

WHILE it is too bad that the Fashion creditors will receive so little for their accounts, *Lincoln shoppers* will get the benefit, as the purchase of the stock, at a small portion of the value, enables us to offer some wonderful values in desirable, seasonable merchandise.

NOT MUCH

Creditors of Fashion Store Will Not Get Claims in Full By Considerable.

Creditors of the Fashion store, whose proprietor, M. Reichenthal, went into voluntary bankruptcy a month ago, will not receive more than 25 to 27 per cent on their claims. At the time the proceeding was started Reichenthal filed a statement giving the value of the stock and fixtures at \$10,000, while the debts were placed at \$11,000. The goods did not bring half their estimated value when sold by the trustee, being bid in by a department store firm at the figure of \$4,000. That sum practically covers everything which will be available to satisfy the bills held by creditors.

Reichenthal is preparing to start in business anew, without waiting for the bankruptcy case to be formally closed. He had offered to make a settlement with creditors prior to going through bankruptcy, but some of them were unwilling to accept the terms he proposed.—Lincoln News Item.

Sale begins Sat. morning at 9:30 a. m. at our store
Extra Sales People Wanted for the Sale

The Sale of The Year

H. Herpolsheimer Co

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Premium Tickets As Usual

TEAMSTERS MAKE DEMANDS.

Want An Increase in Wages and Make the Fact Definitely Known.

Dealers in coal, lumber and other building material have been notified that there will be an advance of from 25 to 30 per cent in the cost of delivery through a schedule left Saturday at their places of business.

Who left the schedule and when it was to be put in force have not yet been disclosed nor does it indicate who is authority for its appearance, though it is shrewdly suspected that the teamsters' union, recently organized, may be able to tell.

The retailers declare that they have never received any intimation from the teaming fraternity regarding any dissatisfaction with the present rates of delivery. They hold that the present schedule, which was put in force two years ago, is a fair one. This was a compromise of the demands made by the teamsters at that time.

One coal retailer said this afternoon that he had talked with the other leading dealers in his line, and they had signified their opposition to treating with any union in the matter of rates for hauling. He declared that it was the opinion that if the teamsters felt that the cost of living was such that they could not make ends meet the retailers were quite willing to meet with their employees and talk the matter over in a friendly spirit, but no union could dictate to them.

A peep at the new coal schedule shows that the cost of delivering domestic coal is raised from 50 cents to 75 cents a ton, steam coal from 30 to 40 cents a ton.

The monthly stipend of teamsters is raised from \$80 to \$90. This means that the employe furnish the team. When employed by the day a man and team will cost \$4.50, instead of \$3.50 as now exists.

"We have men that we pay \$90 a month for their services and that of their teams," said a retailer, "but they are exceptionally good fellows at the business, and they are paid \$10 a month more than the schedule now in existence. Some men are not worth \$90 a month, and we don't want to pay extra money to poor material."

None of the coal dealers claimed to have been apprised of the intention of the union to boost delivering rates, and are now waiting to hear further news concerning the schedule left at their places of business. From 150 to 175 teamsters are employed to deliver coal during the busy season. There is an immense amount of fuel being put in the bins of consumers now.—Lincoln Evening News, August 25.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE OX.

The American Sheet and Tinplate company is suing fifty-six striking employes for \$200,000, charging them with having conspired with fellow workmen to bring about a concerted protest in the form of a strike against

a reduction of wages. From the viewpoint of the steel trust it is illegal for workmen to band together for self-protection and a square deal while it is perfectly all right for the steel interests to band together, corrupt congress and rob all the rest of the people.—Buffalo Republic.

CAPITAL AUXILIARY.

Better Halves of Printer Men Hear Report of Their Delegate.

Capital Auxiliary No. 11 to Typographical Union No. 209 met at the home of Mrs. J. G. Sayer last Wednesday afternoon, and after the transaction of the usual routine business listened to an interesting report from Mrs. F. H. Hebbard, delegate to the annual convention held at St. Joseph, week before last.

Next week the Auxiliary will tender a reception to the delegates from both Auxiliary and Union, and a fine time is anticipated. Refreshments will be served and the evening spent in social converse, music and oratory. The Auxiliary is planning to resume its winter socials in a short time—as soon as the real summer is really over, or the drought is broken.

Misses Nell Graham and Kathleen Moore, of Oregon, Mo., have been the guests of Mrs. W. M. Manpin for the past ten days.

Mrs. Bert Rood has full recovered from her recent illness.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Largest Meeting in Months Takes Up Some Important Business.

The largest attended meeting for many months was one of the records of the Central Labor Union last Tuesday evening. The number of delegates present was about double the usual number, and the meeting was enlivened by several incidents. There were delegates present from a union or two never before represented, and they came to the front like men who were representing organizations that were in the game to win.

The president appointed the following committees to serve during the ensuing six months:

Label—Locker, Chase, Weckesser.
Home Industry—Potter, Evans, Rudy.
Organization—Kelsey, Anderson, Chase.

