

SOME POINTED QUESTIONS.

Senator Gore Puts Hot Queries to the High Tariff Advocates.

"I call upon the chairman of this committee on finance (Mr. Aldrich) to explain the astonishing parallel between the low rate of wages paid the employes of protected industries and the high wages paid those in unprotected industries."

In these words Senator Owen of Oklahoma challenges the "chairman of the committee on finance" to substantiate the contention of the Republican party that high protection is a benefit to the workingman. Senator Aldrich did not respond. That is one of his characteristics. When a senator holding a different view from the senate boss brings a speech, Senator Aldrich invariably leaves the floor.

"What satisfactory explanation," demanded Senator Owen, "can the senator from Rhode Island offer for the difference in the pay of masons and brick layers, who receive 70 cents an hour in Boston and the burler in the carpet factory receiving 14 cents; the dyer 16 cents; the loom fixer, 28 cents; the spooler, 13 cents; the twister, 12 cents; the weaver of Brussels and Wilton carpets, 30 cents; the weavers of Ingrain, 16 cents; and the winders, 13 cents an hour?"

"How does the senator from Rhode Island explain why the plasterer, who is unprotected, receives 60 cents an hour in Boston, and the workers in the highly protected cotton goods manufactures do not average one-third as much?"

"In good old Boston the plasterer gets 60 cents an hour; the tile setter gets 60 cents an hour; the plumber, 55 cents an hour; the steamfitter, 53 cents an hour; the stonecutter, 50 cents an hour; the carpenter, 40 cents an hour; the marble cutter, 56 cents an hour; and side by side with these unprotected industries the carding machine tender in the cotton goods protected industry receives 13 cents; the dyers 15 cents; the loom fixers 24 cents; the spinners 13 and 14 cents; the male dyers 15 cents; the beamers in the silk goods industry 19 cents; the colorers in the hat industry 19 cents an hour. And this remarkable comparison is most striking except in cases where labor itself, by its own organization, has prevented itself from being plundered by the employer.

"It is time that the New England senators were dropping the mask of superior knowledge and of mysterious hearing with regard to the protective tariff.

"The worst enemy of protection as it is practiced is detection.

"Why is it that the unprotected industries of New England, of transportation for example, the station agents, get an average daily pay of \$2.03, while a carding machine tender in the protected cotton goods manufactures receives 13 cents an hour, and the dyers 15 cents. The unprotected building trades employes receive a wage over 200 per cent higher than the wages in the protected industries.

"Labor has rarely succeeded in thoroughly organizing itself in any of the great protected manufacturing industries, which are usually controlled by monopolies and mechanical corporate power. Organized labor was practically driven out of the shops of Andrew Carnegie, and of the United States Steel Corporation, American Tobacco company, Cramps' Shipyards, and various others of the existing monopolies."

STREET RAILWAY MEN.

Moving Cautiously and Disregarding Rumors of Every Kind.

The street railway employes are "making haste slowly." With several committees out progress is being made, and the members of the local are paying no attention to the many rumors that are floating around.

Several important conferences have been held during the past week or ten days, but the outcome of negotiations has not yet been made public. The committee in charge is not publishing its actions.

An important meeting of the local will be held at Bruce's hall next Saturday night at the usual hours, and by that time the various committees hope to have some definite reports to make.

For the past week the motormen and conductors have been working with a vim. The Epworth assembly meeting always causes a rush second only to that of fair time, and the men have little time for leisure. A great many extras are called into action and the regular men have to take their meals on the jump.

An indirect communication from the official headquarters conveys the information that a general officer may be expected to reach Lincoln soon with a view of meeting the members of the local and talking over things with them.

The last issue of the Motorman and Conductor gives the details of the Boone, Ia. strike. This strike included eleven men and the international of officials gave it as much attention as it did the Pittsburg and Philadelphia sit-

uations. The Boone strike was successful, the men securing an advance of 2½ cents per hour.

LABOR DAY PREPARATIONS.

Getting Things in Shape for Labor's Annual Holiday.

"Don't forget that Labor Day will be celebrated in Lincoln. And don't forget, either, that one of the foremost figures in the industrial world, Miss Mary McDowell, of Chicago, will be the orator of the day. Neither should you forget that Miss McDowell will also speak a couple of times on Sunday, September 5, at churches yet to be designated.

Miss McDowell is a woman with a message, and not only should wives of trades unionists hear her, but club women, Y. W. C. A. members, W. C. T. U. women and others. In fact, every man and woman who can possibly do so should hear this talented woman.

There will be some unusual features connected with this year's celebration of Labor Day. By next week The Wageworker hopes to be able to give the program practically in detail. In the meanwhile, be making preparations to observe the day as it should be observed.

IF PROTECTED, NOT PRIVATE.

A Subsidized Business Must Be a Public Business.

Owners of protected industries are most emphatic in asserting, when wage controversies arise, that their business is their own and they will manage it in their own way without dictation.

But is it all their own? If there were no tariff laws for protection to American industry they might say that their business is their own. But when the American people tax themselves in order to make these businesses profitable, how can the owners call the businesses their own? Isn't it rather cheeky of them, since they solicit this protection?

They are subsidized businesses, and to that extent are not private. And, as they are subsidized so as to enable them, as the owners say themselves, to pay American wages to American workmen, the question of whether they do this or not is a public question and not a private question.

If they take subsidies they should submit to dictation with reference to the object of the subsidy. "Protected" workmen have rights in "protected" businesses. They are partners with their employers to the extent of their respective interests in the protection which the tariff laws are intended to afford.

Either this, or tariff protection is a fraud—a shameless fraud upon workmen.

