

DEADLIEST GUN YET

WEAPON THAT THROWS 2,000,000 BULLETS HOURLY.

Inventor Has Asked United States Government to Give His Machine Gun a Test—What He Claims for It.

A machine gun which will discharge 2,000,000 bullets an hour and not get heated is a weapon which it would be well for any nation to investigate, and if the claims which inventor Bangarter makes for his device prove true the United States will not be slow in securing complete control of it. The machine, which, because of its destructiveness, is expected to prevent war, is not fired by powder. It makes no noise, no smoke, no flash, no odor nor fumes. No crank has to be turned by hand.

Compressed air is not the force used, so that there is not even a hissing sound produced. No dynamite, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine nor other chemical or explosive is employed to send the Niagara of bullets hurtling a mile through space at the rate of 500 a second, 30,000 a minute when the gun is worked at ordinary speed, and 2,000,000 an hour if pushed to its maximum capacity. The velocity of the projectiles is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet a second, according to the will of the operator.

There is no recoil, the gun never gets heated, it cannot explode and two men can operate it.

The cost of firing 1,000,000 bullets half an inch in diameter would be about ten dollars. The expense of firing 1,000,000 bullets requiring powder and shells is more than \$20,000.

The plan of the inventor is to mount the new gun on a truck similar to an automobile, to be run by a hundred-horse power motor, which would give the carriage a speed of 60 miles an hour. The outfit ready for action would weigh about 5,000 pounds.

There are to be two clutches on the auto—one to start and stop the carriage, the other to operate the gun. The same motor that runs the carriage furnishes the power to fire the gun, which can be worked while the automobile is in motion as well as when it is standing still.

The gun works on a swivel, and can be swung around so as to sweep an arc of 75 degrees. The muzzles of the five barrels can be elevated or depressed, so that the operator can deluge with bullets any spot he may select.

No application has been made to patent the deadly machine, and none will be, for Mr. Bangarter says that he has had experience in that line. He asserts that he does not propose to have any more of his ideas stolen. He says that if he does not make his

fortune out of the gun nobody else shall.

The attention of President Roosevelt having been called to the Bangarter gun, a correspondence has been opened between the war department and the inventor with a view to having a demonstration made in the presence of representatives of the government. This might lead to further negotiations. The French government has also written to Mr. Bangarter requesting information about the gun.

When asked how much money he expects for his secret, Mr. Bangarter replied that he thought about \$5,000.



FRED BANGARTER

\$5,000 would be a reasonable sum for a government to pay for what he had to offer.

The working model used by Mr. Bangarter for purposes of demonstration carries a round ball .32 of an inch in diameter. Placed at a distance of 100 feet from the weapon is a target of eight thicknesses of heavy paper—not pasted together, but hanging so that the sheets touch each other. Six inches from the paper is a backstop made of pine boards.

One object of the paper is to prevent bullets from rebounding after striking the boards and possibly injuring spectators. The projectiles used in demonstrations are solid steel, and, therefore, are so much lighter than lead that they do not bury themselves in the wooden target after having gone through the paper screen. They enter the backstop to a depth equal to about one-third of their diameter, and, rebounding as far as permitted by the paper screen, fall to the floor, where they can be collected for use again.



Fit Well and Wear Well

That's a pretty good combination to tie to, especially in the clothing line. The clothing that fits well and wears well, and is sold at a price within reach of the man who wants new clothing, is the kind of clothing to buy, and the kind of clothing sold by this store. If you are not already numbered among our regular customers, you owe it to yourself to make personal investigation of our claims. We especially invite Union Men to inspect our fine line of

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

We again bought largely of the handsome spring styles and fabrics manufactured by Henry J. Brock & Co., of Buffalo, the makers of the finest union label clothing in America. An inspection is convincing.

Armstrong Clothing Company

Good Clothes Merchants

Unchanged by Time

ITALIAN TOWN STILL AS IT WAS IN MIDDLE AGES.

Only the People of Viterbo Appear Modern—Santa Rosa, Patron Saint of Town, Honored in Unique Way.

