

# For the First half of this week--there will be no interruption of our business at our old Stand on Third Street

There are yet many thousands of dollars worth of Nusbaum's standard merchandise remaining. These many articles of apparel were made to be sold for the full prices--every piece of it. And every piece of this high-grade stock now in our possession will go back to the regular price within a few days more. The advantage now is all yours. So you will need to act quickly--if you are going to act at all.

We're not only selling merchandise at lower prices than it can be had for elsewhere in the city--but we're selling it so much lower, that the difference is distinctly noticeable even to the most casual buyer. And all of it dependable Nusbaum quality.

There isn't a single doubt but what there is good merchandise to be had in many a store in this city, but with fair knowledge of what is going on in most all the stores in this and other cities--we are able to say modestly that we believe that in *quality* and *quantity* this stock surpasses any that has ever been placed on *sale* anywhere in this state.

You can spend a little money in a big way this week here.

## Nusbaum's

P. S.--Our Main Entrance in a Few Days Will Be Our \$10 and \$15 Suit Store, Main St.

Third Street

### 1916 A GREAT YEAR FOR LABOR, ASSERTS GOMPERS

Especially in Shortening of Working Day and in General Labor Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made public tonight a statement on "Labor's Achievements and Issues" for 1916, in which he characterized the past year as a remarkable one in the progress of the labor movement, especially in the shortening of the working day and in general labor legislation. The statement, in full, is as follows: "Labor Day, 1916, brings to the workers of America the right to cheer and confidence in the trade union movement. There have been tests and crisis that have proved its fundamental principles; there have been opportunities that have tested its practical efficiency. Through them all the trade union movement has made sure progress and gained in confident vision for the future. "Definite Progress Made. "Every national and international, every local union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has made definite progress in securing for its members greater advantages in those things which are fundamental of betterment in all relations of life. In some organizations the success has been phenomenal. "Taking the labor movement as a whole there has been greater progress in securing the eight-hour day or the shorter work-day than in any other similar period of time. The meaning of these victories can be interpreted only in the light of full understanding of the meaning of the eight-hour day. It is a demand for opportunity for rest, recuperation, and development; things which make life more than mechanical drudgery. "The workers whose whole periods are short are essentially different from those who are so worn by toil that they have neither energy nor mind for other things in life. They become more energetic and more successful workers with keener mentality and greater producing power. It inevitably follows that the short hour workers are the best paid workers. With every reduction in hours there is always a corresponding increase in wages. Wherever demands for the shorter workday and higher wages have been presented and urged by organized workers during the past year, they have met with success. These economic gains have a potent relation to the social side of life. "Wage Increases. "Shortening the period of work lengthens the period of development and for all of the other activities that belong to the normal individual. Increases in wages give the workers the means for taking advantage of the increased opportunities of the shorter workday. The workers of short hours and better wages become very different citizens from those who are so exhausted by the daily grind that they have neither the time nor the energy for thought nor aspiration. These gains mean better homes, better food, better clothing; time and opportunity

for the cultivation of the best and the highest that is possible in the life of man. "Economic achievements are the basis upon which the workers can secure social and political progress. The power which secures these achievements is the power that will secure justice for them in every other relation. Shorter hours and higher wages give the opportunity and the means to live better and more purposeful lives. "Power through economic organization means political power. There must be an economic basis in order to give political activity reasons for existence and a program. By organizing its economic power to secure political protection and by adhering strictly to a non-partisan political program, the American Federation of Labor has won glorious legislative victories. "Better Opportunities. "The object of legislation which organized labor has sought to obtain is always to establish larger and better opportunities for life and freedom. Organized labor does not seek through legislation to do things for the workers that they can do for themselves. It only seeks to establish for them opportunities. This principle applies to workers in private industry. In the case of workers in governmental employment where the government is the employer and conditions of employment can be fixed only by legislation, then the organized labor movement seeks to do something more than merely establish opportunity. It must secure legislation regulating conditions of employment. "The record of the legislative achievements of the labor movement since 1906 when the non-partisan political party was inaugurated is one of splendid victories. The two most important are the Seaman's act and the labor section of the Clayton anti-trust law. The greatest thing in both of these acts is the advancement of human freedom. "The problem of human freedom was not ended by the work of Lincoln. There still remained a class bound to involuntary servitude, the Seaman's Act brings freedom to these workers. It makes American soil sacred to freedom, a country upon which a bondman may not step without losing his legal fetters. Freed and given an opportunity to protect themselves, the seamen are pressing their demands for higher wages and better conditions. Section six of the Clayton anti-trust act contains the most advanced concept of freedom. "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. "Labor Not a Commodity. "According to old time philosophy, political economy, and legal thought, labor power was a commodity and an article of commerce in no way different from coal, potatoes, and iron. Under this concept the most recent attempts have been made to hold workers in oppression and under the domination of employers, but the power to produce commodities is something different from the commodities themselves. It is personal, human, a part of life itself. Under the concept that labor was a commodity, and therefore property, employers have tried to re-

