## Just An Inkling of Alteration Reductions at Benson & Thorne's

Monday will inaugurate another week of rapid-fireselling which has marked this successful Alteration Sale. To further emphasize our desire for more space before alterations commence, we have detailed several savings which shrewd buyers will be quick to appreciate.

### For Traveling, Linen Is Corre t

Linen has long been a favorite with the women who journey, striking a happy combination of comfort and style which reflects the good judgement of the wearer.

These suits are handsomely tailored of Russian and English linens in blue, tan, gray and white. Decidelly appropriate for early fall wear.

Junior sizes, 13, 15 and 17. Small Women's sizes, 32 to 38. You seldom meet such enticing prices:

\$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.50 and \$12.50 Suits altered to . . . . \$5.00 \$15.00, \$16.50, \$19.75, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50, \$29.75 and \$35.00 Suits altered to ......\$10.00

## Linen Dresses for Small Women

You are indeed favored who come within this size range. Small women are often at a loss for garments suitably sized. We lay special stress upon their sizes and styles.

Here are practical, stylish dresses for present or early fall wear-the price tickets express our determination to move these dresses at once. Dresses worth to \$14.75, now.....\$4.75

## Dainty Dresses of Lawn and Dimity

Dresses worth to \$22.50, now ... \$10.00

Exquisite little dresses which will instill new life into your summer wardrobe by their freshness.

None are extreme styles and they will be good for next season-providing you can resist their charm and insistance for immediate wear.

Junior sizes, 15, 17 and 19. Small Women's sizes, 32 to 38. Values to \$9.75, now.....\$2.95

1518-1520 FARNAM STREET

Store Closes 5:00 P. M.

Saturdays, 9:00 P. M.

before the stock exchange opened, or the transaction might prove useless." He said he was satisfied that acquire ment by the steel corporation of the Tennesses Coal and Iron company did not change the legal status of the corporation. is not violated. "Furthermore, I believed it would be for the public good," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "I answered Messrs. Gary and Frick tha if matters were in such a state, I did not want to stand in the way and the results proved that the act was a good one, be

cause the panic was stopped. Mr. Roosevelt further said that he had learned that the action was of great benefit to the people of the Birmingham dis-

"I should have proved an unworthy public officer if I had not done as I did." "If I had not acted at once," he cor



## Electric Lamps This Week Only

In the first place these lamps were secured by us at a great bargain-less than actual cost. It was a great streak of luck on our part to secure therand it is a still bigger one for you. Actually were you in the fixture business you couldn't buy these works of art at such a price as we

## Omaha Silver Co.

314 So. 18th St. Electric and Gas Lighting Fixtures.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. W. G. URE

tinued, "In that extraordinary crisis, I should have been a mere title. If a man worth his sait, he will give people in trouble the benefit of the doubt and act as the situation demands, if the law "Every step I took, was as open as the

Conference at White House. about the trust companies in trouble in senate document, while I was still president New York at the time.

"I think they mentioned only one your committee. trust company. I had personally been informed that there were two such companies and that the assets of a cerpanies on the firing line and in a position to prevent disaster."

"You spoke of their mentioning trust companies," Mr. Stanley asked, "did they mention any ?" "I think they mentioned none," Mr.

Roosevelt replied, "and I did not ask them 'Did Mr. Gary or Mr. Frick advise you that the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron was preferred by them more than any other industrial stock before the panie?"

Chairman Stanley asked. "They never spoke of any such thing." fr. Roosevelt replied. "Did they describe the conditions in relation to this stock in Wall street, how the Tennessee had been kited about like a foot

"Mr. Stanley," the former president exclaimed, emphatically, "you must apply to someone other than myself if you wish an expert opinion on Wall street."

Mr. Roosevelt laughed heartily at the conclusion of this answer; leaning forward over the table in a characteristic way. "Did they advise you that nine-tenths of this Tennessee stock was locked up in the strong boxes of multimillionaires, on account of its value, and that the stock's value had purposely been destroyed in

Wall street by pegging and that only 30

per cent of this stock was involved in the

loans that were in trouble?" "Nobody talked to me on those lines you suggest, at all," said Mr. Roosevelt.