Everything changes except Viterbo, one would be prone to exclaim if he were to visit the Italian town which bears the stamp of the middle ages still upon buildings and streets and customs, for the city retains in this day of push and progress all its medieval characteristics and modern



The "Macchina of Santa Rosa."

progress and influence have practically failed to change its aspect.

Viterbo is moreover the birthplace of Santa Rosa, who obtained her position as patroness of the city rather through politics than piety. Her feast, which is celebrated on September 4, is one of the most characteristic in Italy.

Santa Rosa was not a professed nun but only a Franciscan tertiary. She was born in the beginning of the thirteenth century when Viterbo was under the oppressive domination of Frederick II. of Germany. At the age of ten, clad in the habit of the Third Order of St. Francis, she preached in the public streets against the crimes of the monarch.

The emperor banished not only the girl but the entire family. Still the

work she had undertaken survived her departure and the people of Viterbo rose as one man against their foreign oppressor and drove him from the town. When the emperor died she returned triumphantly to her native city, and a few years after her death (May 8, 1261) she was canonized by the pope she had served and invoked by the party she had advocated.

Pope Alexander IV., instructed by a vision for three nights in succession, went in procession to Viterbo followed by all the cardinals and followed the body of the saint and transferred it to a newly built church, where it rested for several centuries. One night, a legend says, she rose from her grave when the chapel was on fire, rang the bell of warning for the people and quietly returned to her resting place.

The people of Viterbo of to-day show as much devotion to the town's patron saint as their forefathers. The festivities in her honor last three days. A huge, heavy shrine, representing the saint, her miracles and the incidents from her life, is carried in procession by 50 of the strongest men of the town.

The "Macchina of Santa Rosa," as the shrine is called, is the most wonderful contrivance of its kind, and as it winds through the narrow streets of Viterbo it overtops the houses and gives one the impression of a moving tower. Besides the procession, the feast of Santa Rosa is celebrated for its races, run through the narrow winding streets the same as in the middle ages.

Perhaps Viterbo affords the only instance in Italy in which the monuments of the past are not in ruins and crumbling into dust, but are still serving the purpose for which originally they were intended. Thus, for example, the papal palace is inhabited by the bishop and the consistory hall is never empty, as here assemble at the noon hour the recipients of the bishop's charity just as they used to do in the time of the Pope John XXI, who is accused of lowering the dignity of the pontificate by conversing in a familiar way with people of humble origin.

The knights and nobles have disappeared and only their houses remain, yet these are inhabited as of yore, and one has the illusion that the modern inhabitants of Viterbo are using them only provisionally until their original owners come back. One imagines that the town did not look different when it was emptied on the occasion of wars or the Crusades. It was empty then as now, its streets were silent and its houses dull and dreary.

GENERAL MENTION.

Bits of Labor News Gathered Chiefly With the Scissors.

Look for the union label. The union label—that's all. If it is not labeled, refuse it. Union made shoes are sold by Boggs & Perkins.

"Labor Sunday," May 3. Watch for announcement. Boost the Labor Temple benefit at the Auditorium next week.

Mrs. T. W. Evans has fully recovered from her recent severe illness.

The louder the demand for labeled goods the easier it will be to get them.

Sanderson is showing a splendid automaton in the display window. It is attracting big crowds and is well worth seeing.

Manager Green of the Lincoln team announces that every Friday will be "Ladies' Day" at Antelope Park when the team is at home.

"The Nebraska State Band organization is coming along in elegant shape. When it blossoms out in full force it will make Lincoln sit up and take notice.

Mrs. W. M. Maupin and the two littlest Maupins visited with relatives at North Bend last week and the fore part of this week. They returned home Thursday afternoon.

By the way, the Easter decorations in the Armstrong Clothing Company's store are mighty fetching, and reflect great credit on the artist who executed them. It will pay you to see them.

