

## Banking Announcement.

The First National Bank and the First Trust & Savings Bank take pleasure in announcing their removal on June 12th to their new eight-story bank building. The patrons of these institutions will now be enabled to enjoy the advantages of one of the most modern and up-to-date banking rooms in the west. These institutions are equipped for all business—safety deposit boxes, savings accounts, investments and commercial accounts.

It is the policy of the management to extend the same uniform courtesy to the small and the large depositor. All classes of business respectfully solicited.

## Green Gables

The Dr. Benj. F. Baily Sanatorium  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

For non-contagious chronic diseases. Largest, best equipped, most beautifully furnished.

**Notice of Sale Under Chattel Mortgage.**  
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage, dated January 28th, 1911, Kansas City, Mo., and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster, Neb., on the 9th day of February, 1911 at 12:00 M. and executed by D. N. Graham, Lincoln, Neb., to the American Type Founders Co., Kansas City, Mo., to secure the payment of the sum of Seven Hundred Twelve Dollars and Twenty-nine Cents (\$712.29) and upon which there is now due the sum of two notes of \$80 each and interest, and default having been made in the payment of said notes and the amount therein named, and no suit or other proceedings having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore, the said mortgage will sell the property therein described, to-wit:

### Machinery.

1 13x19 Gordon Job Press (rebuilt) No. 1133;  
1 Side Steam Fixtures;  
1 7x11 Challenge Gordon Press (rebuilt) No. 122; Side Pwr. Fix.;  
1 2 1/2 Inch Paragon Paper Cutter (rebuilt) No. 1246;

### Body Type

40 lbs. each 12-18 Pt. Cheltenham Wide; 50 lbs. 6 pt.; 200 lbs. 8 pt. Century Expanded; 10 lbs. each 6, 8, 10, 36, 48, 60 pt. spaces and quads; 25 lbs. 12 pt., 30 lbs. 18 pt. leaders No. 542; 5 lbs. 6pt. leaders No. 542; braces and dashes and fractions for 6, 8 pt. Century Expanded.

### Job Type

2 fts. each 6, 8, 10, 24, 36 pt. Cheltenham Wide; 2 ft each 6, 8, 10 pt. Cheltenham Bold; 40 lbs. each 12, 18 pt., 25 lbs each 24, 36 pt.; 1 ft each 48, 60 pt. Cheltenham Bold; 20 lbs. each 12, 18 pt. Cheltenham Bold Condensed; 2 ft each 24, 36 48, 60 pt. Cheltenham Bold Cond.; 20 lbs 18 pt., 25 lbs. 24 pt., 1 ft each 72, 96 pt. Franklin Gothic Extra Cond.; 20 lbs. 10 pt. Century Expanded Italic; 1 ft each 18, 24 pt. Tiffany Script Extended; 1 ft. each 8-12-18 Pt. Wedding Text; 1 ft. each 6 pt. Heavy Copperplate Gothic No. 21-22-23-24; 1 ft. each 12 pt. Heavy C. P. Go. No. 25-26-27-28; 1 ft. 18 pt. Heavy C. P. Go. No. 30; 1 ft. each 12 pt. Unit Border, 18-24 pt. Unit Border; 1 ft. each 6-12 pt. Times Border; 1 ft. each 6 pt. Panel Border No. 31-42; 1-2 ft. Della Robbia Ornaments.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

2 Lead & Slug, 28 California Job, 3 Quadruple, and 9 pairs News cases; 1 case L. S. Wood Furniture; 1 Wood Type Case No. 2; 1 each Hickory Mallet & Planer; 1 Metal Furniture Case; 4 Compact Rule Cases in blank; 1 15 inch Rouse Composing Stick; 50 lbs each Leads & Slugs; 30 lbs. Leads & Slugs, 13 ems; 20 lbs. Leads & Slugs 26 1-2 ems; 5 lbs. 2 pt. Brass Rule No. 1022; 3 lbs. 2 pt. Brass Rule No. 2082; 5 lbs. Brass Rule No. 1156; 32 6 pt. 4 Col. Rule; 16 4 pt. 4 Col. Head Rules; No. 2261; 1 4 pt. 4 Col. Head Rule No. 1154; 25 each Adv. Rules No. 1204 1-2 ems; 20 2 pt. Adv. Rules No. 1003 13 ems; 25 2 pt. Brass Dash Rules No. 1002B 13 ems; 15 4 pt. Brass Dash Rules No. 1204B; 13 ems; 4 Single Col., 1 12x18 Brass Galleys; 2 Pair 4 Col. Quarto Chases; 1 20 inch Wood Poster Stick; 4 dozen Hempel Quoins No. 1; 2 Keys; 16 each 4 Col. Side & Foot Sticks; 2A & Figs 15 Line No. 50 Wood Type; 101 Char.; 5 ft. & Cor. Wood Border No. 254; 50 lbs. L. S. Metal Furniture; 3 No. 15 Dbl. Stands (24 Cases); 1 ft. 2 pt. Meters No. 1022; 2 sets each 6 pt. round and 67 Square Corners No. 61; 1 Utility Lead & Rule; 1 Asstd. No. 2 B. & C. Thin Spaces; 2 pair Tweezers; 2 6-inch Comp. Sticks; 4 13-em.-Comp.-Rules; 4-13 em Makeup

Rules; 1 Doz. each Spring Tongue and Flexible Side Gauge Pines; 1 Quart Success Benzine Can; 1 Benzine Brush No. 2; in the City of Lincoln, County of Lancaster, on the 19th day of June.

That default has been made in the conditions of the said mortgage and the said mortgagor, D. N. Graham, has abandoned said property and left the possession of the same to others.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1911.

American Type Founders Co.,  
Frank Barhydt, Manager,  
Kansas City, Mo.,  
Mortgagee and Assignee.

### LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

When purchasing goods even from merchants who you know carry union label goods, always ask for union label goods and be sure that you get them to protect yourself against purchasing non-union goods that they may also have in stock. Another good reason for always demanding union label goods, even though you know the goods the merchant will sell you do bear the union label, is that you will let him know that you will always be on guard to promote the sale of union made goods and that you never forget it. It impresses the dealer with your earnestness, and numerous instances of this character will cause him to enlarge his stock of union goods; therefore always demand the union label every time.

### DEGRADATION OF GIRLS.

#### Shocking Conditions That Prevail in New York Factories.

"I was searched at the Greene street door by a man every night." This was one of the shocking statements in the testimony of Yetta Lubitz, one of the Triangle company's factory girls, made at the hearing of the New York coroner's jury in the fire case. Shocking, indeed, in even one instance, this fact of a young girl being subjected to search by a watchman, the degradation of the thing becomes the more striking when one reflects upon it as but one circumstance among many which in some backward countries have been long customary in factories. To treat a woman, no matter what her

station in life, with consideration, to assist her in preserving her modesty and self respect, to defend her against rough treatment, to share the sentiments of solicitude of her male relatives toward her—these are principles which have been instilled in our American men as part of the universal everyday religion of our country. To treat a working woman like a serf, to pay no deference to her because of her sex, to look upon her as a mere piece of machinery, to permit low men to be familiar with her—these are customs prevailing in those countries of Europe which border on the half civilized.

"What is this country coming to?" This is one of the outbursts to which we are growing accustomed as from time to time the daily press reveals the fact that some practice or crime or doctrine or social view which heretofore has usually been associated with the degraded nations is now accepted as a matter of course by some element in our conglomerate American population.

What American father would permit his daughter to work in a factory where she was searched by a man every night as she passed out on her way home? What trade union would tolerate such a proceeding?—American Federationist.

#### A Menace to Labor.

"Socialists need to keep their eyes on the present wave of vocational training for greater efficiency that is sweeping the country," declared Professor Ellen Hayes of Wellesley college at a recent Socialist meeting in Boston. "This vocational training," she explained, "under the present system is really a menace, for the laboring class receives a training for productive efficiency which most greatly benefits the capitalists and is deprived of the opportunity to rise above the ranks of its fathers."

#### John Mitchell May Lecture.

It is reported that John Mitchell, late chairman of the trades agreement department of the National Civic federation, will adopt the lecture platform. Two of his lectures are said to be on "The Philosophy, Purposes and Ideals of the Trade Union Movement" and "Industrial Accidents and Compensation to Workingmen For Losses Caused by Them."

### Trade Union Notes.

Brooklyn's clothing industry employs 25,000 persons.

Cleveland granite cutters have put a new agreement into effect without any trouble.

Ohio's legislature rejected the bill for a state wide twelve hour day for city firemen.

The employment of women at night in industrial establishments is prohibited in Sweden.

The St. Louis Teachers' Benevolent Annuity association has issued a report showing assets of \$129,900.

Union labor of Cleveland will aid state officials in their campaign to compel manufacturers to report all accidents to workmen to the state factory inspector.

The gain in the American Federation of Labor, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, since the convention last November has been 156,898 members of trade unions.

Chicago Billposters' union has purchased two plats of eighty-four graves and has erected a monument at a cost of \$1,000 for a burial ground for members of the organization who have no relatives in the city.

The five daily newspapers of New

Haven, Conn., have signed agreements with Typographical union No. 47, operative from May 1, 1911, until May 1, 1916. The new wage scale provides for an ultimate increase of \$2 per week for all employees.

### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

There is only one worse thing than war measures in settling industrial disputes. It is to settle in the wrong way issues over human rights. The one permanent issue at stake in the Chicago garment workers' strike is the right to bargain collectively for the rate of wages, the conditions of work and the redress of grievances. The employers have and exercise this right. Their claim to it is undisputed by their employees or by any one else. The wageworkers demand the same right in dealing with their organized and collectively powerful employers. They justify this demand by the plea that they have no other way to exercise their right to "the freedom of contract," for singly and alone the individual employee is not and cannot be free to contract on equal terms with the collective, personal and financial resources of strong firms and great corporations. Combination is not more essential to business economy, safety and success than collective bargaining is an economic necessity to labor.—Graham Taylor.

### CHURCH AND LABOR.

#### The Union Movement Mainly Unselfish, Says Bishop Greer.

Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal diocese of New York city was the principal speaker at a recent dinner of the Church Association For the Advancement of the Interests of Labor.

The church, he said, must recognize that the labor movement, despite its extravagances, irregularities and the things in it which are reprehensible, is not wholly or chiefly actuated by greed, selfishness, covetousness or material ambition, but that there is a soul in it and a spirit of earnestness. It stands today for what is perhaps the greatest spiritual earnestness of the age.

The men who are in it are not in it for themselves or for what they can get out of it or in it altogether from a spirit of selfishness and desire for self improvement, but in a spirit of sacrifice and for human betterment. Therefore our part is not merely to stand aside and find fault, but to recognize the spirit of earnestness in the movement and to co-operate with it and try to lead it from whatever is defective, earthly and imperfect to a still higher plane and greater attainment in the interests not of a part but of all our common humanity.

#### British Labor Exchanges.

The first year of the government labor exchanges in Great Britain has closed with the system announced as successful. About 450,000 vacancies were reported by employees to the exchanges, and 370,000 of them were filled. In order to enable workmen without money to reach distant places where they were in demand the government exchanges provided transportation, the cost of which has been repaid out of the workingmen's wages. Perhaps the most surprising development has been the fact that more skilled than unskilled workmen have found employment through the exchanges.