

ARMSTRONG'S GREAT GREEN TAG

SALE!



Important to every man who is within trading distance of this store because the sale takes in our complete stock of men's, boys' and children's clothing, caps and furnishing goods and places the best class of merchandise on a price basis which is a help to the rich, a wonderful saving to the great middle class, and an absolute blessing to the poor. Everyone may rightfully reckon themselves in on this sale and the amount of benefit any particular individual will secure for himself will depend wholly upon his needs and his ability to satisfy them. One thing, no matter how little your needs may be, in justice to yourself, you should not spend one dime outside this store

While This Green Tag Sale is in Progress.



Green Tags on Men's Suits and Overcoats

What They Are and What They Mean

All Men's Suits, Fancy Blue and Black (Full Dress Suits and Uniforms excepted) and all Men's Overcoats worth up to \$27.50 are divided into five lots as follows:



Green Tag Lot No. 1

Choice of any \$27.50 and \$25 Suits and Overcoats

\$16.85

Green Tag Lot No. 2

Choice of any of our \$22.50 and \$20 Suits and Overcoats

\$13.85

Green Tag Lot No. 3

Choice of any of our \$18 and \$15 Suits and Overcoats

\$10.85

Green Tag Lot No. 4

Choice of any of our \$13.50 and \$12.50 Suits and Overcoats

\$7.85

Green Tag Lot No. 5

Choice of any of our \$10.00 and \$8.50 Suits and Overcoats

\$4.85

Special Assortment Men's \$40.00, \$35.00 and \$30.00 Overcoats, Green Tag Price, \$20.00
Special assortment Men's Broken Suits, largely Coats and Vests, values \$18 and \$15, \$12.50, \$10.00
\$7.50 and \$5.00. To close out quick, \$3.40 for choice.

All Men's Fur and Fur lined Coats go at 20 per cent discount.

All Men's Heavyweight Pants go at 20 per cent discount.

Armstrong Clothing Co.

GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

READS LIKE ROMANCE.

Yet It is What Will Surely Happen After Conference.

To get together and talk it out as men. That is one of the things to be striven for. Not as officially representing any particular organization, while feeling is strong, but before the occasion for such feeling arrives.

Something like this happened recently in Scranton. The writer was invited by the Second Presbyterian Church in that city to address the regular Sunday evening audience, which was composed of all classes of men. Among the officers of that church are Mr. T. H. Watkins, appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the famous anthracite strike commission of 1902; Mr. E. L. Fuller, president of the International Salt Company; Mr. Henry Bell, Jr., president of DuPont Powder Company; Mr. T. J. Foster, the founder and president of the International Correspondence Schools; Mr. T. E. Clarke, general superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Mr. W. H. Gearhart, a large independent coal operator, and Mr. James H. Torrey, who represented the coal-carrying railroads before the strike commission. Within the church there are many mine owners, representatives of the large railroads and men of big manufacturing interests.

Also there are miners, machinists, molders and laborers of all grades within the organization.

After the formal address, about two hundred men adjourned to the lecture room of the church to partake of refreshments, and there occurred what the local papers called "the most novel scene ever witnessed in this community." Large and prominent coal operators were shaking hands and eating and drinking with union officials whom they had fought for years but had never met; Mr. T. E. Nicholls, the president of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, and recently elected as a labor representative to congress, came in touch with the forces that had opposed his election most strongly and bitterly; officers of the Molders' Union (at present on strike) were found chatting with the ironmasters and owners of foundries from which they had withdrawn their workers; Hugh Frayne, known throughout the labor world of America, was seen on the best of terms with the attorney representing the great coal-carrying railroads who has been trying for two years through the courts to break up the Mine Workers' Union. It was a novel sight.

An open parliament was conducted. It was carried through with the utmost good nature. Representatives of both sides expressed their views and it was my privilege to act as mediator.

The ethical basis upon which both sides must rest their cases, was disclosed and misunderstandings that had been a chronic source of friction, were explained away. Class distinctions were faced and discounted, and what was best of all the human element was kept constantly to the front, so that mechanical arrangements of labor and capital seemed to fade and the contestants regarded themselves as men dealing with men of like passions and similar prejudices.—Rev. Charles Steitzle.

