

The satisfaction you get at Armstrong's lies in the fact that we are more interested in satisfying you than in pocketing your money. You are looking for good clothes, real service, fair treatment, big value—You'll find them all here.



Many men will want our exceptionally fine suits; the perfectly hand-tailored garments of luxurious imported wools, better clothes, of course, than any other Lincoln store handles, even better than our best western tailors make to order.

These are priced \$25, \$27.50, \$30, \$35 and \$40—after all, there's real economy in buying these best clothes.

For young men —We mention young men's clothes in a separate paragraph because they are a specialty with us. Here are the smart, snappy styles, the lively patterns, the new ideas in cut that the young chaps want

The Suits at \$10.00

are the most extraordinary values ever offered at the price. In fit, style, materials they are equal to the best \$15 suits anywhere else in the city.

The Suits at \$15.00

are aristocratic, fashionable clothes. In the all-wool materials, in style, in colors and in the fine tailoring the great value in these suits is unusually striking.

The Suits at \$20.00

are hand-tailored, of finest American wools; made expressly for us by the leading manufacturers of fine clothing. Such suits would be priced at least \$25 in other Lincoln stores.

Armstrong Clothing Co.

"Everwear" Hosiery

GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

"Superior" Union Suits

will remain at 6 shillings and not 5 and 6 pence, as the Coal Owners' Association decreed.

The International Longshoremen's Union is to sponsor a monthly paper, of which President T. V. O'Connor will be editor. It will be unique in that advertisements will not be solicited, although they will be run on request—and for a consideration.

Eighty delegates from all parts of the country and visitors from foreign countries will attend the second biennial convention of the Woman's Trade Union League, to be held in Chicago, beginning September 27.

ONE MAN LOST.

Raymond Robins Tells of the One Man God Most Hates.

Extract from a speech of Raymond Robins at the Denver A. F. of L. convention:

"Men of labor, when we fought our way over Chilcoot Summit and went over the glaciers of Alaska, there was one truth hammered into us every day of the three years we fought the trail, and that truth was that men can only win when they stand together. One man in Alaska is a lost soul—he is as much lost as an unorganized man in a big factory. You know the condition of the unorganized man. He has that lively liberty that some scab employers of labor preach so much about—the liberty to work twelve hours a day for fourteen cents an hour, and then have his wages lowered so that his employer can contribute \$500 to the building of some nice charitable institution. It is that liberty the cat has in a tub out in the lake. The cat doesn't want to stay in the tub—of course not. The cat is at perfect liberty to jump out in the lake any time it doesn't like that tub! That is the way with the unorganized man or woman. They do not have to stay in the shop; they can go out and starve any time they choose. In that Alaska struggle, if one man lay down the other could not go on. You could not do anything without your partner going hand in hand with you. Out of the struggle of that mighty time, and it was a mighty struggle, there came a byword in Alaska, and every one of the twenty thousand miners who risked their lives along the trail would risk his life for that word. We used to say, 'Well, there are just three things, God hates, and the first one of them is a quitter, the second is a quitter and the third is a quitter—damn him.'"

LIBERAL MERCHANTS

Labor Day Committee Under Obligations to Many of Them.

The Labor Day committee is under obligations to a number of local merchants who showed a willingness and a desire to help out in the Labor Day celebration. The committee asked no one for donations, but it did ask several merchants for discounts, and the response was liberal.

Speier & Simon made a handsome discount on a suit of clothes, Mayer Bros. insisted on donating a pair of trousers, C. A. Tucker gave 33 per cent discount on goods purchased, the Lawlor Cycle Co. gave 30 per cent discount, J. B. Trickey & Co. gave 50 per cent discount, the Deputy-Spangler Hat Co. insisted on donating a pair of Hardy gloves and Herminghaus & Helwig insisted on donating a box of "Queen of Hearts" cigars.

The celebration was not pulled off, consequently there was no sporting contest and the prizes were useless. The merchants generously took back the articles purchased.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

First September Meeting Due Tuesday Evening of Next Week.

The Central Labor Union meets at Bruse's hall next Tuesday evening and the indications are that there will be some important business to look after. The time of year is at hand when something ought to be started, and there are several things that could be done with profit to the workers of this locality.

The central body is the proper body to take hold of the proposed "Labor Chautauqua," and certainly it has brains enough and energy enough among its members to carry such a project to a successful conclusion. The "Labor Headquarters" proposition is another one that should be taken up at once and carried through triumphantly.

It will soon be time to consider the question of sending a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto, which meets November 12. That convention promises to be one of the most important in the history of the Federated movement. There are many reasons why Iowa and Nebraska should be well represented by strong delegates.

The central body, too, ought to get up something to make a little money to take up the Labor Day obligations. It is not bound to do this, but it is the only body equipped for that sort

of work, and the unions that contributed to the guarantee fund should be reimbursed as soon as possible.

Tuesday night's meeting can be made interesting and profitable if the delegates will get there on time and attend to business.

THE BARBER'S CONVENTION.

Milwaukee Meeting in October Promises Some Lively Sessions.

