

THE ONYX FOUNTAIN

The finest in the west. Just the place for those delicious summer drinks.
Lincoln's popular after-the-matinee and after-the-opera resort. Good service quickly performed. The parlor de luxe.

RECTOR'S

12th and O St.

E. FLEMING

1211 O Street

Jewelry and wares of Precious Metals.

Best selected stock in Lincoln. Here you can get anything you want or need in the line of jewelry, and at the inside price. Especially prepared for commencement and wedding gifts.

Watch repairing and Engraving.

See Fleming First.

OFFICE OF DR. R. L. BENTLEY, SPECIALIST CHILDREN

Office Hours 1 to 4 p. m.
Office 2118 O St. Both Phones
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

How He Ate the Hay.
There are still some mighty eaters left. Not long ago a Berlin market porter undertook, for a wager, to put away at one sitting six matron chops, 12 eggs, a goose, a duck, six pounds of potatoes and 22 pounds of hay. Dr. Bentley was antipathetic with the course, and large sums were bet against the accomplishment of the feat. The ingenua's porter refused to do it by calling for a "big rest" after he had finished the duck. He then set light to the hay, poured the ashes up with the potatoes, and allowed the lot. After a hasty digestion the referee declared the winner.

Housekeeping and Business.
Mothers should remember that when their daughters become wives they must know values, not only the value of food and clothing, but the value of time and the value of perseverance and of determination. Unless they have been taught these, how are they to take care of their future life? How can they take care of their future life to a certain extent in their hands, to make that "big rest" while in house-keeping? It is just as much business method required as in the management of a large corporation. So many things to see to, a certain number of hours to manage, so many things to do at by the end of each day.

Irreverent Youth.
On a recent publication day of a newspaper printed out west, a boy, some ten or twelve years of age, came into the office, and, with a peculiar grin on his face, inquired, "if that paper," pointing to the copy, "has an account of the man that has been murdered in Delevan?" He was answered in the affirmative, when depositing five cents upon the table, he remarked, with an air of self-importance, "Well—that's my dad, and I want to read about him."—Boston Herald.

Cannon Balls of Stone and Iron.
Stone bullets were used until the year 1514 when they were supplanted by iron. It was near the close of the sixteenth century before leaden bullets were generally adopted. Stone cannon balls are yet used in some of the eastern countries.

STRIKE HISTORY.

Early Efforts of Workingmen to Improve Their Condition.

THE ONLY MEANS AVAILABLE.

When First Inaugurated Strikes Were Called "Turnouts"—Principle Must Be Kept Sacred to Avoid a State of Servitude.

The strike of workmen against employers for a redress of grievances is not a new instrument in this country. Even a half century before the signing of the Declaration of Independence strikes occurred. It is true they were not of a general character, being sporadic and infrequent, but nevertheless emphasized the spirit which was rising in the breasts of workmen who were compelled to work under unfavorable conditions.

Among the first of strikes to occur was that of the journeymen bakers in New York city in 1741. The men engaged in this strike were indicted, but the records are of so hazy a character that it cannot be determined accurately as to what disposition was made of the case, although from the best information obtainable the men were convicted under the indictment, but sentence never passed.

The next strike of record occurred in May, 1796, of the journeymen shoemakers in Philadelphia. A strike was then called a "turnout" and was participated in for the purpose of securing an increase in wages. These men were also indicted in court, but the issues involved in the controversy were won by the striking shoemakers. Another strike by the shoemakers in Philadelphia was had in 1798, which likewise proved successful, another increase in wages being secured. In 1799 the shoemakers again struck to resist a reduction in wages. The strike lasted about ten weeks, and the shoemakers were partially successful. The number of shoemakers involved at this time was only about 100.

In November, 1803, a strike occurred in New York city which is commonly known as the sailors' strike. A number of sailors who had been receiving \$10 per month demanded an increase to \$14. These sailors formed in a body, marched around the city and induced other seamen who were employed to leave their ships and join the strike. The strikers were dispersed by the constables and their leader arrested and lodged in jail. This strike was unsuccessful.

