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SPEIER & SIMON

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

104 - 106 - No. 10 St.

-Just around the Corner.

WILL DON GORMAN'S TOGA



John Walter Smith, the man who engineered the campaign that brought about the Democratic sweep in Maryland and put himself in line for United States senator, was an almost unknown man in politics six months ago. He had been governor of his state and on retiring had been promised election as United States senator, but the leaders of the party turned him down and gave the coveted seat to Isidor Rayner. Smith took it to heart, but made no complaint and remained in the party. He quietly made his arrangements and at the Democratic state convention when all the delegates were at sea as to the best material for a slate, he stepped in and nominated the whole slate himself, from governor down. He had been credited with ten votes in the convention, but he soon developed a strength of 114.

Having nominated the slate, it was up to Smith to elect them, and he carried 90 out of 128 seats in the legislative assembly. He put Judge Crothers into the governor's chair and made himself safe for United States senator, the height of his ambition. One of his lieutenants will contest the other seat with Senator Rayner when his term expires and Smith will be the dictator of Maryland with none to say him nay. Never before has a man emerged from comparative obscurity and reached such a commanding position in so short a time. And it was all his own work, moreover. He had determined to get both his revenge and the seat he was after, and he gets them both as a result of quiet working and scheming.

Smith is a self-made man in every respect, in business as in politics. He has made millions in lumber and other large commercial interests, and is prominent in financial circles, being director of several banks. Politics is with him merely a hobby, for he has no material ends to serve. On the other hand, it costs him immense sums, for no one has contributed to the Democratic funds more liberally than he. He was born in 1845 and his father died in 1850, leaving his estate so involved that it scarcely served to pay the debts, and Smith and his mother were plunged from affluence into poverty in an instant. He has risen from a penniless orphan to one of the greatest capitalists of his native state and one of its greatest politicians.

NEW CINCINNATI MAYOR

Leopold Markbreit, who has just been elected mayor of Cincinnati, is a soldier, a lawyer and a newspaper editor, besides being one of the most popular men in his town. He was law partner of Rutherford B. Hayes when the civil war broke out, and it was agreed between them that Hayes was to go to the war and Markbreit was to stay behind to attend to the office. Hayes was in command of a regiment at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, and was in a very tight position when he saw a new force debouching from the woods on his flank. He was about to order his men to turn their guns on this new enemy when he recognized their leader as Markbreit, whom he believed to be practicing law in Cincinnati. Markbreit was coming up to reinforce him, but the greeting he received was gruff: "What are you doing here? Why aren't you attending to the office?" But in the heat of the battle Hayes forgot his wrath and made no further objection to Markbreit remaining with the army.



Markbreit was wounded and had to return home, for his legs had become paralyzed and he was forced to drag himself along with the aid of crutches. His misfortune served only to endear him with the people. Although crippled he is still an active man and has been for years editor and principal owner of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, one of the leading German papers in the country. Markbreit is about 65, was born in Germany and came here as a boy. He has a sunny, genial disposition, with a kind word for everybody. In his youth he was an ideal soldier, a man whose commanding presence attracted the attention of the late William McKinley, even on the field of battle. Now he will have to be carried from his carriage into the mayor's office.

HAS FOUND 15 ASTEROIDS



One of the most successful discoveries of asteroids in America is a young astronomer who has graduated but eight years ago from Amherst college, and is now instructor and serving astronomer of Princeton university. He is Raymond Smith Dugan, of Montague, Mass., who has the fame of finding no less than 15 asteroids.

Most people would imagine that this infers principally good eyesight and ability to sit out in cold observatories on dark nights, in ambush for any hapless asteroids that might be incautiously loafing about.

But as such work is so largely done by photography, the successful asteroid pursuer wins through patience and a good head for mathematics. It is a matter of patient setting of photographic traps to catch unwonted visitors among the heavenly company, and a long search through these pictures after any intruders that may have wandered in.

Then there comes the interminable calculation of orbits to determine whether the new-comer is some previous acquaintance or an untagged stranger, though this may not be done by the observer.

Mr. Dugan took a B. A. at Amherst college in 1899, an M. A. at the same institution in 1902, and from 1899 to 1902 he was acting director of the observatory at the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, Syria. He then became first assistant astronomer at the grand ducal astro-physical observatory at Konigsstuhl, Heidelberg, taking the degree of Ph. D. at Heidelberg university in 1905. Mr. Dugan was also in charge of the photograph work for the Lick eclipse expedition to Spain in 1905.

The name Montague, given the asteroid for Mr. Dugan's home, has recently been submitted to the Reichsinstitut in Berlin, where the very laborious asteroid computations are largely done, and has passed without objection. The celestial Montague is about 15 miles in diameter, and its force of gravity, as Mr. Dugan remarks, is not sufficient for the inhabitants to feel sure of staying on the ground if a slight breeze is blowing.

