoined by some federal judge, have you?

Yet the Omaha Board of Trade is prosecuting a boycott against the Rock Island Railway Co., and pushing it with a vigor that would make Uncle Sam Gompers go some to keep step with.

The Omaha Board of Trade insists that the Rock Island road has discriminated against Omaha in the matter of grain rates, giving Kansas City the best of it, and for that reason the organization is issuing boycott circulars and Omaha business men are boycotting the Rock Island in great shape. But this particular boycott is a matter of dollars, not a matter of human flesh and blood. It is prosecuted for the purpose of putting more dollars into the till, not more food into the mouths of hungry humanity. It is prosecuted for the purpose of putting more champagne in the cellar, not more clothing upon shivering children.

No, the Rock Island isn't talking about resorting to the courts. President Biddle is pleading for "arbitration." If he were dealing with a lot of common, ordinary workmen he would not waste his time talking about "fair play" and "arbitration." He would send one of his trusty legal henchmen to the nearest and most complaisant federal judge—and, pres-

to, the common, ordinary workingman would be haled into court and threatened with fine or imprisonment, or both in the discretion of the court. It would depend somewhat on whether the judge's dinner rested comfortably upon his well-fed stomach.

Yes, there are boycotts and boycotts. In the one case it rests upon humanity, and that is the illegal kind. In the other case it rests upon dollars, and that's the kind that seems perfectly proper.

There may be a moral concealed somewhere in these facts.

**RAILWAY EMPLOYES PROTEST.**

Representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods recently appeared before the state railway commission and protested against any further reduction of freight rates, predicating their protest on the ground that a further reduction in rates would result in a reduction of wages. There are several reasons for believing the protest well founded. That the railroads could maintain the present rate of wages and pay dividends on a valuation, even if rates were materially reduced, is undoubtedly true, but experience has taught that they would not. It may be possible under the law to force equitable freight rates, but it is not possible under the law to enforce an adequate wage schedule. And experience proves that the wage-earners are the first to feel the effects of a decrease in dividends and the last to feel the effects of an increase in receipts. A reduction in the freight rates now means that either the dividends must be decreased if the wage scale is to be maintained, or the wage scale must be decreased if the dividends are to be maintained. And when it comes to a question between wages and dividends only a fool would guess wrong.

Clearly, if business men have a right to protest against an increase in freight rates that would result in a decrease in their net receipts, the railroad employes have a right to protest against a reduction in freight rates that would result in a decrease in their wages. True the railroads might squeeze some of the water from their stocks, but it might also be possible for some merchants to sell on a smaller margin of profit. If the merchants and producers who would be benefited by a reduction in the freight rates would consent to reimburse the railroad employes for any consequent reduction in wages, perhaps this matter could be amicably adjusted. But as long as the farmers and merchants are protesting that the rates are too high and that they ought to be reduced in order to afford them a wider margin of profit, surely no fair-minded man will undertake to criticize the railroad employes who want no further reduction in rates for fear it will decrease their already meagre wages.

Perhaps the shippers who are complaining of extortionate rates could find relief more speedily if they quit asking the legislature to help them out and proceed to organize among themselves. A little investigation will show them that the Railroad Brotherhoods do not ask the legislature for a wage scale. They have organized among themselves, and by concerted action have managed to at least maintain a fair average of wages during the last ten or fifteen years. It is not difficult to imagine what the wages would be today if the engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors and switchmen were unorganized. A glance at the wage list of the section men, who are unorganized, and the "salary list" of the clerks who are apt to feel above organizing just like "common workmen," would doubtless be instructive.

The Wageworker believes the Railroad Brotherhoods were clearly within their rights when they protested against any move that threatened a reduction in their wages. If they fail to look out for their own interests it is a sure thing that their interests will not be looked after by the farmers, the merchants and the grain buyers. And in this connection the Wageworker hopes that the present situation confronting the Railroad Brotherhoods will convince the gentlemen entrusted with their affairs that they would be better off today had they been bound by ties of affiliation with some three million other workmen. Through their refusal to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor the Railroad Brotherhoods have put themselves in a position where they cannot hope for any particular sympathy from the millions engaged in other industrial pursuits. Having elected to stand alone the Brotherhoods cannot complain if they are left to fight this battle alone.

Some of these days, perhaps, men who work for wages will realize the necessity of standing together regardless of trade, politics or religion. When that day comes the producers of wealth will enjoy the product instead of turning over the bulk thereof to those who produce nothing.

The union printer in Lincoln works

forty-eight hours a week and draws an average of \$18. The non-union motorman or conductor works from seventy-seven to eighty-four hours a week and draws an average of about \$15. "There's a reason"

Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich adjourned last Saturday. If Joseph G. Cannon ever again represents the Danville district in congress it will be because the people of the Danville district are a lot of premium Jerusalem ponies.

The union plumber in Lincoln works forty-eight hours a week and draws an average of \$24. The unorganized clerks work about fifty-four hours a week, and draw an average of less than \$12 a week. "There's a reason!"

The traveling men are asking Labor Commissioner Ryder to force hotels to put up fire escapes. Did it ever occur to the traveling men that they might help some by refusing to stop at hotels not properly equipped?