In 1805 the shoemakers of Philadelphia again went on strike for an increase in wages of from 25 to 75 cents per pair. The strike was of six or seven weeks' duration and was only partially successful. Growing out of this strike another court proceeding was had, and the shoemakers were found guilty of a combination to raise their wages and were fined by the court \$8 each, with the cost of the suit.

A series of strikes in the various trades, dating from 1809 to 1853, was had, but in the latter year a number of merchants in Schuylkill, N. Y., pledged themselves not to employ laborers "unless they would agree to work by the day and from sunrise to sunset, with an allowance of one hour to breakfast and one hour to dinner to June 1 and from that date one hour to breakfast and two hours to dinner, and then we will not give exceeding \$1 per day to laborers." This act had the effect of creating a change in public sentiment relative to conspiracy, the position then being taken that if combinations of working men were wrong combinations of employers must also be wrong. This was the turning point which finally gave the right of labor the lawful right to strike.

Since this date the number of strikes has increased, owing directly, of course, to the increase in population. As to the general success of all the strikes that have taken place, it has been apparent that the greatest gains in increases in wages and shortening of hours through the medium of the strikes has been among the building trades, and there are now in the building trades alone in the United States and Canada approximately 700,000 men who are working an eight hour day and at a wage 20 per cent higher than fifteen years ago. In the great contests between the employers and workmen methods have been adopted by employers and employers' associations to defeat the just cause of workmen in gaining better conditions in order that an American standard of living may be maintained. Orders of courts have been invoked. Through a decision handed down by the United States supreme court the organizations of labor are denominated illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and every other obstacle has been placed in their pathway to retard the progress of the legitimate and justifiable demands of labor. There is not likely to be any cessation of hostility between employer and employed so long as inequalities exist. The ever changing evolution of industry compels workmen to constantly engage in industrial warfare to protect their interests. The right to strike is an inalienable right, and were it not that this right is recognized our country would soon gravitate to one of the worst despotisms of which history records. The great race for wealth by captains of industry intensifies the struggle, but the exercise of the rights of workmen to resist unfair conditions of employment and inadequate wage can truthfully be said to be the safety valve of American society.

LABOR SUNDAY.

Labor Sunday will be added to Labor Monday in September, and men who lead unions are expected to fill pulpits of several churches. The movement is being carried out by various central labor unions through resolution of the American Federation of Labor, which asked churches to devote some part of the Sunday before Labor day to the discussion of the labor question, and by the social service commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. This latter body represents thirty-three Protestant denominations, with a membership of 18,000,000 and a constituency of 40,000,000. About 125,000 ministers are identified with these denominations.

The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, secretary of the commission, has sent a call to secretaries of ministerial associations, recommending that wherever possible a union service be held the Sunday night before Labor day, to which workingmen be invited, and that appropriate sermons be preached in the morning. The American Federation of Labor has asked central labor unions to co-operate with the ministers. Central labor unions are providing speakers for pulpits on Labor Sunday, which the federation has adopted as the name for that day.

CHILD LABOR EXHIBIT.

Woes of Infant Toilers Shown by Graphic Illustrations.
The child labor exhibition recently opened in New York by the national child labor committee is attracting wide attention.

The exhibit consists in part of many photographs showing little children at work for long hours in tobacco, canning, cotton and other factories, the plucked faces and stunted forms exciting the pity of all who view them. There are also statistics and graphic illustrations of the number of children of very tender years still employed in factories of many kinds and the effects of such employment on the development of their bodies and minds. The national committee does not work directly to induce factory owners to stop the employment of children, but to get legislatures to pass more rigid laws limiting such employment.

