

bing the metropolis of the state, is entitled to one senator. But not now, under the circumstances. Far be it from so!

Senator Burkett voted against reducing the duty on sewing machines that protects a monopoly that has paid 300 per cent cash dividends during the last four or five years, to say nothing of stock dividends of practically 300 per cent. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. is an "infant industry" that is quite big enough and strong enough to whirl the g. o. p. tariff fixers around its head like a small boy swings a dead rat tied to a string.

And Mr. Whedon continues to impale the senior senator upon the points of the barbed wire that the senator helped to keep the duty up on.

Lincoln democrats are not saying much about the mayoralty contest next spring, although the republicans are showing some activity. Mayor Love will be asked by admiring friends to stand for re-election, and Mr. Quiggle has a host of friends boosting for him. Perhaps the democrats are figuring that the city will be under the commission system before that time, anyhow, so what's the use. But if the present system is maintained there are surface indications to the effect that Robert Malone would not be averse to trying for the job again, and there are a lot of men willing to pull their coats and work for him.

The good women who are responsible for Nebraska's excellent child labor law should take to themselves the compliment paid to the framers of that law by a writer in the current issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. The writer in question says that Oklahoma has the best child labor law—as it has the best general labor laws—of any state in the Union, and then asserts that this is due to the fact that the Oklahoma law is made up of the best features of the child labor laws of Illinois, Nebraska and New York. Nebraska has a model child labor law. The trouble is that while so many judicial officers are heartily in favor of the law, those who are in favor of its enforcement are seemingly mighty hard to find. The deputy labor commissioner has proved two violations recently, but in one case the defendant was dismissed upon a technicality raised by the court itself, and in the other case the defendant was dismissed because the court didn't think that the violation amounted to a great deal. In other words the court in the latter case thought like the young lady who became the mother of a child outside of wedlock. She excused herself on the ground that it was a mighty little baby, anyhow.

If the patchwork committee formed for the purpose of framing a city charter for Lincoln is getting anywhere with its work, it is managing to keep the fact very quiet. The two or three meetings that received notice in the public press revealed the fact that the unwieldy committee was so hopelessly split up that there seemed little chance for its arriving at any conclusion worth while. The people of Lincoln are ready for a commission form of government, but they are not ready for any compromises or makeshifts. If they must perpetuate the present system in one way or another, they prefer the present way. But the charter committee would profit by speedily making up its collective mind to one thing—the charter it frames up will have to stand the test of a referendum vote. There will be no more chancing of jamming a charter through the legislature this winter than there was of jamming the late unlamented charter through the legislature of 1909.

Two things Nebraska needs above all else—a new constitution that will fit a great and growing state, and a condensation of its now badly jumbled up laws. Nebraska with a million and a half of people is doing business under a constitution framed for a state of 200,000 people by men meeting under grasshopper conditions and without any idea that the state would ever have over half a million people, all of them engaged in tilling the soil or raising cattle. Nebraska's yearly output of manufactured products now exceeds what the framers of the state constitution thought would be the utmost limit of agricultural and live stock production.

The Aldrich-Cannon tariff has been in force about a year, perhaps a little less. In that time the price of farm products has decreased something like 25 per cent., and the price of manufactured products has increased from 10 to 30 per cent. Men who believe that a protective tariff will make wool grow on a hydraulic ram will also believe that the tariff which makes raw products higher will make goods manufactured from these raw products lower.

The Only Safe Route

There are no sidepaths, no tunnels, no short cuts in acquiring money and property.

Men have gone over the same route for centuries and there is no way open to any of us but the steady, conservative and matter of fact route.

Save money and you will have it. Even squirrels save for the time when they cannot work.

Bees do the same.

Both are hard workers and save more than they consume.

4% Interest Paid on Savings

\$1 or more will start you right, at This Bank.

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
132 NORTH 11TH ST.

FOR A GOOD LINE OF UNION MADE SHOES

Call On The Lincoln Shoe Co.

We carry a complete line of Men's, Women's, Boys' Girls' and Children's Shoes, made of the best quality of material and our service of fitting is experienced and the best.

We are selling \$6.00 shoes for \$4.85, \$5.00 shoes for \$3.95, \$4.50 shoes for \$3.45, \$3.50 shoes for \$2.95, \$3.00 shoes for \$2.45, and \$2.50 shoes at \$1.95.

THE
BUSY
STORE

Lincoln Shoe Co.

1144 O Street

SHOES
FOR
Everybody



Food For
Brain and Muscle...

...YOU TRY IT...

First Trust and Savings Bank

Owned by Stockholders of First National Bank

The Bank for The Wage Earners

Interest Paid at Four Per Cent

139 South Eleventh

Lincoln, Nebraska