

WOMEN'S ENGLISH WALKING BOOTS \$5
 This English boot is full of character yet of charming simplicity—it's one of the specialties which attract discriminating buyers to this

Balcony Shoe Shop
 In dull leather also Havana brown, a new tannage, dresses seal shade in color.

low flange heel
short forepart
receding toe
sunken eyelets

Unvarying quality and richness of color and design make these boots at \$5.00 especially favored by women whose tastes are exacting in footwear.

Christmas Slippers and Novelties

Women's Slippers—	Children's Slippers—
at.....\$1.00 to \$1.50	at.....75c to \$1.25
Boys' Slippers—	Shoe Ornaments for party
at.....\$1.25 to \$2.00	slippers. \$1.00 to \$1.10
Children's Leggings.....	75c to \$2.00

Write for illustrated catalogue.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S OWN STORE
BENSON & THORNE CO.
 1518-20 FARNAM STREET.

ARGUMENTS IN BOMB CASES
 Assistant District Attorney Noel Opens for Government.

PUTS BLAME ON POLITICIANS
 Says Growth of Conspiracy Was Due to Influence of Men Between the Labor Unions and the Courts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—Politicians standing behind labor unions and the courts," were blamed for the McNamara dynamite plots at the outset of the government's argument to the jury at the trial of the forty accused "bomb plotters" today.

Pronouncing the series of explosions scattered over the country as a conspiracy "more dastardly and more threatening to society than the crime of an individual," James W. Noel, special assistant district attorney, told the jurors they were called on to render verdicts in the most important trial in recent years.

"Organized crime has here appeared to an amazing degree," said Mr. Noel, "and it was carried on and it grew because locally the arm of the law failed. Had local authorities done their duty this conspiracy could not have spread, but it appears that politicians, for obvious reasons stood between labor unions and criminals and the local courts.

"A strike of the iron workers was called. Plain assaults became murderous assaults; then, unchecked by the local courts and favored by politicians, the criminals grew bolder and fought with dynamite and nitroglycerin.

"The Los Angeles Times building was blown up with the murder of twenty-one persons. After that reckless disregard of life came a wanton desire to take life.

"Of the 100 explosions that occurred in the United States the government has proved that 92 explosions were on the property of open shop contractors, or firms which refused to recognize the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers."

RYAN AND PIVONKA LOSE THEIR APPEAL
 (Continued from Page One.)

great extent worthless. It also showed little or no attention was being paid to the enforcement of the 8 o'clock law. Attempts to enforce the law against violators amounted to a farce in the opinion of the man who fought them. In the face of cold evidence the two commissioners were accused of having decided the other way and in favor of the saloonists.

When the case was started the supreme court named Judge Silas A. Holcomb as referee to hear the customary row. Attorney General Grant Martin, after the appointment of a referee by the supreme court, appointed Dean Ringer of South Omaha special deputy attorney general. Together with Deputy Attorney General Ayres Ringer finally got the case to trial last summer. New attorneys were brought into the case at each failure on the part of the defense to stay the prosecution. It was urged that a re-election of the two commissioners last spring had rendered the further prosecution of acts done under their first administration illegal. Overruled by the supreme court, the case went to final trial. "Star" of Police John Briggs, who could not be found to give testimony while the referee was sitting in Omaha, later gave conclusive testimony against the commissioners in the supreme court in Lincoln.

Tried to Blame Briggs.
 The next point raised by the defense was that the blame for lack of law

enforcement should fall upon the chief of police, rather than the commissioners. This also was overruled and the decision of yesterday followed naturally.

Who the successors of Ryan and Pivonka will be, can not be prognosticated. William Queenan is said to be a candidate by his friends. The two ousted commissioners will, according to their attorney, participate in the affairs of the board until notice from the supreme court. Unless appeal is made at once they will then be disqualified from further participation and Mayor Hector will be supreme.

Taft Will Accept Kent Professorship in Yale Law School

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Taft has made up his mind to accept the proffer of the Kent professorship of law at Yale and probably will take up his duties at New Haven early in the spring.

The president was said tonight to have determined upon accepting the Yale professorship for several reasons. He will not be restricted merely to lectures to Yale students, but will be permitted to lecture if he desires in other law schools or upon the platform or to engage in any other occupation which he sees fit.