The exhibit has already been seen in many of the cities of the country, including Boston, St. Louis, Washington, Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham, Montgomery and Raleigh. Miss Elizabeth McMurtre Dinwiddie, who has assisted in assembling it, accompanied it to all these cities. The leaders in this demonstration against child labor are Messrs. Owen R. Lovejoy, chairman, and Felix Adler, vice chairman.

Chinese Go on Strike.
Through an attempt on the part of the Master Builders' Association of Vancouver, B. C., to institute the open shop a general strike has taken place. Vancouver has for quite a number of years past been the dumping ground for a large number of immigrants from all the countries in the far east, and conditions of labor have consequently been continually growing worse. One unique feature in the Vancouver contest is the fact that the Chinese carpenters have made common cause with the organizations of labor. The Chinese are not organized into labor unions as we understand them, but are, however, members of what are termed "trade guilds," and one Chinaman in answer to a question as to why his fellow countrymen also ceased work replied: "White men quit. Allee samee no likeee see Chinaman work. Save trouble."

Union Gains in New York.
On March 31, 1911 the number of trade unionists in New York state was 495,770, the largest number ever recorded. During the six months from Oct. 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911, the number of members of labor unions in the state increased from 481,924 to 495,770, a gain of 13,846, or nearly 3 per cent. Taken in connection with the increase of 74,698 during the preceding six months, the increase for the year ended March 31, 1911, was 88,544, or nearly 22 per cent, the largest twelvemonth gain ever recorded with the exception of the increase during the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1910.

To Aid the McNamaras.
The American Federation of Labor has inaugurated a vigorous campaign to raise money with which to conduct the defense of the McNamaras, charged with dynamiting the plant of the Los Angeles Times. In addition to a general appeal through the press of the country, it is planned to augment the fund by the sale of buttons bearing a picture of J. J. McNamara and the word "kidnaped." Stamps carrying a picture of J. J. McNamara and designed to be used on the back of envelopes also will be offered for sale.

Co-operative Stores in England.
In Manchester and the north of England generally the laboring classes of the population continue to favor co-operative societies or stores. Co-operation in its various phases of industrial and provident societies comprised in the report of the chief registrar of Friendly Societies for 1909 represents a membership of 2,777,513, with total assets amounting to \$294,897,470, an increase of about \$10,949,625 during the year.

THE TRADE UNION.

We have listened to the old reasoning that the workingman is able to make as good a contract individually as a labor union can. I don't believe the individual switchman or a railroad man who is earning \$65 a month would get much satisfaction if he protested against a cut in his wages.

What chance has he to see the superintendent and insist that he cannot support his family on a smaller wage?

But if he is a member of an association that includes thousands of men in every branch of railroading his grievance is sure to reach the ear of the president.

Trade unions endeavor to secure a monopoly of labor, they say. Well, suppose they do. If they could create a monopoly they could starve the world.

But it seems to me the trade union is not the only body that tries to establish a monopoly. Capital does it.—Clarence Darwin.

WOMEN TOILERS' FRIEND.

Mrs. Starkweather, Member of Minnesota Labor Commission.

Mrs. Perry Starkweather, first woman in America on a labor commission, originated, organized and is the head of a department at first experimental, but daily making good, says Human Life. She was appointed by the late Governor Johnson of Minnesota and aims to make the department the pioneer working toward a federal bureau for women and children.

Mrs. Starkweather is wealthy and a mother and was for many years a mill owner. The adverse conditions surrounding the mill girls set her to active work investigating and bettering their conditions. Then she took up the cause of children unlawfully employed. It is significant that ten other states have written to her regarding the organization and maintenance of such a department.

The main idea of Mrs. Starkweather is to keep every girl in the home if possible until she is at least eighteen, to teach her cooking and housekeeping and to fit her for motherhood. If she must go to work outside make conditions safe and sanitary.

Mrs. Starkweather gives personal answers to hundreds of letters from women and girls, giving advice and sometimes money, finding places for those needing work, often getting medical and dental aid and in some cases seeing that girls dying without friends are buried by the department and saved from the potter's field. In one year nearly 3,000 places have been visited where women and children work, and in every instance general conditions have been improved.