Things have come to such a pass in this country that if a silver dollar is placed on one side of the scale and a human life in the other, the dollar side will fall so hard it will make a dent in the ground.

Hell is full of men and women who, while on earth, protested that they loved their fellows and then persisted in perpetuating a sweat shop system that murdered women morally and physically.

Does anybody imagine for a minute that a currency law enacted in the interest of men of dollars will be declared unconstitutional?

A Labor Temple properly equipped would pay dividends in money, health, morality and citizenship. Boost the Labor Temple project!

Mr. Taft is not the first man to see a great light on the union question immediately after getting his "lamps" on a fat political job.

It is yet possible to lay the cornerstone of a Labor Temple in Lincoln on next Labor Day. But if we do you'll have to help.

The only way a workingman can get any of this new-fangled "asset currency" is to work like tander for it.

And just to think that we pay each congressman and senator \$7,500 a year for that sort of thing!

By the way, twelve weeks is none too long a time in which to prepare for "Labor Day."

Men who work for wages are not asking for "sympathy." They are demanding justice.

The railroad commissioners might help some by reducing their own wages a bit.

We haven't been enjoined from demanding the label—not yet.

Reduce the rents, not the wages.

**WE DO NOT PATRONIZE BUCK STOVES AND RANGES!**

**COMMONER PICNIC.**

Employees Enjoying Annual Outing at Crete Today.

The sixty employes of the Commoner, together with members of their families, are enjoying their annual outing today. This year the picnic is held at Crete, Business Manager C. W. Bryan furnishing transportation for the entire party. Next to the big dinner the chief feature of the day will be the ball game between the "business office nine" under the captaincy of Charles W. Bryan and the "editorial office nine" under the captaincy of William J. Bryan. The editorial team will have to call on some of the mailing room force for recruits. William J. Bryan will pitch for his side, and it is hinted that Guy Green will have a "scout" hidden in the high grass with a view of getting a line on a new pitching "phenom."

The Commoner's annual picnics are always looked forward to with interest and back upon with pleasure. "The crowd is made up of as jolly a bunch of 'good injuns' as one could hope to find."

**THIS SOUNDS GOOD.**

The Oklahoma legislature has passed a bill which provides for a penitentiary term for any employer who refuses work to an employe on account of the latter's belonging to a labor union. The bill also prohibits Pinkerton detectives from working in the state.

**We Sell** HARDWARE, STOVES, SPORTING GOODS, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS AND CUTLERY **At Low Prices**  
**Hoppe's Hardware, 108 North 10th**

**H. & H. DIAMONDS**  
are truly wonderful stones—nothing at all like the ordinary imitation diamonds—as brilliant as the real diamonds. See them, you'll be surprised and delighted.  
**Henderson & Hald,**  
10th Street, Opposite Post Office

**Burlington Route Cigar Factory**  
N. H. CINBERG, Prop.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**HIGH GRADE CIGARS ONLY**  
**LEADING BRANDS, 10-CENT:**  
Senator Burkett, Burlington Route  
**LEADING BRANDS, 5-CENT:**  
Havana Fives, Burlington Route (3-Cent Size)  
One thing that distinguishes our Cigars is the superior workmanship and the uniform high quality of stock used in their manufacture. We invite you to patronize this home concern, and guarantee you Cigars as finely made and of as good quality as any goods turned out at a similar price by an Eastern concern. We sell to retailers and jobbers only. If you are not now handling our goods, send us a trial order.  
**Burlington Route Cigar Factory**  
205 North Ninth Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

**A PREVAILING MISCONCEPTION**



A lot of people cling to the old-fashioned cook stove because they labor under the mistaken notion that gas is an expensive fuel. Doubtless many people cling for years to the old-fashioned fireplace and crane because they thought the once modern cook stove was too expensive. The old-fashioned cook stove is as much behind the times as the old-fashioned cradle our grandfathers used to cut their grain. It costs less to harvest with a self-binder than it did to harvest with a cradle and a gas range is cheaper to operate than a coal stove. A month's supply of fuel gas costs less than a month's supply of coal for that range of yours. We can prove it by the experience of four thousand satisfied customers in Lincoln. Ask any one of them if they would willingly discard fuel gas and return to the coal stove in the kitchen. We'll abide by the verdict. And isn't your wife just as much entitled to labor saving kitchen "machinery" as you are to labor saving tools, Mr. Workingman? One-half your coal is wasted in getting the stove hot and in letting it cool off after you have used it. Not an atom of fuel gas is wasted. It's as "hot as" the instant you start the fire, and the expense ceases when the need for the heat is over. It's a mere matter of common sense. Just think it over. Then come in and we'll show you the facts that are unanswerable. We sell gas ranges—cash or payments. Open evenings for your convenience.

**Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co.**

**Wageworkers, Attention**  
We have Money to Loan on Chattels. Plenty of it, too. Utmost secrecy.  
**KELLY & NORRIS**  
129 So. 11th St.

**LINCOLN SKIRT CO.**  
ETHEL E. ANDERSON, Proprietress.  
Exclusive Retailers. Manufacturers of  
High-Grade, Made-to-Measure Petticoats  
1235 N Street. - - Lincoln, Nebr.