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### GENERAL MENTION.

Little Items of Interest to the Workers of Lincoln.

Teamsters are being organized successfully in Vellejo, Cal.

Jewelry factories are running short time in New England states.

For violating unjust injunctions two union carpenters are in jail in Chicago.

Eight police of Fort Worth, Tex., resigned rather than herd strike-breakers.

In San Francisco the Women's Union Label League is awakening great interest.

Walla Walla is reaching out for free advertising by arresting and imprisoning I. W. W. speakers on its streets.

Springfield, O., Employers' Association is getting ready for trouble, of its own manufacture, with organized labor.

Edmonton, Canada, has no tax on improvements and has increased in five years from 5,000 to 25,000 people.

Three times as many accidents occur to children under 16 as to employers over that age in the Pennsylvania coal mines.

The city pound of Spokane is an institution run by the humane society and not at all like the old form of city pounds.

Hamilton, (Ontario) bridge and structural iron workers have been granted an advance in wages of 2 1/2 cents per hour.

Hired thugs have been following union leaders around Los Angeles threatening violence and unmolested by the police.

Spokane is to have a man employed this summer to exterminate rats. Not rat printers, but the genuine rodents, of course.

In spite of the opposition of the chief, Milwaukee, Wis., police have secured one entire 24 hours off every fifteen days.

The New York publishers demand piece work for printers and the matter is being arbitrated. Piece work is bitterly opposed.

Meat packing in Chicago is said to be as dirty and unsanitary as ever, in spite of inspectors and various bluffs and pretenses.

Members of the Iron Molders' union in Chicago have succeeded in getting an advance in wages amounting to 25 cents per day.

Regardless of the fact that we are at peace with the world, over half the appropriations of Congress are for war purposes.

A state printer is to be elected in Oklahoma, and the qualifications mean a printer with at least eight years' practical experience.

The Steel Trust is to establish another "hell-fare" town near Birmingham, Ala., somewhat of the lines of Pullman and Geary.

Aberdeen, Wash., has a municipal water system it is proud of, and rates to small consumers have been recently reduced 25 per cent.

The employes of the state of Washington, whether working by the day, week or year, have assured to them the eight hour day.

The federal authorities are to investigate the trust in plumbers' supplies. Chances are the journeymen plumbers will catch the lieks.

North Dakota has nominated a republican ticket by the direct primary, and a large number of machine candidates fell off the band wagon.

In Indianapolis in some ways the gas companies are giving 60-cent gas. The attention of many other cities is being called to the fact.

Twenty-six coal operators out of 31 in the Pittsburgh district have signed the wage scale demanded by the miners, according to the union officials.

An unusual number of "Pinks," as the Pinkerton detectives are called, are on the Pacific Coast, and most of them engaged in labor troubles.

Ministers of the gospel have extended almost enough energy in fighting the Johnson-Jeffries fake to have put a stop to child labor the country over.

Mobile, Ala., is making a united move to secure from the legislature the exemption of all manufacturing plants from taxation for a period of ten years.

Seattle enjoyed its last insane Fourth. A number of maimed and crippled children were created to help out the merchants who had supplied the fireworks.

The recent developments in airships and allied inventions of various names indicate that, except for serap iron, a modern warship is a useless bit of property.

One of the queerest strikes recorded in New York yet is that of the "second hand tailors." The New York Call says 200 are on a strike for better pay and conditions.

The Trainmen are securing many members of the Switchmen in Washington. This order has over 108,000 members and is growing more rapidly than any other railway union.

The Plundergonian of Portland is the careful keeper of the longest list of boycotts in Oregon. It boycotts everybody and everything that helps the people and the town.

Skilled mechanics in the employment of the Otis Elevator Company of Yonkers, N. Y., to the number of over 1,000 are out on strike, demanding better pay and conditions.

The stone operators in the Bedford

district have granted the increase asked for from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day. A general strike has been in progress there since last November.

A new labor party is likely not to be formed in the state of Washington.

The Labor party of Manitoba has demanded that all taxation be levied on land values.

In a railroad office in Winnipeg, Canada, a large force of clerks work a continuous six-hour day only.

The Socialists have an orator storming Eastern Oregon named Fitts. That is what he tries to give the old party organizations.

Walla Walla union labor men are considering the proposition of establishing a co-operative union label store.

Three cities are now in the hands of union labor men politically, Milwaukee, San Francisco and San Jose.

The vicious franchise bill of the Prussian government has been dropped because of the opposition from the people.

After ten weeks' strike, Suitcase Makers in New York have compelled a number of large manufacturers to sign up.

The employing bakers in New Orleans demand the "open" shop with its usual accompaniment of low wages and long hours.

The actual construction of the San Francisco municipal railroad is delayed by the lawyers. No dirt flies—but the ink and injunctions!

An industry that seems peculiar is followed in New York City by several people. That is as spies to watch Russian revolutionists and agitators.

In South Africa the British fought the Boers partly because they abused the native inhabitants. Now they unite with the Boers to treat the natives worse than ever.

Chicago streetcar men are agitating for more stools. In Portland the company has given many of its motormen stools without any additional slaughter of the public thereby.

