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Wash Silks for Summer Dresses

We have been told time and again how beautifully these wash silks wear and wash. People have tried them, and they buy them with confidence.

For a cool and serviceable dress, we recommend them very highly. Being made of silk and mercerized cotton, they wash even better than all silk.

Rough plain weaves. Rough corded weaves. Brocaded weaves. Printed designs, on plain or Jacquard weaves. Dainty stripes in plain and fancy weaves, and many other effects. Prices 19c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c a yard.

ON SALE IN BASEMENT

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HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

LEGAL STATUS OF THE CANAL

Society of International Law Will Discuss Problems.

ROOT WILL OPEN THE SESSION

Control of Canals and Straits Will Be Considered by Lawyers From All Parts of the World.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Panama canal tolls question is the principal subject of discussion by many distinguished speakers at the seventh annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, which opens here tonight. The general subject, "The International Use of Straits and Canals, with Especial Reference to the Panama Canal," is the one before the society, which numbers among its members many notable publicists, statesmen, diplomats and other public men. The stage of the Panama canal negotiations between the United States and Great Britain gives added interest to the society's deliberations. Senator Elihu Root, president of the society, will open the meeting with an address at 8 o'clock. The address will be devoted principally to an appreciation of Dr. Francis Lieber, whose "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field," adopted by the United States during the civil war, have laid the foundations for the codification of the law of war, first by individual nations, and finally by the Hague conferences. The date of Mr. Root's address, April 24, 1913, is the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of these instructions known, in the nomenclature of the United States War department, as General Orders No. 100. Senator Root will be followed by Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia School of Journalism in New York City, who will speak on the share of the United States and its diplomatic action in freeing the world's waterways from restriction. (Gregor W. G. Gram, minister of state for Norway, who is coming to this country for the special purpose of attending this meeting, will then deliver an address on the international interest in the settlement of the Panama canal toll question.

Dispute with Great Britain. The proceedings on Friday begin at 10 a. m., with an historical account of Washman projects by Professor E. D. Washfield, president of Lafayette college. He will be followed by Crammond Kennedy, an international lawyer and member of the bar of the District of Columbia, who will compare the relative interests of the United States and Great Britain in the western hemisphere at the different stages of negotiations concerning the Panama canal. The main question in dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the exemption of

The Home Doctor

Remedy for Coughs and Colds. One and one-half ounces Balm of Gilead buds, one pound bruised rock candy, one pint Duffy's pure malt whiskey. (We recommend Duffy's on account of its purity and known medicinal value.) Put aside with occasional stirring until the rock candy is dissolved, then strain. Dose: For adults, one tablespoonful every hour; for children over ten, a teaspoonful every hour; for children under ten, ten drops every hour until decided relief is felt. These simple ingredients, known to every druggist, can easily be secured and readily mixed by anyone. Dr. George J. Ross, Canton, Mass., says: "This is vastly superior to the strychnine Rock and Bye of commerce and should be called 'Balm of Gilead.'"—Advertisement.

American coastwise vessels will then be discussed. The question has been framed in the following form: "Does the expression 'all nations' in article 8 of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, include the United States?" The affirmative of this question will be maintained by Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U. S. Navy, retired, president of the American Society of International Law in Harvard Law school, Lewis Nixon of New York and delegate of the United States to the Fourth Pan-American conference will defend the opposite view. The proceedings will be resumed Friday afternoon at which Horace G. Macfarland of the District of Columbia bar, and William Miller Collier, of the bar of the state of New York, and formerly minister to Spain, will discuss the following question: "Would a subsidy to the amount of the tolls granted to American ships passing through the canal be a discrimination prohibited by the treaty?"

Effect on Canal Revenues. At 8 o'clock on the same day, Prof. Emory R. Johnson, special commissioner of the United States on Panama canal traffic and tolls, will discuss "What is the effect of the exemption of American coastwise shipping upon Panama canal revenues?" He will be followed upon the same subject by N. Dwight Harris, professor of European diplomatic history in Northwestern university. The question of the right of the United States to exclude from the use of the canal any class of foreign vessels, such as railway-owned vessels, will then be considered by James W. Garner, professor of political science in the University of Illinois, and John Foster Dulles of the New York bar. The final session of the society will begin at 10 a. m. Saturday. Thomas Baeburn White of the Philadelphia bar will speak on "Is it necessary in international law that injury actually be suffered before a justifiable action arises?" "What is the international obligation of the United States, if any, under its treaties, in view of the British contention?" will also be discussed at this session by Hannie Taylor, formerly minister to Spain, and Amos S. Harshbarger, professor of political science and international law in Indiana university. The society will then receive and discuss the report of its committee on codification of international law and after transacting its business will adjourn.

