

# JOB PRINTING

AT THE OFFICE OF

## The Wageworker.

We are prepared to handle all kinds of Printing—Cards to Newspapers.



Have you tried us? No! Very likely we can do you good.

## Wageworker

Auto 1556

144 North 14th

Bell 333

## A Matter of Expense



THE EXPENSE IS ALWAYS A CONSIDERATION WITH THE WAGE EARNER, but if you imagine the use of Gas for Fuel is more expensive than coal, you've another think coming.

### The Cost of Gas

Fuel Gas is cheaper than coal—and it is always at hand, no matter how cold or hot the day; no matter how stormy the weather, we deliver the fuel into the kitchen. And you can save just one-half the fuel bills by using gas. We are able to prove this assertion. You will save health, time and temper, too.

### A Modern Gas Range

is a time-saving tool that the housewife is entitled to. We have them in the best and most reliable makes. Come in and see them. Open evenings for your convenience. Let us demonstrate to you the economy of using fuel gas.

## Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Company

OPEN EVENINGS

### CONVENTIONS OF 1909.

Where and When the Clans Will Gather to Boost the Cause.

- May 1, New York, N. Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.
- May 4, Detroit, Mich., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.
- May —, Cleveland, Ohio, Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.
- May 9, Minneapolis, Minn., American Federation of Musicians.
- May 10, Atlanta, Ga., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- May 10, Minneapolis, Minn., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.
- May 17, Peoria, Ill., Switchmen's Union of North America.
- May 22, New Brunswick, N. J., National Print Cutters' Association of America.
- May 30, New York, N. Y., Steel Plate Transferrers' Association.
- June 7, Toronto, Canada, Pattern-makers' League of America.
- June 7, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters.
- June 7, Washington, D. C., International Association of Marble Workers.
- June 21, Omaha, Nebr., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.
- June 21, Syracuse, N. Y., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
- June 28, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, etc.
- July 5, Milwaukee, Wis., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.
- July 7, Milwaukee, Wis., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.
- July 12, Chicago, Ill., International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.
- July 12, Galveston, Texas, International Longshoremen's Association.
- July 12, Springfield, O., International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.
- July 17, Newark, N. J., Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
- July 19, Philadelphia, Pa., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.
- July 22, Louisville, Ky., Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.
- July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery.
- August 2, Denver, Colo., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.
- August 2, Buffalo, N. Y., Journeymen Tailor Union of America.
- August 3, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.
- August 9, St. Joseph, Mo., International Typographical Union.
- August 10, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.
- August 12, Kansas City, Mo., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.
- August 16, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc.
- September 6, Eureka, Humb. Co., Cal. International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.
- September —, Springfield, Mass., Table Knife Grinders' National Union.
- September 6, St. Louis, Mo., National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.
- September 7, Milwaukee, Wis., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.
- September 9, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.
- September 13, Boston, Mass., Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union.
- September 13, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.
- September 13, Elmira, N. Y., International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America.
- September 13, Chicago, Ill., International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
- September 14, Denver, Colo., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
- September 17, New York, Pocket-knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' International Union.
- September 20, —, —, Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.
- September 20, Minneapolis, Minn., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
- October 4, Milwaukee, Wis., International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners, Caulkers, Boat Builders and Ship Cabinet Makers of America.
- October 4, Toronto, Ont., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.
- October 5, Milwaukee, Wis., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.
- October 19, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Car Workers.
- October 19, Charlotte, N. C., United Textile Workers of America.
- November 3, Toronto, Can., American Federation of Labor.
- November 29, New York, N. Y., International Seamen's Union.
- December 8, Indianapolis, Ind., International Alliance of Bill Posters of America.

### A STATE SWEAT SHOP.

Interesting Comment of a Daily Paper on Prison Proposition.

Doubtless the state authorities will find themselves beset by protesting tailors should they consider a proposition to lease the state's prisoners to a contracting tailor from St. Louis, as they are now said to be thinking of doing.