Relied on Bankers' Statements. "I ought to may," Mr. Roosevelt added. "that New York banker after banker had informed me that Tennesses Coal and Iron stocks were valueless as securities. Mr. Gary and Mr. Frick earnestly desired that the threatened institution should have the Tennesses Coal and Iron stock supplemented in order to save serious crash. They said they knew of no way by which the panic could be stopped except by this transfer. "Have you seen the report of Herbert Knox Smith, of the bureau of corporations of the United States Steel corporation?"

the corporation was worth about \$700,000,-Mr. Stanley then made a long argument regarding the actual values of the steel corporation, asking Mr. Roosevelt's epinion

Mr. Stanley continued, "setting forth that

"I don't want to answer hypothetical questions based on Mr. Smith's or any other's conclusions," Mr. Roosevelt de-

"After Mr. Morgan and the United States Steel corporation took this panie into their hands and stopped the threatened crash. was there any return of the trouble?"

"None as serious, though we had to watch the situation closely for several "Did Mr. Frick or Mr. Gary tell you that no bank in New York or no stock broker over had told them the absorption of the

Tennessee Cool and Iron by the United States Steel was necessary for its salva-

Mr. Roosevelt answered. "Did they tell you that there was no

rouble except with a certain stock brokerage firm, who had been selling Tennesse Coal and Iron in the market in a way that we call out west by an ugly name? "Oh, Mr. Stanley, don't burt my fee! ings," Mr. Roosevelt replied with a chuckle. "Did they advise you that a certain wind agent had been kiting this Tennessee stock and that Kessler, the wine agent, and Grant B. Schley, a stock broker, had got into trouble without the knowledge of their colleagues and that such men as L. C. Hanna, E. W. Oglebay and others, when they found out the situation, offered the use of their money and securities to prevent their faiture?"

"Oh, no, I heard nothing of that," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Were you not advised that Kessler and Schley had got in such a condition that if these stocks were not turned over to the United States Steel corporation, they, Kessler and Schley, would go to the wall, and that the real fight was not to save the bankers of New York, but to save certain

"I never heard the name of Kessler be fore this moment." "Celonel Roosevelt, I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet," Stanley continued, "but more than a year ago concluded that if you were ever kind enough to appear before us you would

say just what you have." "I hope, Mr. Stanley, that you will not read into my statements anything that have not said," Mr. Roosevelt replied. "Certainly not," said the chairman.

TEXT OF ROOSEVELT STATEMENT

Former President Describes Business Conditions at Time. NEW YORK, Aug. 5.-The text of Colone Roosevelt's statement today before the congressional commission investigating the

steel corporation is as follows: "In the fall of 1907, there were severe business disturbances and financial stringency culminating in a panie, which arose n New York and spread over the country, The damage actually done was great and damage threatened was incalculable. Thanks largely to the action of the government, the panic was stopped before, instead of being merely a serious business check, it became a frightful and nation-

lowing every change in the situation and trying to anticipate every development. It was the obvious duty of the administration to take every step possible to prevent an appailing disaster by checking the spread of the panic before it grew so that nothing could check it, and events moved with such speed that it was necessary to decide and to act on the instant as each successive crisis arose. The secretary of the treasury took vigorous action, some of his own initative some on my direction. Late one evening, I was informed that two representatives of the steel corwidely different from those obtaining a state and also shytelle representative of the missouri river. where the western lossification applies, particularly in the matter of minima, that it would be a hard-being named. Next morning while at breakfast I was informed that Messrs Frick and Gary were waiting at the office. I at once went over and as the attorney general, Mr. Bonaparte, had not yet arrived from Baltimore, where he had been passing the night, I sent a measage asking the secretary of state, Mr. Root, to join us, which he did. Before the close of the interview, and in the presence of the interview, and in the presence of the interview, and in the presence of the three gentlemen named, I dictated a note to Mr. Bonaparte setting forth exactly what Messrs. Frick and Gary had proposed and exactly what I had answered—so that there might be no possibility of misunder-time and the distance of the intervence of the three might be no possibility of misunder-time and the western classification applies, particularly in the matter of minima. that it would be a hard-matter of minima. That it would be a hard-ma poration wished to see me early the folmer president for more details as to the there might be no possibility of misunderconference at the White House and standing. This note was published in a and is already spread on the minutes of

Note to Bonnparte.

"It runs as follows: companies and that the assets of a certain hig stock brokerage company was threatened. They said they were fully convinced this company would fall, if the Tennessee transaction was not completed. They said they were willing and anxious to take over the property because they felt it was the only way to save the situation that it would put the power of the steel corporation behind the companies on the firing line and in a next. a majority of the securities of the Tennessee Coal company. Application has been urgently made to the steel corporation to purchase the stock as the only means of avoiding a failure. Judge Gary and Mr. Frick informed me that as a mere business transaction they do not care to purchase the stock; that under ordinary circumstances, they would not consider purchasing the stock, because but little benefit will come to the steel corporation from the purchase; that they are aware that the purchase will be used as a handle for attack upon them on the ground that they are striving to secure a monopoly of the business and prevent competition—not that this would represent what could honestly be said, but what might recklessly and untruthfully be said.

