

# A Few Good Things For This Week

We believe you will find in our offerings for this week a number of things you need, priced so low that you will feel that you must have them, Others will feel the same way. Come early then, if you don't want to miss them.

## Kid Glove Sale

For one week we place on sale all our \$1.00 and \$1.25 Kid Gloves at a greatly reduced price. These are in all sizes and colors and are the best Gloves on the market. Your choice of these now. 89c  
10 dozen Undressed Kid Gloves in colors Black, Gray, Tan and Brown; \$1.50 values. \$1.18  
One-fifth Off on all Golf Gloves and Yarn Mittens.

## Medium Weight Underwear

24 dozen of Medium Cream White Vests and Pants, regular 30c values. 22c  
15 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Union Suits, good 50c values; on sale now 39c  
Ladies' Cream White Glove-fitting Union Suits, in regular or extra sizes; \$1.00 values; to close. 75c  
One table of Children's and Ladies' Winter Underwear, broken sizes; on sale. 1/4 OFF  
All our regular lines of Underwear. 1-5 OFF

## Brass Curtain Rods

500 Brass Curtain Rods, with large Nickel Knobs, extension from 30 to 54 inches; worth 15c; special 10c

## New Spring Wools

15 pieces of 34-inch Gray Novelties, in Checks and Plaids, suitable for skirts, Suits and Children's Dresses; real copies of better goods; now on sale. 25c  
25 pieces of New Plaids, in Worstad and Mohair, in most wanted combinations, at the popular price. 50c  
50-inch Battiste, a very fine Wool fabric, in colors Cream, Black, Cardinal and Navy; special value. 50c  
52-inch Plaid Suiting, in a very Soft Gray and Tan; to appreciate you must see this Cloth. \$1.00  
46-inch Plaid Serge, one of the newest Spring Cloths, in Grey, Brown and Navy. \$1.25  
52 and 56-inch Waterproof Suiting, in either plain or fancy mixtures; \$1.50 values, to close. 98c

## New Gingham

100 choice patterns in Red Seal Zephyrs, all new; on sale now at 12 1/2c  
We are now showing a very choice line of Linen Finished Chambrays, Sterling Madras, Scotch Zephyrs and Jacquards, at 15c, 20c and 25c

## White Goods 12 1-2c

20 pieces White Dotted Dress Swiss, in all sizes of Dots; a special value this week 12 1/2c  
25 pieces of 36-inch Fancy and Dotted Curtain Swisses; special value 12 1/2c

## Child's and Misses' Caps

We have just opened up our complete assortment of Child's and Young Ladies' Caps; these are all New and the styles very beautiful; come in and see them whether you buy or not; all at one price 50c

## Domestic Specials

A lot of Standard Dress Prints. 5c  
Choice of any of our 8c Outings. 6 1/2c  
Choice of any of our 10c Outings. 7 1/2c  
Choice of all our 12 1-2c Flannelettes. 8 1/2c  
Choice of any Flannelettes that sold for 18c, now 9 1/2c  
6 1/2c Unbleached Cotton Flannel. 5c  
25 pieces of 36-inch Bleached Muslin. 7c  
36-inch Hamilton Quilting, 12 1/2c values. 10c  
3 1/2-yard Shirt Patterns, in good quality Madras; now, pattern 35c  
45-inch Fancy Oilcloth. 14c

## Buy Blankets Now

100 pairs of 10-4 Double Cotton Blankets, in Grey or Tan; with fancy borders; 75c values. 59c

## Three Tables of Remnants

Now selling at a discount from 20 to 50 per cent, including all Remnants of Dress Goods, Table Linens and Domestic.  
ONE-FIFTH OFF on all Knit Goods, Silk Shawls, Underwear, Wool and Warm Lined Gloves and Mittens.

## Cloakroom

A few words to your interest. Following noted items contain astonishingly low priced values.

**WOOL MATERIAL SKIRTS**  
\$5.95 regular priced, only \$2.95  
\$7.50 regular priced, only \$3.75  
\$9.00 regular priced, only \$4.95  
\$3.75 Misses' Skirts, only \$2.50  
\$4.75 Misses' Skirts, only \$2.95  
**WRAPPERS.**  
\$1.25 Fleece Wrappers, fast colored only 79c  
\$1.50 Fleece Wrappers, fast colored, only 98c  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES.**  
\$1.25 Plaid Dresses, only 63c  
\$1.00 Plaid Dresses, only 98c  
\$2.50 Plaid Dresses, only \$1.25  
\$2.95 Plaid Dresses, only \$1.48  
**PLAID COATS (50 inches long)**  
\$12.50 values, only \$6.50  
\$14.50 values, only \$7.50