If the president had returned to Cincinnati to resume law practice he felt he would have had little opportunity for practice. He felt that he could not appear in cases before the United States supreme court, because he has appointed a majority of its membership. He remembered when he thought of the law that he had named many federal judges in Ohio before whom he might have to argue cases, and he believed that about the only sort of practice that he could take up would be international cases, and that he regarded as unessential.

At Yale the president will be in surroundings dear to him and in a position to engage in almost any sort of business fitting for an ex-president. The analogy between the Yale professorship and Grover Cleveland's relations with Princeton appealed to Mr. Taft strongly and when many of his close friends and advisers wrote him approving of his acceptance of the chair at Yale he decided to take it.

The president expects to spend several weeks after March 4 in Augusta, Ga., where he has passed two winter vacations.

U. P. APPEALS TO HIGH COURT
 (Continued from Page One.)

ican Tobacco company, in proportion to their holdings.

"In the powder case, a plan of dis-

OMAHA BEE 12-18-12.

Persistently Satisfying

That's what we are doing all the time and it is reason for an ever increasing business. A bundle containing two collars receives as much attention as an entire family wash. When others fail to satisfy, try

KIMBALL LAUNDRY CO.
 THE "WASHWORD" OF THE HOME.

BLUE WAGONS PHONE DOUGLAS 919

It Grows Stronger Every Year.

First National Bank of Omaha

You are invited to become one of its customers.

FARMERS WOULD OWN BANKS
 (Continued from Page One.)

and have farmers' banks and farmers' land offices. Money is loaned to farmers by farmers' organizations in Europe on a reasonable rate of interest.

"Vastly different are conditions in this country. Here the farmer is compelled to pay an average interest of 8 1/2 per cent interest on loans. This should be reduced and it can only be done when we are banded together in one huge organization."

Committees Are Appointed.
 Introduction of resolutions and memorials were deferred and will go to the resolution committee before they are presented before the congress. Appointments of committees were made.

Miles K. Culver of St. Ansgar, Ia., was the second speaker before the congress. He took for his subject, "Kin and Society, the Necessity of Co-Operation in Its Larger Sense." He discussed the relation of the farmer and the corporation and absentee owners. He asserted that a corporation was a creature of the law and were of real injury to the farmers and the people as a whole. He also urged the farmers to co-operate and work in harmony to the better conditions over the country. He said the only remedy for the present high cost of living was in co-operation and a scientific study of conditions. The farmers, he said, should encourage the growth of public opinion. He said public opinion was the greatest power on earth and that public opinion could only be formed by co-operation and constant study.

A short discussion followed Mr. Culver's speech, which was in turn followed by an address by Miss Faye M. Hartley of Lincoln. She told of the relation between the Academy of Political and Social Science and the Nebraska Farmers' congress. She told of the national meeting in Philadelphia, which she attended, and recalled several talks made there, including her own.

social influence and opportunity. She told the secrets of a woman's social life on the farm. For instance, the family lives some distance from town. Sunday morning the husband, boys and hired men, after breakfast, start for town. Reaching there they gather at the grocery store, or the depot and listen to the news, the women staying at home and spending the day cleaning up and getting ready for the hard work of the following day.

Nothing But Work.
 "One trouble with the farm, continued Mrs. Davis, "is that the men have their clubs and their papers after the work of the day is finished, and there is no time for the women to enjoy themselves, there being little but work, nothing for them but to drift along. She advocated the establishment of the community libraries, but in her experience, she has found that women on the farms did not have the time to read, if they had the inclination. As a rule, she did not think they were mixers.

Mrs. Davis, who is a member of the church as a place where a little pleasure was secured by women, but too often these churches had been built by some rich farmer who had been wild in his youth and later had put his money into the office in order that he might have a place where he "could go and shout 'Amen' to his heart's content and for the balance of his life." She abhorred the fact that most of the farm boys use tobacco because they think it is smart.

Saturday Night Dances.
 In the country, according to Mrs. Davis, they have the Saturday night dances and they are an abomination, not as a rule being attended by the young men and women who desire to maintain the highest regard for morals and respectability. Without being specific as to persons and places, she pointed to instances where these dances had been held and beer flowed as free as water, the beer for the women being on the back porch and that for the boys out in the corn crib.

About the only other social function aside from the Saturday night dance that is afforded the country boy and girl, said Mrs. Davis, is the box social held at the country school house. She does not approve of these, for they are too much along the line of love-making affairs and are not inclined to add materially to a betterment of social life generally.