They further informed me that as a matter of fact the policy of the company has been to decline to acquire more than 60 per cent of the steel properties and that this purpose has been persevered in fur several years past, with the object of preventing the accusations, and, as a matter of fact, their proportion of steel properties has slightly decreased, so that it is below this 60 per cent, and the acquisition of the property in question will not raise it above 60 per cent. But they feel that it is immensely to their interest as to the interest of every responsible business man to try to prevent a panic and general industrial smashup at this time and that they are willing to go in this transaction, which they would not otherwise go into, because it seems the opinion of those best fitted to express judgment that it may be an important factor in preventing a break that might be ruinous; that this has been urged on them by the combination of the mox responsible bankers in New York, who are now thus engaged in endeavoring to save the situation. But they asserted they did not wish to do this if I stated that it ought not to be done. I answered that while of course 'could not advise them to take the action proposed. I felt it no public duty of mine to interpose any objections. Si nessee Coal company. Application has been urgently made to the steel corpora-

DENEEN DOES NOT APPEAR Governor of Illinois by Injury Kept from Reeping Speaking Date

Date at Lincoln.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN. Aug. 6.-(Special.)-Governor Dineen of Illinois, who was scheduled to speak before the Epworth assembly at this place today, was unable to be present, his fallure to attend being attributed to an injury which he received when he fell from a horse while reviewing the First Illinois regiment at Chicago Thursday afternoon. According to advices received here, the executive was riding with his aides to the parade ground when his mount became unmanageable and crashed into a passing buggy. The is gof the Illinois man was caught between the vehicle and the horse in such a way that it was severely

Rains Good for Bridge Men. REATRICE, Neb., Aug. 6 .- (Special Telegram.)-Because of the great less of bridges in Gage county by the recent flood the Board of Supervisors today made the annual levy, which is \$130,000. The levy was increased from 11 mills last year to 11.8

Bigger, Better, Busser-That is what con sistent and persistent advertising will do "I never heard about such a matter," for legitimate business.

RAIL COMMISSION KEEPS BUSY

Members Give Out Statement Showing Their Activities.

VALUATIONS TAKE MUCH WORK Important Part of Their Duties Has to Do with Determining These Figures-At Work on New

Freight Classification.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5,-(Special.)-Though the railway commission has been in exsistence since January 1, 1966, the importance of that department to the state is just beginning to be feit, and though the physical valuation department of the State position, being defeated in 1891 by Judge Railway commission has been in exsistence sens out over Nebraska, who still fail to by the state to maintain that branch of but was beaten out by Judge Fawcett, be-

Some of the things, which are now conthings it hopes to see through, to the end that the people of the state may be much benefited thereby, are denoted in a prospectus, which was today given out by the ommission. This says in part:

commission. This says in part:

The values in detail, as reported by the engineering deptriment of the railway I commission of all the railroads in Nebraska, have been in the hands of the commission for several months, during which time a careful and exhaustive study has been made by the commissioners of these reports, and the elements, which go to make up the values of the physical properties of the several railroad. The final hearing and the adoption of these valuations will be taken up by the commission on September 5.

The magnitude of this undertaking may be appreciated, when it is considered that there are seventeen independent carriers of freight and passengers within Nebrtska, with property aggregating in value of more than \$39,000.

Railroads Are Objecting.

Railroads Are Objecting.

The importance of this work may, in a measure, he realized, when it is remembered that the railroads recently appeared before the state board of assessment, and insisted upon a much lower valuation being placed upon their property for the purpose of taxation than they were willing to have adopted by the railway commission as a basis of rate-making. Before the state board of assessment, the railroads asserted for instance, that their right-ofwide calamity, a disaster fraught with untold misery and woe to all our people. For several days the nation trembled on the brink of such a calamity, of such a disaster, as you gentlemen, doubtless remember.

"During these days, both the secretary of the treasury and I personally were in hourly communication with New York, following every change in the situation and

The commission is just now entering upon the work of valuing the property of afreet railways, express companies, telephone and telegraph companies and sleeping car companies. When this work is completed it will be one of the leading factors in determining the reasonableness of rates of common carriers, as well as being of inestimable value as a basis of assessment and taxation.