**WAISTS**  
\$1.50 Black Mohair, only 69c  
\$1.75 White Union Linen, only \$1.48  
\$2.95 White Union Linen, only \$2.48  
\$1.50 White Union Linen, Peter Pan, only \$1.25  
**KIMONOS AND SACQUES.**  
59c Outing Flannel, only 29c  
98c Outing Flannel, only 49c  
\$1.50 Eiderdown, only 79c

## Moderate Priced Shoes

Good Shoes do not necessarily mean high prices. We have some very inexpensive sorts that are good looking and serviceable. It is poor economy to try to make your old shoes hold out until better weather comes. There are months ahead when good shoes will be absolutely necessary to the health of the wearer. One bad cold may cost more than many pairs of shoes. Here are good well made shoes for Men, Women and Children that are not expensive. Mind we sell "Good Shoes" for they are cheap only in name.

Men's Shoes at \$4, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50 and \$2.

Box Calf and Kid. Lace and Blucher cut—stylish, well made, comfortable

Women's Shoes at \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.5, \$2, \$1.50

Patent Leather, Calf and Kid Skin; warm and good looking; Lace or button, all sizes, widths.

You'll have no fear of our moderate priced shoes after giving them a trial.

**FRED SCHMIDT AND BRO.**  
917-921 O St., South of Post Office.

## SHORT MONTH SHORT PRICES

Want to do as much business in the short month as in the long ones, so we make the prices to fit the month—short.

## Got to Move 'Em

Winter goods must be moved to make room for spring goods. We'll take less profit now rather than carry 'em over. But we don't sell below cost. We still play even. Got to if we keep in business. LOTS OF LABELED GOODS HERE.

**Lincoln Clothing Co.**  
10th and P Streets

## Union Cafe

1418 O ST.  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

## Henry Pfeiff

DEALER IN  
Fresh and Salt Meats  
Sausage, Poultry, Etc

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Telephone 858-477. 314 So. 11th Street

## GRAND CENTRAL BARBER SHOP

BATHS  
Anything in our Line?  
Members of the Union  
W. H. BARTHELMAN  
134 SOUTH 11TH STREET

## TOILING INNOCENTS.

Nearly Two Million Little Children Are Industrial Slaves.

How many children in the United States are held in industrial slavery? This is a question to which the attention of congress is to be directed this winter by Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana.

Can the strong arm of the federal government be interposed to save the children? The senator from Indiana says that it can. His announcement and the plan which he suggests are the most radical propositions which have been brought before the country for many years.

That the children have not been protected appears from the cold figures which repose between the unsensational bindings of the decennial census reports. It is admitted by census officials that the returns are very inadequate and that in many localities they have been falsified by the influence of the mill owners and mine workers, but in spite of such falsification the story tells itself.

The worst of the story and the clearest evidence that the states are not doing their duty is found in the fact that the number of children who are industrial slaves has been growing

steadily for the past twenty years. In 1880, when the total number of children in the United States between ten and fourteen years of age was 6,649,483, the number who were working for wages was 1,198,356, or 16 per cent of all such children. In 1900, when the total juvenile population was 9,613,252, the number working for wages was 1,750,178, or 18 per cent of the total.

Some of the children are shown to be put to work when very young. In Pennsylvania, for example, where the boys are needed in the hard coal mines, the census enumerators found 2,067 boys ten years of age at work. In addition to these there were 3,614 boys eleven years of age, 7,384 boys twelve years of age, 14,286 boys thirteen years of age, 23,779 boys fourteen years of age, and 23,101 boys fifteen years of age.

How protect these boys? Pennsylvania is supposed to have statutes against child labor and law officers to enforce them. But Pennsylvania has Mr. Baer of the Delaware & Lackawanna railway, leading spirit of the coal trust and commissioned by the Al-mighty, as Mr. Baer thinks, to make the business pay. The consequence is Pennsylvania does not protect these children.

The remedy which is suggested by Senator Beveridge is very simple. He would make it illegal for anthracite coal which these boys helped to pick over in the breaker houses to be shipped from one state to another. Thus Pennsylvania would have to either dispose of all its hard coal within its own boundaries or the little breaker boys under fourteen years of age must be taken out of the breakers and sent to school.

The same principle applies to the children employed, for example, in the cotton mills of Alabama and the knitting mills of Massachusetts. Both these states are flagrant offenders against childhood and womanhood.