press efforts of workers for progress and for larger liberty by punishing these efforts under anti-trust legislation and by attempting to restrain them through the injunctive process. It was to protect the workers against these abuses and to establish recognition of the concept that the workers and all of their attributes were human, that the labor sections of the Clayton act were enacted. In addition to these big achievements many other important humanitarian laws have been enacted by Congress increasing in number with every session of Congress since the fifty-ninth session. "As Labor Day, 1916, comes in one of the most critical political campaigns since the Civil war period, it is well to call attention to the big issues of the campaign which has a national, as well as an international relation. The issue is the attitude of the political parties toward questions of humanity and human welfare. The party now in power has in its legislative achievements placed the highest valuation upon human life and human attributes that has ever been declared and enacted by any political party in power. "How to Hold Advantages. "The question that concerns the workers is how to hold their present advantages and how to secure from political parties still greater opportunities for freedom. The thing which is fundamental in section six of the Clayton anti-trust act, the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. The representatives of the American Federation of Labor went to the political parties and asked them to declare themselves upon this principle. The answers that the political parties gave are in their platforms where all may read. "The Democratic party openly and favorably declared and emphasized its position. The republican party took no notice of labor's request that they declare themselves upon that which the workers considered of greatest importance to them. "The international issue that now comes closest to the labor movement is the policy of our government toward Mexico. The cause of humanity is in the balance in Mexico. The people there are trying to work out their own problems and establish their own ideals of political, social and economic justice. The labor movement in Mexico has developed; that is, the most powerful and the most constructive product of the revolution. Representatives of the labor movement of Mexico have joined the representatives of the labor movement of America to insure to the workers and citizens of Mexico the rights of human beings, opportunities for freedom and for independence. Many of the problems of the Mexican workers are problems of the workers of the United States. Their welfare is our welfare. The boundary line between the two countries is only an artificial division that has little or no effect upon the course and the nature of industrial and commercial development. "Takes Shot at Capitalists. "The problem of industrial welfare in the states of the southwest is large-

ly a Mexican problem. With low standards of life and work prevailing upon the 15,000,000 of Mexicans, there exists an obstacle to the establishment of higher standards within the United States. There are capitalists and exploiting interests of the United States who, because they have property in Mexico (often corruptly and dishonestly obtained) desire to maintain governmental agencies by which they can hold the people in subjection and deny to them the opportunity for protecting themselves through the organization of labor movement and other opportunities for growth and development. These selfish exploiting interests are concentrating their political power in the present campaign to secure a different policy on the part of our government toward Mexico. Even under the guise of intervention, no matter how unnecessary and unwarrantable, the advocates of that policy really aim at the conquest and annexation of Mexico. A few of the most reckless, such as the Otis and Hearst interests, come out brazenly in the demand for intervention, invasion, conquest and annexation of Mexico. Of course, every effort must be made to safeguard the lives and the property of our people living along the border line, but who can honestly say that the Mexican marauders were the only offenders. The allied forces of greed and profit would deny the Mexican people the opportunity for their development; they would gladly enroll the United States in an unnecessary and unwarrantable war with Mexico. To them property, property rights, profits are held far more sacred than human beings, international honor and human liberty. "These are some of the issues that primarily concern the workers and all liberty loving citizens of the United States; they are the issues upon which every wage-earner--every citizen--will make his own decision, not only in his everyday activity, but also at the polls on election day."

### MEXICANS HELP U. S. GUARD BORDER

Many Members of National Guard of New Mexico Are Spanish-Americans.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Sept. 2.—Military men here express themselves as enthusiastic over the spirit and loyalty of the Spanish-American "legion" that is helping the American army guard its Mexican boundary. One-third of the men of the First New Mexico infantry, on station here, as incorporated into the United States service, are of Mexican origin and some of them are of Mexican birth. Three companies of the regiment, A, B, and L, are composed entirely of Latin-Americans. The men, all residents of New Mexico, the mechanics, clerks, vaqueros and farmers, a few also being college graduates in civil