FRIEND OF THE SIRLOIN

Sir James Crichton Browne, whose recent vigorous onslaught on vegetarianism and sturdy defense of the mutton chop and sirloin of beef has aroused the ire of the London food faddists, is the "Teddy Roosevelt" of the British medical profession. He is always going for something and he goes for it as hard as he knows how. In consequence he gets an amount of free advertising which the old fogey doctors regard as downright scandalous and opposed to the most sacred ethics of the medical profession.

But Sir James does not care for their criticism any more than the president does for the threats of the trust magnates. He delights in a controversial shindy. He says things with the deliberate purpose of provoking folk into hitting back. Thus, for instance, when he told the dietists that instead of being health reformers they were merely "cultivating insanities on lentils and distilled water," he calculated on making the vegetarians angry.

He is a man who would have made a name in any profession had not medicine, and especially the study of lunacy, claimed his energies and talents at an early age. He was born in Edinburgh in 1840, and was the son of Dr. W. A. F. Browne, who was the royal commissioner in lunacy for Scotland, so that it has been said jestingly that Sir James has insanity in his family. He to-day is one of the greatest English specialists on mental and nervous diseases. In addition to being an M. D., he is an LL. D., a fellow of the Royal Society, a fellow of the Royal Society of Engineers, and of many other learned societies, so that it will be seen that his attainments are decidedly Catholic. He holds so many honorary professorships that he probably would be stumped if called on to name them off-hand.



THIS READS GOOD.

Pretty Story of Complete Accord Between Employer and Employees.

Henry G. Dawson of Chicago is one of the largest manufacturers of mantels in the country. More than that, he employs union labor and maintains friendly relations with his employes. When the Chicago banks suspended specie payments Mr. Dawson found himself in a bad way financially, being unable to secure ready money to meet his pay roll and pay immediate obligations. But his trouble did not last long. His employes heard about it and held an informal meeting. The committee waited upon Mr. Dawson and tendered him enough ready money to meet the pay roll for two weeks and care for his pressing cash obligations. More than that, the men informed Mr. Dawson that he need not worry about cash money to meet the pay roll—they would take care of that part of it, knowing that Mr. Dawson was as good as gold in the pocket.

Every man in the factory agreed to hustle out and get all the currency possible on checks and turn it over to Mr. Dawson as long as he needed their assistance.

Of course this doesn't amount to much, but it shows that it pays to be fair. It reminds one of what James A. Garfield called "flowers that bloom over the garden wall of party politics."

WARNS AGAINST REDUCTION.

There is No Need to Cut the Pay of Workers.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued this statement:

"Of course all realize that there is a stringency of the circulating medium—money. That is, there is an insufficient amount of currency to carry on the enormously increased production of the past year, and the means for its general distribution. This condition has been manipulated by the so-called financiers. They have taken advantage of it regardless upon whom the harm may fall. Indeed, the entire financial flurry of the past two weeks is nothing more or less than a gambler's panic.

"It is urged upon all employers of labor not to attempt the false measure of supposed relief of the present situation by wage reduction. In similar financial situations in the past such policy has simply resulted in making

conditions worse and more acute and prolonging them.

"In any event, the working people of our country have resolved to resist, and will resist any attempt to reduce their wages. There is neither necessity nor wisdom in reducing wages as a way out of the situation. Moreover labor will not tolerate it."

SEVEN-FOR-A-QUARTER.

The Citizens' Railway Co. will hold its annual meeting on January 7, and not until that time will consideration be given to the matter of selling seven tickets for a quarter. A man prominent in the company's affairs in authority for the statement that the company can sell seven tickets for a quarter and still pay good interest on the investment. The matter will be given full consideration at the annual meeting.

SO DO WE.

George J. Manly, as president of the Citizens' Alliance at Denver, Col., has sent out a circular to all merchants asking cooperation. The circular bears the following headline: "Printed in an open shop." "Indispensable" is spelled "indispens-able," and "thoughtless" with one "s." We take his word for it.—Clothing Trades Bulletin.

AS TO LABOR PAPERS.

If any one kind of paper—particularly class papers—the class benefitted by their publication gives to them all the advertising support possible. Not so with a labor paper. If a union gives a ball or other entertainment out of which it seeks to make money it takes its advertisement, and a complimentary ticket to the editor of the paper that abuse unionism 365 times a year. Then they "roast" the editor of their labor paper because he didn't pungle up the coin for a ticket and give the affair a "write-up." Consistency is a jewel that organized labor ought to wear.—Seattle Union Record.

ITS SETTLED POLICY.

We have seen nothing in the papers about the presentation of Samuel Gompers, by Washington delegates to the convention now in session, of a magnificent set of elk's horns. To give the incident publicity would be against the policy of the Associated Press to say nothing that would show Mr. Gompers has the respect and confidence of organized labor.—Seattle Union Record.