For ten years Mrs. Starkweather has been active in Minnesota public life. She is indefatigable in her work and an old-fashioned housewife. She says, "Eleven people, some my own children, some adopted, call me 'mother.'" She is also called "the mother" in Minnesota.

To Mrs. Starkweather is due perhaps the greatest known feat of philanthropic advertising in the northwest. She composed, had printed and caused to be hung in every railway station in Minnesota and in many other public places a notice to young women and girls which read as follows:
"Do not go to the large cities for work unless you are compelled to. If you must go write at least two weeks in advance to the women's department, bureau of labor, St. Paul, or to the Young Women's Christian association in the city where you want to work."
"Either will obtain for you such a position as you ask; tell you about wages, boarding places and whatever you want to know."
"Two days before you leave home write again and tell the day and hour when your train will arrive, and a responsible woman will meet you at the station and take you safely to your destination."
"Do not ask questions of strangers nor take advice from them."
"Ask a uniformed railway official or a policeman."
This advice is issued by the state bureau of labor and posted through the courtesy of the railway officials of this road.—New York Sun.

Trade Union Briefs.

Plasterers of Richmond, Va., secured the eight hour day without a strike. Carpenters at Greenwich, Conn., have secured an advance of 25 cents per day.

Brewery workers of Providence, R. I., recently received an advance of \$2 per week.

Pattermakers of Chicago have obtained an increase of 3 1/4 cents per hour and a forty-four hour week.

Organized labor in Atlanta has purchased a site and will soon begin the erection of a \$30,000 labor temple.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has placed the Buck's Stove and Range company's products on their fair list.

The Western Federation of Miners in convention at Butte voted to levy a monthly assessment of 25 cents per member to aid in the defense of the McNamara brothers.

The Rev. S. W. Steckel addressed the Central Federated union of Providence and urged that organized labor and the churches be more closely affiliated. The Rev. Mr. Steckel is a regularly accredited delegate from the Ministers' union.

The Habit of Saving

It needs to be cultivated. Regularly set aside a portion of your income—be that portion large or small, let be it something—and put it where it will work for you. Idle money is useless. Deposit your savings with us from week to week, or from month to month, and we will pay you

Four Per Cent Interest

Systematic saving means a competency in after years. We will help you acquire the habit and the competency.

Call and let us explain our methods of doing business.

American Savings Bank

110 South Eleventh Street

FIRST SAVINGS BANK

of Lincoln

The directors of this bank are the same as the directors of the First National Bank of Lincoln

4 per cent. Interest on Deposits

We gladly open accounts for sums as low as one dollar

Green Gables

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

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

Shamp Machine Company

317 South Eleventh Street

Lincoln - - - - - Nebraska

Automobile Repairing a Specialty

"Welded-All" machine for all kinds of electric welding. Repairing of all kinds done promptly and at lowest prices consistent with good work.

Autos for Hire at Reduced Rates Call Bell A2779

Once Tried Always Used Little Hatchet Flour

Made from Select Nebraska Hard Wheat
WILBER AND DeWITT MILLS
RYE FLOUR A SPECIALTY

TELEPHONE US 145 So. 9th St., LINCOLN, NEB.
Bell Phone 200; Auto, 1459

Meadow Gold Butter

is an every day delicacy that all can afford.

A few cents a month covers the difference between ordinary butter and "Meadow Gold." Butter is one of those "big little things"—a poor quality can leave a feeling of dissatisfaction with an entire meal, while good butter lends an additional charm.

The delicious flavor of "Meadow Gold" Butter is particularly enticing. Its rare richness appeals to the most fastidious palate.



Sold by all dealers who are butter particular.

Its Flavor Wins Favor

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO.
Lincoln, Nebraska

Read Will Maupin's Weekly. \$1 a year