The census enumeration in 1900 showed that in Alabama there were 10,913 boys and 5,590 girls ten years of age engaged in gainful occupations to the exclusion of schooling and youthful diversion. In addition to these there were 11,081 boys and 5,611 girls eleven years of age; also 14,214 boys and 7,500 girls twelve years of age, 13,922 boys and 7,208 girls thirteen years of age, 15,058 boys and 7,947 girls fourteen years of age and

15,801 boys and 7,799 girls fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations.

Another state which is a flagrant offender is Georgia. The census returns show that in that state there are 60,870 boys under fourteen years of age and 28,748 girls under fourteen years of age working mostly in the cotton mills.

North Carolina also indulges in child slavery, employing more than half its children between ten and fourteen years of age. There were in that state in 1900 62,445 boys and 25,541 girls employed in gainful occupations.

In Indiana there were 16,101 boys so employed and 2,809 girls.

As one moves west conditions improve in the matter of child labor. In the section of the United States embracing the states from Washington on the north to California on the south and coming east as far as Colorado and Utah the proportion of boys between ten and fourteen engaged in gainful occupations is but 7 per cent.

The census figures show that the largest number of young children and women employed is in the cotton mills. Second to these come the silk mill operatives. The hosiery and knitting mills employ a great many women and children, as do the shirt factories, the paper mills, the leather working factories and the cigar and tobacco works.

When Senator Beveridge will be able to force his legislative remedy in the teeth of the powerful moneyed interests which will be arrayed against him remains to be seen. Certain it is that his fight will be a harder one than that put up by the beef trust.

In his fight for the children he will encounter the opposition of a score of trusts, including the glass trust, the cotton mill combination, the coal trust, the tobacco trust, the paper trust and a dozen others.—Gibson Gardner, in Pittsburg Press.

## "PLAIN BRIBERY."

Rev. Washington Gladden Thus Describes Rockefeller's Big Gift.

Columbus, Feb. 12.—Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational church, who led in the movement to prevent the church from accepting gifts of tainted money, says that the endowment of \$32,000,000 presented to the general education board by John D. Rockefeller has the appear-

ance of an attempt to influence the courts indirectly in the many cases now pending against the Standard Oil company all over the country.

"Aside from the magnitude of this gift," said Dr. Gladden today, "in what light are we expected to regard it? Is it beneficence or restitution? It happens to be true that the donor at present is under indictment in many parts of the country on the charge of having extorted vast sums from the public. Added to these indictments are the grave charges of the interstate commerce commission, covering many years of nefarious practices by which enormous sums of money have been wrongfully obtained. If these charges should be sustained the public would know that a large part, at least, of these millions was plunder. In that case the public could not regard this gift as beneficence, but as an act of restitution.

"In any case, it would have been more fitting to withhold this transfer until the truth or falsity of these indictments could be established in court. As the case stands the transaction cannot but wear color of an attempt to influence, through public sentiment, the action of the courts in the cases now pending. It is to be hoped that this attempt will not be successful."

Big bill at the Bijou. Watch Sunday papers.

## STEVE ADAMS ON TRIAL.

What the Associated Press Says About the Famous Case.

Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 12.—The trial of Steve Adams, member of the Western Federation of Miners; began yesterday. The direct charge against Adams is the murder of Fred Tyler, a settler, who disappeared from his timber claim on Marble Creek, August 10, 1904.

Adams is supposed to be implicated in various murders which it is claimed were committed at the instigation of the Western Federation of Miners, and it is the hope of the prosecution during the trial to uncover proof that the miners' organization caused the killing of at least twenty-seven men at various times.

The most prominent victim of the alleged murderous band was former Governor Steunenberg, who was killed by a bomb at the gate of his home in Caldwell, Idaho, the evening of December 30, 1905.

Adams has been under arrest for a long time and the authorities claim he has made a confession giving away the whole story of the plot, in which the Western Federation of Miners is said to be involved. The latter organization declares the charges against it are false and an attempt by the mine owners to break up the union.

The murder of Tyler remained a mystery until after the assassination of Steunenberg. Harry Orchard's graphic confession not only implicated Steve Adams and other federation men in the former governor's murder, but declared that Adams and Jack Simpkins also killed Tyler because he had taken up the timber claim. Simpkins has never been found.

Adams was arrested at Haines, Ore., February 20, 1906, and taken to Boise, where it is alleged he confessed the Tyler murder. This confession he now denies, and it is believed he will claim it was wrung from him by force and is false. Later he was spirited away from Boise to Wallace, Sheriff Sutherland leaving the railway and journeying 400 miles by wagon to get his prisoner from him.