CHANCELLOR DAY CHALLENGED.

Rev. Charles Steitzle Pulls the Figures On a Union-Mater.

The president of an eastern university recently declared that "these oppressed workingmen support 10,000 saloons between Harlem and the Battery in New York City." Incidentally, in this connection, he paid his respects to organized labor, forgetting that the trades unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than all the universities combined. This very astute college president seems to imagine that workingmen have a monopoly of these 10,000 New York saloons. As a matter of fact, there are just a few university men who are helping to support them. Possibly our college friend would be surprised to discover that there are more saloons to the

population in the Fifth avenue districts in New York—where the workingman does not live—than there are on the lower east side, where he makes his home. This is not a statement ventured at a mere guess. It is based upon an accurate census. Here are the exact figures:

Number of persons to each saloon license on the east side, south of Fourteenth street.....375
Number of persons to each saloon license in the Fifth avenue district.....280
These figures include the licenses issued to hotel bars, where the Fifth avenue constituency can do its drinking unobserved.

According to these figures, the people in the Fifth avenue district drink more beer and whisky than does the workingman. If one were to follow the example of this college president, and loosely employ the statistics furnished, one might say that this statement were true. No doubt this is true with some individuals, but these statistics do not prove it. It must be taken into account that others besides those living in this district patronize the hotel bars, although this same rule applies to some saloons on the lower east side.

Sometimes one becomes tired of the loose talking of some professedly learned, but profoundly ignorant "scholars," just as the unqualified

statement of some workmen make one impatient. It is undoubtedly a great mistake for the workingman to say unkind things about the rich and prosperous, especially when they are untrue, but it also behooves the other fellow to guard his speech when he discusses the workingman.

What is the conclusion of the whole matter?

"Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, 'Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye,' and behold a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

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

CREDIT WHERE PROPERLY DUE.

Labor Papers and Orators Long Ago Attacked All Sorts of Corruption.

If it is given to the departed to look down upon the affairs of earth, the faces of labor's old worthies—Richard Trevellick, George McNeil, P. J. McGuire, John Swinton, Thomas Armstrong, Henry George, John Siney, John James, Mingo Parks, Uriah Stevens, Edward Gould and hundreds of others must be wreathed in smiles as they view the trend of present events.

Long years before Miss Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, David Phillips, Thomas Lawson, Upton Sinclair, or any of the "muckrakers," called, by their writings, public attention to matters which have brought ineffable reproach upon the American name, the orators and writers of trades unions pointed out and held up to public gaze with photographic fidelity the matters which have recently caused the American heart to blaze with indignation. Every civic corruption, every corporation greed, every public land steal, every sweatshop evil, the padrone system, the Standard Oil iniquity, the workings of the coal trust, every wrong which has wrought up the public mind of late, stands exposed in the columns of the labor papers and in the speeches of labor's orators of a generation ago. They read like an epic of villainy—a very Iliad of wrong.

Labor's heroes trod a thorny path to the stars. Their courses were marked with blood, hunger, the sum of human woes. It was the Pinkerton thug here, the praetorian guard there, and, like the "men of '98,"

"If they missed the judge, Then they met the dragoon."

But the Tarbells and the Lawsons have misplaced the source which fostered and protected the wrongs. These things are not due but in a slight degree as much to a treasonable senate as to a corrupt and pliable judiciary.

The future historian of the affairs of the state will read the expose of the present festering corruption and then seek why it flourished unchecked. They will find that every effort of congress, legislatures and efficient prosecutors was baffled by an iniquitous judiciary, and then its name will be blistered with infamy. No more vivid example of the sublime faith the carrier trust, the Standard Oil trust and the poison squad have and are reposing in their protectors, the judiciary, than when they clamor for a "court review."—Mine Workers' Journal.

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A GOOD BILL.