A Seamen's Church Institute is violating every human and divine law in dealing with sailors in New York, and has become a cringing agency that is a disgrace to humanity.

Court injunctions in Los Angeles have forbidden the men to hold meetings or to talk over their strike. They threaten to withdraw from the city and form a town of their own.

The "open" shop advocates say they are opposed to unions because they want industrial peace, yet forty per cent more strikes occur in open shops than in union shops.

The newly elected Danish parliament is expected to take some decided steps toward the increased taxation of land values and the omitting of other taxes upon various forms of industry.

In Boston 139 men have formed a company to publish the Boston Common as a paper devoid of any influence of special interests. It is issued weekly and has prospects of becoming a daily.

The strike of Bradford (England) wool combers came to an end recently, an agreement being signed between the employers and the men, with substantial advantages to the men all along the line.

The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce has declared for the "open shop. The poor dolts had not read the splurge of Portland's foremost open shopper H. W. Corbett, explaining that the open shop was an impossibility.

The Japanese landlords have acquired the art of civilization rapidly. Twenty years ago they paid most of the taxes. Now they have shifted to the tenants and other classes five-sixths of the total public burdens.

One of the plunderbund candidates for United States Senator in Washington is Judge Thomas Burke, who drew up the declaration of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in favor of unrestricted Japanese immigration in 1907.

The Tobacco Trust is crowding the Cigar Makers Union all along the line. Machines operated by girls, special transportation rates, control of the tobacco plantations, indifference of union men to the label all help the trust.

The no-seat-no-fare movement in Cincinnati, O., has received some setbacks because legal lights have given the opinion that the street car combine cannot be made to carry passengers for nothing, even if they are standing up.

Mayor Gaynor of New York is driving after the tax dodgers in great shape. Land holdings in many cases have been found assessed at less than five per cent of actual value, while home owners of small plots have been assessed for more than actual value.

Monthly returns from 190 representative trade unions in New York in which 90,000, or nearly one-fourth of the organized wage earners in the State, show that the end of the year the percentage of idleness was 20.6, as compared with 28.0 at the close of 1908 and 32.7 at the end of 1907. Returns as to earnings of organized wage workers in the third quarter of 1909 from all unions in the State show an average of \$233 for 319,754 men reporting. In the corresponding months of 1908 the average earnings for 288,181 men reporting was only \$207.

Woodmen of the World of Spokane have decided to hold a picnic on Labor Day. The W. O. W. committee confer-

red with the Central Labor Council before proceeding with the matter, and were encouraged to hold their picnic.

San Francisco citizenship refused to buy the local water monopoly at twice its value. As a result that concern is fighting the establishment of a municipal system by every means in its power, and the obedient national administration helps.

Public officials in Tacoma pledged to have the label on public printing have given it to the only rat shop in town. The officials are profuse in explanations that do not explain, and in "passing the buck" of responsibility around from one to another.

Modesto, California, is one of the small cities of the country about to try the commission form of government with the referendum, initiative and recall attached. If it would also include the preferential vote or proportional representation it would place itself in the front rank.

Stationary firemen in Rochester, N. Y., have succeeded in putting a new scale into effect which provides for a wage of \$18.50 per week for foremen, oilers and helpers. Eight hours will constitute a day's work, with time and one-half for all overtime and double time for Sundays and all holidays.

Coal mine operators in Colorado have been shipping in strikebreakers and forcing them to work with armed guards. A deputy of the labor commissioner visited several mines and told

the men they could go and scores took advantage of his presence to skip. The system still continues.

In Cleveland, Ohio, recently a shoe manufacturer installed a time clock and carefully instructed his 300 girls how to operate it. They all immediately walked out. By the time the last skirt had indignantly fluttered through the door he got a screwdriver and a stepladder at work. The strike lasted five minutes. A time clock that has never been used is for sale cheap.

St. Cloud, Minn., has a quarry employing a large number of granite cutters. The owners decided two years ago to establish a non-union shop. The result was that trouble began. After a loss of many thousand dollars the strike breakers were discharged recently and the card then obtained complete control. The firm found that the longer it went on the principle of fighting unions the more it lost, and after twenty-four months signed up.

In New Castle, Pa., the Steel Trust has six editors of two papers in jail and proposes to keep them there. The papers told too much truth about conditions in the slave pens of the trust. That these men fight under the banner of Socialism is not their real crime, but is being used to prejudice people against them. They need money the same as William Lloyd Garrison did when he was in jail in Baltimore. Joseph Booth, Box 644, New Castle, Pa., is treasurer of the defense fund.

# NEBRASKA

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE STATE THAT NEBRASKANS SHOULD SCATTER BROADCAST OVER THE WORLD

Issued by the Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics

From 6,477,282 acres planted to corn in 1909 Nebraska gathered a crop of 169,179,137 bushels, worth \$98,123,871. That crop, if loaded into standard freight cars, 1,200 bushels to the car, would have made a freight train long enough to reach from Chicago to Denver, 1,040 miles, with 172 miles of corn-filled cars left over to adorn the side tracks.

