

# Armstrong's After-Inventory Sale



Unquestionably this is a most important sale—it is not a sale of "cast offs" or "carry overs", but a

## GOOD CLOTHES SALE

Our entire stock of Winter Suits and Overcoats and Cravenettes, including blues and blacks and Hart Schaffner & Marx Fine Clothing is included in the four following divisions. . . . .

**\$19** is all you have to pay for any Suit, Overcoat or Cravenette that Formerly sold at \$40, 35, 30, 27.50.

**\$14** is all you have to pay for any Suit, Overcoat or Cravenette that Formerly sold at \$25, \$22.50, \$20.

**\$9** is all you have to pay for any Suit, Overcoat or Cravenette that Formerly sold for \$18, \$16.50, \$15.

**\$5** is all you have to pay for any Suit, Overcoat or Cravenette that Formerly sold for \$12.50 and \$10.00.

**ALL BOYS' Knickerbocker Suits in 2 Lots**  
 Lot No. 1: \$1.85 for choice of Suits that formerly sold at \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$3.00.  
 Lot No. 2: \$3.85 for choice of Suits that formerly sold at \$8.50, \$7.50 and \$6.50.

**YOUNG MEN'S Long Pants Suits in 2 Lots**  
 Lot No. 1: \$4.85 for choice of Suits that formerly sold for \$8.50, \$7.50 and \$6.50.  
 Lot No. 2: \$7.85 for choice of Suits that formerly sold at \$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00, \$12.50 and \$10.00.



# Armstrong Clothing Company

GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

## Gleanings of Gotham

Interesting Bits of News from the Great Metropolis.

### Gentle Sex in Gotham Big Tax Payers



NEW YORK.—This city's tax assessment rolls for 1909, which were opened for public inspection the other day, as the charter prescribes, form a mine of ammunition for the militant suffragette.

They reveal the fact that the sex which has no vote is called on by the male oppressor in the person of the tax assessor to pay more than half the money the city expects to collect on personal taxes, and also is conspicuous among the wealthy property owners, who must pay increased taxes on their real estate.

Six of the ten members of the "Million Dollar Tax club," whose members qualify by paying taxes on \$1,000,000 or more of personal property, are women. They are assessed for \$12,000,000 of the \$22,000,000 the club members are called upon to produce. Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, shares with Andrew

Carnegie the distinction of being the highest taxed member. Each is expected to pay on \$5,000,000 valuation.

Considerably more than half of the one hundred and odd new names on the personal tax rolls for more than \$100,000 belong to the sex the suffragette is trying to emancipate from the thraldom of man. The list reads like the roster of a society tea party.

In the real estate roster, too, the women are well to the fore. Mrs. H. C. Potter, widow of Bishop Potter, with a \$500,000 assessment on her Riverside drive home. Miss Helen M. Gould and Mrs. Sage figure in it. Mrs. Ida A. Flieger, the divorced wife of the Standard Oil millionaire, who has been under the care of Dr. Carlos F. McDonald for over fifteen years because of mental trouble, is added to the list this year for \$2,000,000. Why she has not been assessed before is not explained. Mrs. Flieger lives in Westchester county at an expense of \$35,000 a year.

Two other women added to the "Million Dollar club" are Mrs. Florence C. Satterwhite and Mrs. Lilla B. Gilbert, daughters of the late William V. Brockway, who inherited a fortune from their father. Each is put down for \$1,500,000.

### New Cult Expounded by Exclusive Set



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is cited as living proof of the truth of a new cult expounded recently by Mrs. Aso-Neith Cochrane to an exclusive gathering of society and business men and women at the home of Mrs. James Dunlop Smith, 34 Gramercy park. Mrs. Cochrane is founder of the Aso-Neith cryptogram, which, by the mere changing of a person's name to accord with the date of his or birth, insures success. Mrs. Cochrane merely establishes harmonious vibrations, and they do the rest.

The figure eight is the most harmonious one of all," she said. "The suc-

cess of John D. Rockefeller was due to the prominent part that the figure eight or its multiples have played in his career.

The new and strange cult numbers among its disciples widely known society folk. Among those present at the Dunlop Smith home were: Lee DeForrest, inventor of the DeForrest wireless; Paulding Farnum of Tiffany & Co.; Lady Gridley of the English court, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay, Miss Florence Kea and Lieut. and Mrs. John Howard.

Mrs. Cochrane explained that each number up to nine was represented by a vibration and each number corresponded to a letter in the alphabet. "We can't change our last name, but we can change our given ones. If our names are out of harmony things must be adjusted. Life and health and happiness are mathematics. Therefore we can be successful if we adjust our names."

### SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

The Right to Protest Must Be Jealously Guarded Always.

It would be folly to deny that social and economic injustices exist even in the United States. Only those who are blinded by self-interest or ignorance would declare that the present economic system is all that one need desire. This is the greatest country in the world so far as production is concerned, but in the matter of distribution we are not so fortunate. According to the statistics gathered by the United States government, the American workingman produces more than the workingman of any other country, but compared to what he produces, he is the poorest paid workingman; although it must be admitted that his condition is better than that of the workingman of other countries.