Senator Joseph Burns on Wednesday presented an amendment to the city charter to create a board of plumbing inspection. The board is to consist of four members, including the city health officer, a plumbing inspector, who is to receive a salary of \$1,500 per year, one journeyman plumber and one managing plumber. This board is to have jurisdiction over all sanitary construction.

The Lyric has an unusually good bill scheduled for next week.

ELECTRICIANS.

Electrical Workers' Union of Detroit has decided to give a series of social sessions during the winter, to which the wives, daughters, sweethearts and friends of the members will be invited.

The strike of electricians against the Chicago Telephone company has been settled and the men returned to work. The men secured recognition of their union and a wage increase of 50 cents a day. Under the terms of settlement men are to be paid a minimum scale of \$3 a day and the cable and switchboard men \$4 a day.

STEREOTYPERS.

New York, No. 1 claims Brother James Pettiner to be the oldest active member of our craft. Mr. Pettiner is 76 years old. In his forty-three years

of uninterrupted connection with the union there has never been a charge of any kind against him, either as a foreman, journeyman or member, and was always a faithful attendant at union meetings. Active from the beginning of our organization up to the present time for the good and welfare of the I. S. and E. U. This unassailable record of our oldest member may be taken for a little brief history, and will serve as a good example for all who do not take any interest in the union's affairs, even enough to attend meetings.—Stereotypers' Department, Western Laborer.

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PRESIDENT HARTZELL HERE.

President Hartzell of the International Union of Bricklayers and Masons was in Lincoln the first of the week, visiting with President Bowen of the local union and informing himself as to conditions in this section of the country. He was entertained by the local members and given every opportunity to see that the local bricklayers have been wide awake and full of union enthusiasm all the time.

EMPLOYEE AWARDED DAMAGES.

Company Which Blacklisted Him Must Pay Over \$2,000 Damages.

Because it influenced the discharge of Robert Summers from the employ of the Mehan Boiler and Construction company, of Youngstown, O., the Columbus Iron and Steel company was held liable for \$2,000 damages to Summers by a jury in common pleas court at Columbus, O. Summers had been employed by the Columbus Iron and Steel company previous to his employment by the Mehan company and was alleged to have been concerned in a strike at the former's plant. When he was employed by the Mehan company he was sent to Columbus to work on a building being erected for the Columbus Steel company when the latter influenced the Mehan company to discharge him.

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SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL.

Measure is Killed in Kansas Senate by a Tie Vote.

The bill against Sunday baseball is dead. The Kansas senate killed it by a vote of 17 to 17. It did not come up for final passage, but on the motion of Senator Simon that it be printed and placed upon the calendar in spite of the report of the judiciary committee "that house bill No. 23 be not passed."

There was a satisfied look upon the faces of many of the senators when a contrary report was read from the judiciary committee on the anti-Sunday baseball bill. This, it was thought, had put the bill in a permanent comatose condition. But Senator Young and Senator Simons, advocates of preventing Sunday baseball, got busy. They counted noses and just at noon Senator Simons made a motion that house bill 23, generally known as the "Skiddoo bill," be printed and placed verse report of the judiciary committee.

Those who were against the bill concluded it was a proper time to fight it out and a roll call was ordered. Those voting aye were supposedly against Sunday baseball. Following is the roll call:

Yeas—Blaker, Caldwell, Dolley, Fulton, Gilbert, Griffin, Hodges, Hughes, Tower, Martin of Woodson, Miller, Quincy, Robertson, Simons, Stannard, Tucker, Young.

Nays—Benson, Buschow, Chapman, Conner, Fitzpatrick, Getty, Harrison, Haskell, Hayden, Huffman, Porter of Crawford, Porter of Montgomery, Smith, Stewart, Stillings, Waggener, Wilkerson.

This kills the bill, as it cannot be revived except on a motion that the vote by which Simons' motion was lost be reconsidered. This will take a two-thirds vote.

A special from Morgantown, Ky., says: "Thirty masked men called Jesse Phelps from his home and whipped him severely. Phelps was accused of cruelty to his three-year-old child and was out on bail. It is claimed he stuck pins in the child and burned it with a hot poker."

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