

## LYRIC

Lincoln's Successful Theatre.  
Producing the Latest Successes at  
Popular Prices.  
Week Starting Monday, April 2.,  
**THE FULTON STOCK CO.**  
In the Great Farce Comedy  
"THE BRITTON BURGLARY"  
Best Seats 25 Cents  
Every Evening at 8:30—Wednes-  
day and Saturday Matinee  
at 2:30  
To Follow May 3  
"All of a Sudden Peggy"

## Dr. G. H. Ball DENTIST

1309 O Street LINCOLN  
Phone Auto 5592 NEB.



OFFICE OF  
**Dr. R. L. BENTLEY**  
SPECIALIST CHILDREN  
Office Hours 1 to 4 p. m.  
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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

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Fine work a Specialty.  
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## W. L. PREWITT PHOTOS

Particular attention to work for  
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1214 O St., Lincoln.

## Wageworkers, Attention

We have Money to Loan  
on Chattels. Plenty of it,  
too. Utmost secrecy.

**KELLY & NORRIS**  
129 So. 11th St.

## DISEASES OF WOMEN

All rectal diseases such as  
Piles, Fistulae, Fissure and Rec-  
tal Ulcer treated scientifically  
and successfully.  
**DR. J. R. HAGGARD, Specialist.**  
Office, Richards Block.

## Notice to Creditors.

Estate No. 2551 of John Krist de-  
ceased, in County Court of Lancaster  
County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, ss.: Credit-  
ors of said estate will take notice  
that the time limited for presentation  
and filing of claims against said es-  
tate is November 15, 1909, and for  
payment of debts is June 15, 1910;  
that I will sit at the County Court  
room in said county, on August 15,  
1909, at 2 P. M., and on November 15,  
1909, at 2 P. M., to receive, examine,  
hear, allow, or adjust all claims and  
objections duly filed.

Dated April 6, 1909.  
P. JAS. COSGRAVE,  
County Judge.  
By WALTER A. LEESE, Clerk.

## NOTICE OF ADOPTION.

In re-adoption No. 261 of Gladys  
Anderson in the County Court of Lan-  
caster County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, to all per-  
sons interested take notice that A. W.  
Lindoo and Jennie Lindoo, husband  
and wife, have filed their petition  
and relinquishment of Jennie Lindoo,  
Guardian, for the adoption of Gladys  
Anderson, a minor female child, with  
bestowal of property rights and  
change of name to Gladys Lindoo,  
which has been set for hearing before  
this Court on May 7th, 1909, at 9  
o'clock a. m., when you may appear,  
object to and contest the same. Dated  
March 22, 1909.

P. JAS. COSGRAVE,  
County Judge.  
By Walter A. Leese,  
Clerk.

## WAGWORKER

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.

### WHERE SYMPATHY IS NEEDED.

The Wagworker is in receipt of  
a letter from a good woman of Lincoln  
who is, and has been for years, deep-  
ly interested in "prison reform" work.  
We know something of this good  
woman's work and know that she has  
accomplished a great deal of good. It  
is, therefore, with some degree of  
regret that we feel impelled to take  
issue with her in some of her efforts.  
Concerning The Wagworker's opposi-  
tion to establishing a garment making  
establishment in the penitentiary the  
good woman writes:

Lincoln, Neb., April 25, 1909.

To the Editor of the Wagworker—  
I regret to see that you and your paper  
oppose the establishment of a new in-  
dustry in the prison that will give  
employment to the unfortunates in  
that institution. After several years  
of work among prisoners I know of  
a certainty that they must be given  
some means of employment; that they  
must be taught to be self-supporting  
when they are released, and that they  
suffer unduly if not permitted to work.  
To enforce idleness among them will  
result in insanity, and will either put  
them in the asylums or thrust them  
out on a cold world worse off than  
they were when they entered the pris-  
on. Common humanity dictates that  
these unfortunates be given employ-  
ment and taught useful trades. I am  
sure that you do not understand the  
situation, else you would not oppose  
this beneficent plan. I trust you will  
investigate the matter before further  
opposing it.

As this letter was marked "person-  
al" the editor first secured permission  
to print it, the permission being given  
provided the name of the writer was  
withheld.