Banquet Saturday Evening. The proceedings will close with a banquet at the New Willard hotel on Saturday evening. A number of prominent speakers are expected to attend the banquet, including among them Secretary Bryan. All the sessions of the society will be open to the public. The society was organized January 12, 1895, to foster the study of international law and promote the establishment of international relations on the basis of law and justice. Its membership is composed of about 1,000 persons in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States and other countries, government officials, international lawyers, students and teachers of international law and persons interested generally in international affairs.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SENDS ULTIMATUM TO OTHER POWERS

(Continued from Page One.) Tolerance of the necessity of complying with the decision of the conference of European ambassadors in London. If this cannot be accomplished the opinion prevails here that collective armed European intervention is inevitable. It is pointed out that instead of retaining Scutari, Montenegro might be given, besides financial compensation, territorial recompense, including not only the district of Navipazar, but Ipek, and perhaps Jakova, to the east of Scutari and in the Villetet of Kosovo.

TARIFF DEBATE IS RESUMED

Mr. Hammond Says Democratic Party Not for Free Trade.

SUGAR MEN ASK MORE TIME

Louisiana Senators and Growers Want First Reduction Postponed Until the First of October.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Discussion of the tariff was again today on both the senate and house sides of the capitol. There were informal conferences between senators, and the house met an hour earlier than usual. The house republicans conferred regarding their caucus tonight when they propose to settle on their policy as to the cotton schedule. The caucus already has voted in favor of the wool schedule prepared by Representative Payne, but the cotton schedule has been delayed through what Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has explained to be the inability of his subcommittee of the ways and means minority to agree. Mr. Gardner expected to be ready with the plan tonight. Representative Peters of Massachusetts, a member of the ways and means committee majority, which framed the democratic bill, was among the speakers on the democratic side today, presenting an elaborate argument in defense of the committee measure. Leaders of all three parties have been confronted with a disposition by the colleagues to delay speeches until the latter part of the time allotted to general debate, which will expire Monday night.

Sugar Men Refused Delay. Before the debate was resumed Senators Rainsell and Thornton of Louisiana and two Louisiana sugar growers called on Majority Leader Underwood and pleaded for more time before the proposed 25 per cent reduction on sugar went into effect. The senators declared it would afford considerable relief to the industry of Louisiana if the sugar reduction could be made effective not before October 1 next, instead of immediately upon the bill becoming a law. Mr. Underwood, it is understood, assured his visitors that the request could not be entertained. Representative Hammond of Minnesota opened the day's discussion in support of the bill. After a long, involved discussion of various tariff theories Representative Hammond urged a middle course between high protection and absolute free trade.

Calls it Revenue Bill. "The democratic party is not a free trade party," he said, "and so far as I can find it has never declared for free trade. It undertook to show that the Underwood bill was drawn strictly in accordance with the tariff-for-revenue-only principle. In a detailed discussion of rates, Mr. Hammond endorsed the placing of flour on the free list. He explained the keeping of the duty on wheat while wheat flour was placed on the free list by holding that as a manufacturing proposition, the millers of the United States were able to buy American wheat, grind it into flour and compete with the finished product in the markets of the world. "On this basis they surely can compute at home," he said.

Representative Peters, democrat of Massachusetts, declared the present democratic control of government was the result of the failure of the republicans to revise the tariff in the interest of the consumer. "The bill we now bring in is the result of an honest, conscientious effort to lighten the burden of taxation placed on the shoulders of the great mass of consumers, the common people," he said. "God Help Sugar Industry." Representative Forney, republican, attacked the sugar schedule. "The free sugar provision of this bill," he said, "was proposed with the assistance of Frank C. Lowry, press agent of the committee of wholesale grocers, which has never held a meeting, and so far as I can learn, all the money expended by Lowry in his free sugar campaign was supplied by August Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining company of New York.

"Another Spreckels, Rudolph of San Francisco, was one of the most ardent supporters of President Wilson during the last campaign, financially and otherwise. Between Rudolph Spreckels in San Francisco and August Spreckels in New York, God help the sugar industry."