The preliminary fight over the selection of a jury is expected to continue for ten days or two weeks.

While a person cannot be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, the prosecution asserts that Orchard's confession has been fully confirmed, even to the most minute details, by that of Steve Adams.

Adams, it is said, was the thug and slinger for the "inner circle" of the federation. When it came to deeds demanding brute force and little brain work, Adams was called into service. Adams, the detectives assert, knows more about the secret workings of the "inner circle" than does Orchard. They say his testimony will furnish the larger sensation at the trial. The prosecution has been extremely chary of letting his confession become public, as he has implicated a number of men whom it is hoped to arrest.

Adams' confession was secured in a peculiar way. He was arrested soon after Orchard's confession. A great hue and cry was raised over the capture of Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone, and it was announced that \$1,000,000 would be raised for their defense. Attorneys were immediately engaged in their behalf and rushed to Boise, where everything was done to gain their release.

But Adams, as a less important person, was overlooked in the current talk, and no attorney was sent to see him.

"They can't make me the 'fall guy,'" Adams said, and in a spirit of

pique called in the detectives and told them everything he knew.

The detectives say that the confessions of Adams and Orchard clear up at least twenty-four murders during the last ten or fifteen years, that have so far remained mysteries.

Typographical Union Ball, Monday, February 25, Fraternity Hall. Quick's Orchestra.

## OPOSES CHILD LABOR.

Big Department Store Manager Who Favors the Clarke Bill.

J. E. Baum, president of the Bennett company wrote the following letter to Representative Clarke of the legislature:

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 31, 1907.—Hon. Henry E. Clarke, Jr., House of Representatives, Lincoln, Neb.: My Dear Henry—I notice a statement in one of the daily papers today to the effect that it is expected that the department stores will exert pressure and influence against the child labor bill which you are endeavoring to have passed by the legislature. As you know, I am in the department store business and, speaking for myself, I want to go on record, emphatically, in favor of anything that will tend to keep children in school until they become old enough to go to work, and have enough education to make them able to take care of themselves on their way through the world. There is no reason on earth why any department store should oppose the child labor law, unless it is through a purely selfish desire to get the cheapest possible kind of help for some unimportant work that must be performed, and I think that any man who finds himself able to conduct so important a business as a department store ought to be able to make his living without earning a profit off the work of little children.

There are, of course, frequent instances where it is almost necessary for children to work, where the sickness or death of the father and mother brings about a condition of unusual distress, but even in instances of this kind there ought to be found some way to give such children the benefit of a good education.

I sincerely hope that no one in the department store business will in any way undertake to interfere with the passage of your bill, and I write you this letter with the wish that it may be of assistance to you in silencing any such opposition that may arise. Very truly yours, J. E. BAUM, Pres. The Bennett Company.

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## PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Nebraska Newspaper Men Preparing for Their Annual Gathering.

The Nebraska Press Association meets in Omaha next Tuesday. This is an organization of newspaper men, most of whom are proprietors of country newspapers. The editor of The Wageworker has been secretary of the association for two years and knows to a certainty that most of the members are in hearty sympathy with unionism. President Frank Reed is an old-time union printer. Ex-President John Donovan is an ex-member of the union. Ex-President Howard is another ex-union man. Others could be named, and many more named whose sympathies were well attested several times since the printers started to enforce the eight-hour day.

The newspaper men and their wives are preparing for a good time while in Omaha, and the Omaha committee wishes that all expectations will be realized.

## THE UNION CLUB.

Mr. and Mrs. Bustard Entertain the Odorous Aggregation.

The Union Club met with Mr. and Mrs. Will Bustard last Wednesday evening. It was in the nature of a farewell party, as Mr. and Mrs. Bustard are preparing to quit Lincoln and take up residence on a farm in Custer county. As they are charter members of the club, and have never missed a session, they will be greatly missed. The pleasure of the evening was tinged with regret that the host and hostess were to leave so soon.

The usual forms were gone through with and everybody had a good time. The refreshments were ample and quite in keeping with the general reputation of the club menus. A committee was appointed to arrange for a summer meeting of the club at the Bustard ranch in Custer county.

## A WEAPON OF DEFENSE.

The union stamp is, above all, a weapon to defend the trades unions from various kinds of autogonisms. If you, as a union man, would succeed in making the union stamp the powerful agent you wish it to be you must not neglect in the smallest detail the necessary work for that accomplishment; in short, make it a factor in your life for the good it will bring to others.—Cincinnati Chronicle.