It is because the editor of this paper  
has investigated the matter that he is  
opposed to the prison labor contract  
system. He has all proper sympathy  
for the men who are incarcerated in  
the "big stir," and that sympathy has  
been expressed in something more  
than words on more than one occasion.  
But he has more sympathy for the  
honest worker on the outside who is  
striving against untoward conditions  
to make an honest living for his family  
than he has for the man behind the  
bars who is there because he did not  
strive to live honestly. If some of our  
good women—the correspondent above  
quoted among the number—would give  
a little less attention to the welfare of  
the convicts, and a little more to the  
strugglers who live honestly, there  
might not be quite so many prisoners  
per capita in our penal institutions.

But to establish a factory for the  
making of overalls and kindred ar-  
ticles in the penitentiary, on the plea  
that the prisoners must be taught a  
useful trade—that is about the limit  
of futile argument. In the first place,  
90 per cent of the free labor in that  
line is performed by women, and at  
ridiculously inadequate wages. How  
long would a discharged male prison-  
er remain honest if forced to compete  
in the labor market with girls who do  
not average \$8 a week the year  
around? And what would the effect of  
such competition be on the girls em-  
ployed at that trade?

Again, if a convict is likely to go in-  
sane if not furnished employment, how  
much more liable to insanity is a free  
workingman who is compelled to see  
his wife and babies starving while he  
is vainly looking for a job? "But,"  
you say, "a man need not be long  
without work." That's where you are  
mistaken, speaking generally. It  
might be a true statement so far as  
this immediate section of the country  
is concerned, but it is not true taking  
the country as a whole. Taking the  
country as a whole less than 70 per  
cent of the skilled union workers have  
steady employment. And if that is  
true of union men, how much worse  
must it be in the ranks of non-union  
men? The union man has hundreds of  
comrades helping him get work. The  
non-union man has no one but him-  
self—all the rest of the non-union men  
are trying to beat him to the job. Re-  
cently in this very city, it became  
known that a certain man would, in

the near future, need the services of  
a stenographer. Within ten days after  
the fact became known he received  
sixty-eight applications. During the  
latter half of January and the months  
of February and March, the Bureau  
of Labor and Industrial Statistics of  
Nebraska received, through its free  
employment bureau, applications for  
work from more than four hundred  
men.

Who is giving these jobless men and  
women, honest and law abiding, any  
great measure of sympathy? The  
charity organization? Our kindly cor-  
respondent will please excuse us if  
we smile at the mere mention of that  
same.

We believe the prisoners should be  
given work, but we oppose the idea  
of selling their labor to any contrac-  
tor who will put the result of that  
labor on the open market to compete  
with the product of men and women  
trying to earn an honest living. There  
is plenty that may be given the pris-  
oners to do without putting the prod-  
uct of their labor on the market. Let  
them make what the state must use  
in its various institutions. That is  
bad enough, at best, but even then the  
product does not have a ruinous effect  
upon the free labor market. It is the  
presence of the convict-made product  
on the open market that drives down  
free wages. One hundred convicts  
working on overalls would do more  
than displace one hundred women  
working in factories. It would injur-  
iously affect the wages of hundreds,  
perhaps thousands, more. How could  
an employer of free labor on overalls  
afford to pay \$8 or \$10 a week for his  
labor when he had to compete with a  
manufacturer who paid only \$3 or \$3.50  
a week for his labor? The only re-  
sult would be that the employer of  
free labor would have to reduce wages  
to the prison level or go out of busi-  
ness.

Let the prisoners be taught useful  
trades, but while they are learning  
those trades do not use them as a  
hammer to beat down the already in-  
adequate wages of the free and honest  
workingman.

The Wagworker insists that the  
honest worker who is doing his best  
to rear his family, educating his chil-  
dren so they may become useful and  
law abiding citizens, is entitled to  
more sympathy than any convict be-  
hind the bars. And The Wagworker  
says, it with a full knowledge of all  
the facts, for The Wagworker's edit-  
or knows something about prison re-  
form work, knows something about  
prisons, something about prisoners  
and something about the evils of the  
prison labor contract system. This  
paper has proper sympathy for the  
man behind the bars, but it has a  
whole lot more for the honest worker  
who has never gone wrong, no matter  
how much he may have been tempted.