New Freight Classification. The commission is also preparing a new The commission is also brebaring a new classification eovering freight shipments in Nebraska, instead of permitting the railroads to make their current classification tariffs applicable to Nebraska territory. The conditions with reference to the movement of freight in Nebraska are so widely different from those obtaining seast of the Missouri river, where the western classification applies particularly in the

tains an increase over No. 44 on 800 items. Complaint on Coal Rates,

Following a conference with the retail coal dealers of southwestern Nebraska. recently held in Hastings, a complaint has been filed before the Interstate Commerce commission asking for a reduction of rates on coal from the Colorado fields into the South Platte territory west of Aurora and Superior, served by the Burlington railroad, to meet a reduction heretofore secured affecting the territory west of Grand Island on the Union Pacific. The rates now in force, in the opinion of the commission, should be reduced from 25 to 56 cents per ton.

on.
The question of shortage in weights of coal entering Nebraska in carload lots is receiving the careful attention of the com-

The 2-cent passenger fare law and the cases involving the validity of the reductions in freight and express rates in Nebraska are pending in the federal court. A vast amount of data showing the earn-A vast amount of data showing the earnings and operating expenses of the carriers, as well as other factors which must ultimately determine the reasonableness of these rates, is being prepared and presented, in the hope that the legislative enactments bringing about these reductions will be finally upheld.

### DES MOINES CAR MEN TIE UP CITY BY STRIKE RIOTS

(Continued from First Page.) firemen dispersed the crowd by turning water on them. the mob retaliating with

bricks and stones. Showers of missiles fell about the firemen and police. The latter then prepared to charge the mob. Policemen Wounded. One policeman was wounded and the line

of police charged the mob with drawn The crowd fell back and the hose carts

were brought into action again. Policemen Kelly and Harlan were injured, the former with a deep gash in his forehead, caused by a rock thrown from the mob, and the latter bruised in the rush. W. W. Killen, the street car inspector

who, by accusing Conductor B. J. Hyatt of shortage, was the cause of the present strike, was spirited out of town during last night. His family accompanied him. At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mayor Hanna and Superintendent Roe of the public

safety department issued an order requiring every saloon in the city to close its doors. The saloonkeepers compiled with the democracy, and has been in demand the order.

No Appeal for Troops. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- No application

#### Quart bricks of Dal-BRYAN'S FRIENDS zell's Ice Cream.

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy. Base Ball Tickets

Round trip tickets to Lake Manawa. All given away free to those

who find their names in the want Read the want ads every day, your name will appear sometime, may be more than once.

No. puzzles to solve nor sub-scriptions to get-just read the

Turn to the want ad pages-

has reached the War department from I wa authorities for details of troops to protect the mail cars on the trolley lines during the local strike at Des Moines.

### MANY SEEKING JUDGESHIP

admission to the bar he went back to

(Continued from Page One.)

farming for a few years, during which time he married an Iowa girl, who was teaching in Indiana, and directed his attention westward. He came to Omaha in December, 1869, and has resided in Nebraska more than forty years. He practiced in Lincoln two years, and in 1872 moved to Kearney, where he has resided Appointed judge of the Tenth since. judicial district by Governor Dawes in 1883, he was twice elected to the same Silas A. Holcomb by thirten votes Since a shorter time there are many of the citi- then Mr. Hamer has held no political office. Two years ago he was a candidate see therein value received for money spent for nomination to the supreme judgeship. ing a close fourth in the race for the three places. He is the only republican fronting the commission and some of the running from the west part of the state Ambrose C. Epperson of Clay Center was

born in Illinois and removed with his parents to Nebraska in 1880, when 9 years old. The family settled on a farm near Fairfield, and there young Epperson was

1869, with the first honors of his class. He The importance of this work may, in a was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began practice at Lincoln. In December, 1872, he removed to Tecumseh, where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Davidson has occupied many high offices in the Masonic order.

One Candidate from Omaha.

John M. Macfarland, the only Omaha candidate on the republican side, is a practicing lawyer. He is a native of Virginia, being born in January, 1856, in Jefferson county, now a part of West Virginia. Mr. Macfarland was admitted to the bar at Wheeling, W. V., in 1878. He married in the same year Agnes Forrest at Charleston, W. Va., and they have six children. Admitted to practice in Nebraska courts in 1879. Mr. Macfarland kept his office at Columbus for ten years. While a resident there he held the office of city attorney for a time and was twice elected mayor of the Platte county metropolis. He has lived in Omaha twenty years, and has engaged largely in criminal practice, having been counsel in twenty-three murder cases. For many years he was active in fraternal circles, having been chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias of this state and also supreme representative of the same order.

and was admitted to the bar in 1877, where he has since resided.

Judge Cobbey has held the office of United States court commissioner, Also been county judge one term, city attorney of Beatrice one term, city councilman two terms. For many years he has devoted practically all his time to editing the state statutes and writing law text books. He tried for the same nomination he is now seeking two years ago, but did not land it.