All this indicates, however, that we are a great producing nation. But much remains to be done. Some day the social and economic injustices in this country will be wiped out, and largely through the use of the ballot. But it does not necessarily follow that because one believes in reform measures, that one is a socialist. Neither must we infer that socialism is the only system which can possibly bring about better conditions for the masses of the people. Socialism is simply one of the many remedies that are being advanced, in order to change these conditions. Practically all reformers agree with the socialists when they portray the evils which we are fighting, but they part company when it comes to advocating a remedy whereby they are to be eliminated. The socialists have performed a most valuable service in presenting their protests and criticisms, but there is practically nothing in existence today which may be pointed to as being the result of the introduction of the socialistic idea. There are examples of the value of co-operation and of the efficiency of state control, but this is not socialism. The success of a co-operative plant in a particular place, under peculiar conditions; or the value of the service rendered by such an institution as the postoffice, for instance, does not necessarily mean that the entire socialistic program, universally applied, will solve the social problem.

The church cannot and should not adopt and advocate socialism as the only economic system whereby society is to be saved, because if it were

to do so, it would be unjust to the Christian men in the church who are convinced that there are other economic systems which are more in accord with their ideas of social reform, than is socialism. So long as there is nothing that is immoral or unethical in their programs, the church has no right to advocate an economic system against which they might have a right to protest; because the church does not exist primarily for the purpose of advocating an economic system. It gives every man the right to believe as he chooses concerning such things, and the church has no right to say to the philosophical anarchist, for instance, "You must accept socialism, whether it meets with your intellectual assent or not," than it has to say to the socialist, "You must accept the system of philosophical anarchism, even though it does not meet with your approval." As a church man—to say nothing about my right as an American citizen—I would protest against having forced upon me by the church, any social system with which I do not agree.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

### LEATHERWORKERS RESOLVE.

Then Go Further and Send Money to the Convicted Leaders.

Lincoln Branch No. 29, Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, went the right route at its last meeting. It not only adopted ringing resolutions of protest against Judge Wright's infamous decision in the now notorious injunction case, but it went further and appropriated money out of its treasury to help finance the appeal to the higher court. The following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Lincoln Local No. 29, United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, hereby extends to President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Vice-President John Mitchell unanimous assurance of its confidence and esteem. Believing that these true and trusted leaders of organized labor are entitled to the utmost confidence and support, we hereby tender them the assistance, moral and financial, of this local, to the end that they may prosecute to the court of last resort the appeal against the infamous decision of Justice Wright—a decision which will, if sustained, Russinize our press and deprive us of the right to speak freely

and write freely, subject to the proper laws concerning libel.

"We recognize in this prosecution of our leaders, Messrs. Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell, a determined onslaught upon the bulwarks organized labor has erected for its protection against the greed and lust of those in whose eyes the dollar is greater than the human body, and who are willing to sacrifice human souls in order to accumulate riches. This makes the cause of our leaders our cause, and no working man who belongs to a trades union, or who profits personally by the sacrifices of trades unionists, is worthy to bear the name of man who will not lend every assistance to protect the leaders from persecution and prevent the enactment of laws by the judiciary that will result in the destruction of unionism.

"Holding to the right to organize for self-protection, and holding as firmly to the right to speak and write freely, subject to duly enacted laws, concerning that which is of supreme concern to ourselves, we denounce as a usurpation of power the decision of Judge Wright, and demand that the federal judiciary be made to understand that this is a government of three co-ordinate branches, not a government by a federal judiciary. So holding, be it.

"Resolved, By Lincoln Local No. 29, United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horsegoods, that the sum of \$5 be appropriated to the American Federation of Labor "Appeal Fund," and that the same be transmitted at once to Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C.

"Resolved, That this body hereby express its willingness to make further contribution to the cause in case it is found necessary to do so."

H. M. Scott, long an active member in the Lincoln branch, has taken out a withdrawal card and has entered the ministry. He has accepted a call to Belmont. His comrades wish him abundant success in his higher calling.

New applications for membership are received at nearly every meeting. The recent visit of President Baker has put a lot of ginger into the membership.

The following officers have been elected and installed for the ensuing term: President, Louis Messars; vice president, Dexter Barr; chaplain, Dan McKean; secretary-treasurer, Peter Schultz; recording secretary, E. B. Cummings; marshal, Roy Kenneth; guard, Jake Manuelhausen.

### A TYPICAL TRUST TRICK.

Tobacco Trust Caught Deceiving Poor and Ignorant Foreigners.

That big bloodsucker known as the American Tobacco company, better known as the tobacco trust, has been caught perpetrating a typical slave-driving trick. Upon complaint of the New York Central Federated Union, the United States immigration officials got busy.

