

Shut-Ins Who Were Given a Merry Day's Outing at Hanscom Park on Saturday



**MILTON & SONS CO. ROGERS**  
1515 HARNEY

**GAS STOVES REFRIGERATORS**

**\$25 This Week**

**Gas Range Special**  
This beautiful, most sanitary NEW IDEA Gas Range, regularly sold for not less than \$25, \$25 Kitchen work made easy—gas bills reduced by these great stoves. Sold Connected Complete.

**SPECIAL REFRIGERATOR BARGAINS.**  
Right at the height of the season, with the weather sweetening hot, we offer these refrigerators at nearly cost price. Our stock includes such well known brands as McCray, Peerless and Badger. They are white enamel lined and have mineral wool insulation.

**LAWN MOWERS**  
Our reliable high wheeled lawn mowers at these cut prices:  
Our 14-in. Omaha Mower ..... \$2.85  
Our 16-in. Omaha Mower ..... \$3.95

**NEW AMERICUS**  
Five knives, high wheel, automatic ball bearings.  
Regular \$9.35 value, 14-inch mower ..... \$7.45  
Regular \$10.25 value, 16-inch mower ..... \$8.50

**LAWN SPRINKLERS**  
Regular \$50 Sprinkler, on sale at ..... \$45c

**GARDEN HOSE**  
The best quality the market offers, fully guaranteed. Priced for this week at 10c to 15c per ft.

TO PAY THE SAME DIVIDENDS

Omaha Co-operative Associations Do Business on Narrow Margin.

RESULT OF REDUCED INTEREST

Six Months' Earnings from Cut Rate Sufficient to Maintain Former Dividend—Remarkable Business Record.

When the eight building, savings and loan associations of Omaha—the Conservative, the Omaha and the Nebraska—which late last year reduced interest rates on new and old loans from 7.5 to 6 per cent, have cast up accounts for the first six months' business under the new rate, and report very satisfactory results.

When the reduced interest rate was put into effect, association officers expected a corresponding reduction in the dividend rate would be necessary. For many years previous 6 per cent per annum, reduced semi-annually, had been the rule. The dividend rate, leaving a margin of 1 per cent between dividend and interest rate to carry on the business. This margin of earnings produced a moderate surplus, enough to withstand the contemplated dividend reduction to 5.5 per cent, but the net income for the half year's business has wiped off the association's losses at previous calculations and makes possible a continuance of the old dividend rate of 6 per cent per annum, which the directors of the associations have decided upon.

Hot Pace for Little Fellow.

For the million class associations maintaining the old dividend rate was comparatively easy, both having large undivided earnings accounts, but it was something of a problem for the smaller Nebraska association, with assets of \$50,000. The latter's earnings for the six months, however, enables it to keep the pace of the larger associations in interest rate and dividend.

Surpassed by Very Few.

The ability of the three Omaha associations to do business on a margin of one-tenth of 1 per cent is a surprising and gratifying achievement. Very few associations in the United States equal the common expense average in the net being 1 per cent. Only two associations are recalled which surpass the Omaha record, and they do it by revenue from fines for irregular payment of dues, a system long since abandoned in Omaha. If other associations in Nebraska are really distressed in ratio of expense, the interest rate of these associations is now as low as the market rate for time loans, with agent's commission added.

WOOLSTOCK MAN KILLED BY INTERURBAN CAR

PORT DODGE, Ia., June 28.—(Special Telegram.)—C. M. France of Woolstock, while driving his automobile, was struck by a southbound Interurban car this afternoon at the Chicago Great Western crossing, and died shortly after being taken to a hospital.

WEALTHY ASSYRIAN KILLED IN QUARREL AT ONAWA

ONAWA, Ia., June 28.—(Special Telegram.)—A. Sparrah, a wealthy Assyrian of Sioux City, dropped dead at 11 o'clock this morning, as a result of a blow received from John Beck, a local liverman, in a quarrel. Beck is in custody.