"Ye editor" and H. E. Grimm went fishing last Tuesday. They were not entirely "skunked." Ye editor caught one bullhead less than three inches long, and Grimm caught a sunfish that

would have weighed a pound if it had been sixteen times heavier. And that was all.

APPEALS TO RAILROAD MEN.

Lawyer Urges Them to Unite to Oppose Hostile Legislation.

John H. Clarke, general counsel for the New York Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company addressed a largely attended meeting of railway employees at Bellevue, Ohio, last week, taking for his subject recent railway legislation and its result. Mr. Clarke said in part:

"There are 150 bills now pending in the two houses of congress, every one of which proposes in some manner to regulate the control of the owners and managers of railroads over their property. When we add to these the much greater number in the aggregate of similar bills pending in the legislatures of the various states it needs no appeal to the imagination to make it clear that the widespread hostility to railroad property which this rage for legislation shows exists throughout the country must, unless it be speedily arrested, result in legal conditions in many, is not all the states, comparable to what may now be seen in Oklahoma and Texas, where the confiscation is receiverships within the protection of the courts.

"The wages of fully 2,000,000 men are directly dependent upon the prosperity of the railroads of the country, and the welfare of fully 2,000,000 more is indirectly also, in a large measure, dependent upon them. How mistaken, therefore, mistaken beyond measure, are the men who continue to assail the railroads of the country as if they were a public enemy which it is their duty to embarrass or destroy.

"I, for one, gentlemen, am not willing for one moment to believe that it is not possible to unite the railroad

forces of the country in defense of their employment, in such manner as to meet and defeat the cunning of the politicians of the country in their unjust assaults upon this greatest single industry of the land, with the exception only of that of agriculture.

"I have been widely represented as favoring a new political party to be organized with the 1,500,000 railroad employees of the country as a nucleus. Nothing could be farther from my thought. What I should like to see is a league of the owners, managers, and employees of the railroads of the country organized, not to act independently of the two great parties, but to act with utmost independence within them both in choosing for support only candidates for state and federal offices who have capacity enough to see that capital and labor are not enemies."

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES PROTEST.

Missouri Valley, Ia., April 10.—Five hundred railroad men from all branches of the service at a mass meeting here tonight adopted resolutions protesting against any further reduction in railroad rates. The resolutions say the loss must eventually fall on the railroad employees. The resolutions are addressed particularly to the Nebraska commission, and a committee was appointed to present the commissioners a copy.

TRUE UNIONISM.

Here's a True Story, and It Carries Its Own Moral.

Here is a little story of two union men, and it is a true story, too. It is vouched for by the Little Rock, (Ark.) Gazette. The scene of the story is a town in Arkansas.

There were two railroad men holding jobs under the same local agent, and both were brotherhood men. One

was unmarried and the other had a wife and three children. The local agent was notified to discharge one of the men. The unmarried man had been longest in the service, and was entitled to be retained. The agent called the two men in and explained the situation. Without a minute's hesitation the unmarried man turned to his comrade and said:

"You keep the job, old man. You've got a wife and a bunch of kids to support, and I've nobody but myself. It's up to me to hit the pike."

Then the two comrades clasped hands, and the unmarried man drew his pay and left.

That's the real spirit of unionism. And it is a spirit that you would search for more than a thousand years without getting within gunshot of it among a crowd of President Eliot's heroes—the strikebreakers.

CAPITAL AUXILIARY.

Capital Auxiliary No. 11 to Typographical Union No. 299 will meet Friday, April 24, at the home of Mrs. W. E. Moore, 721 South Eleventh street.

A committee was appointed at the last meeting, with Mrs. Freeman as chairman, to assist the committee from the union in the services at Wyuka on "Printers' Memorial Day," the third Sunday in May.

The last social being a success, it has been decided to give another the last of April or first of May.

In view of the fact that Capital Auxiliary has such a number of good cooks among its members, we are about to publish a cook book, and are busy securing material.

Mrs. George Metaker of South Bend, Ind., who early Friday morning fired the shot that killed Carleton Morgan of South Bend, waived examination and was bound over without bail.