On the Democratic Side. Of the fusion candidates for supreme judge, James R. Dean of Broken Bow has served one year on that bench, by appointment of Governor Sheldon. He was a candidate for the place at the last election, but was defeated and was defeated again last year as democratic nominee for congress in the Sixth district. William L. Stark of Aurora, is a native

of Connecticut, but was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1878. A month later he moved to Hamilton county, in this state. He was superintendent of schools in Aurora two years, later became county judge for ten years, and was elected to the congress for three terms by the fusion party. He has been lately farming with incidenta practice of law in Aurora. I. L. Albert of Columbus, is the author of

the Albert law passed. Has served as supreme court commissioner and special counsel for the state in the bank guaranty cases. He was a member of the state senate from Platte county in the last legislature. He was a shining light in the populist party and only of late years a democrat. Joel F. West, Omaha, is a Wiscons

man by birth, in 1856, but was raised in Iowa, near Cedar Falls. He graduated from Iowa college in 1877 and was admitted to the bar at Des Moines in 1879. He has been a resident of this city since 1887, engaged in the general practice of law.

John Everson of Alma is a Hooster, born in 1865. Moving to lows for a few years, the family came to Nebraska in 1873. After finishing his education, Mr. Everson taught school, then studied law. Admitted to the bar in 1888, he settled down to practice at Alms. He has been county attorney and county judge of Harlan county.

Willis D. Oldham of Kearney, is the live platform wire among the fusion candidates. Born in Missouri, he has retained all the Bourbon devotion of his native state for as a campaigner for the fusionists in Nebraska and other states for many years. He has held the office of district judge and supreme court commissioner, and is now making his second try for the supreme

# MUTE AS OYSTERS

(Continued from First Page.)

preciative constituency relegated him to private life. What is true of the east is also true of the middle west, according to those who are in close touch with political conditions in their home states This change of sentament is traceable largely to the firmness which Taft has displayed in matters of legislation during the session of congress now closing and is an earnest of what may be expected of him when congress once more is "upon his hands." E. C. S.

Kauffold-Littleford. Marion Pearl Littleford and George W. Kauffold, both of Omaha, were married at Council Bluffs Wednesday even

## Diamond Values and Diamond Buying

It is extremely difficult to teach the public that diamonds are increasing in value every year, and that during the past ten years they have gone up 150 per cent. Many look upon these stones as entirely for display. These are the people who do not know that diamonds are growing more expensive all the while.



But that class which realizes diamonds are becoming more costly buys them all the time. There are some men who have ten stones. They do not wear them; they hold them as an investment-and they are one of the best

forms of investment there is In the Edholm store there are diamonds which, if they were bought from importers at this time, would have to be priced ten and fifteen per cent higher than the figures quoted here now. For example, there is one fine white stone on which the price here is \$175. If this stone were bought from an importer today, the Edholm price would have to be made \$200. This instance shows that diamonds are increasing in value and that they are an excellent form of investment.

Nearly everybody thinks, at one time or another, of buying a dlamond. Right now there are some young men who expect to purchase an engagement ring next winter or spring. Today they can buy stones for several per cent less than they will have to pay if they wait a few months. To this class this talk is especially directed. It is just a warning not to wait. Buy now, and you will save many dollars. The prices here are as low as any in the country-rememberfor the same quality of goods.

Don't Merely Buy-Invest.

#### ALBERT EDHOLM **JEWELER** Sixteenth and Harney

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L. T. KOUNTZE, Vice Pres. T. L. DAVIS, Treas. C. B. ANDERSON, Vice Pres. and Manager.

This Company has deposited with the State Auditor more than Forty Thousand Dollars worth of First Mortgage Farm Loans and is qualified and authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Assignee, Committee, Fiscal Agent, Transfer Agent, Guardan, Registar, Trustee or Receiver. We make, buy and sell Farm and City Loans on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. Correspondence invited.

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You will enjoy Sizz at all times and on all occasions

Cooling, Refreshing, Delightful to Taste

into a glass of ice cold water and the drink is prepared. Make it at home—Everybody will like it. 25c bottle makes 12 drinks. 50c bottle makes 30 drinks. \$1.00 bottle makes 70 drinks. Orange, Lemon, Celery and Root Beer Flavors. 5c at all Soda Fountains.

EASILY MADE-Just stir two teaspoonfuls of Size

The Greatest Drink On the Market - The One Best Drink Leo Grotte Mfg. Co.

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The center of entertainment in the city that entertains.

European Plan -:- From \$2.00 Up Under the Management of James Woods.