"A Big Hit"

There is nothing makes a bigger hit with a hungry person than to know the digestion is working properly and that your meals are going to benefit you. If you are not in this class take

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It is an excellent medicine for all Stomach, Liver and Bowel ailments, also Malaria. Try it now.

The I. W. W.—Its Plans and Methods

ANY Omahans are asking in some wonderment, "Who are the I. W. W.?"

It is only within a few days that the I. W. W. has become of local concern, although the existence of the organization has been known since it became nationally prominent in connection with the strike in the wool mills at Lawrence, Mass.

"I. W. W." is "short" for Industrial Workers of the World, an organization that came into existence in 1904, when its first national convention was held in Chicago, with about fifty delegates in attendance. It purports to be the last word of labor organizations, but so far its leaders have been unable to obtain any recognition from the bona fide labor organizations of America. By the real trade unionists, the I. W. W. crowd is referred to as the "I. W. W. Works," or the "Wonder Workers."

The I. W. W. has a definite program, patterned after the syndicalists of France. It is very simple; reduced to its simplest terms, being merely that the worker is to become also the owner of the means of production. They are not satisfied with the socialist program of communal ownership of means of production and transportation; the workers are also to be the owners, the capitalists and the laborers at the same time.

Two ways of accomplishing this are open: One is to buy out the present owners, the other is to make the business of producing so unprofitable that the owners will give up in disgust, and turn the business over to the workers. As the first requires large capital to achieve its purpose, while the second requires none, the second has been chosen by the I. W. W. propagandists. They propose merely to bring about a condition under which no capitalist can conduct any sort of business at a profit, thus driving all capital out of business, and leaving the factories, the stores, the railroads, the telegraph and telephone lines, the mines and the mills, the farms and the elevators, and all other means of production or distribution to the proletariat.

This condition can be brought about in two ways, to both of which the I. W. W. are pledged. The perpetual strike is one way. No strike is ever settled, according to the I. W. W. law; no agreement made with an employer is ever binding. No matter what the outcome of a strike, the resumption of work is merely a prelude to another strike; thus by incessant turmoil the patience of the employer is exhausted, his courage sapped and his capital dissipated. When work is resumed, it has a double advantage to the worker, in that it gives him an opportunity to accumulate further funds for his support in the next strike, and also permits him to put into practice the gentle art of "sabotage," or proceed by "direct action."

"Sabotage" is a word borrowed from the French, just as is "syndicalism." Much debate has been had to its derivation, one of the most commonly assigned origins being that a French workman in a fit of anger kicked off one of his wooden shoes, or "sabots," and it fell into a machine, doing such damage that the entire plant had to be shut down for a time, thus entailing a considerable loss to the owners; this incident suggested an idea, and the practice has since been known as "sabotage."

"Sab-o-tage" in the French, a deceptively mellifluous word to designate practices as diabolical as any ever devised by fiends incarnate. Oscar Ameringer, a well known socialist, has furnished the most picturesque, terse and comprehensive definition of the term now called to mind. It is: "Any s-d thing to hurt the boss"

In the practice of sabotage, in a bakery, for example, a little carbolic acid will be added in the mixing troughs; fish oil will be tossed into the ovens; some poisonous or noxious drug will be incorporated with the pastry—almost any one of a number of delightful things may happen to render the output of the bakery unsalable, and to drive the customers to another baker. In a tailor shop, it is advised that the thread be soaked in an acid solution that will rot it; when the garment is sold, it looks perfectly good, but soon the wearer will be astonished to find his clothing falling from his back. In a big engine room, flour of emery is placed in all the oil cans; if in one, it might be discovered, but if in all, enough will be applied to the machinery to create some havoc. Or, kerosene oil may be poured into the feed water supply, thus causing the boilers to "foam," and perhaps explode. A nut or bolt left loose on a machine, a wrench carelessly dropped, any one of a thousand little things, will cause temporary havoc, and less to the employer. In a grocery store, a clerk may sell a 25-cent can or package for 15

cents; this works two ways—it impoverishes the "boss," and helps out the "comrade" who makes the purchase. In a restaurant many ways can be found to drive customers to another place. On the railroads the game works wonderfully well, as witness the experience in France at the time of the general strike there; cars were loaded, waybilled and made up into trains, and then sent anywhere but to their destination, and in this way were kept traveling for days and weeks around the railway systems. Shipments were not only delayed, much perishable property being thus destroyed, but both the railroads and the shippers lost money, while the workmen drew in wages just as much for this tangling up of business as though they were faithfully performing their duties.

