

A KIND LETTER.

And Full of Suggestions That Should Be Read.

Craig, Neb., Jan. 2.—To the Editor of The Wageworker: I enclose herewith \$1 (check) for renewal of my subscription to The Wageworker. It is a splendid paper, each issue being filled with interesting matter, and questions which are of vital interest to the people of our state and nation. Your paper is worthy a place in the home of every Nebraskan. Not that I agree with you in all you say, or with all I see that is printed in The Wageworker, for I do not. Yet I do heartily endorse much of it, and there is always so much food for thought, stimulated with inspiration toward progressive measures for the betterment of mankind in your paper, that each issue becomes more and more sought for by me. Your poem, "In Nineteen Hundred and 'Leven" (in December 23 issue) and "New Year's Resolutions" in December 30 issue, should be framed in gilt binding and hung in the halls of our legislature. There is much that I would like to say to you pertaining to the welfare of the rising generation. The public press and its influence for good and evil; the moving picture influence, objectionable attractions at our Nebraska State Fairs, and many other questions which in my own opinion are in need of a thorough "airing." Yes, and the last word in the above line brings to my mind another question which is of great importance, viz.: The people everywhere should be urged (not only taught) to pay strict attention to the proper ventilation and sanitary conditions of their homes, especially to their sleeping rooms. I cannot see for the life of me, why so little attention is paid to these matters by authorities of schools, and of all public places where people congregate. I notice it the same nearly everywhere I go. No one seems to be required to look after the proper ventilation of any public building. Neither do the people seem to be using enough caution relative to explosives. It is terrible to behold, what carelessness is practiced by so many in their use of gasoline oil, matches, shooting arms, etc., and the innocent must suffer the consequence in every instance. I would like to see our law strictly enforced to prevent any one but an officer from carrying revolvers or concealed weapons of any kind. There is no need of it. I have lived here in Nebraska for a period of nearly fifty-five years and have never owned nor carried a revolver in my life. Neither would I allow any of my six sons to own or carry one. I would also like to see a law passed to prevent the manufacture and sale of all the different kinds of toy pistols or shooting guns. I have never bought nor allowed anything of this kind to come into my house as a holiday present to any of my children. Enough said on this question.

I must thank you for doing me the honor of publishing my essay, "The Secret of Success on the Farm," in your No. 20, 1910, Bulletin. It was certainly a kind act of yours, and one which I much appreciate. I would gladly pay you for one-half dozen copies if you have any left. You deserve praise, and I again thank you for the neat and readable print. Not a mistake nor a blur in your work. Should you have any of these copies, I will get them on my next trip to Lincoln. Yours truly,

Andrew Young, Jr.

FELT IN LINCOLN.

Recent Increase in Wages of Trainmen Has Effect.

Wage increases to locomotive engineers, conductors and railway trainmen on the roads west, north and south of Chicago, which went into effect Wednesday and Friday, mean many thousands of dollars to Lincoln train men alone.

The engineers only a few days ago closed negotiations with the general managers of 61 railroads at Chicago whereby a threatened strike was called off and they were granted a 10 per cent increase in wages. The arrangements making the raise effective were completed yesterday, but the increase dates back to December 1, so all the December pay checks will be on the new wage basis. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors have just concluded negotiations whereby they also get 10 per cent increase.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

Labor's Cause is Right and Should be Advertised.

As illustrating the idea expressed in my first article to the labor press on the value of publicity, the following will be of interest:

"The National Council of Women, representing a membership of more than two and a half million, which recently held a convention in Cleveland, by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution which provides that the union label must hereafter appear on all printed matter used by that body. Organizer Max S. Hayes and Harry D. Thomas drew up the resolution and addressed the convention in its support. They were given a cordial reception and a number of delegates to the council praised the efforts of the International Typographical Union as the pioneer in the movement to secure equality for women workers, as well as other organizations that are enlisting in the cause. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The union label of the Allied Printing Trades on printed matter represents the standard of employment to which this National Council of women is pledged, viz., strict compliance with all child labor and factory inspection laws, also equal pay for women for equal work done by men; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, The National Council of Women, in session in Cleveland, endorses the union label, and the officers are here-with instructed to have all printing done for or by the council in the future to bear the union label of the allied printing trades council."

The National Council of Women is the most influential body of its kind in existence, and includes in its federation social, fraternal, political and other organizations of women, as well as those affiliated with trade unions. In all it comprises eighteen national bodies, as well as numerous local councils. Some of the important questions discussed and endorsed at the Cleveland convention were equal pay for equal work, a single standard of morality, an active campaign against the social evil, against racial prejudice, for a shorter workday for women, for universal peace, and many other movements of an uplift character.

