

FRUGALITY VS. PROFLIGACY

Some people are afraid to be thought frugal, preferring to be thought "good fellows" rather than sensible fellows. They are afraid of being called "stingy." There is a difference. Frugality means nothing more than horse sense applied to one's earning and expenditures. The man who spends a little less than he earns is on the road to success. He who spends more than he earns is on the road to failure. The way to save is to acquire the habit of saving. It cannot be done spasmodically. Try depositing a certain per cent of your income with us each week. A dollar a week means \$52 a year, plus 4 per cent interest. You'll be surprised to note how your savings account will increase if you keep at it systematically. We will show you how -- and we actually pay you for saving your money. Let us explain our system. You'll like it -- and rejoice in after years that we worked together.

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Made from Select Nebraska Hard Wheat.

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RYE FLOUR A SPECIALTY

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

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

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ACME COAL

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For Cooking and Heating.

Named for Lincoln
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Test of the Oven
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Test of Quality
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Measured by Every
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Demand Liberty Flour and take no other. If your grocer does not handle it, phone us about it.

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Named Shoes are Often Made
in Non-Union Factories.

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

no matter what the name unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp are Non-Union
Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

Boot and Shoe Workers Union

JOHN F. ROBIN, Pres.

SAVED FROM A TRAP

By EMMA D. TOWNE

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The border line between Italy and Switzerland in several places crosses those beautiful lakes of northern Italy which are the resort of people from all over the world. The Italian customs officers are constantly on the alert to intercept smugglers.

One evening a postman was climbing one of the steep mountain roads that lead up toward the border line when he was accosted by a man with a stubble beard and small, cunning eyes.

"Anything for Antoine Cavalleri?" he asked of the postman.

The postman took a package of letters from his bag and looked over their superscriptions.

"Nothing for Cavalleri," he said and was about to return the letters to the bag when the man made a grab for one of them, seized it and ran away with it. The postman was at a disadvantage. His letter bag was so heavy that he could not hope to catch the letter thief while it was strapped to his back, and he dare not lay it down. He would not risk a large number of letters to recover one. He hurled a stone after the thief to vent his ire and kept on his way. He had not gone far before he met a young girl coming down to meet him.

"A letter for me today, Luigi?"

"Yes; there is one, I believe."

He looked over the letters, but found none for the girl. "I was sure there was one," he said. Then he stopped and thought, saying half to himself and half to her, "I wonder if that was the letter the rascal robbed me of?"

He was looking at his companion and saw that she paled.

"Have you been robbed of a letter?" she asked quickly.

"Yes."

"By a thickset man with a short beard and eyes like a snake's?"

"The same. He asked for a letter for Antoine Cavalleri, and while I was looking over the lot made a grab for one and ran away with it. But what is it, Marie?"

"Oh, Luigi, Giovanni and his friends will be taken! The man who stole the letter was a customs official. It contains the hour and the place where they are tonight to run some goods over the border. This letter was addressed to me to deceive the revenue officers. This man has been told that I am the medium between the Swiss and Italian bands who are acting together—Giovanni and his friend collecting the goods in Switzerland and turning them over to the Italians, who run them across the lake. Giovanni sent it to me to deliver to Toni."

"But is there not time to warn them?"

"I don't know where either party is or the trying place. That is given in the letter. Which way did he go?"

"He took the valley road up the mountain."

"I will go and seek him myself. He knows that a girl named Marie Polini is the go-between for these letters, but he has never seen me."

An hour later the letter thief was sitting under an arbor outside an Italian inn drinking a glass of wine and smoking a cigarette. Marie, who was ascending the road, saw him, and, taking a byroad—all roads in that country run between high stone walls—she entered the inn unseen by a back door. She knew well the people who lived there; they were friendly to her and the smugglers—indeed, friendly to any one who is interested in getting a living out of the two sources of income open to impoverished Italians, the government and Americans, though the flow of coin is usually to the government, while it is always from the Americans. She told them the story and her purpose. Going out to the official, she said, with a smile:

"Did the senore call for more wine?"

"I did not, but if so pretty a maid will drink it with me I will have a liter."

The girl brought the wine and modestly stood till the man asked her to be seated; then, showing her white teeth in a smile and darting her Italian black eyes at him, she took the glass of wine he poured for her and sipped it. The customs officer drained his own glass and refilled it.

A knowledge of drugs that will kill or stupefy has been handed down among the Italians since the days of the Borgias. Before bringing the wine Marie had slipped a powder into it, and the man had scarcely drunk when his eyes grew heavy. They closed, and the pretty face of Marie, which now wore a smile of triumph, faded before him. As soon as he became unconscious she unbuttoned his coat, took the letter he had stolen from the postman, looked at the superscription and, seeing that it was for her, opened and read it.