Other illustrations of sabotage or "direct action" might be cited, but these will serve to show the purpose of the advocates of syndicalism, which simply means a gigantic union of all workers into one great comprehending organization, and which is represented in America by the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Workers of the World wars on trades unionism as vindictively as it does on capitalism; it denounces the trade unions as obsolete and ineffective, and it rounds on socialism as timid and impractical. It has found its greatest following in this country among the unskilled workers, who do not get the advantages that come to the skilled workers because of the unions among the crafts, and among the unorganized employes of the great industrial plants, where trades unions have been driven out. It is this condition that made it possible for the Industrial Workers of the World to get their great following at Lawrence, at Little Falls, N. Y., at Akron, O., and at Paterson, N. J. In the west they have not as yet succeeded in bringing about any marked industrial disturbance, although their "broadside" for "free speech" at Spokane, San Diego and other places have brought them some little attention. Over the country from east to west, they roam in small bands, each one a vigorous proselyter among the unorganized; the "soap box" campaign of the socialist has been outdone by the Industrial Workers of the World orators, who preach their doctrine in season and out of season. So far they have thrived on oppression; the trial of Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone at Boise, made of Haywood a national figure, in a sense, and when he espoused the cause of the "Wonder Workers" the socialists kicked him out of their organization, and behold! a martyr, equally persecuted by the capitalists on one side and the "impractical dreamers" on the other, and therefore fit to become the leader of the proletariat in the struggle for supremacy. Giovannetti and Eltor might never have been heard of, but for the futile attempt to connect them as responsible for the death of a victim of a strike riot at Lawrence; out of the notoriety gained at that trial they emerged heroes and martyrs and leaders. Jail has no terrors for these men; punishment only checks without lessening their zeal.

Trades union leaders recognize in the movement a distinct danger, for they know that their unions are becoming infested with Industrial Workers of the World men, just as they have been filled up with detectives in the interests of employers' associations. "Boring from within" is the euphemism by which the Industrial Workers of the World describe their insidious attack on the trades union. Much of the so-called "progressivism" in the trades union movement is but the expression of efforts of Industrial Workers of the World workers to disrupt the organizations against which they have launched themselves. When they have broken down the craft organization, then the workman will have no alternative but to come into and become a part of the "industrial" plan of unionism, and from this "class consciousness" and syndicalism is but a step, although the socialists, who are "class conscious," are opposing the Industrial Workers of the World as zealously as the most conservative of the trades unionists.

Omaha has not had an experience of any moment with the various manifestations of the Industrial Workers of the World activity, but the city has been open to a visitation for a long time, and is likely to get it at any time. The reason for this is that a very large percentage of the working population of the city is not included in the trades unions that exist here. Of 75,000 wage workers in the city only about 4,000 belong to unions of their several crafts. Several very large bodies of skilled workers here have no affiliation whatsoever with

COLLEGE BOYS DEFEAT CHAMP

Tennessee Youths Put it All Over Kansas Wheat Shocker.

BET ALL THE MONEY THEY HAD

Pretended that They Knew Little About the Work, Then Bring Out Dark Horse, Who Captures the Beacon.

In Langdon township, a few miles out of Hutchinson, Kan., lives "Shorty" Langford. Shorty is a farmer, but his greatest achievement is wheat shocking. He is the champion wheat shocker of central Kansas.

The Langdon township farmers had great faith in Shorty; they made an idol of him and boasted his prowess to everyone who would listen. So when a number of college lads from the University of Tennessee secured jobs on the harvest crew, the natives began to sing songs of praise for their hero. The college youths were driven to distraction by the tormenting superiority Langford assumed, so they began to talk demonstration.