There has always been a great deal of opposition even against the contracting of the prison labor to a broom manufacturer. But the making of brooms does not interfere with nearly so large a number of Nebraska laborers as would the making of clothing.

There are a good many men and women in Nebraska employed in commercial tailoring and it would seem that it would hardly be possible to operate a clothing factory at the penitentiary without getting into competition with them in a way that would cripple the industry. There are probably a good many more tailors in the state outside of the penitentiary than there possibly could be in the prison, even if this contract were let to employ every prisoner.

Doubtless it will be suggested that the making of clothing at the penitentiary would only cut into the business of the big eastern factories, but even if that be true, it would tend to lower the scale of free labor tailors.

If it can be shown that there is anywhere a clothing trust which such an industry would tend in any way to defeat, perhaps the state authorities will be safe from serious criticism in making a contract such as the one suggested, but unless it can be so shown, making a cheap labor tailor shop out of the state's prison is quite sure to arouse more indignant protest than was ever raised over the eastern sweatshop.—Lincoln Daily Star.

### UNION PRINT SHOPS.

Printeries That Are Entitled to Use the Allied Trades Label.

- Following is a list of the printing offices in Lincoln that are entitled to the use of the Allied Printing Trades label, together with the number of the label used by each shop:
  - Jacob North & Co., No. 1.
  - C. S. Simmons, No. 2.
  - Freie Presse, No. 3.
  - Woodruff-Collins, No. 4.
  - Graves & Mulligan, No. 5.
  - State Printing Co., No. 6.
  - Star Publishing Co., No. 7.
  - Western Newspaper Union, No. 8.
  - Wood Printing Co., No. 9.
  - George Bros., No. 11.
  - McVey Printing Co., No. 12.
  - Ford Printing Co., No. 16.
  - VanTine & Young, No. 24.
  - Dairyman Pub. Co., 130 No. 14th.
  - Graves Printery, No. 5.
  - New Century, 213 South Thirteenth.

Labor Temple Day, May 12. Be a Booster for the Temple.

### LOCKER CALLS US DOWN.

Says We "Buried" Most Important Item in Last Week's Issue.

Lincoln, Nebr., April 21.—To the Editor of The Wageworker: Your telegraph editor must have been very busy when he allowed the following news item to be buried on the last page:

"Toronto, Canada.—The profits of the Toronto Labor Temple Company for the first three months of its existence amounted to \$1,100, and prospects are that this will be increasing during the second quarter. The unions that own stock will receive a dividend thereon. An offer of \$1.20 per share was made last month for stock, but no one would sell."

I consider it worthy of being "played up" big. As a fact, I agree that it is nothing startling, but as a news item it is certainly unusual. News dispensers do not, ordinarily, take much pains to display items relating to Labor's successes. I trust you may find that this item merits a reprinting. There may be food for thought in it for anyone who may be hanging back on the Lincoln Labor Temple proposition.

(The telegraph editor responsible for the inexcusable blunder has been discharged in disgrace. The item is reprinted above, and will be referred to in the future.—Editor Wageworker.

### NATURAL MISTAKE.

When VanCleave's attorney won the famous contempt case tried before Judge Wright in Washington, he hurried out and wired Van Cleave as follows: "Right has triumphed." This frightened Van Cleave, who, naturally enough, misunderstood the telegram, and he immediately wired back to his attorney: "Appeal at once."

The stove manufacturers of Gadsch, Alabama, have declared for the "open shop." At the same time they announced a wage reduction of 30 per cent. They are now running "closed shops" for fair—closed to union men.

## Good King Oscar

A Character Sketch of the Late Swedish Ruler

Written by John E. Fellers.

There is a story to the effect that up among the cold, bleak fields in the northern part of Sweden, there once lived a Lapp, who in some way had incurred the enmity of his Swedish neighbors. His sole earthly possession was a small herd of reindeer. His neighbors sought to drive him away, and among other indignities imposed upon him they killed his entire herd. The Swedish officers controlled the courts, and the Lapp was denied justice at their hands.

