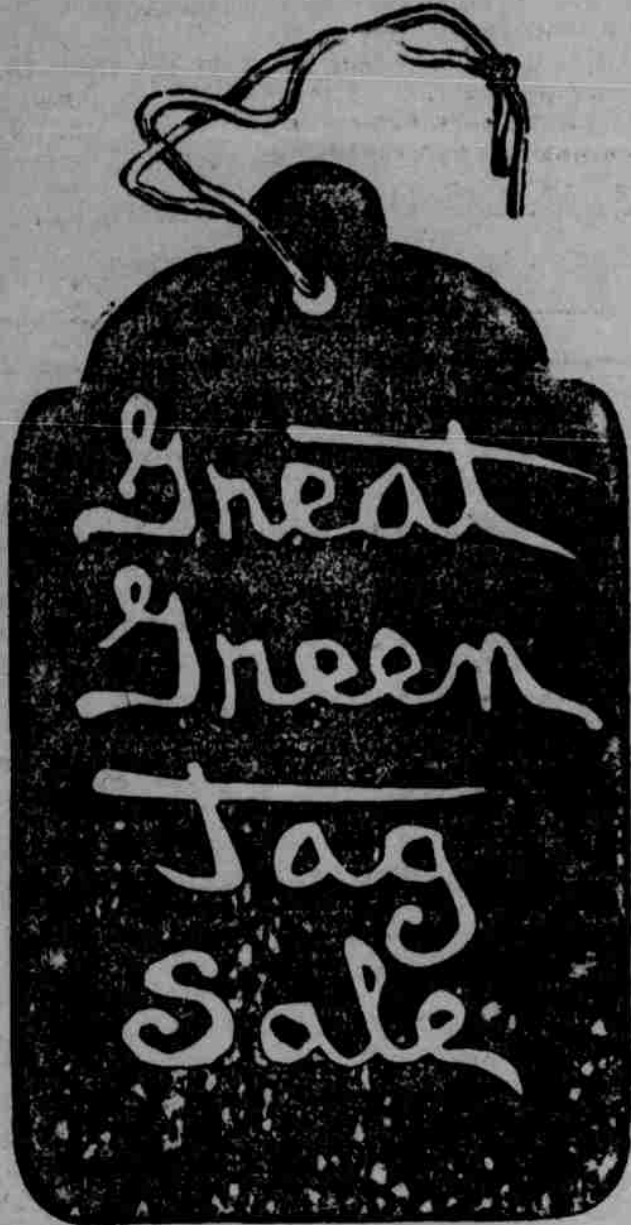


The ARMSTRONG CLOTHING COMPANY



Are now offering, what is probably the greatest inducement to buy ever offered in Lincoln. This inducement is in the form of a massive

GREEN TAG SALE

The Tickets on every suit--every garment--and every article of furnishings--is the same as you see it here. The ticket means more, to the men of Lincoln and vicinity, than we can say. Each ticket speaks of more than sacrifice, greater than bargain, and it stands for the best.

MEN'S FINEST SUITS DIVIDED IN FOUR GREAT LOTS

\$30, \$27.50 and \$25 Suits **\$15.90**

\$22.50, \$20 and \$18 Suits **\$11.90**

\$16.50, \$15 and \$13.50 Suits **\$8.90**

\$12.50, \$10 and \$8.75 Suits **\$5.90**

Armstrong Clothing Company

1221-1227 O Street. Lincoln, Nebraska.

CAN RAISE PRICES AT WILL

Extraordinary Provisions of the Tariff Law to Protect Sugar Trust

Housewives have no doubt noticed at this fruit preserving season that sugar is much dearer than it was a year ago. Then it was 4½ to 5 cents a pound, now it is 6 or 6½ cents. No disease has struck the sugar cane and just as much, if not more, sugar is being produced, but the robber barons who control the sugar trust have a monopoly and so they advanced the price twenty per cent. There is a difference of about 2½ cents a pound between the price of raw sugar and

the refined and the cost of refining is less than ½ cent a pound. So it is easy to figure the enormous profit that the trust makes on the 2,579, 642 tons or an average of seventy-one pounds for every man, woman and child that are consumed by the people of the United States.

If the complicated tariff sugar schedule was simplified and reduced by even what is known as the "differential duty," leaving the regular duty of about one cent a pound to be collected, the price of sugar would be considerably reduced, and if sugar was free it would sell for 2½ cents a pound. But as the country is running deeper in debt and as there is a large deficit in receipts over the expenditures in the treasury, it will be impossible to abolish all the tariff tax

on sugar, as the money is needed to run the government. The duty on sugar varies according to its degree of purity; 100 degree sugar, that is refined, such as the granulated sugar generally used, pays 1.95 cents a pound, while 75 degree sugar, that is raw brown sugar, pays .95 cents a pound and .035 of a cent is added for each additional degree of purity, the duty on 100 degree sugar is therefore 1.825 cents. But as 100 degree is pure sugar, that is refined, the law says the duty on it shall be 1.95 cents or one-eighth of a cent a pound more than the equivalent duty on sufficient raw to make one pound of refined sugar. This one-eighth of a cent is the "differential." It is the amount per pound the refiners can collect from consumers over and

above the amount of duty which the refiners have to pay on the raw sugar. There is also protection hidden in the granulated scale of duties on raw sugar, which probably increases the "differential" to one-fourth of a cent a pound or about \$13,000,000 a year which is the special protection the trust enjoys and which you all have to help pay besides the regular tariff tax. This protection prevents importation of refined sugar and allows the trust to advance the price at its own sweet will. To stop this extortion from the American people the tariff must be so adjusted that if the trust advances the price beyond a reasonable difference between raw and refined sugar foreign refiners will export their sugar here and compete with the trust.