Other committees will be appointed later, and one or two changes may be made in the above committees.

The committee appointed to confer with Secretary Whitten of the Commercial Club concerning his widely advertised claim that Lincoln is in need of more laborers, made its report. It was to the effect that they had not succeeded in getting much satisfaction. Mr. Whitten told them that his assertion was based on the statement of several contractors that they could not get men when they needed them, and upon some observations he had personally made. His most emphatic statement was that

the overall factories could not get enough girls. The committee will wait upon Mr. Whitten again, and will perhaps try to get a hearing before the Commercial Club.

Delegate Woelhoff of the Painters complained of a misleading advertisement in *The Wageworker*, said "ad" being one inserted by "Jack" Matthews, republican candidate for coroner. Mr. Matthews stated in his campaign advertisement that he had caused to be inserted in the contract for the Castle, Roper & Matthews building a clause specifying that union labor only should be employed. It was asserted that if this was true the clause was ignored, as a majority of the men employed on the job were "scabs" and the contractor a notorious opponent of unionism.

Secretary Kates submitted his semi-annual report, which was accepted. It showed the body to have some funds on hand.

Delegates from the Street Railway organization were present and had a conference with other delegates. Several interesting talks were made under the head of "good and welfare." The committee on cost of living expects to report at the next meeting, which will be three weeks from last Tuesday evening.

LIBERATI'S BIG BAND.

Fine State Fair Attraction is a Thorough Union Organization.

Liberati and his famous band and grand opera singers makes music very popular at the state fair. They will be heard at Lincoln for four concerts every day September 6 to 10. They never disappoint the crowd—simply hold them spellbound during the entire program. The cornet solos by the great leader or the solos by the other artists are always well rendered. No matter whether the band renders "Andre Cheniev," a number so tremendous that it taxes the full musical power of the band, or "Uncle Sam's March," as the last note dies away the crowd always cheers.

Liberati's band is made up in its entirety of members of the Musicians' Protective Association. If you see a member of the band in action you may rest assured that in some pocket or other of his uniform he has a paid-up quarterly card of the organization.

MISTAKES ABOUT LABELS.

Some Manufacturers Think They Are Sold at Wholesale.

Amusing letters frequently reach the headquarters of the United Garment Workers of America. Two received recently were along this line: "Gen. Sec. United Garment Workers of America, Dear Sir: We are manufacturers of shirts and overalls. We desire to buy a lot of union labels. Let us have your figure per thousand." One southern manufacturer wanted the first shipment to be only ten million.

MARY E. McDOWELL.

Something About the Woman Who Will Be Labor Day Orator.

What a woman can do when she will, is evidenced by what Mary E. McDowell has accomplished in Chicago. She compelled the stock yards management of Chicago to make a closed sewer of "Bubbly creek" which drained the yards and packinghouses and flowed through the center of the resident districts of "Packingtown." She compelled the stockyards managers to abolish many of the foul odors, arising through a board of health that had long neglected and refused to listen to the complaints of the poor people who lived in Packingtown.

Immediately after the Pullman strike in 1894 the district around the Chicago stockyards was a misery patch, the people destitute, freezing and living in the utmost squalor. Miss McDowell gave up her position as a kindergarten teacher, went down into the district and rented a small room. There she gathered as many of the starving and freezing waifs as she could take care of—more in fact. She had no money, but she had unlimited faith and courage. She made Chicago's rich men and women realize their duty by constantly forcing the details of poverty and misery upon them. Soon her quarters had to be enlarged, and she found the money to pay for it. Now the University of Chicago settlement workers in the stockyards district occupy a \$50,000 building, with library, gymnasium, model kitchen, etc., and it is revolutionizing the lives of the poor people of the district. While it is called the "University of Chicago Settlement" university authorities have nothing to do with it—the professors and officers donating to it as individuals. Miss McDowell, however, has been made a member of the university faculty.

After Miss McDowell had safely launched her settlement house she went to work to compel the government to make an investigation of the conditions surrounding the child and women workers of the country. She agitated until congress finally appropriated \$150,000 for the expenses of the investigation.

Miss McDowell will be the Labor Day orator in Lincoln, Monday, September 6. On Sunday, September 5, she will speak in two of Lincoln's churches, devoting her attention to the labor question, and especially with that phase having to do with the women workers. She should be heard by every citizen who is interested in the social, moral and industrial uplift.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT.

Castle-Roper-Matthews Building Not a Union Structure.

During the primary campaign "Jack" Matthews, the republican nominee for coroner, advertised his candidacy in *The Wageworker*, and among other things upon which he based his claim for the support of union men was the statement that as a member of the firm of Castle, Roper & Matthews he had caused to be inserted in the building contract of that firm a clause specifying that all work should be done by union men.

