

SLIM EFFECTS IN MEN'S DRESS

No Padded Shoulders in the Summer Sack Coat.

TROUSERS NOT TO BE TURNED UP

Narrow-Shouldered Men to Be in Style for the First Time—Style-ish Coat Somewhat Shorter and Very Simple.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The styles for men to be worn during the coming season promise to be unmerciful to the narrow shouldered. The plan of padding out the shoulders to the abnormal width that was modish a few years ago has gradually passed through the reaction inevitable in all pronounced fashions. Now the ukase has gone forth that the high shoulder seam is to be the distinguishing novelty of the summer of 1908 to men's dress.

This means that there will be no stiant to give the effect of breadth of shoulder. Broad-shouldered men will look narrower, while those to whom nature has given no breadth will be shown in their native slenderness.

It may be said in defining generally the salient features of the summer's dress that narrow-shouldered men will for the first time find themselves in style. Men by nature very broad will be made to look smaller from the effect of the high shoulder seam.

So there will be no reason why the narrow-shouldered should resort to the pads which were stylish only a short time ago and have for years been with some men an inevitable feature of their coats.

Filling or padding of any kind will be very much out of place in clothes, as the styles are notably free from anything that makes for stiffness. Coats will fit over the shoulders softly and loosely and the lapels pressed down to the front of the coat will be seen less than they have been even during the last few years. All collars roll back softly and are a suspicion narrower than they were.

Sack Coats a Little Shorter. Sack coats, which are really the standard garment for summer wear, will be a trifle shorter than they have been worn, which is another contribution to the general effect of freedom and informality in dress that all careful men must seek this summer if they are to be in the latest mode.

There will be less shape imparted to the waist, which is a move in the same direction, while the three seams in the back will no longer end in open vents.

These vents were the inevitable result of the overlong sack coat which has enjoyed favor for several seasons. In coats so long some provision had to be made for the movement of the body, and that could be supplied only by the deep vents.

There will be a vent in the center seam only in the new coats. There will be no more strapped seams except on sporting garments such as Norfolk and shooting jackets. The bottom flare on the coat, as it was technically called, will appear no more, for which all men of taste ought to be thankful.

As the sack coat will this year be shorter, the two buttons by which those most pronounced in style will be closed do not seem as striking as they did when the coats were longer. The coat is still cut low enough in the neck to show the waistcoat. There is little cut away at the bottom below the second button and flaps are over the three lower pockets—the change pocket is included here—while the handkerchief pocket is uncovered.

There are several new stunts for finishing the sleeves. One of these has two bias bands of the material applied above the buttons closing the sleeve. Better style and more in accord with the simplicity that is sought in this spring's modes is the simple open cuff that closes with two buttons. In this case there is no false cuff, but a real opening, with the button holes.

Double-Breasted Sack Coats. The other coat which interests the New Yorker who wants to be well dressed in summer is the double breasted sack coat, which is again taking on some of the popularity it enjoyed for several seasons. One of New York's best dressed men left with his tailor a standing order for fourteen years that a double breasted blue serge suit was to be made for him every spring.

It varied only in respect to the size. Additional inches had to be considered as he grew older and incidentally broader. For three years past he has dropped this item from his order.

During that period these coats have been out of style except for the use of yachtsmen; and then they formed part of uniform, not as a revival and they are to be made in such attractive materials that there seems no reason why they should not recover their old time popularity.

They are just as simple in the style declared as correct for this year as the plain sack. Three buttons close them on each side. A cuff with two buttons finishes the sleeve.

There are no strapped seams and the cuffs are finished with the two buttons. Sometimes to give variety to this simplicity which the double breasted coat can better stand because of its proportions, there is a band of the material stitched across the top of a false cuff. In better style, however, is the cuff finish.

The lines of the double breasted coat also follow the figure closely. There is no suggestion of additional breadth to the shoulders and the high seam shows them in their real proportions, trying as that may be to the narrow shouldered, who would rather be seen broad than stylish.

The principal difference between this coat and the double breasted coat of former years seems to lie in a decided indication of the waist line, although it is not good style to cut that too closely. Shoulders should only be a suggestion of outline of the figure.

Trousers Have No Cuffs. Trousers are not to be turned up this summer in a regular detail of style if the fashion makers are able to accomplish so decided a change in an established mode. What will be easier to impose on well dressed men is the noticeable smallness in the measurements of the trousers.

They vary from those of last year in showing more the shape of the leg and fitting more tightly about the top of the hip. They will also be closer at the heel.