Get your ideas before assemblies of the people, whether composed of men and women, or men or women. Your cause is right, but that avails little as far as the public goes unless the public knows.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President International Typographical Union.

A BOUQUET.

Several of our valued exchanges came out last week in holiday attire and were a credit to their managers and an honor to the cause they represent. Notable

one of these was the Wageworker of Lincoln, Neb. Forty pages splendidly filled with good reading matter and well patronized by advertisers looks well for Lincoln. To all our exchanges we extend the season's greetings: "A Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year."—Galesburg Labor News.

KENNISON TURNED DOWN.

Slayer of Sam Cox Must Remain Behind the Bars.

Governor Shallenberger refused point blank to either pardon or commute the sentence of Kenneth, the Minatare "bootlegger" who wantonly killed Sam B. Cox. The governor was provoked beyond measure by the fool tactics of several vehement protestants, and it seemed at times as if the protestants were striving to nag the governor into issuing a pardon or a commutation in order to use it against him for political effect. If this is true the governor refused to step into the trap.

The governor's refusal is gratifying to the thousands of men who knew and loved Sam Cox, one of the gentlest of gentlemen, and a prince among men. It was especially gratifying to the newspaper men of the state, for Sam Cox was a newspaper man without a blemish. His wanton murder was responsible in large measure for the present agitation against the liquor traffic. A day or two after his murder there was a meeting of newspaper men in

Lincoln, not all of them Lincoln newspaper men, either, and then and there men who had never before identified themselves with the reform movement, took oath to lose no opportunity to put the liquor business off watch in Nebraska. And among those who have been most active in temperance work since then are those self-same newspaper men who had known Sam Cox, and who had worked with him on many occasions.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
In the Matter of the Application of L. B. Clark, Administrator of the Estate of Salina Curtis, deceased for license to sell real estate.

Now on this 31st day of December, 1910, this cause came on for hearing upon the petition under oath of L. B. Clark, Administrator of the estate of said Salina Curtis, deceased, appearing for license to sell the following described real estate of the said Salina Curtis, deceased: said real estate being described as follows: to-wit: the West 75 feet of Lots 1, 2 and 3 and all of Lots 4, 5 and 6 in Block 1 of the Village of Firth, Nebraska, for a sufficient amount thereof to bring the sum of \$1130 for the payment of debts allowed against said estate and costs of administration for the reason that there is not a sufficient amount of personal property belonging to said estate to pay said debts, allowances and costs.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the Equity Court room in the Court House in the City of Lincoln, County of Lancaster and State of Nebraska on the 6th day of March, 1911, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to show cause, if any there be, why a license should not be granted to said L. B. Clark, Administrator to sell so much of the above described real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses.

It is therefore ordered that a copy of this order be served upon all persons interested in said estate and to Harry A. Curtis, Mike A. Curtis, James A. Curtis, Robert B. Curtis, Lee J. Curtis, Kittie C. Clark, Mossie M. Roberts and James A. Curtis, Guardian James Claude Beckett and Violet Beckett, minors, causing the same to be published once each week for four successive weeks in the Wageworker, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Lancaster and State of Nebraska.

LINCOLN FROST:
Judge of the District Court.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

Demetris Baradawich, defendant, will take notice that on the 21st day of September, 1910, Akulina Baradawich, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, against defendant, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from him upon the ground that defendant has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward the plaintiff, without any cause or provocation; that he has wantonly and cruelly failed and refused to support plaintiff, notwithstanding the fact that he is a man of sufficient ability to provide suitable maintenance for her.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of January, 1911.

AKULINA BARADAWICH,
By T. S. ALLEN & E. G. MAGGI,
Her Attorneys.

NOTICE OF PETITION.

Estate No. 2823 of Jacob Beam, deceased, in County Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska. To all persons interested in said estate, take notice, that a petition has been filed for the appointment of Alexander Beam as administrator of said estate, which has been set for hearing herein, on January 24, 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated December 24, 1910.
P. JAMES COSGRAVE,
(Seal.) County Judge.
By ROBIN R. REID, Clerk.

In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, Anna Mattison Plaintiff, vs. Frank Mattison, Defendant.

take notice that Anna Mattison filed her petition that Anna Mattison filed her petition in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, on the 24th day of September, 1910, praying for divorce from the said defendant upon the grounds of desertion and non-support and praying for the custody of their minor children, named as follows, to-wit: Alberta, Paulina and Theodore, and for such other equitable relief as the court may deem just and proper.

Now unless you answer this petition on or before the 19th day of February, 1911, the same will be taken as confessed.

ANNA MATTISON,
By FRANK M. TYRRELL,
Her Attorney.