Challenge Accepted.

This was what the farmers wanted. They challenged the students to race one of their crew against Shorty. The college boys were foxy and asserted they had no one who knew even the first principles of shocking. But all the while they had faith in the ability of Cecil Forsythe, athletic champion of his university, to do anything any farmer lad could do in the way of strength, durability or speed.

As a wheat shocking match was arranged between Forsythe and Langford. The farmers looked with scorn on the slight Cecil, for little did they know of the well trained muscles under his natty silk shirt or the trunk full of medals won on gridiron and track. They ridiculed his name and begged the students to wager a little money on the outcome. Enormous odds were offered by the advocates of the "champeen."

Pawned Everything.

The night preceding the contest the college lads pawned every article in their possession to raise the money to take the short end of the attractive odds. So when the contest started several hundred dollars were staked on the outcome.

All day long Cecil and Shorty toiled in the hot sun shocking wheat. And when night came muscles were tired and aching and hands were well blistered, but both boys had shocked a remarkable lot of grain. The farmers were filled with misgiving when they noticed the pile the Tennessee boy shocked, but believing that their eyes deceived them, they started to count the bundles. When the teller announced Cecil to have shocked sixteen more than their champion the Kansans, crestfallen and discouraged, parted with their hard-earned coin to pay for a brilliant and happy school year for the Tennessee college lads.

Key to the Situation—Bee Advertising.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. J. K. Spacht.  
SARGENT, Neb., June 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. K. Spacht, wife of John K. Spacht, the pioneer merchant of Sargent, was buried here today. She died Wednesday night after only a few days of illness, having gone to Arcadia with a party only the Sunday previous.

The services were held at the Methodist Episcopal church under the direction of the Burwell Eastern Star, F. M. Currie of Broken Bow speaking. Besides her husband she leaves four children, all of Sargent: Mrs. F. Huddleston, Levi Spacht, landlord of the Brown hotel; Glenn Spacht, landlord of the Brumback hotel and Jay, a young man in high school.

Dr. Manuel Ferraz de Campos-Salles.  
PAULO, Brazil, June 28.—Dr. Manuel Ferraz de Campos-Salles, president of Brazil from 1898 to 1906, died here today at the age of 71 years. During his term of office as president he was responsible for much of the work of reconstruction of the great republic which had just emerged from a long period of unrest.

Cork Center.  
"Let the government go ahead and probe laws that are out of date. Give 'em all they will find is a cork center."  
The Persistent and Judicious Use of News and Advertising is the Road to Business Success.

Mother's Friend in Every Home

Comfort and Safety Assured Before the Arrival of the Storm.



The old saying—what is home without a mother—should add "Mother's Friend."

In thousands of American homes there is a bottle of this splendid and famous remedy that has aided many a woman through the trying ordeal, saved her from suffering and pain, kept her in health of mind and body in advance of baby's coming and set a most wonderful influence in developing a healthy, lovely disposition in the child.

There is no other remedy so truly a help to nature as Mother's Friend. It relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the ligaments, makes pliant those fibres and muscles which nature is expanding and soothes the inflammation of breast glands.

Mother's Friend is an external remedy, acts quickly and not only banishes all distress in advance, but assures a speedy and complete recovery for the mother. Thus she becomes a healthy woman with all her strength preserved to thoroughly enjoy the rearing of her child. Mother's Friend can be had at any drug store at \$1.00 a bottle, and is really one of the greatest blessings ever discovered for expectant mothers. Write to Bradford Regulator Co., 128 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their free book. Write today. It is most instructive.

WHITE SUMMER HATS

JUST RECEIVED

150 New Light Trimmed Hats \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 Values

Will Be Placed on Sale TUESDAY ONLY AT



This lot comprises a wide variety of the latest summer creations, some of which are easily worth up to \$20. Hats will be on display in our window Monday morning. Sale, however, will positively not start before Tuesday morning.

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.