THIRD PARTY FOR COMMISSION

Progressives Favor Revision Schedule by Schedule.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A tariff commission, with power to elicit information, was urged, resolutely refused. The duty of a tariff commission was advocated as a duty of the government, not of a private party, and a reduction not founded on adequate information was opposed in a minority report presented to the house today by Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, the progressive member of the ways and means committee. Mr. Murdock, in his report, asserted that if there had been wanting proof of the necessity of a tariff commission, the pending democratic tariff bill alone would supply it. He charged that as a result of the methods used in its preparations the few men who drafted it "are warranted in feeling certainty as to its effects, and most of those who have endorsed it in caucus as a party measure cannot have other than a superficial knowledge of its provisions."

The democratic revision, he said, had been undertaken in defiance of a universally popular demand that the "tariff should be revised scientifically, a schedule at a time, upon data that is not exparte, with full right of debate and amendment without secrecy in caucus of committee and without closure in congress.

Thus he said was repeated the error which characterized the earlier stages of preparation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. Mr. Murdock declared that the democratic party has proposed a tariff which will be injurious to many industries and may be destructive to some of the means of living. He said, "It may destroy the very basis of our industrial prosperity. Proposing and promising to cheapen the food and clothing of the workingman, it may take from him the very means by which he may earn his livelihood. Claiming in one statement that it is cheapening the articles used by the farmer in the next statement, opening the American market to foreign agricultural and dairy products. "The progressive party's position on the tariff is distinct. It does not believe in the democratic proposition which proposed to remove all protection except that incidental to revenue. It does not believe in the republican position which proposes to keep the duties prohibitive. It believes in a protective tariff which shall equalize the conditions of competi-

King Who Defies Powers of Europe



NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO, WHO HAS TAKEN SCUTARI IN SPITE OF THE PROTESTS OF AUSTRIA AND THE ULTIMATUM OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

tion between the United States and foreign countries both for the farmers and manufacturers, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living. This would be a true competitive tariff. The progressive party would construct a tariff bill one schedule at a time, in the open, free from the distortion of designing interests and selfish purposes."

PROBE OF BLUE SKY LAW

Opponents Make Hard Fight Before Iowa Governor.

MANY ARGUMENTS ARE GIVEN

Allege New Act Provides for Investigation of Dealer in Securities, Rather Than in What He Offers for Sale.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, Ia., April 24.—(Special.)—At the conclusion of an all-day hearing in opposition to the blue sky bill passed on the closing day of the legislature, the governor announced he would give the matter careful consideration, but would not pass on it at that time. The objections to the bill summarized are: Class legislation; unconstitutional, provisions to govern Iowa salesman of securities differ from salesman from outside the state; interferes with interstate commerce in business; would work a hardship in industrial stocks; would increase interest on farm loans and lower values of such securities; deprives man of right to buy what he pleases; interferes with private business transactions of legitimate nature; claim it would cost \$500,000 annually, properly to carry out the terms of law; methods have already been discovered by which the law can easily be evaded; principle of the bill is wrong in that it investigates the dealer in securities instead of the actual security offered for sale.

GRAVITY, Ia., Man Killed by Marshal

GRAVITY, Ia., April 24.—City Marshal Henry Knott last night killed Edward Brand with a heavy club, as he was taking Brand to the city jail. He claims that when he undertook to arrest Brand the latter resisted and he had to use his club. A blow landed over the eyes and Brand fell dead. Brand was 40 years old. Knott is 70 years old and a civil war veteran.

Electrical Workers Meet. WATERLOO, Ia., April 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The thirteenth annual convention of the Iowa Electrical association is in session in this city, with representatives from all large cities in the state. Interesting papers are being read and the convention will be continued until adjournment Saturday afternoon.

DEATH RECORD

William H. Melton. YORK, Neb., April 24.—(Special.)—William H. Melton, who was thrown from his buggy in a runaway in this city on March 29 and had his skull fractured by striking on the pavement, died Tuesday. Mr. Melton was 50 years of age. He came to York county thirty years ago, and has made his home on a farm site and one-half miles northwest of York. The funeral was held this afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Rogers. YORK, Neb., April 24.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. Frank Rogers was held in St. Joseph's church yesterday morning. Mrs. Rogers died at a hospital in Lincoln, where she underwent an operation.

The Persistent and Judicious Use of Newspaper Advertising is the Road to Business Success.