It was a dreary winter—never so cold and dreary anywhere else as in that far north country. The snow was deep. It was the "second watch" in the Scandinavian night. More than two months must pass before the sun would return from its summer home.

Securely fastening his "skidor" to his feet, the dejected Lapp glided swiftly over the snow several hundred miles to Stockholm, the Swedish capital. He knew that he was poor and ignorant, but he was a Swedish subject, and as such would be received by King Oscar. He told his story. The king listened. He at once ordered a thorough investigation made and the report verified the Lapp's complaint. The king compelled the slayers of the reindeer to make full restitution to the Lapp and punished the officers who had denied him justice.

This is but one of many instances in which good King Oscar was found on the side of the oppressed. His whole nature was in sympathy with the helpless, because he had read history. His mother was the Empress Josephine's granddaughter. He knew that his illustrious kinswoman was driven from France, repudiated, broken-hearted, a victim of the rankest injustice that ever threw its midnight over a noble life. He knew, too, that, although the man who laid the love of Josephine upon the altar of his ambition was the emperor of a great people, and perhaps the greatest military leader of modern times, all his achievements combined were not sufficient to atone for that one cruel act.

It is an interesting fact that almost every relative, friend, favorite and sycophant whom Napoleon placed on the different thrones in Europe has fallen from power, while King Oscar, the direct descendant of the Empress Josephine, was one of the most beloved rulers in the world. The descendants of Napoleon, in less than 100 years, have disappeared into commonplace mediocrity, while those of Josephine have risen to kingly power. It seems now that as the years roll on the writers of solemn history will find in the tragic story of these island lovers (for they were each born on an island) more and more that will mark them as actors of equal parts on the world's political and revolutionary stage. Napoleon divorced Josephine that he might establish a perpetual dynasty; but—"Man proposes, God disposes."

When in her childhood home on the island of Martinique, Josephine was betrothed to the Viscount Beauharnais, to whom she was married at the age of 14. From this marriage two children were born—Eugene and Hortense. The Viscount Beauharnais was executed by order of Robespierre, and shortly afterward Josephine was married to Napoleon. Her son, Eugene Beauharnais, married the Princess Augusta of Bavaria. To them was born a daughter, whom Eugene named Josephine, in honor of his mother. When the younger Josephine was 16, she was married to Oscar I., who succeeded his father Bernadotte as king of Sweden, and nearly ten years after the great Napoleon had slipped into the shadow, the late king of Sweden—Oscar II.—was born to the younger Josephine. We have also a fine example of romantic justice in the fact that the Empress Josephine, after all, gave Bonaparte an heir in the person of her grandson Napoleon III., who was the son of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, who married Hortense Beauharnais, Josephine's daughter.

King Oscar was an independent thinker. He feared nothing except to do wrong. He moved slowly, but occasion always found him on time in settling questions of importance. This splendid king, whose rugged character gave strength to every other monarch in Europe, died as he had lived, bravely, courageously. His influence will shine as the great "Northern Light" in political history throughout the ages that are to be.

In conversation with W. W. Thomas, Jr., late minister to Sweden from the United States, King Oscar once said: "It is a part of my politics to go among my people as much as possible, to mix with them, to learn their wants and aspirations, not only among the citizens of the capitals, but to travel widely among the citizens all over the two kingdoms, to make their acquaintance personally and to take them by the hand." (Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

## Wrote "Home, Sweet Home"

Just where Long Island meets the ocean at its most easterly point, there to-day, as a hundred years ago, sits the little village of East Hampton. Rev. Lyman Beecher was preaching some good sermons in the church of that village when John Howard Payne's father moved his family there and accepted the presidency of Clinton academy. From those sermons, John Howard, though a mere boy, caught glimpses of the road over which the thought of this great preacher traveled to wider and broader hope. It was a case of the brooklet, while yet a brooklet, having found the sea.

