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**MORE WISDOM.** A document emanating from the legislature of Nebraska, now in session, has been mailed to employers of labor throughout the state, at which we stand in amazement. It is entitled: "A bill requesting Companies and Corporations to pay their Employees weekly." The text of it is as follows:

WHEREAS, great evils result in this state from the custom of persons, companies and corporations who employ large numbers of persons, paying such employees monthly and half monthly, and from the custom of such employers paying such employees by checks on banks and by orders for money, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the senate and the House of Representatives that all persons, companies and corporations employing in this state persons in numbers to exceed ten, are hereby earnestly and urgently requested in the interest of good citizenship, and in order to avoid the evils mentioned, to pay their employees their wages once every week, and to pay such employees in cash."

We wonder, really, what the author of this document, whose name is Liddell, thought he was composing when he constructed this. Legislative enactments are usually mandatory, enjoining the performance or non-performance of some specified act; this "bill," however, is in the nature of an exhortation; what would be the effect of it, supposing the legislature to adopt it?

But we wonder still more at the presumption which lies at the bottom of it.

The "great evils" which are said to arise from the practice of paying employees monthly are by no means self-evident; we wish

they had been specified. It is the custom in all Nebraska City's large factories to pay their men in that manner, and the results, in the five years or so since this plan was adopted, have been such as to justify fully the wisdom of the brilliant young business man, Carl Morton, whose brain devised this, as well as many other of the methods which have made the laboring men of Nebraska City a prosperous and contented class. It was thought that the less often the people were paid off, the less often would the necessity arise of "blowing in" a part of their wages to celebrate the day; that a man with his entire month's wages in his pocket would be impressed with the size of the pile, and feel a necessity of laying some of it by; that instead of stopping in at a saloon on his way home and leaving a relatively large portion with his friend, the bar-keeper, he would be more apt to hasten to the grocer's and the butcher's, to satisfy the bills which had accumulated during the month; and that there would be a pressure exerted at home to have these bills as small as possible.

The results have been so satisfactory that the employees themselves would oppose an attempt to return to weekly payments. Of the married men in the service of the cereal mills company, for instance, more than half own their own homes. One case, personally known to the writer, is of an employee of that company, who, five years ago, was \$600 in debt, and in deep water, having a large family to support. Today he is even with the world, has a still larger family, and was consulting a broker the other day as to a safe place to loan a little money that he had saved up. It is significant, moreover, that there has never been a strike nor any acute labor trouble in the manufacturing industries of our city.

So that we are wholly at a loss to account for this "earnest and urgent" piece of legislation.

Nebraska finds  
**CORN, CATTLE AND HOGS.** the bullion of its prosperity in about a two-hundred-

and-ten-million-bushels crop of corn which was matured in 1900 and is now being coined through the stomachic mints of cattle and hogs. Even the one infant concern of the Morton & Gregson Packing Company at Nebraska City pays out ten, fifteen and twenty thousand dollars a day for porkers,

made into bacon, hams, lard and other edibles, which will be henceforth carefully cured and prepared for the consumers at this packing house.

It takes from fifteen to forty thousand dollars each day to finance the starch factory, cereal mills and packing houses of Nebraska City, keep them in corn and oats and swine and funds with which to pay wages to between three hundred and four hundred and fifty employees.

This money is not furnished by any sixteen-to-one populists or Bryanarchists. Nor has any industrial plant in Nebraska City ever been established by any of that breed of misinformed zealots. Enterprise to build up, energy to earn capital and judgment to handle and increase it, are not evolved from the disciples of discontent. The men who depend upon legislation inimical to capital as a means of making themselves heard and known are not remarkable for business ability, nor as builders of cities and states. Nebraska needs more men with money and brains to help its development.

The organ of **SOBER ALLEN.** vagaries at Lincoln in its issue of February 28th, 1901, publishes a card signed by Congressmen Robinson, Stark and Sutherland, stating that Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska was not drunk on February 13, 1901, when the electoral vote of the United States was counted in congress. This important and astonishing information signed by three such important and astonishing statesmen is very gratifying. And even if the pleasant practice of telegraphing Allen's constituents each day that Allen remains sober is kept up it may not prove expensive nor take much of the valuable time of the trinity of statecraft who act as Allen's sponsors, endorsers and defenders.

Who has, for a moment, believed that Allen was ever drunk? Did any landlord in Lincoln, Norfolk or any other Nebraska town ever behold the Samson of populism under alcoholic stimulation? Did any member of the United States senate, any committee clerk, or General Joe Hawley, at any time, even hear that the refined, the temperate, the irreproachable Allen, was drunk, had been drunk or drifted towards a drunk? Could a lover of that beautiful hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" who sings it with touching tenderness and expression, get drunk? Never!