Evidence is at hand tending to prove that if such a clause was inserted in the contract it was ignored by the contractor, and the matter given no attention by either Mr. Matthews or any other member of the firm. The contractor has not had a union carpenter in his employ for several years. The painting was done by a firm that is opposed to the Painters' Union. The brick work was doubtless done by union men for the simple reason that there are no non-union bricklayers in Lincoln. But it is asserted, and with seemingly good reason, that a majority of the men employed in the erection and finishing of the Castle, Roper & Matthews building on M street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, were non-union men, and that Mr. Matthews, if he did insist upon a union clause, was almighty careless in not seeing to it that the contract was carried out. Be that as it may, the non-union workmen had the preference.

The *Wageworker* regrets that it was the medium through which any misstatement of facts was given to the union voters of Lancaster county. It had every reason to believe that Mr. Matthews stated the facts. He either wrote the advertisement himself or gave it his "O. K." before it was inserted, and if any deceit was practiced *The Wageworker* insists that it was not the party guilty thereof.

GOOD RECORDS.

During the last three years the carpenters' union has had the greatest increase in membership, the typographical union the greatest reduction of working hours, and the machinists' union had the greatest number of strikes, and, it is claimed, won a larger percentage of their contests than any other craft.

THE REAL FACTS OF THE CASE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

for building tradesmen could not be supplied at once. But such a condition never lasted more than a few days. At no time was the demand great enough to warrant the importation of building craftsmen from abroad. Lincoln is today filled with carpenters, working long hours for from 30 to 35 cents an hour. It may be only a coincidence, but most of these carpenters have been induced to come here from other states, and they are all non-union men, most of them working for from 5 to 8 cents an hour below the union scale.

The *Wageworker* will cheerfully admit that there is one industry that is sadly in need of labor. We refer to the "girl factories"—the institutions that make work garments, shirts, etc., and pay from \$4.50 to \$7.00 a week. For several years they have been unable to secure all the help of this kind that they need. This little newspaper will undertake to supply them with all the help they need just as soon as they will give evidence of a willingness to pay decent wages.

"The development of manufacturing in Nebraska has been retarded in large measure through the lack of labor, both male and female," writes Secretary Whitten to the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. Isn't it a pity that the men and women of Nebraska are so unpatriotic as to refuse to work for scant wages in order to build up the manufacturing industries of Nebraska? Really, patriotic Nebraskans who have to depend upon their daily wage for a livelihood ought to be willing to work for nothing merely to build up Nebraska manufacturing industries.

One reason why Nebraska manufacturing industries have not grown more rapidly is that the employers will not pay sufficient to lure men from the farm. During the months of February, March, April and May the editor of *The Wageworker*, in his capacity as manager of the Free Employment Bureau of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, received hundreds of letters from men in Omaha, Lincoln, Fremont, Hastings, Beatrice and other cities, asking for chances to work on farms, declaring that work was scarce in their cities, and wages too low to enable them to live decently with prices so high. If the demand for labor in the manufacturing industries was so great as Secretary Whitten would have us believe, why didn't the demand make itself manifest by increased wages? The labor market fluctuates in about the same measure as other markets not controlled by trusts and combines. The unions fix a minimum wage, but when the demand for workers exceeds the supply the wage is increased in proportion. And if there was such a strong demand for workers why did four hundred or five hundred men, many of them mechanics, ask the free employment bureau of the state to secure them places on farms where they could work twelve and fourteen hours a day for from \$25 to \$30 a month and board?

There is no demand for labor in Nebraska that would justify advertising broadcast over the east for more men and women. It is true that skilled mechanics are as a rule steadily employed in this state at the present time. But there are idle men, just the same. Compared with some sections of the east the wage scales may appear pretty good. But when allowance is made for the difference in the cost of living, there is very little inducement for the eastern workman to come to Nebraska.

If the Commercial Club of Lincoln is making a concerted appeal for more workers, "skilled and unskilled" in Lincoln, it is doing the business interests of the city an injustice, and framing up a hardship for the workers who are already here.

Nor is it likely, in view of recent climatic conditions, that there will be any immediate improvement in local conditions such as would give countenance to the claim that Lincoln sadly needs more workers, "skilled and unskilled."

The *Wageworker* asks its exchanges to refute the stories about there being a crying need of workers in Lincoln or Omaha. There are plenty of workers already here to take care of the work. There are undoubtedly those who employ labor who would willingly flood the state with labor in order to beat down wages, and the indications are that this class of employers are very busy just now trying to do that very thing.

The mere fact that a man who wants a carpenter for an odd job can not find two or three idle ones waiting on the corner for a job to show up is no sign of a "crying demand for carpenters." The same thing is true of all other mechanical lines. Nebraska would like to have thousands and thousands of workers in addition to those already here, if only there was work for them. But the labor market is fairly well supplied, and any considerable addition to that supply will only force down wages that are already too low in comparison with the cost of living.

But, as before stated, maybe that is the object in view.

EVERY SHOE "UNION MADE" HERE



Thompson Shoe \$3.50 & \$4

Handcraft Shoe \$5.00

All Now—"FOR MEN"—All Now

Men's Bootery 12th & P Sts.

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