Taking up the bottle containing the balance of the wine, she poured it on the ground, then, leaving the officer to sleep off the effect of the drug she had given him started up the mountain. It was growing dark when she came upon a man leaning on a stone wall, looking or pretending to look down upon a water course far below. As soon as he saw the girl his face brightened.

"Marie," he exclaimed, "what has delayed you?"

"That has delayed me which would have led to your capture tonight." And she told him what had happened.

"Ah, Marie," he exclaimed, embracing her, "how could we get on without you?"

THE ANGLE OF REPOSE.

Depends Wholly on the Friction of the Materials in Contact.

The angle of repose is a well known term in the science of mechanics, but, besides being used in purely theoretical problems, is taken into account by railroad and other engineers. Suppose that we take a brick and lay it on a board and then gradually raise one end of the board. There will be a certain angle reached in time where the brick will not remain at rest on the board, but will start to slide down.

This is termed the angle of repose of the brick on the board. It is at that point where the component of force due to gravity overcomes the resistance due to friction between the two surfaces. Therefore the angle depends entirely on the friction. Friction varies with the materials in contact. So the angle of repose of a brick on a pine board would be different than its angle of repose on an iron board, say.

Now for the application of this in ordinary life. When a railroad cut has to be made the sides have to be sufficiently slanting to keep the earth or clay from caving in. The same applies when a ditch is dug or when fortifications are built in time of war. The angle necessary for this is of course the angle of repose of the particular kind of material through which the cut is made as measured by itself on itself, as it contains millions of individual particles in contact. The angle in this instance is determined with utmost ease and simplicity. A pile of the material is put into an open cylinder, packed down slightly, and the cylinder is then removed. Of course the pile immediately slumps down into a mound with slanting sides, the angle of which is the one wanted. This angle is somewhat smaller than the one that would be taken by compact earth and therefore allows a good margin of safety.

There are tables got out for the engineer to refer to, but it is always wiser to make a trial for every particular condition of the soil, for there are hardly two cuts made through exactly the same kinds of material in exactly the same condition.—Chicago Record-Herald.

BAIT FOR SARDINES.

Bretons Coax the Tiny Fish With Salted Eggs of the Cod.

Sardine fishing forms the chief industry of Brittany. In an average season the Brittany sardine fishermen catch 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds of sardines, for which they receive anything from £300,000 to £600,000, while the shore industries dependent upon this fishery give employment to 20,000 other persons, mostly women and girls. So important is the sardine that in many communities in Brittany every person is directly or indirectly supported by it, and the failure of the fish to come means ruin, starvation and death to many people in the more isolated places.

Sardines are found on the coast of Brittany throughout the year, but flourish in greater abundance in summer and autumn. As many as 100,000 have been taken at one time in one net from one school. One remarkable feature of sardine fishing in Brittany is the enormous amount of bait which is used. The bait in general use is the salted eggs of the codfish, and it is estimated that the Breton fishermen pay £70,000 every year to Norway for cod roe for use as bait.

The casting of the bait, on the proper use of which a great deal of the success of the fishing depends, is always done by the captain of the boat, who stands on a little platform in the stern and while directing the movements of the boat and the manipulation of the net throws the bait to attract the fish to the surface and around the boat. When the fish are on one side of the net or on the other his next move is to cast the bait in such a way as to cause them to rush against the net and thus become gilled.—London Tit-Bits.

Deaf as an Adder.

The expression "deaf as an adder" is from the Psalms of David, where it appears in the following form: "Their poison is like the poison of serpents. They are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear, which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming ever so wisely." East Indian travelers tell us that there is a widely prevailing superstition in the east to the effect that both the viper and the asp stop their ears when the charmer is uttering his incantations or playing his music by turning one ear to the ground and twisting the point of the tail into the other.

His Favorite.

"Which is your favorite Wagnerian opera?" asked the musician.

"Lemme see," said Mr. Cumrox, appealing to his wife. "There are several that I never heard yet, aren't there?"

"Yes."

"Well, I reckon it's one of them."—Washington Star.

Poor Little Goose!

"Seems as if I can never find a decent quill in the house," growled the eighteenth century author.

"I think it would pay you to keep a goose," sharply retorted his wife.

"You mean one that would be of some help to me, don't you?" chortled the brute.—Detroit Free Press.

Vulgar Ostentation.

Little Willie—Suy, pa, what is vulgar ostentation? Pa—Vulgar ostentation, my son, is the display made by people who have more money to make it with than we have.—Chicago News.

P. O. COVER

CASH

GROCERIES & MEATS

1701-03 O ST.