Mrs. Davis informed the congress that she is a suffragist, not of the militant kind, but of the kind that is of the opinion that a woman of ordinary ability is as competent to vote intelligently as the average man. She is of the opinion that universal suffrage is not far distant, and to push the work along during the convention she will offer a resolution asking that the congress go on record asking the Nebraska legislature at its coming session to take steps to give women equal rights with the men of the state.

S. C. Basset followed in a short address, advocating the ideas advocated by Mrs. Davis, leaving out all reference to votes for women.

Word from Oklahoma.
 Sam Hampton, although not on the printed program, brought word from Oklahoma as to what the farmers are doing there. He advocated organization, contending that organization is the watchword with lawyers, doctors, business men and all others except the farmers. He contended that every man in every other line is a price-taker, but that the farmer has to accept for his wares and products just what somebody else, trust, or corporation, offers him and he is satisfied. He pointed to what the cotton growers of Oklahoma have accomplished by organizing. Three years ago they were getting cents a pound for their cotton, but now they are receiving 15 cents for their cotton, and standing for their rights. He told the members of the congress that if they will organize they can hold their own, their corn and their hogs and cattle up to fair prices and will be independent. Mr. Hampton is a member of the Farmers' National Congress.

Prof. Frankson of the University of Nebraska talked "Co-Operative Creamery," but cut his address short on account of the members of the congress being invited to a reception tendered by the Omaha Commercial club. He urged co-operation and pointed out the benefits in the way of higher prices for butter that would follow the establishment of co-operative creameries in the state owned by farmers and managed by them.

Word from Oklahoma.
 Sam Hampton, although not on the printed program, brought word from Oklahoma as to what the farmers are doing there. He advocated organization, contending that organization is the watchword with lawyers, doctors, business men and all others except the farmers. He contended that every man in every other line is a price-taker, but that the farmer has to accept for his wares and products just what somebody else, trust, or corporation, offers him and he is satisfied. He pointed to what the cotton growers of Oklahoma have accomplished by organizing. Three years ago they were getting cents a pound for their cotton, but now they are receiving 15 cents for their cotton, and standing for their rights. He told the members of the congress that if they will organize they can hold their own, their corn and their hogs and cattle up to fair prices and will be independent. Mr. Hampton is a member of the Farmers' National Congress.

Prof. Frankson of the University of Nebraska talked "Co-Operative Creamery," but cut his address short on account of the members of the congress being invited to a reception tendered by the Omaha Commercial club. He urged co-operation and pointed out the benefits in the way of higher prices for butter that would follow the establishment of co-operative creameries in the state owned by farmers and managed by them.

Word from Oklahoma.
 Sam Hampton, although not on the printed program, brought word from Oklahoma as to what the farmers are doing there. He advocated organization, contending that organization is the watchword with lawyers, doctors, business men and all others except the farmers. He contended that every man in every other line is a price-taker, but that the farmer has to accept for his wares and products just what somebody else, trust, or corporation, offers him and he is satisfied. He pointed to what the cotton growers of Oklahoma have accomplished by organizing. Three years ago they were getting cents a pound for their cotton, but now they are receiving 15 cents for their cotton, and standing for their rights. He told the members of the congress that if they will organize they can hold their own, their corn and their hogs and cattle up to fair prices and will be independent. Mr. Hampton is a member of the Farmers' National Congress.

Prof. Frankson of the University of Nebraska talked "Co-Operative Creamery," but cut his address short on account of the members of the congress being invited to a reception tendered by the Omaha Commercial club. He urged co-operation and pointed out the benefits in the way of higher prices for butter that would follow the establishment of co-operative creameries in the state owned by farmers and managed by them.

Word from Oklahoma.
 Sam Hampton, although not on the printed program, brought word from Oklahoma as to what the farmers are doing there. He advocated organization, contending that organization is the watchword with lawyers, doctors, business men and all others except the farmers. He contended that every man in every other line is a price-taker, but that the farmer has to accept for his wares and products just what somebody else, trust, or corporation, offers him and he is satisfied. He pointed to what the cotton growers of Oklahoma have accomplished by organizing. Three years ago they were getting cents a pound for their cotton, but now they are receiving 15 cents for their cotton, and standing for their rights. He told the members of the congress that if they will organize they can hold their own, their corn and their hogs and cattle up to fair prices and will be independent. Mr. Hampton is a member of the Farmers' National Congress.