### MIGRATORY BIRD ACT NOW A LAW

Insectivorous Birds Protected Indefinitely, No Open Season Being Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Regulation for enforcement of the new federal migratory bird law have been approved by President Wilson and now are effective. The department of agriculture, however, advises all hunters to consult state laws because the federal regulations will not be construed to permit hunting within a state which has created a closed season if that season falls within a period which the federal government posts as open. Shooting is prohibited between sunset and sunrise. Insectivorous birds are protected indefinitely, and no open season is allowed. Band-tailed pigeons, cranes, wood ducks, swans, curlew, willet, upland plover, and smaller shore birds are protected everywhere until September 1, 1918. "Open Season for Migratory Birds (Dates Are Inclusive)—Zone 1. Waterfowl (except swans and wood ducks), coots, gallinules, and jacksnipe: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri—Sept. 16-Dec. 31. Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, life. They speak, read and write the English language, but Spanish being their mother tongue, they usually speak it when among themselves. It is not unusual to hear voices engaged in a spirited argument in Spanish arising from the tents of the New Mexico regiment. Captain James Baca, of Company B, Santa Fe, himself a Spanish-American, says: "There are sixty-eight Spanish-Americans in my company. Give me sixty-eight plugs of chewing tobacco and sixty-eight canteens of water; leave out the grub and, together, we'll march one hundred miles without a whimper. "Practically every company in the First New Mexico contains a few men of Mexican descent and at least seven-tenths of the members of the regiment speak the Spanish language, it being pointed out that in the state there are communities where English is never spoken except before strangers. Yet the enlisted men coming from these districts are just as proud of their American citizenship as are the members of the Second Massachusetts infantry, encamped at their side. Col. E. C. Abbott, commanding the New Mexicans, is especially enthusiastic in praise of his Spanish-American men. "When President Wilson called the state troops to the border our regiment, the first to mobilize, was on its way to Columbus "within twenty-four hours", he said. "And, in my opinion, the most pleasing factor in the mobilization was the way our Spanish-American members responded. It had been said that in the event of any impending trouble with Mexico, our Spanish-Americans would be slow in coming forward. The reverse was true.

Oregon, Nevada, and Utah—Oct. 1-Jan. 15. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado—Sept. 7-Dec. 29. Rails (except coots and gallinules)—Sept. 1-Nov. 30. Vermont—Closed until September 1, 1918. Black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (including Long Island), and New Jersey—Aug. 16-Nov. 30. Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Nevada—Sept. 1-Dec. 15. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming—Sept. 7-Dec. 29. Washington and Oregon—Oct. 1-Dec. 15. Utah—Closed until September 1, 1918. Jacksnipe: Same as waterfowl, coots, and gallinules. Woodcock: Oct. 1-Nov. 30. Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri—Closed until October 1, 1918. "Zone 2. Waterfowl (except swans and wood ducks), coots, gallinules, and jacksnipe: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana—Nov. 1-Jan. 31. Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California—Oct. 16-Jan. 31. Rails (except coots and gallinules): Sept. 1-Nov. 30. Louisiana—Nov. 1-Jan. 31. California—Closed until September 1, 1918. Black-breasted and golden plover and lesser yellowlegs: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia—Aug. 16-Nov. 30. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas—Nov. 1-Jan. 31. North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona—Sept. 1-Dec. 15. California—Closed until September 1, 1918. Jacksnipe: Same as waterfowl, coots and gallinules. Woodcock: Nov. 1-Dec. 31.

### GERMAN VOTE OF INDIANA GOING TO HUGHES

Taggart Believes Teuton Element Will Be Largely for G. O. P. Nominee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—What a wise politician Thomas Taggart is has again been demonstrated. A short time ago an article was published relating to political reports that had been gathered by Taggart from 3,500 precinct committeemen in Indiana. From these reports Senator Taggart drew certain deductions and now that the keynote meetings of the state campaign have been held by both Republicans and Democrats and a general survey of the situation has been taken, political observers are beginning to see Senator Taggart beat them to it in sizing up the situation. One deduction drawn by Mr. Taggart was that the German-American vote was going largely to Mr. Hughes. The Democrats held their keynote meeting at Fort Wayne in the Twelfth district, a district with a large German population, and they found by personal investigation that what Mr. Taggart had said was true. "Opposed to Wilson. One prominent German editor who attended that meeting expressed his attitude as follows: "I told them I would attend this meeting and that I would support Adair, the Democratic candidate for the governorship nomination, but I and my friends and my paper are for Hughes and my paper are for Hughes. We do not want an administration favorable to Germany, but we want a fair and neutral administration. "The importance that this situation will play in that district may be understood when it is known that from fifty to sixty per cent of the voters of the district are of German descent. The effect of Mr. Taggart's inquiry also was that President Wilson must find enough Republican votes to balance his losses. So with these conditions existing very close organization work will be required on the part of both parties. The poll taking in all probability will be more carefully done than ever before. "The speaking campaign will be carried on with vigor and with able material, but the material used will be no more efficient than that used in the quiet campaign of organization. "It is interesting to note that in the campaign this year there are two men running for important offices who are famed for their ability along organization lines. One is Thomas Taggart and the other is James P. Goodrich, Republican candidate for governor. Neither M. Taggart nor Mr. Goodrich is famed for his work on the stump, but when it comes to politics planning it is hard to tell which is the keenest. "Moose Back to G. O. P. Fold. Progressives continue to return to the Republican fold. In the last few days the treasurer of the Progressive state committee and one of the Progressive district chairmen have announced their return to the old party. A general feeling exists that it is going to be difficult for Edwin Lee, the state chairman, to finance the remainder of the Progressives. It is estimated now that not more than 5,000 Progressive votes will be cast in the state. "PURCHASE NOW. Often the ads. in the Telegram bring to you suggestions of the things that may be purchased NOW to better advantage than later--when you will have to buy such things. The prudent shopper frequently makes an unaccounted purchase for the sake of this immediate economy.