Bell 952; Auto 6077

SATURDAY SPECIALS

17 1-2 lbs. Sugar	1.00
Wis. Full Cream Cheese, per lb.	.23
Coffee, 2 lbs. for	.35
Flour, 48 lb. sack	1.38
Vanilla Cookies, 1 lb.	.15
King George Sardines, 2 for	.25
Table Peaches, per can	.15
3 lb. Hawaii Pineapple	.20
Pears, Keifer Brand, per bu.	\$1.50
Yellow Tomatoes for Preserves	
1 can Corn	.09
1 can Pease	.09
2 1-2 lb. can Tomatoes	.11
Jap Rice, full head, per lb.	.10
Shredded Wheat, per pkg.	.12
Cream Wheat, per pkg.	.14
Dr. Price's All-Grain	.14
Pancake Flour, Aunt Jemima's, & Mrs. Pinkerton	
Self Rising Buckwheat	
Dole's Pineapple Juice	.25
Potatoes, per pk.	.25
Cranberries, per qt.	.09
Green Pepperr, per doz.	.10
Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	.03 1-2
Home Baked Cakes & Doughnuts.	Pies & Cookies
We have not advanced the price of coffee.	
7 bars Lenox Soap for	.25
7 "Diamond C" Soap for	.25
Pot Roasts, per lb.	.10
Rib Roasts, "	.12 1-2
Boil, per lb.	.05
Veal Roast, per lb.	.12 1-2
Veal Stew, per lb.	.10
Veal Cuttlelets, per lb.	.20
Pork Chops, per lb.	.20
Pork Roast, per lb.	.18
Home Made Sausage, per lb.	.20
Lard, 2 lbs. for	.35

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

At a meeting of Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209, Sunday, the following was adopted:

"We, the members of Lincoln typographical union No. 209, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the owners of the Los Angeles Times and denounce the dastardly outrage that destroyed their plant.

"Our organization has always aimed to conduct their battles against non-union offices in an orderly manner and has at all times discouraged any drastic measure that could be used in gaining recruits to their ranks.

"We also tender our sympathy to the bereaved families of their employees who lost their lives and to those who were injured in the disaster."

A GREAT DEBATE.

Sometime between December 9 and 16 Lincoln people will have an opportunity to listen to a debate that promises to be wonderfully interesting. Especially interesting will be to union men and to those who oppose unionism. The debate will be between the University of Nebraska and the University of Wisconsin, and the question to be debated is as follows:

"Resolved, That the movement of organized labor for the closed shop should receive the support of public opinion."

Due notice of the exact date of the debate and the place thereof will be given, and it would be a good idea for the unionists of the city to arrange seats close to the rostrum, so they may cheer the Nebraska boys on to victory.

PRAYING AND PREYING

"The high cost of living laid at the door of the farmer and wage earner by our opponents, is due to other causes entirely. Our opponents want to pray for us five minutes a week and prey upon us the rest of the week.

"Farmers do not get too much for their products nor wage earners too much for their labor, and, if I read the signs of the times rightly, the grinding of the masses for the profit of the few will not continue everlastingly. We're going to get more, and then more, until the right of life, lib-

erty and pursuit of happiness becomes an actuality and not a glittering generality."—Samuel Gompers.

POTENT FORCE FOR GOOD.

Trade Unionism a Mighty Power For Humanity's Uplift.

It is indispensably necessary in order to preserve to the largest degree our system of individualism that there should be effective and organized collective action. The wage earners must act jointly, through the process of collective bargaining, in great industrial enterprises. Only thus can they be put upon a plane of economic equality with their corporate employers. Only thus is freedom of contract made a real thing and not a mere legal fiction. There are occasional occupations where this is not necessary; but, speaking broadly, it is necessary throughout the great world of organized industry.

I believe this practice of collective bargaining, effective only through such organizations as the trade unions, to have been one of the most potent forces in the past century in promoting the progress of the wage earners and in securing larger social progress for humanity. I believe in the principle of organized labor and in the practice of collective bargaining wherever there is organized capital on a large scale—not merely as a desirable thing for the wage earners, but as something which has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress.—From Theodore Roosevelt's Labor Day Speech at Fargo, N. D.

STRIKE COST MILLIONS.

Union Coal Miners of Illinois Won Substantial Victory.

Union coal miners in Illinois will gain \$4,000,000 annually under the new wage scale which the operators have agreed to pay after a five months' strike. The capitulation of the operators is regarded as one of the greatest victories ever won by the United Mine Workers of America.

One concession granted the operators was a clause written into the contract providing that if no agreement was reached at the termination of the present contract three outside mediators should have a seat in the conference with a voice, but no vote.

The strike is estimated to have cost the miners \$12,000,000 in wages. The loss to the operators during the five months' shutdown is placed at \$15,000,000.