There are millions of acres of corn land in Nebraska that have never been touched by the plow.

In 1909 Nebraska harvested 50,313,600 bushels of wheat from 2,504,379 acres, an average of practically 20 bushels to the acre. This wheat crop was worth nearly \$46,000,000. If that wheat crop had been loaded into standard freight cars it would have made a train long enough to reach from Omaha to McCook on the Burlington, or from Omaha to North Platte on the Union Pacific.

There are millions of acres of wheat land in Nebraska that have never been touched by the plow.

The duty of Nebraskans who desire to assist in the work of developing the state, is to call the attention of home-seekers to the opportunities that are offered by this great young state.

There are 100,000 quarter sections of unoccupied land in Nebraska that may be made into profitable farms. The soil is fertile, the rainfall quite equal to that of other sections that have become agriculturally rich, and the transportation facilities far superior to what the more favored sections had a dozen years ago.

There is room and opportunity for the accumulation of a competence for 250,000 more farm owners in Nebraska. The hardships of the early pioneers need no longer be endured by newcomers. They will have the advantage of schools, and churches, and railroads and markets, right from the start. Their only capital needs to be industry, frugality and honesty.

Some of Nebraska's most prosperous farmers, today were renters ten or fifteen years ago. What they have done a hundred thousand more men may do within the next ten or fifteen years.

The same capital, the same soil and the same frugality necessary to acquire a competence in the Canadian northwest, would mean ample riches after an equal length of time upon a Nebraska farm. For years the Argonauts traveled across the plains of Nebraska in search of the gold and silver of the mountains, unmindful of the fact that at the grass roots in Nebraska lay a greater store of gold and silver than were hidden in the mountains in all the ages of the past—eternal mines of riches that grew more fruitful as the days went by. From the grass roots in Nebraska in any one of the last ten years has been "mined" more wealth than the famed gold fields of Alaska have yielded in a decade, and the men who mined their wealth from the soil of Nebraska endured no hardships compared to the hardships of the Alaskans.

Other thousands are being lured to the "bonanzas" of the northwest, unmindful of the fact that greater riches and greater opportunities lie in the soil of the great state of Nebraska.

There are millions of acres of government land in Nebraska—all of it good for something, most of it good for general purposes, and much of it good for anything in the line of agriculture suited to the temperate zone.

The hundreds of growing cities and towns offer inducements for merchandising and manufacturing. The mechanics may find employment in the smaller cities where the cost of living is comparatively small, and where the opportunity to become a home owner is great.

By and large, from east to west and from north to south, Nebraska offers more inducements to the industrious, frugal and honest homeseeker than any other similar expanse of territory on the North American continent. This truth should be spread to the four cor-

ners of the earth by Nebraskans who want to have a part in the great work of developing Nebraska.

Mark this copy of your paper and send it to some friend in the east whom you may be able to interest in the possibilities of Nebraska. The Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics will cheerfully send its bulletins of crops and manufactures to any one whom you may designate.

Let us all join together in the great work of boosting Nebraska.

Here are some concrete facts about Nebraska that should be made known to all men:

The extreme length of Nebraska, east and west, is 415 miles; the extreme breadth, north and south is 205 miles.

The gross area of Nebraska in square miles is 77,510. The gross acreage is 49,606,400.

The cultivated acreage in 1909 was approximately 16,000,000 acres, or less than one-third the total area of the state.

On this 16,000,000 acres there was produced in 1909 the following crops:

Corn, 169,179,137 bushels; market value \$98,123,871.

Wheat, 50,313,600 bushels; market value \$45,642,234.

Oats, 59,653,479 bushels; market value \$23,861,389.

Barley, 2,820,632 bushels; market value \$1,269,277.

Rye, 1,227,332 bushels; market value \$786,399.

Alfalfa, 1,971,770 tons; market value \$17,745,930.

Tame hay, 2,647,839 tons; market value \$21,182,712.

Potatoes, 7,386,497 bushels; market value \$5,909,202.

No account is made of miscellaneous crops, such as speltz, millet, sorghum cane, sugar beets, kafir corn, onions, general garden truck, etc., which would add many millions more to the total production.

LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE ACREAGE THAT MAY PROFITABLY BE CULTIVATED IN NEBRASKA IS BEING CULTIVATED AT THE PRESENT TIME.

From the pasture lands and the grain feed raised in Nebraska was produced \$35,000,000 pounds of butter, \$18,000,000 worth of eggs, and \$40,000,000 worth of poultry.

From these pastures and grain fields Nebraska produced and shipped to market 1,118,518 beef cattle; 2,807,502 hogs; 76,274 horses and mules, and 554,505 sheep. The total value of the surplus shipments of live stock exceeded \$120,000,000.

The total products of Nebraska in 1909—agricultural, live stock, dairying, manufacturing, etc., exceeded \$640,000,000—an average of approximately \$600 for each man, woman and child. No other state in the Union made such a showing.

Dairy farming in Nebraska is in its infancy, yet Nebraska is today one of the leading producers of dairy products, and is forging ahead by leaps and bounds. The inducements offered to dairy farmers by Nebraska are beyond computation.