

A QUESTION OF MATHEMATICS

Speaking of Clothing Prices, there are reasons--good ones--why we can, and do, sell better Clothing for less money than other house in our line. In the first place, we buy more Clothing than any other house between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. Now figure it out on **A COMMONSENSE BASIS.**

You step into a cigar store and pay 5 cents for a cigar. If you buy 25 cents worth you get six cigars for your quarter--an average of 4 1-6 cents a cigar. If you buy a box of 50 you get them for \$1.75, an average of 3 1-2 cents each. While other dealers buy their goods like the man who buys one cigar at a time, we buy in large lots--a "box at a time"--and get the lower price, about 33 per cent less. Sounds reasonable, does it not? It is reasonable. In addition to being reasonable it is the absolute truth. Because we buy by the dollar where others buy by the dime we get the reduced rate on Clothing just as you get the reduced rate when you buy your cigars by the quarter's worth or by the box. Same principle, exactly. And this enables us to give you the best Clothing Bargains in the world,--and we do that very thing.

Our January Clearing Sale

Less than one week of this sale remains. It is our annual "House Cleaning" Sale, and everything but dress suits and uniforms are included. We profit more by selling these goods at these vastly reduced prices than we would by carrying them over another season. By selling them now we get the money that would otherwise be locked up and bringing us no returns. It does not require great financial wisdom to grasp this fact.

Five Lots---Five Great Bargains

Let us call your attention to these five unparalleled bargains in the clothing line. Nothing like them was ever offered to the buyers of clothing in the Central west.

Lot No. 1

All our Men's Suits and Overcoats **\$19.50**
Worth \$27.50, \$30.00, \$32.50 and \$35.00
Choice.....

Lot No. 2

All our Men's Suits and Overcoats **\$15.50**
Worth \$22.50 and \$25.00
Choice.....

Lot No. 3

All our Men's Suits and Overcoats **\$11.50**
Worth \$18.00 and \$20.00
Choice.....

Lot No. 4

All our Men's Suits and Overcoats **\$8.50**
Worth \$15.00 and \$12.50
Choice.....

Lot No. 5

All our Men's Suits and Overcoats **\$5.50**
Worth \$10.00 and \$8.50
Choice.....

Young Men's Overcoats and Long Pants Suits

Ages 16 to 20 Years

All Go At 25 Per Cent Discount

All Boys' Odd Knee and Long Pants, All Boys' Caps and Furnishing Goods, go at a Discount of 25 per cent from Regular Marked Prices.

ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.
GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS
1221-27 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

THE CHILD LABOR BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

certificate shall not be issued until such child has personally appeared before, and been examined by, the officer issuing the certificate and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language and that, in his opinion, the child is fourteen years of age, or upwards, and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. In doubtful cases such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health, or by a physician provided by the State Board of Inspection. Whenever the person authorized to issue the employment certificate is in doubt about the age of a child, he may require the party or parties making application for the certificate to appear before the judge of the juvenile court, or the county judge, where the question of the age of the child shall be determined, and the judgment of the court shall be final and binding upon the person issuing the certificate. Notice of the hearing before the court shall be given to some one of the persons mentioned in section two, authorized to demand inspection of employment certificates. Every employment certificate shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same by the child in whose name it is issued.

"Section 5. Such certificate shall state the date and place of birth of such child and describe the color of the hair and eyes, the height and weight, and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and that the papers required by the preceding section have been duly examined, approved and filed, and that the child named in such certificate has appeared before the officer signing the certificate, and been examined.

"Section 6. The school record required by section 4 shall be signed by the teacher and principal of the school which such child has attended and shall be furnished, on demand, to a child entitled thereto. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools, or school equivalent thereto, or parochial schools, for not less than three-fourths of the school year previous to his arriving at the age of fourteen years, or during the year previous to applying for such school record, and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language. It shall also state the amount of work completed by such child, measured by the grade of the public day schools in the city or county. Such school record shall also give the age and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of its parent or guardian, or custodian.