HYMENEAL

Price-Wooley. FAIRBURY, Neb., April 24.—(Special.)—A pretty April wedding was solemnized at the Episcopal church in this city at 3 p. m. Wednesday evening, when Fred Price and Miss Minnie Wooley, two popular members of the younger set, were married. Rev. W. H. Moore, pastor of the Episcopal church, officiated. Mrs. Roy Woods was maid of honor, Miss Lulu Groff and Alice Neville were bridesmaids and Francis Hedges best man. Mr. Price is associated with his father in the hardware business at Fairbury. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Price will go to house-keeping here.

HUNDRED DIE IN COAL MINE

Explosion of Fire Damp Wrecks a Pittsburgh Colliery.

MANY BODIES ARE RECOVERED

Force of Concussion is So Great that Practically All the Men Within Were Killed Instantly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 24.—With the coming of dawn fresh crews took the place of tired workers who had toiled throughout the night in an effort to penetrate the recesses of the Cincinnati mine of the Pittsburgh Coal company at Finleyville, Pa., where an explosion of fire damp yesterday killed many men and wrecked the mine. Eighteen bodies had been brought to the mouth of the principal opening this morning. That the mine contains many more dead even officers of the company admit, while leaders of the rescue parties and some of the men who escaped from the workings are of the opinion that the fatalities will number close to 100. General Manager George W. Schueberg of the coal company early took charge of the situation. Crews from the Pittsburgh station of the United States bureau of mines were hurried to the little mining town. Already parties of superintendents, fire bosses and mine bosses from other mines of the coal company and the mines of independent companies in the neighborhood had been at work in the mine, but they were able to make little headway. The ventilation system had been paralyzed by the explosion, and before the working could be explored it was necessary to construct temporary passages through which the fresh air could be forced.

Few Found Alive. Long hours were consumed in this labor, but in the meantime parties provided with oxygen helmets had climbed over the fallen rock through some of the principal entries. They found many dead, but few living, and when the last of these rescuers appeared at the mouth of the slope this morning, they gave it as their opinion that all the men who had not been accounted for were dead. The bodies found were not far from the entrance, among them being that of a miner named McCullough, who had volunteered for rescue work and was known as one of the best miners of the district. He was among the first to enter the mine after the explosion, and advanced further than his assistants, became lost. He is believed to have been killed by a fall from the roof, as he was provided with a helmet and was in no danger from gas.

Rescuers reported that the bodies of twenty-one men had been seen, the majority of them having been killed by the explosion. It is known that 120 men went into the mine and about seventy-nine are known to have made their escape. Soon after 8 o'clock it developed that the first rescue crew to enter the mine today had come upon other dead and the bodies were being brought to the opening.

PANAMA EXPOSITION BOARD CRITICISES THE PROPOSED ALIEN ACT

(Continued from Page One.)

deem advisable to enact a law which is clearly within both its legal power and its moral rights.

California Has Dignity, Also. "Much has been said of the dignity of Japan. We would not willingly affront the dignity of Japan, nor other nations. But what shall be said of the proposition that a great state, itself an empire of possibilities greater than those of most nations, shall be halted from the mere consideration of a legislative act, admittedly within its jurisdiction, by the protest of a foreigner, which law has itself enacted even more stringent regulations on the same subject? What of the dignity of California?"

"Admittedly, California has a right to pass an alien land bill. No one suggests that such a bill should in terms describe the Japanese. It has been suggested that such a law in California shall follow the distinctions which are already an unprotected part of the law and policy of the United States. The United States has ordered that those who are eligible to citizenship. The nation has solemnly decreed that certain races, among them the Japanese, are not eligible to citizenship. The line has been drawn not by California, but by the United States. Discrimination, if it ever occurred, came and went when the nation declared who were and who were not eligible to citizenship. If California continues the line marked out by the federal government, the United States and not California, should be accused of discrimination.

Arizona and Washington Laws. "The constitution of California, since 1878, has said that 'The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens is declared to be dangerous to the well-being of the state and the legislature shall discourage their immigration by all means within its power.' The alien land law of the state of Washington provides that 'no aliens' except such as by the laws of the United States are capable of becoming citizens of United States may acquire and hold land, etc. The state of Arizona, in 1912, enacted that 'No person not eligible to become a citizen of the United States shall acquire title to any land or real property,' etc. No protest was made against its adoption into the laws of the United States, nor against its adoption into the laws of Washington or Arizona.

If the legislature of California were to determine on similar action it would be merely following the declaration of our constitution, the policy of the United States government and the precedents of at least two states. "This question in all its various forms is an old and familiar one. The only new thing about it is the hysteria which it seems to arouse when California is the place in which it comes up. My protest has been made and is against this discrimination. This state will not willingly do anything to which there could be just objections, national or international, but it does resist being singled out on matters which pass unprotected when they happen elsewhere."

Premier Councils Patience. TOKYO, Japan, April 24.—The relations between Japan and the United States were discussed this morning by Premier Count Gombel Yamamoto. He said they must remain peaceful despite local disturbances and he expressed absolute confidence that American citizens, both official and unofficial, would demand that no discrimination be made and that matters be arranged in a spirit of fair play. He said he entirely disapproved

of any exhibition of temper or unseemly agitation. Baron Nabuaki Makino, minister for foreign affairs, in an address to an assembly of members of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce, said the Japanese government was doing all in its power relative to the California alien land ownership question, but he was unable to reveal the diplomatic correspondence, has passed between the two governments. He was confident, he said, that the outcome of the affair would be satisfactory and he counseled his hearers and the Japanese people to show quiet and dignified patience. Hata Nakama, chairman of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Matsuo Nagai, Japanese consul-general at San Francisco; and the minister of agriculture, Count Yamamoto, made speeches of a similar character.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

HYOMEI RELIEVES IN FIVE MINUTES

Help Comes Quickly When Hyomei is Used for Catarrh.

Quick relief comes from the Hyomei treatment for catarrh and all troubles of the breathing organs such as stopped-up head, sniffling or morning choking. Put a few drops of liquid Hyomei in the pocket inhaler that comes with every outfit, and before you have used the treatment five minutes you will notice relief from your catarrhal troubles. It gives a tonic healing effect to the air you breathe, kills the catarrhal germs, stops the poisonous secretions, soothes the irritated mucous membrane and makes a marked improvement in the general health. Hyomei is not a cure-all; it has but one aim, the relief of catarrh and diseases of the breathing organs. When there is no catarrh, the general health is improved, for then nature has a chance to build up the entire system. If you suffer from offensive breath, raising of mucus, frequent sneezing, husky voice, discharge from the nose, droppings in the throat, loss of strength, spasmodic coughing and feeling of tightness across the upper part of the chest, or any other symptoms of catarrh, use Hyomei at once. It will destroy the disease germs in the nose, throat and lungs, and give a quick and permanent relief. Hyomei does not contain cocaine or any habit-forming drug. The complete outfit costs \$1.50, extra bottles, if later needed, 50 cents. Druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bishop F. M. Bristol Will give the second of the series of lectures given by the Brotherhood of the First M. E. Church, Friday Evening at 8 o'clock; subject: Cathedrals of England. General Admission 50 Cents.

"OMAHA'S FUN CENTER." Gayety Daily Mat., 12-25-50-00. First Visit Here this season of "BEEP" M. D. Night Waidens EXTRA VAGANNA AND VAUDEVILLE Elmer Tesley, Duck-Nose Van Osten, Redd & Hiles, Duquesne H. H. H. "One-Round O'Brien," Chickadee Beauty Chorus. Ladies' Dime Matinee Today. "Worth Climbing the Hill." Hippodrome Evng., 10-20-00. Tabloid Musical Comedy \$40,000 BENTON PRODUCTIONS OF "A WINNING MISS" DAILY AT 2:30; 7:30 AND 9:00 P. M. Seats reserved at home; performances every evening.

BRANDEIS THEATER THE AFTERNOON—TONIGHT PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN PICTURES Prices 25c, 35c, 50c. FRIDAY NIGHT ONLY. FRANCES STARR in "THE CASE OF BECKY"

BOYD THEATER Tonight—The Last Matinee Saturday. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF EVA LANG In Bralano's Charming Comedy, NOBODY'S WIDOW Season Closes Saturday Night, April 26

Worsham Donq. 494 Mat. Every Day 2:15. Every Night 8:15. ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE This week—WILSON and USTERMAN. Willard Mack & Margerie Hamberg, Fred Watson & Rena Santos, Ross La Rocca, The Trio, The Dorrans, Thomas & Ellison's Talking Motion Pictures. Prices, Mat., Gallery 10c, best seats 25c, except Mat. and Sun. Night 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

KRUG THEATER Matinee Today, 2:30—Night, 8:30 DAINTY MARIÉ In the YANKEE DOODLE GIRLS Ladies' Daily Dime Matinee. EMPRESS CONTINUOUS ON. Vaudeville Starts at 8:00, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M. FAMILY THEATRE Always Created—There's a Reason 10