Even when a child John Howard Payne was engaging and mannerly. He possessed a remarkably fine address and his mind seemed to be prematurely rich. His father was an elocutionist as well as a teacher. Rev. Lyman Beecher, whom the boy almost idolized, was a preacher, but neither of these vocations quite satisfied the boy, so he chose the stage. In 1809, at the age of 17, he appeared in New York as the "juvenile wonder," and for 23 years thereafter he played successfully in both Europe and America.

Few people know Mr. Payne, except as the author of "Home, Sweet Home," but as a matter of fact, he was a great dramatist, a great actor, a great translator. In 1841 he received the appointment of United States consul at Tunis, Africa. The fact that practically no satisfactory information can be found in books of reference regarding Mr. Payne's removal from the service at Tunis, has given the impression that some mistake in his case was made at Washington, which was never corrected nor made public. The tone of disappointment in the following statement made by him a while before he died, rather emphasizes that impression: "How often have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London, or some other city and have heard persons singing or hand organs playing 'Home, Sweet Home,' and I without a shilling to buy myself a meal, or a place to lay my head. The world has literally sung my song until every heart is familiar with its melody, yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from office and in my old age I have to submit to humiliation for my bread."

"Home, Sweet Home," was a mere fragment—a sort of parenthesis, which was thrown into his opera "The Maid of Milan," to entertain the audience while the scene shifted to a stronger part. It was first sung by Miss M. Tree, a sister of Mrs. Charles Kean, with such marvelous effect that it won for Miss Tree the heart of a rich husband and the publishers of the opera reaped a fortune, although the author received but little benefit. Strange how the names of people became linked to their work, so that the mention of one always suggests the

other. When the name of John Milton is spoken, "Paradise Lost" is remembered. Tell of John Bunyan and the "Pilgrim's Progress" comes again to our thought. We cannot fail to remember "Uncle Tom's Cabin" when we hear the name of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and who hears the name of John Howard Payne and does not at once begin crooning "Home, Sweet Home." The author of this pretty song little dreamed when he wrote it that his name would go down through the ages, borne thither on a Sicilian air, literally sung into fame by the sweet voice of an English girl. He had hoped to be known as an author or dramatist, but "the tide in the affairs of men" bore him singing away from his native land to a home on a foreign shore.

A line drawn directly east from St. Louis would pass not far from a grave in Oak Hill cemetery, Georgetown, near Washington, where rest the earthly remains of John Howard Payne. If this line be extended eastward without variation, it will pass directly into the Strait of Gibraltar. But for this strait, Spain would touch the Morocco coast and be a part of Africa. If the line be yet extended eastward, without deflection to the southern point of the island of Sicily, it would pass through the towns of Algiers and Tunis and would miss the ancient ruins of Carthage but three miles.

I have drawn this line touching these points that I might better call attention to some minor details that usually have no part in a biographical sketch, but which to me seem interesting in this instance. To this town of Tunis Mr. Payne came as United States consul in 1841 and here he died in 1852. His remains were buried near the site of ancient Carthage and not far from the shore of the Mediterranean sea. In 1833 they were removed at the suggestion of some friends from St. Louis, who in their travels had visited Algiers and Tunis some years before. The ship carried the remains through the Strait of Gibraltar directly west to the cemetery near the capital of his native land. There they were reinterred, while a thousand voices, in the same Sicilian air which has carried it around the world, sang "Home, Sweet Home" in honor of the author, who never had a home after the age of 12. St. Louis, Oak Hill cemetery, Strait of Gibraltar, Algiers, Tunis, ruins of Carthage and southern Sicily, each in turn come under the same rays of the sun, as the old earth rolls eastward on a journey that never ends.

A pathetic story is told of Payne once sitting in the front seat of a theater when Jenny Lind sang "Home, Sweet Home." He was so affected by it that at the close of the concert he sat weeping for several minutes, the spectators having quietly left him alone. (Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Bowles.)