If workmen who vote for protection were not the ninnyes their protected employers take them to be, they would make it hot for protection members of Congress who refuse to investigate and regulate the working conditions and the wages paid in industries that are protected by the tariff.—The Public.

LINEMAN KILLED.

Maurice Laughlin, a lineman in the employ of the Lincoln Traction Co., was intantly killed Thursday afternoon by coming in contact with a trolley wire carrying 500 volts. Laughlin was working on the repair tower and in some unexplained manner fell across the live wires. As soon as possible the wire was cut. Laughlin fell to the ground and again came in contact with the wire. But it is thought he was killed instantly by the first shock. He has been in the employ of the Traction Co., for five years. His brother, Wallace, was working with him. The deceased was twenty-two years of age and unmarried. The parents of Maurice and Wallace live in Lebanon, Mo.

THE CARPENTERS.

Some Little Notes About the Men of Hammer and Saw.

Local No. 1055, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Lincoln, has decided to affiliate with the Nebraska State Federation of Labor. The initiation fee and first quarter's dues have been sent in. A committee of the local took the constitution in hand and thoroughly digested it. The constitution looked good, and the committee so reported. The local adopted the committee report without much debate.

There is some demand for high grade carpenters, but the day of the "plug" is seemingly at an end. There are plenty of men who "can do anything," but the skilled mechanic is in demand. One employer in this city is running short-handed because he will not use men who have gray hair. Somehow or other we have overlooked

the fact if the trusts and combines are making any concessions to the men who have silver in their hair. With living as high as it is now the man in the prime of life has to hustle like thunder to keep the larder from

You are certainly neglecting an unusual opportunity if you miss

The Final Clearance Sale

The sale prices are very low, but the quality standard of the clothing involved is very high, and we are just as particular to fit you and to satisfy you as if you paid regular prices.

The Suits Priced \$20

are hand-tailored garments, of finest imported woollens, the best clothes made—so best that they are taking the place of the made-to-order clothes with many of Lincoln's best dressers; formerly \$40, \$35.00, \$30.00 and \$27.50, now only \$20

The Suits Priced \$15

are in many instances better than the best clothes in other Lincoln stores; these are medium and light-weight suits, of fancy materials and blue serges; many are made by a leading manufacturer; formerly \$25.00, \$22.50, \$20.00, now only \$15

The Suits Priced \$10

are wonderful bargains; in this big lot you'll see blue serge and fancy weave suits, faultless in style and make; all sizes—stouts, regulars and slims; all-wool garments; when priced \$18.00, \$16.50 and \$15.00 they were extreme values—now \$10

The Suits Priced \$5.00

are within the reach of any man, and they will please any man who wants the best \$12.50 or \$10 suit obtainable. At the regular prices they were exceptional values; now it is almost giving them away—reduced from \$12.50 and \$10.00 to \$5

Armstrong

Clothing Company

GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

becoming empty; God knows what the men past middle age are going to do if they are discriminated against.

THE LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Is Getting Things in Shape for Labor's Annual Holiday.

The Labor Day committee met Friday evening of last week at the labor commissioner's office. G. A. Walker resigned as treasurer, he having some business on hand that would prevent him from acting in that capacity. A. L. Potter of the Gloveworkers was elected to the position. For the first time the Teamsters

were represented. Messrs. Clark and Frye being the men selected to represent that local. They are men who will "take the cards dealt them and play the game."

The committee is getting things systematized, and promises to have everything in shape for publication next week. The program is being rounded into shape, and arrangements are being made for Miss MacDowell's Sunday talks.

UNION PHOTOENGRAVERS.

The Cornell Engraving Co., is now putting the label of the International Photoengravers' Union on its work

EVERY SHOE "UNION MADE" HERE



Thompson Shoe \$3.50 & \$4

Handcraft Shoe \$5.00

All New—"FOR MEN"—All New

Men's Bootery 12th & P Sts.

Fred Beckmann

announces his candidacy for the office of county treasurer, subject to the will of the republican primaries. Mr. Beckman is an old resident of the county, with substantial interests in both city and county. He served three terms as county commissioner, and left the office with a creditable record for having looked after the interests of the tax payers. He solicits your support on primary day, August the seventeenth.

So far this is the only union engraving establishment in Nebraska. Colonel Grant, the "head gazabo" of the engraving department, is responsible for this good condition of affairs. Lincoln has no local of this great union, but Colonel Grant is secretary of the Omaha union and he goes up there every month at his own expense to keep the records straight. That's the unionism that counts.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPENED.

Workers Now Suffer After Having Marched and Shouted.

Last week the following significant bon mot was printed in the New York Sun, J. P. Morgan's newspaper: "Editor Sun—In the Pittsburg Sun of July 15 is this advertisement under the head, 'Help Wanted': SIXTY TIN HOUSE MEN—Tinners, Catchers and Helpers, to work in

open shops. Syrians, Poles and Roumanians preferred. Steady employment and good wages for men willing to work; fare paid and no fee charged for this work.

"We have marched, routed and voted for Blaine, Harrison, McKinley and Big Bill. Now we can go to hell. Tariff for protection of American labor. Tut, tut."

"NEW CASTLE TIN WORKERS"

The school census of Hastings for this year shows a total of 2,624 persons of school age. This is a decrease of 75 from last year.

The births and deaths for Cuming county for July show the usual ratio. During the month there were seven births and two deaths.

Without the least ceremony or attention the actual construction of the new Douglas county court house was begun Friday afternoon at 4:30. The first barrow load of concrete was dumped into the form at the southeast corner of the excavation.