Prof. Frankson of the University of Nebraska talked "Co-Operative Creamery," but cut his address short on account of the members of the congress being invited to a reception tendered by the Omaha Commercial club. He urged co-operation and pointed out the benefits in the way of higher prices for butter that would follow the establishment of co-operative creameries in the state owned by farmers and managed by them.

Hoarseness

Is caused by pneumonia, colds, throat, sore throat, etc. KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY is the only one that cures it. It is the only one that cures it. It is the only one that cures it.

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

W. GROVE, 2c.—Advertisement.

"Gone to Lunch— Back in 10 Minutes"

The Sign We See on Many Office Doors and Office Desks, Which Means a Hurry-Up Meal, Followed by Dyspepsia and All Its Train of Ills.

Pork and Beans 10c **Mince Pie 5c** **Hard Boiled Eggs 5c Each**

"Say, You! Hustle that Pie— We've Only Got Five Minutes!"

Published by Permission of Harper's Weekly

Some declare that stomach trouble is caused by hurried eating. No doubt this is true. Others assert that dyspepsia is the result of the kind of food we eat. There is some truth in this.

But the best judges are those who take the broad view that hurried eating is necessarily a part of our modern business life. And there is much truth in this. The hurried eating of so-called indigestible food is simply a demand from the stomach for relatively the same assistance as modern gearings, different and more refined lubricants, oiler and more systematic methods of handling.

And this assistance is admirably reflected in the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Our stomach is a big muscle that grinds our food, mixes it with digestive juices and reduces it to a semi-fluid consistency. But it first expects the teeth to chop the food into fine particles; it was naturally built and equipped to receive food slowly and digest it leisurely. But now comes the quick lunch, the hurried eating; the demand for faster digestion and nature isn't there with the reserve power. And thus it came to pass that trained chemists kept pace with trained engineers and now we control, regulate, assist and force digestion with as much absolute knowledge and accomplishment as a fine piece of automatic machinery.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets apply to the stomach those aids which actually digest food, just as the strongest and healthiest remedy actually secretes the gastric juice, pepsin and hydrochloric acid which act upon the food.

The composition of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is such that no matter what you eat—mince pie, hard-boiled eggs, pork and beans, "bacon and" or anything else that the food alchemists class

ify as fit only for an ostrich, all of these palatable, savory dishes and hunger satiators are made entirely harmless and entirely healthful.

A single grain of one ingredient in these tablets digests 3,000 grains of food and so composite is their action that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets not only digest all food of whatever nature but they prevent acidity, catarrh of the stomach, sour risings, formation of gas and in a brief few minutes overcome any distress of over eating, hurried eating, indigestion or any other stomach distress.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are on sale in every drug store in America at 50 cents a box and for years have been recognized as the most effective and consistent aid to the stomach in any and all forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. They are not to be classified as a patent medicine, as they are distinctly the product of some of the greatest living chemists.

Richmond
 MADE STRONGER LASTS LONGER

The transmission is a vital point in any car. Visibility is the first merit and the illustration shows that every part of the Richmond transmission can be fully inspected. The gears are unusually heavy. The cogs are one inch long, and we suggest that you inspect other transmissions and see if you find such dimensions in any other car. The reverse gear is not carried on a stud bolt in the usual method of construction, but is carried on a shaft with bearings at inner end. The jack shafts are carried on double annular ball bearings of large size.

Note the separate illustration of the ball races in position on the shaft. The races carry double rows of balls. The jack shaft bearings may be easily removed and the jack shaft can be taken quickly.

Note the steel ball between the transmission controls. With this service it is impossible to throw two sets of gears in mesh at the same time. The complete transmission is of a size used in ordinary 40-horse cars. You may expect good service from it.

Price \$1,200.00

Including mohair top and envelope front, 10-litre, windshield, nickel finish and mechanical tire inflator.

Pioneer Implement Co.
 1001 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD
 MRS. WINDLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHEN SUFFERING WITH COLIC, SCARLET FEVER, COUGHS, COLIC, SORE THROAT, DIARRHOEA, and in the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Windlow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AUTO PAINTING
MURPHY DID IT
 Repairing and Trimming