It seems that the combine has been publishing glowing advertisements in German, Bohemian, Slavish and Jewish newspapers offering to teach immigrants the trade of cigarmakers and pay women \$3 per week and men \$1 per day while learning. When the foreigners applied for work in New York they were rushed off to a trust factory at Columbia, Pa., and paid the meager sum of 30 to 40 cents a day. The foreigners quit work and the mayor of Columbia, to his credit, threatened the concern with publicity if it did not keep its promise. The trust officials took the hint and agreed to pay the wages promised and transported its workers to another factory in Harrisburg, Pa., where more skin games were practiced. The immigration officials decided to carry the case to their superiors in Washington and endeavor to stop the practice.—Schenectady Labor World.

### PRESSMEN NOT ENJOINED.

Kansas City Judge Refused to Deprive Them of Rights.

Notice was served on twenty-one members of Pressmen's Union No. 16 and Press Assistants' Union No. 20, last Saturday, to appear before Judge Slover on the following Monday, to show cause why a restraining order should not be issued against them. With the able assistance of Attorney Frank P. Walsh to defend them, on Monday morning they appeared in court and Judge Slover ruled that nothing had been done by these men to warrant him in issuing an injunction against them and gave the men the privilege to walk back and forth in front of the Ackerman-Quigley Lithographing Co.'s plant and talk to the non-union men if they so desired. Judge Slover told the representatives of the firm that it would be necessary for them to swear that assaulting had been resorted to, before their request for an injunction could be granted. The case will come up again next Monday.—Kansas City Labor Herald.

### GENERAL MENTION.

Bits of News Culled from the Universal Field of Labor.

Central Labor Union meets next Tuesday evening, Bruse's hall. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' annual ball, Auditorium, Feb. 23. Twenty-sixth annual ball, Lincoln Typographical Union, Fraternity hall, Wednesday, February 17.

Labor protest meeting, Bruse's hall, Friday evening, February 12. Every union man ought to be there.

The Canadian textile workers have decided that the weekly contributions should be increased from 8 to 25 cents.

Capital Auxillary will meet Wednesday, February 16, at 2:30 p. m., with Mrs. B. C. Gilbert, 1245 South Twenty-first street.

The Operative Plasters' International Association has a membership of about 70,000. It recently affiliated with the A. F. of L.

W. S. Brown is now agent for the Inland Printer and books and supplies in the nature of technical education. Free Press press room.

The "Made in Lincoln" exposition at the Auditorium the week of March 2 will be the best ever. The Ad Club is pushing it with characteristic vigor.

The lock-out of union hatters still continues in full force, although two prominent concerns have abdicated and put their men back to work under union conditions.

When John Mitchell appeared before the Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis he got a reception that was something unique in the history of the labor movement.

Representative Humphrey of Lancaster has introduced a bill making Saturday afternoon a half-holiday. This is a counter move against the Sunday baseball bill.

The International Molders' Union reports receipts during the last four years of \$217,865, with expenditures amounting to \$198,152. The death benefits totaled \$50,900.

The law of New York forbidding boys and girls under fourteen years of age from selling newspapers on the streets between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. has gone into effect.

The Cigarmakers have not held a convention for about ten years. The agitation for a convention was recently defeated by a referendum vote of all the Cigarmakers unions.

In a cigar factory at Perth Amboy, N. J., women are working fifty-four hours per week for \$3, and their product is brought into direct competition with the product of the union shops.

Additional death benefits of \$250 for a membership of seven or more years and \$300 for one of ten or more years have been established by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

The Wageworker is not carrying the Douglas shoe advertising. This paper has no advertising space to sell to a concern that is posted as unfair by any labor organization. And we need the money, too.

During the past two years the United Brewery Workmen of America have paid out more than \$118,000 for strike benefits. Nevertheless the organization is at present in a flourishing condition and growing stronger.

F. E. Hurliss, of Fairbury, one of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is a new subscriber to The Wageworker. Mr. Hurliss is devoting his time to looking after legislation in the interests of the employes.

Judge Sewell of San Francisco has ruled that a notice posted at labor headquarters to the effect that a concern is not patronized by union men is perfectly proper. He refused to issue an injunction preventing the San Francisco labor council from thus giving notice against the unfair Fousek bakery.

DO NOT PATRONIZE BUCK STOVES AND RANGES!

### UNION PRINT SHOPS.

Printeries That Are Entitled to Use the Allied Trades Label.

Following is a list of the printing offices in Lincoln that are entitled to the use of the Allied Printing Trades label, together with the number of the label used by each shop:

- C. S. Simmons, No. 2.
- Freie Presse, No. 3.
- Jacob North & Co., No. 1.
- Woodruff-Collins, No. 4.
- Graves & Mulligan, No. 5.
- State Printing Co., No. 6.
- Star Publishing Co., No. 7.
- Western Newspaper Union, No. 8.
- Wood Printing Co., No. 9.
- George Bros., No. 11.
- McVey Printing Co., No. 12.
- Ford Printing Co., No. 16.
- VanTine & Young, No. 24.
- Dairyman Pub. Co., 130 N. 14th.
- Graves Printery, No. 5.
- New Century, 213 South Thirteenth.