The Barbers' International Union will meet in convention in Milwaukee next month, and there are surface indications that the sessions will be pretty lively. Among other things to be discussed is the matter of establishing a home for old and incapacitated members, patterned after the International Typographical Union's home at Colorado Springs. The barbers have plenty of money to make the start, and plenty of energy and union spirit to make the home worthy of the organization.

Another matter that is being talked about is that of establishing a uniform wage scale and shortening the hours to a similar basis all over the country. This is a big question and it will take a lot of brains to arrange a working plan.

The local union will doubtless be represented by a live delegate who may be expected to act wisely and well.

The Union Barbers of Lincoln are always up against a proposition on Labor Day. The holiday always falls on the first day of the fair, when the town is full of visitors, and to close the shops for the entire day is not only an injustice to the employers and to the public, but it entails a heavy sacrifice upon the union men and gives the non-union barbers a double advantage. The relations between the union and the employers have always been friendly, and the employes have shown a disposition to consider the interests of the employers. This will explain to some why the fair shops always remain open until noon on Labor Day.

INTERVIEWED MISS McDOWELL.

Star Reporter Gets Some Interesting Facts and Observations From Her.

(Continued From Page One.)

bor legislation in international and state laws.

"The students of the University of Chicago are doing much good work among the packing house employes, Miss McDowell said. They are teaching daily classes for the young men and women, and are seeking to influence the packing house superintendents to grant more favorable labor regulations to their employes. An average of ten classes a day are taught by the students in the college settlement rooms."

WHAT THE CHURCH OWES LABOR.

(Continued From Page One.)

of the army. He points out that in Fall River, where 45 per cent of the women work in the textile mills, 50 per cent of the children die before reaching the age of five years. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, in the introduction to a little book published in England, "A Case for the Factory Act," asks after showing up the conditions when child labor was unchecked and working people suffered from long hours and unsanitary conditions, "What has saved the factory worker and the miner? What is it that has brought back happiness to life and dignity to labor? Nothing but the setting up and maintenance by a common rule of life and labor on the one side by unionism. No individual bargaining, no casual philanthropy could have done it. The community for its own sake came to the aid of the workers by which it lived. Bit by bit the women are protected from their own weakness and necessity, and in the footsteps of the law have sprung up perpetually regeneration for the workers, profits for the employers, wealth for the nation.

What is Needed.

"Intelligent public opinion crystallized into laws is what is needed. Technical schools, both public and private, manual training, trade and domestic science, must be established that girls may be given wider and more varied opportunities for earning a livelihood, which will lessen the large number of unskilled workers and dignify woman's work. Legislation for the protection of those too ignorant, too young and too inexperienced to depend upon organization to better their condition is needed. The burden of responsibility for such legislation should be laid upon society to protect the coming generations by prohibiting women from night work, from long hours, from working in the poisonous atmosphere or from a speed that dehumanizes the worker. Woman must be encouraged to organize to protect their own interests, they must be helped to a consciousness of their right to fair pay, fair hours and good conditions, and must learn that unless they care for themselves they cannot be of use to others."



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15th and O Streets **BANK** Established 1901
Hot weather does not affect interest—88 degrees or 68 degrees, it's all the same.
Last week we asked you to come in and we'd tell you the story of the young man who saved \$3.50 a week and his habit won a position for him. We know there are many people who would like to know about this but who are unable to call at the bank, so we shall tell the story briefly, beginning next week.
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GENERAL MENTION.

Little Labor Notes Dug From Many Bright Exchanges.

Bookbinders of Bloomington, Ill., have organized.

The co-operative shop started by the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union in Denver is proving a great success.

The Jones Dry Goods company, the largest concern in Kansas City, Kas., has signed up with the Retail Clerks' Union.

Women's Union Label League in Kalamazoo, Mich., has decided to send a delegate to Bay City to the annual convention of the A. F. of L.

The labor unions of Indianapolis, Ind., have recently leased a farm of thirty acres west of the city, which they intend to improve and use for picnics and outings.

The 200 ladies' waistmakers who for four weeks have been on strike against Rosen Brothers, New York city, have won recognition and a 20 per cent increase in wages.

The steamboat inspectors have very kindly found out that six hundred footers that formerly carried three engineers, only require two now. Very obliging to the owners of the steel trust, isn't it?—Port Huron Sunday Times.

The quarterly audit of the books of the United Mine Workers of America which was ended May 31, shows that the organization has \$839,024.61 in the treasury.

Molders in Trenton, N. J., report trade fair and the union gaining in membership. Fourteen members are now working in shops which a year ago were non-union.

Carpenters' Union No. 22, of San Francisco, the largest union of the craft in the world, has voted an appropriation of \$4,500 for hats to be worn in the Labor Day parade.

The members of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America in Porto Rico now have a weekly newspaper to defend their interests. It is called "Nuevo Horizonte," and the editors are Pedro San Miguel and Luis Quinones.

All the lumber companies with headquarters in Cloquet, Minn., have signed a wage scale with the lumberjacks. Wages are advanced to practically the same basis that was in force in 1907. There is a scarcity of men.

Put down another tally for organized effort. The United British Miners have won their point and the minimum wage for the Scotch miners