"Section 7. The superintendent of schools, or the school directors of any village, town, or county, shall transmit, between the first and tenth day of each month, to the office of the State Commissioner of Labor, a list of the names of the children to whom certificates have been issued.

"Section 8. Regular attendance of a child at any public evening school, maintained in any city or village where instruction is given not less than twenty weeks each year and three evenings each week and two hours each evening, shall authorize the issuance of a certificate of employment where the schooling certificate fails to show that the child has completed the work of the eighth grade, required by section 6; Provided, the schooling certificate and all other certificates are otherwise in due form and the applicant further produces a certificate from the superintendent, or principal, of such public evening school, showing the regular attendance of such child at such evening school; and provided further, every child employed under such certificate shall furnish to his employer a weekly certificate showing regular attendance each week while the evening school is in session. Whoever employs a child in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than Fifty dollars (\$50) for each offense. A parent, guardian or custodian who permits a child under his control to be employed in violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than Twenty Dollars (\$20.00).

"Section 9. The age and schooling certificate provided for herein shall be made out upon blank forms furnished by the State Commissioner of Labor and shall be in the following forms:

(Section nine prescribes blank forms to be filled out, school attendance certificate, age and schooling certificate and evening school attendance certificate, and providing that duplicate copies of such certificate shall be retained in all cases by the person or officer issuing the same, and kept on file by the superintendent of schools or school district directors of the county in which the same are issued.)

"Section 10. No person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or suffered or permitted to work at any gainful occupation more than forty-eight hours in any one week, nor more than eight hours in any one day, nor before the hours of seven o'clock in the morning, nor after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such children are employed, a printed notice stating the hours required of them each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the State Commissioner of Labor.

"Section 11. Whoever employs a child under sixteen years of age and whoever, having under his control a child under such age, permits such child to be employed in violation of Section one (1), two (2), ten (10), or twelve (12), of this act shall for each offense be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00); and whoever continues to employ and child in violation of either of said sections of this act, after being notified by a truant officer, or a Deputy Commissioner of Labor, or member of the State Board of Inspection, shall for every day thereafter that such employment continues be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00), nor more than twenty dollars (\$20.00). The failure of an employer of child's labor to produce, upon the request of a person authorized to demand the same, any employment certificate or list required by this act shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any child whose employment certificate is not produced or whose name is not listed. Any corporation or employer retaining employment certificates in violation of Section 2 of this act shall be fined ten dollars (\$10.00). Every person authorized as required to sign any certificate or statement prescribed by Sections four (4) or five (5) of this act, who knowingly certifies or makes oath to any material false statement therein or violates either of said Sections, shall be fined not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00). Every person, firm or corporation, agent or manager, superintendent or foreman of any person, firm or corporation who shall refuse admittance to any officer or person authorized to visit or inspect any premises or place of business under the provisions of this act and to produce all certificates and lists he may have, when demanded, after such person shall have announced his name, the office he holds and the purpose of his visit, or shall otherwise obstruct such officers in the performance of their duties as prescribed by this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00), or be imprisoned not to exceed thirty days.

The presence of a child under sixteen years of age apparently at work in any of the places of business enumerated in Section one (1) of this act shall be prima facie evidence of his employment therein. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner of Labor and the several Truant Officers to enforce the provisions of this act and every County Attorney, when informed by an officer or person authorized to inspect places where child laborers are employed, that any of the provisions of this act have been violated shall file or cause to be filed information against the person or persons guilty of such offense and cause the arrest and prosecution of the same. Provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent any other person from causing the enforcement of the provisions of this act. Truant officers shall visit the places of business enumerated in section one (1) of this act to ascertain whether any children are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and they shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the Commissioner of Labor and to the County Attorney.

"Section 12. It is hereby made the duty of the governor, immediately upon the passage of this act, to appoint five persons, two at least, of whom shall be women, who shall constitute the Board of Inspectors and who shall serve without compensation. The term for which such inspectors shall serve is hereby made one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively. The appointment shall designate the term for which each inspector is appointed. The governor shall, each year, appoint one person to serve for a period of five years and shall also fill any vacancy on the board. The chairman shall be the executive head of the board and shall reside in the county employing the largest number of children under the age of sixteen. Any member of the Board of Inspectors shall have power to demand the examination, by some regularly licensed physician, to be selected by the Board, of any child under sixteen years of age who may seem physically unable to perform the labor at which such child may be employed, and no child under sixteen shall be employed who cannot obtain

a certificate of fitness from such physician.