We'd never elect "Bob" Malone on  
account of his looks. Nor would we  
elect any other man on account of his  
looks. But "Bob" isn't running on his  
good looks. He is running on his re-  
cord of industry, honesty and square-  
ness. And that's a good enough plat-  
form for this glorious banner of in-  
dustrial liberty.

Fred Kind, candidate for councilman  
in the Sixth, does not carry a union  
card, but every union man in Lincoln  
knows that Fred is all right—and  
then some. A vote for him will be a  
vote well cast.

Of course all the candidates have  
the union label on their cards. But  
have they got it in their coats and  
hats, and on their shoes? And, what  
is more to the point, have they got any  
unionism in their hearts?

The union voter who fails to mark  
a cross after the name of W. T. Pin-  
ney, candidate for alderman of the  
Seventh ward, misses an opportunity  
to cast a union vote for a competent  
union man.

Really now, is it a question of "wet"  
or "dry," or is it a question of "semi-  
arid" or "irresponsibly irrigated?" We  
inquire to know, as our friend Togo  
would put it.

Vote for any good man who looks  
good from the union standpoint. If  
there are any good men of the other  
kind left after that, vote for them if  
you want to.

"Bob" Malone is not a rich man. He  
has got some money, every dollar of  
which he earned himself. He did not  
get it through a matrimonial agency.

Has Mr. Love yet told you whether  
he is a prohibitionist or a restriction-  
ist?

There will be no union label on the  
ballot, but you can make it a union  
ticket if you vote it right.

Don't forget that you owe something  
to the Labor Temple project—your  
support if nothing else.

# THE BEAUTY OF Springtime Is Enhanced

By the knowledge that you are well dressed--dressed in  
neat, up-to-date garments that represent in wearing  
value every penny that you invested in them. What  
the wage earner wants and deserves to have is neat,  
stylish, well-made and durable clothing that will fit well,  
wear well and look well--clothing that will give service  
while retaining its shape and its color. Time was when  
all clothing was cut from the same patterns. This is no  
longer true. Now the smart makers--and we buy of no  
others--fit any man, and fit him as well as the tailors  
ever did for twice and three times the money.

## We have the finest line of Clothing in the west

When we say "all wool" we mean all wool, not mer-  
cerized cotton. The Armstrong brand is the brand of  
excellence. This year we have been unusually fortun-  
ate in our selection of clothing bearing the Union Label.  
We say without fear of contradiction that we handle the  
largest and finest line of labeled clothing ever brought  
to Lincoln--clothing that we are proud to show and will-  
ing to stand behind. In this particular line the label is  
not only a guarantee of union workmanship, but it is a  
guarantee of excellent workmanship. We have never  
offered better clothing bargains than we are able to offer  
in this union made line, and We want you to have the  
benefit.

## From \$15.00 to \$25.00

Within this range of prices We are able to give you  
the very best values for your money. You get  
perfect fit, perfect style, durability and that person-  
al sense of Satisfaction that comes from the know-  
ledge of being Well dressed in clothing that is well  
made by fellow Unionists. This is clothing that  
We recommend With pleasure.

## Shirts, Hats, Caps, Overalls, Jumpers, etc.

Everything that a man needs to wear we carry in large stock, and we  
have the union labeled goods in all these departments. In these lines, as  
in all others, we insist that the quality of the goods shall be of the best.  
You can rest assured that the Armstrong Price represents the value to  
you of the garment you purchase. We are not content to sell you one  
bill of goods--we want you to become a regular customer.

## For The Little Man of The House

We are especially proud of our immense line of Children's Clothing. We  
can outfit the little man to perfection, and we are offering some especial-  
ly good bargains this spring. The mothers of Lincoln are cordially invit-  
ed to visit and inspect this department. It will be a revelation to them.

## We Are at Your Service Always

Your pay checks will be gladly cashed at the Cashier's window  
We want you to make our place of business your business  
headquarters

# Armstrong Clothing Co.,

:: GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS ::