

The Bennett Company

Do you know

that we are making some extraordinary price concessions in the realm of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear? Our buyer has been in New York for a week and will not return till the end of three weeks. Prior to our return we have closed out certain lines at just Half Marked Price, which is being done. We wish to emphasize this extraordinary price concession asking for your critical inspection of these goods.

LINEN AND WHITE GOODS

The markets of Europe, from which we draw our supplies, are, by the latest cable messages, still advancing. These items are indicative of standard determination to let you have Linens and White Goods at less than manufacturer's prices.

- 72-inch Bleached Table Damask, worth \$1.00 per yard—yard **75c**
- 72-inch Bleached Table Damask, regular \$1.25 per yard—yard **\$1.00**
- 21-inch Bleached Napkins, all linen, worth \$1.65—per dozen **\$1.25**
- 24-inch Bleached Damask Napkins, odd patterns (soiled), worth \$3.50—per dozen **\$2.50**
- 17-inch Bleached All Linen Crash, 10c regular—per yard **7 1/2c**
- 30c and 35c Towels, hemmed and hemstitched huck, fringed and hemstitched damask; special, each **22c**
- Special Clearance Sale on All Fancy Linens, Dollies, Scarfs, Centers, Squares and Lunch Cloths.
- 25c Check Lawns, in four different style checks; special, per yard **15c**

A GREAT CLEAN-UP OF LINEN, DUCK AND WASH SKIRTS AT JUST ONE-HALF MARKED PRICES

\$1.50 Duck Skirts, for 75c	\$3.50 pure Irish Linen Skirts for 1.75	\$7.50 pure Irish Linen Skirts for 3.75
\$2.50 pure Irish Linen Skirts for 1.25	\$5 pure Irish Linen Skirts for 2.50	\$10 pure Irish Linen Skirts for 5.00



Big Sale of Silk Grenadines

We have just received a big purchase of Black Silk Grenadines (45 inches wide) and every yard clean and perfect. These goods are positively worth **\$1.00 per yard, on sale Monday, per yard**.

19c

ON MAIN AISLE—BARGAIN SQUARE

Ladies' Waists

Over 4,000 Waists at half price—beautiful lingerie and lace waists all go Monday at one-half price.

- \$5.00 Lingerie and Lace Waists for **\$2.48**
- \$7.50 Lingerie and Lace Waists for **\$3.95**
- \$10 Lingerie and Lace Waists for **\$5.00**

SECOND FLOOR

Ladies' Suits

Monday's special bargain, \$29.50

Suits for **9.98**

MOST EXTRAORDINARY

Eton and Pony Coats in voiles, panama and Suitings—blue, black, gray and fancy mixtures.

See Window Display

300 Green Trading Stamps With Each Suit.

Bennett's Big Hardware

GAR RANGES The One Minute Dangler, has high and low oven and high broiler. Its a dandy! See it! Regular **26.50** **\$30 Range**

Full Line of Perfection Oil Cook Stoves with Burners, all prices up from **96c**

- 40 Green Trading Stamps with Each Boiler
- Galvanized Wash Tubs, at 89c, 79c and 69c
- And 40 Green Trading Stamps
- Mop Stick **10c**
- And 10 Green Trading Stamps
- Extra Large Mop Sticks **25c**
- And 20 Green Trading Stamps

Alcohol Stoves, 48c and **38c**

Just the thing for a picnic.

And 30 Green Trading Stamps

Potato Ricer, regular 25c; special **15c**

- Chopping Knives, regular 15c; special **10c**
- Fruit Jar Wrenches, each **10c**
- Lemon Squeezers, 15c and **10c**
- Wire Coat Hangers, six for **25c**
- Apple Corer and Parer **10c**
- And 10 Green Trading Stamps
- Knife Sharpener **10c**
- And 10 Green Trading Stamps
- Ice Picks; special **10c**
- And 10 Green Trading Stamps

Kodaks and Cameras

The most complete display, the most alert service, the most satisfactory prices, with expert advice thrown in.

Developing and Finishing

Bring your pictures to us. Don't risk spoiling your work and sacrificing the pleasure of it. Make your work sure, bring us your pictures for developing and finishing.

Right Prices S. E. Corner Main Floor

\$1.08 Books 49c

"The Deluge," "Princess Maritza," "Nancy Stair," "The Missourian," "Lady Rose's Daughter," "The Marriage of William Ashe," "The Man of the Hour," "House of a Thousand Candles," "The Clansman," "Audrey," "The Jungle," "The Pit," and many others, over 1,000 titles. **49c**

COAL

Goal is sure to advance in price **VERY NOW.** To induce immediate buying will give Double Green Trading Stamps during August.

Bennett's COAL

Best Soft Coal that is mined.

Best Satisfactory and economical than Pennsylvania anthracite

LUMP TON \$6.50

NUT—TON \$6.25

SPARNA Semi Anthracite **\$8.50**

All kinds of coal for household purposes. Get our prices—also, Douse, 137, coal office. Prompt deliveries.

COURTEOUS AND OBLIGING DRIVERS

China, Cut Glass & Dinnerware

Eleven Haviland Patterns—New, pretty designs in open stock or sets; see our French China set, pretty shape and splendid decorations. **\$25**

JOHN BROS.' ELITE PORCELAIN—Three new patterns for fall—100 piece sets, \$18, \$16.50 and **\$15**

Or Sold in Separate Pieces.

30 Green Trading Stamps on All Tumblers Monday—Prices from 40c per dozen up—thin etched goods at, per dozen, 60c and **75c**

HANDSOME NEW THINGS ON OUR SPECIAL CUT GLASS TABLE—Bowls, Vases, Mugs, Sugar and Creams, Comports for Fruit, etc., values up to \$9.00, choice, each **\$5.00**

Toys

See our new Automobiles, Hand Cars, Velocipedes, Teddy Bears, Dolls, etc.

ALL AT LOWEST PRICES Second Floor

ROUSING PICTURE SALE

50 panel shaped dining room pictures, molding of finished mahogany and black, a \$3 value—Monday's reduction price **\$1.45**

Odds and Ends of Framed Pictures—Table loaded with values worth to 25c—on sale Monday **5c**

Picture framing, prompt delivery and expert workmanship. 2d Floor

Advance Showing of New Fall Dress Goods

You must see the new fall styles. They are not shown, as yet, by any other store in the city. The dominating style is plaids—beautiful, gorgeous, superb, magnificent plaids—some are merely a caprice of the shuttle or the weaver's fancy.

Especially would we have you see the stunning rainbow or shadow effect plaids, the prettiest pieces of dress goods yet produced in the line of plaids;

95c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 and up to \$3.00 a yard

Bennett's Big Grocery

Headquarters for Finest Values in Teas

- Joseph Tetley & Co.'s India and Ceylon Teas, Sunflower brand, 1-lb. tin **70c**
- And 50 Green Trading Stamps
- Sunflower brand, 1/2-lb. tin **35c**
- And 25 Green Trading Stamps
- Sunflower brand, 1/4-lb. tin **18c**
- And 10 Green Trading Stamps
- Goldenrod Noodles, per package **10c**
- And 10 Green Trading Stamps
- Dunbar's Shrimps, can **20c**
- And 20 Green Trading Stamps
- LIMA BEAN SPECIAL.**
- Genesee Lima Beans, splendid value at 12 1/2c, 6 cans for **12 1/2c**
- 6 cans for **50c**
- Bennett's Capitol Extract, bottle **18c**
- And 10 Green Trading Stamps
- Japan Rice, two pounds **14c**
- And 10 Green Trading Stamps
- Egg-O-See, four packages **25c**
- Diamond S Chili Sauce, bottle **25c**
- And 20 Green Trading Stamps
- Bennett's Capitol Cocoa, 1/2-lb. can **24c**
- And 20 Green Trading Stamps

Half Holiday Every clerk in the employ of this company is entitled to, and secures a Half Holiday once a week, the afternoon being wholly the choice of the clerk. This rule held good during July **Shop Early** and will hold good during August. This is a plan that pleases our people immensely, is wholly satisfactory to us and does not in the slightest degree interfere with business.

PLAY WAR AT DES MOINES

Regular Army Troops Will Join Iowa National Guard.

BLUES AND BROWNS TO ENGAGE

There Will Be No Lack of Accommodations of Real Warfare—References Decide Which Side Wins.

DES MOINES, Aug. 3.—(Special.)—What will the people see when the army maneuvers are on?

This question was asked of General W. H. Thrift today, and he said they wouldn't see much of anything that they could understand, but would have to read the papers to find out how the battle went. Then he sat down and proceeded to describe in United States language, unadorned by military phrases, just what would likely happen and when it will happen.

Regular army officers who are to take part in the maneuvers are all in Des Moines now and all the regular army troops are here or will reach the city by tomorrow. The Iowa National Guard troops will reach the city Monday. The guard and the regular army troops will be equally divided, so that every arm and branch of the military service will be represented in each army.

The guard, which contains only infantry companies, will furnish the infantry and the government furnishes all the rest.

There will be two of the guard regiments in each army. The two northern regiments, the Fifty-third, the companies of which are located in the northwest quarter of the state, and the Fifty-sixth, the companies of which are located in the northwest quarter of the state, will be what is designated as the Blue army, and these troops will arrive at Slater, Ia., a little place north of this city, Monday. They will be along the Des Moines river and will be north of the other army all during the maneuvers.

The Fifty-fifth regiment, from the southwest quarter of the state, and the Fifty-fourth, from the southeast, will arrive at Des Moines Monday. With each of these armies on Tuesday will be joined one squadron of the Second United States Cavalry and detachments of the artillery, signal corps, hospital corps, and everything else which is being brought from Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The army forming at Slater will be under the command of Colonel Bishop of the guard, and the other will be under command of Colonel Lincoln of the Iowa Guard.

Formation of the Armies.

The Blue army, after landing at Slater Monday, will march to a field just north-east of Polk City, where it will camp for the night. The Brown army, landing at Des Moines, will march north of this city and camp for the night on near Crocker's woods. At these points they will be joined the next day by the troops from the regular

army and the two armies will then be complete.

From the time the guard companies leave home till the maneuvers are over everything will be conducted in war-like fashion, and outposts and sentries will be maintained strictly.

Tuesday the Brown army will march north to the state camp ground and rifle range in a big bend in the Des Moines river, and the Blue army will march from Polk City south, across the Corydon bridge and take up a position along the road from the Corydon bridge after it turns south. The two armies will then be about two or three miles apart.

It has been said that the bones of contention between the two armies will be the Corydon bridge, but General Thrift says that is not so. West of the Corydon bridge is a high bluff, with timber, and should the Brown army take that position, with rapid-fire guns and some artillery, no army of equal force and strength could ever cross the Corydon bridge, so that point is conceded and the Blue army will be allowed to cross the bridge.

Wednesday and Thursday will be spent in preliminary maneuvers, maneuvers that would not be necessary in actual warfare, where the troops were accustomed to going into battle. The preliminary maneuvers will be spent as to going the guard and the regular troops working together in good order and so that every one will understand his business on Friday and Saturday.

"Play War" Game.

Friday and Saturday of next week will be the big days for the maneuvers. On those days both armies will be on the west side of the Des Moines river, a short distance north of the north limits of this city and but a short distance from the Interurban, which runs parallel to the Des Moines river and about a mile and a half from it. It will not be very convenient for anyone to go out from this city to see the maneuvers unless they go in carriages or vehicles, for the maneuvers will be spread over a territory of two to three or four miles. At no time will the two armies come to any hand-to-hand conflict. Three hundred yards is the closest they will be allowed to come under the rules of the big "play war" game.

It will be a big five days' institute in modern warfare. Beginning Friday the armies will approach each other for actual combat. With every company and detachment there will be a regular army officer as a referee. His business during the day will be to record accurately on his map every movement of the company to which he is assigned. At night all the government referees gather in a tent and a map is made of the entire day's maneuvers. Then it is decided just what advantage each had.

Figuring Points of Advantage.

If it is found, for instance, that a company of the infantry at a certain hour was formed in a conspicuous place in close formation while on another eminence in a group of trees or underbrush was concealed a company of artillery or troops with rapid-fire guns in easy range, it will be decided then and there that if the artillery saw the infantry and took advantage of the situation to put a lot of its monstrous

blank cartridges into their ranks that the infantry company was annihilated, or, in accordance with the length of time that the infantry troop remained in the open that certain per cent of its brave and gallant souls were laid on the cold sod after generations to sing requiems over the graves of the unknown heroes.

From that time on as that company participates in the maneuvers it will be counted that it is but part of a company. Modern warfare is a matter of how accurately a mathematician can adjust a big, expensive machine gun. Accurately adjusted and trained on a company of infantry, it is but a question of how long the company remains in sight as to how many will be killed. Of course, the matter will be complicated. A wise colonel, seeing a company of infantry out from under shelter, will get the company back as soon as possible and will also take note of the artillery company firing from shelter. He will get his own artillery in action and train it on the underbrush or make a flank movement with a couple of companies or more and try to capture the artillery company.

Two Armies Equal.

As they start out the two armies will be of equal strength. They will have exactly the same number of men and the same kind and nature of troops. In the maneuvers one man on one side counts for equal strength on the other. It is not unlikely that entire companies may be captured bodily during the maneuvers. If they are they will be held as prisoners for the balance of the maneuvers just as though they were "hated and despised Japs" engaged in firing on our Pacific coast line. They will be put under guard and confined as prisoners of war.

At the close of the Friday maneuvers the government referees will gather in a tent and figure it all out. Then stereotyped slides will be made of the maneuver maps and the officers of both armies will be called together and slide after slide will be thrown on a screen to show just what position the various troops occupied each hour or quarter hour of the day and Major Boughton of Fort Leavenworth, the chief referee, will deliver a lecture and school of instructions to the officers, explaining the whole matter, where they made their mistakes and their shrewd moves and will tell all about it.

Instructions from Referees.

On Saturday night the same thing will be done and that will close the maneuvers it will then be learned just which army was victorious and which was defeated. On Wednesday and Thursday, the days of the preliminary maneuvers, the government referees will be with the companies and will instruct them on preliminary matters, but as the enemy will nowhere be in sight no brave soul will be called upon to give their lives to their country.

On Friday and Saturday, when the actual maneuvers take place, there will be an abundance of fireworks. Cannon will boom, there will be the crack of the infantry and the rattle of the rapid fire guns. It will be conducted as though it was regular warfare, but if any of the spectators

get between the lines they are not likely to get shot, though they are likely to be ordered to "get out of the way."

That the maneuvers are no small undertaking is evidenced by the fact that it will take 1,000 head of horses and mules to manage them. About 200 of these will be attached to the Iowa National Guard for hauling provisions and the like. The rest will be officers' mounts and the mounts of the two squadrons of the Second Cavalry and the horses and mules they use for bringing in provisions. The base of supplies of the Blue army, which will occupy the position to the north, will be Polk City, and of the Brown army the base of supplies will be Des Moines. About twelve tons each of hay and oats will be consumed by the horses and mules during the maneuvers. For the men it will take a refrigerator carload of beef, bacon and ham every morning. There will be a total of 5,000 or 6,000 men in action. The guard will furnish about half of this, there being about 700 men in each of the four regiments. Besides the meat supply there will be vegetables and potatoes and bread and coffee and other supplies to be handled and it means no small undertaking.

No Lack of War Correspondents.

With each of the armies is to be a corps of gallant war correspondents. Each of the papers here will have two or three men assigned to the task of writing up the maneuvers. They will accompany the armies and will be furnished mess and tent by the guard. They will furnish their own mounts and cots and blankets and the world each day will be well informed on the progress of the big battle.

Saturday Night the Troops Will All Be Mustered for Pay, and the Battle Being Ended, will March in Together to the Point North of this City where the Brown Army Camped Monday Night. They will remain there over Sunday and on Monday will march into the city of Des Moines to be reviewed by the governor and his staff and distinguished citizens. A reviewing stand will be erected on Fifth street facing south. It will be on the north side of Locust street and will be just east of the Marquette Savings bank. Here, on Monday morning the troops will pass in review and will then embark and go to their homes and the maneuvers will be at an end.

ALABAMA KILLS THE BILL

Impossible Now to Pass Liquor Prohibition Law in that State.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3.—In the house last night Mr. Henley failed in an effort to call up his prohibition bill. As there are only two more days of the session it cannot possibly pass.

Auto Dust Causes Illness.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Physicians here are somewhat perplexed by an epidemic of sore throat in the village. They believe, however, that it may have resulted from the dust raised by automobiles. More than 200 persons have been attacked by the malady, which, although of an aggravated form disappears after the second day. No deaths have occurred.

IRELAND'S WARRING PARTIES

The United Irish League and the Sinn Feiners.

POLITICAL STRATEGY INVOLVED

Working for the Same Object, Says an Agent of the Former, but Falling in Opposite Directions.

DUBLIN, July 17.—As regards organization the situation in Ireland somewhat resembles that in Russia. Various bodies working toward the same common end are in the field, and one pulls against the other, to the detriment of the cause. The anti-home rulers in Great Britain and Ireland feel assured that the divisions that have sprung up in the nationalist ranks will largely relieve them of the necessity of fighting against the dismemberment of the empire, and they are satisfied that the old dictum of "divide and conquer" still holds good.

To learn how the United Irish League actually stands and what its intentions are the writer called upon Dennis Johnston, who has charge of the headquarters of the organization in Dublin. Mr. Johnston began by lamenting that the Sinn Fein party and the national council had come into antagonism with the league. The aims of both bodies were identically the same until the action of the parliamentary party came into question. The Sinn Feiners wanted the Irish nationalists to withdraw from Parliament and to head the agitation in Ireland. Many strong reasons might be urged against this course. In the first place, the party must be in Parliament at least once in twelve months, and if they absented themselves the country would be put to the trouble and expense of a general election.

Political Strategy Involved.

If they did withdraw Ireland would be represented in the house by eighteen unionists, who would do what they liked with the various Irish interests that are brought up for discussion, such as the amendment of the land act of 1903, the evicted tenants, the education question and the financial relations between the two countries. He might say that the country was practically solidly against the withdrawal of the members. Mr. Dolan, member of Parliament, had expressed his determination to resign his seat and go up for re-election on the Sinn Fein ticket; but he had not resigned yet. He had held several meetings, at each of which the people had in the most emphatic way shown him that they did not agree with his policy. He attempted to address 1,800 people the other day. The people turned their backs upon him, and in the end he had to seek refuge in a police barracks.

Asked the strength of the Sinn Fein party Mr. Johnston said it could not be given.

The two leading men connected with it were John Sweetman, who was a grazier in the county Meath and a rancher in Minnesota, and P. T. Daly, Mr. Sweetman's partner. It was hard to discover one of the aims of the Sinn Fein was to do away with the grazing system. It was impossible to say what the strength of the Sinn Fein party is, but it was a telling fact that while police note takers attended the meetings of the United Irish League they were never to be seen at the Sinn Fein meetings. It was hard to discover members of the new organization in the districts in which branches were said to exist. Edward Martyn, the recently retired leader of the society, was the first president of the sectarian body known as the Catholic association, and the present leader is Alderman Cole, who is today one of the chief opponents of the same association.

League Stronger Than Ever.

With regard to the present position of the United Irish League, Mr. Johnston declared that since the rejection by the country of Mr. Birrell's bill it has become stronger than ever. It has 1,600 branches in Ireland and 70 branches across the channel in Great Britain, while abroad, including America, there is a vast auxiliary organization. That the auxiliaries are more than sentimental was proved last year by the £24,000 sent to Ireland, mainly from the United States.

Asked concerning the evicted tenants, he said that of the tenants who had been evicted since the beginning of the century where the people submitted to evictions as a protest, about 88 per cent had been reinstated on their holdings, and the remaining 12 per cent, who were still out, belonged to the Clanricarde and Lewis estates in the county of Galway.

The people were satisfied with the result of the cattle drives and were confident that next year the majority of the grazing lands would be in their hands. During the drives not the slightest cruelty was ever practiced on a single animal. The stock were simply driven from the grazing lands and delivered to the owners wherever they lived and a receipt asked for. Outside Binn, when the drive was in progress when the lambs became tired the men carried them on their shoulders, and he had even seen fatigued sheep carried by the drivers. The animals were never scattered or driven on to the roads to wander. In one case, in which the owner lived about eight miles from the ranch, the people drove the stock to the police barracks, where they handed them over to the constabulary, who gave a receipt. This proved two things—that the people had a desire that the stock should be well treated and that they were not afraid of the consequences of their actions. They presented themselves to the police, knowing that they would be identified.

O'Brien and the Party.

Concerning William O'Brien, Mr. Johnston said that the party had cordially invited him to return when the Birrell bill was rejected and the country had declared nothing but devolution was dead, and that nothing but a clear measure of home rule would do. Before rejoining Mr. O'Brien

would have to cast devolution aside, but he did not seem inclined to take this step. Hence his position was one of difficulty. Devolution was still dangling before the eyes of the people, and it was a strange fact that here and there newspapers owned ostensibly by men who had no money had been started to further the policy. Where the capital for the running of the papers came from was one of the mysteries.

Asked if he had any expressions, particularly for America, Mr. Johnston said that the league would be glad if the American people were given to understand that their great efforts on behalf of Ireland were fully appreciated. At home it was felt that the people across the ocean were keener than ever, and the league was determined that their confidence in those at home would not be misplaced. An extensive program had been prepared for the fighting in the coming fall and winter, when there would be, in addition to other things, monster demonstrations in all parts of the country in furtherance of the home rule propaganda. It was a regrettable thing that the Sinn Fein party had sprung up to oppose the United Irish League, and it was more particularly regrettable owing to the fact that the ends of the two organizations were identical.

The Sinn Feiners told the leaguers that certain things should be done, but did not say how they should be done. As for themselves they were always denouncing the Home War and circulating anti-entailing pamphlets at night, yet they allowed a memorial arch to be erected to soldiers who fought in the war, without having uttered a single word of protest, and none of them had ever gone to jail for his anti-army feelings. The league recognized that it had a tough fight before it, but it was prepared for it. At a league meeting the other day in Meath he had lighted a fuse that he hoped would spread. He had suggested that when the Irish people could not get a home manufactured article they should insist upon getting it of American manufacture, and the suggestion had caught on the country. As America helped Ireland Ireland should do so far as possible, although it was not very big help America.

Condemns the Hibernians.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—News from Scotland that the Archbishop of St. Andrews had ordered the circuit of the churches under his jurisdiction condemning the Ancient Order of Hibernians has caused considerable indignation in the United States. The organization here with the exception of a brief period following the Meath tragedy, was never national. It was organized by bishops and priests. Until recently Archbishop Parry was national chaplain of the body in this country.

Little Danger of a Strike.

DENVER, Aug. 3.—A committee representing the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the mine owners of Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory held a conference in this city today with John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, regarding the difficulties in those fields. The questions involved are purely technical. Mr. Mitchell said today he thought the matter would be amicably adjusted and there is no immediate danger of a strike.