"Section 13. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any work which, by reason of the nature of the work, or place of performance, is dangerous to life or limb or in which its health may be injured or its morals may be depraved. Any parent, guardian or other person, who, having under his control any child, causes or permits said child to work or be employed in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00), or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

"Section 14. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

"Section 15. Whereas an emergency exists, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval."

"WHAT'S COME OVER MURRAY?"

A Little Story That Points a Very Plain Moral.

I want to talk especially to the professedly Christian man. The others may listen if they choose. You wonder what you may do as a Christian to help your fellows? There are a good many things, but here is a suggestive story. A young fellow came to his pastor and asked: "What Christian work can I do?" Now let that minister tell the rest of the story:

"I said to him, 'What time do you rise in the morning?' 'At half-past six,' was the answer. 'What time do you have breakfast?' 'At seven o'clock.' 'What do you do next?' 'Go to the offices where I work.' 'What do you do there?' 'Work steadily until twelve o'clock. 'What do you do then?' 'Go to lunch.' 'What do you do next?' 'Work steadily until half-past five or six, and sometimes later.' 'What do you do next?' 'Go to supper.' 'What do you do next?' 'Read the paper, or sometimes go to a concert or a lecture, or a play. Too tired to do much. Loaf around home generally.' 'What do you do next?' 'Go to bed.' 'Is that a sample of every day?' 'Yes, every day.' 'When would you do Christian work, if I gave you any to do?' 'I don't know.' 'Murray, I said, 'God has placed you, so filled your day, that you don't see where you would get time for Christian work, and I don't see. I think God does not mean for you to add any Christian work to your daily burden.' Murray looked at me for a moment and said, 'I guess that's so,' and he rose to go. 'Wait, Murray,' I said; 'are there other men employed where you are. 'Yes--many,' he answered. 'How do you do your work; as well as the rest, or more poorly or better?' 'Oh, as well as any of them, I think.' 'Do they know you are a Christian?' 'Why, yes, I suppose so.' 'Do they know you are anxious to do Christian work?' 'No, I don't think they do.' 'See here, Murray, here's Christian work you can do; start tomorrow. Do your work better than you ever did. See what needs to be done as you never did. Help the other fellow who is behind, if you can. Let them all know you are a Christian, not by talking, but by living. Get in a helpful word here and there. Get some fellow to drop his oaths. Get some fellow to drop his beer. Show Christ living in you and controlling you. Preach the gospel among your associates by the best life you can live with God's help. I think that is the Christian work that needs to be done on a big scale. Try it. Will you?' He thanked me, said he had never looked at the question from that standpoint before, and went away. Six weeks after I met the superintendent of this department in the offices of the great corporation where he worked. He said, 'Isn't Murray one of your men?' 'Yes,' was my reply. 'Why?' 'What's come over Murray?' he said. I could only say, 'I don't know.' I didn't know anything had come over him. Well, there has. He's the best clerk in the whole force and has developed into that in the month past. He's the best influence about the whole place. The men all notice it. There's a different atmosphere in his department. He's a Christian now, sure; quiet, earnest and full of spirit that imparts itself to others. Something has come over Murray!"

—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

"SQUARED" THE TIMES.

The Brooklyn Times, which has for the past ten years been conducted as an open shop will hereafter employ only members of Typographical Union No. 6 in its composing room. An editorial in the Times says: "Of recent date the newspaper offices have grown closer together in a self-protective way, and the right of the men to be similarly allied has been admitted in the vast majority of printing offices. The Times is, therefore, in trend with the business developments of the printing trades."

SOUNDS REASONABLE.

New York judges work on an average 154 days a year, which may explain why the Appellate Division decided the law prohibiting night work for women unconstitutional.