Now that turned up trousers have been declared out of mode the trousers leg will fall further down over the boot. In other words, there is a revulsion against the habit of wearing trousers pulled up until it was almost possible to tell what the socks were worn by the men who sought to be more in the style than anybody else.

Of course the trousers made with the bottom already turned up and tightly stitched in place, so that they were not to be changed would cause every particular hair of a fashion designer to stand on end. They were never worn by well dressed men.

The waistcoat made with the suit scarcely counts as a garment in summer. Most men prefer the fancy waistcoat. Most suits are made up without the waistcoat. Those waistcoats that are made up in the material of the suit follow the style and cut of the fancy waistcoat and are to be even lower this summer than they were last. The points which end the waistcoat will be shorter than they were, and in the case of the few double breasted waistcoats, worn in summer—sartorial inconsistency—the points will be shorter still.

Material is Varied. And what about the material for the summer suit, whether it be sack coat or double breasted? There is a choice of several materials so far as the nature of the stuff is concerned. About the matter of color there is less variety. The professional answer, the answer that would come from the salesman in the Fifth Avenue shop, the wholesale man that was selling the cloth, or the designer for the fashions, would be but one word—"gray."

It may be check, stripes, herringbone, any design may be traced in the material, but the professional idea would be that the color ought to be gray, light, dark or medium, but gray. One of the large ready-made houses in New York, which charges as much for its suits as some of the custom tailors, rarely makes up any other color in summer. Patrons who apply for something else are told that gray is the color for summer. To go upstairs and order something else and pay nearly double for it, for instance, in that shop.

There are gray worsteds in soft finish combined with stripes in red, green, blue, and black, no thicker either and no more striking to the eye than thin threads of the same color lying on the light background. Then there are checks outlined in the same colors. Sometimes that pattern is shown by thicker stripes, and they impart more color to the goods, which are in a gray so light as to seem cream-colored or so dark and statelike in tone as to be almost black.

Worsteds, Cheviot, Serge and Flannel. The soft finished worsteds are better adapted to summer wear, as they do not show the dust nor do they later show the spots which come when water falls on this same dust. The hard finished chevots for dark blue double breasted suits are perhaps the thinnest of materials for summer wear and are a temptation to the purchaser. But like the serges in such smooth finish, they seem to spot of themselves.

There are other tones than those of gray, and it is to those that the careful dresser will be likely to turn, not alone to distinguish himself from what the majority of the world may be wearing, but also to find the exquisite combinations of color so tastefully and yet so ostentatiously presented in the flannels. The burnt onion skin brown with its lighter shades is less popular than it was. There are browns as dark and rich as chocolate, with stripes of mauve, purple, dark blue and green. These stripes are not conspicuous enough to attract attention, and indeed almost escape it but for a second inspection. Then there are the browns approximating the shade of tobacco which have the relief of stripes of white and blue or green and white or blue and white combined into a single stripe. There are dark grays almost black with brown and dark green flannels with stripes of gray and brown. In the blues there are stripes of green and of white and black combined.

There is in these summer flannels one pattern that always reappears. Nothing prettier has ever been devised, nor has there ever been anything smarter, except ally for wear with a double breasted coat. This is the rather highly colored navy blue with the stripe of white and black placed at intervals of an inch and a half apart. It is in the market again this year and will be always so long as men wear flannels.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.



I can rip any shirt but CAHN'S 1322 Farnam St.

When you see the Bull-Dog what does it mean?

It means that Albert Cahn sells Shirts.

What kind of Shirts? Made-to-order Shirts, Ready Made--Shirts in Soft, Pleated Flannels, Silks, etc.

What are his prices? Always the best Shirt for the least money.

His leader, the best white pleated Shirt, cuffs attached or detached, at \$1.00.

Why don't he sell a Colored Shirt for a Dollar?

Because he can't give you a good one for that money--for he guarantees every Shirt he sells, no matter if you buy one Ready-Made at \$1.50, \$2 or \$2.50, or have him make them at \$3.00, \$4.00, or \$5.00.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.

ALBERT CAHN SHIRT MAKER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1322 Farnam St.

KNOCK ON THE ALDRICH BILL

Full Text of Protest Made by the Chicago Bankers.

OMAHA MEN MORE INTERESTED Receive Copies of Resolutions Concerning the Measure and Enter into Further Discussion of Subject.

Bankers of Omaha, have received copies of the resolutions passed by representatives of the national banks of Chicago, in which the Aldrich "bill," passed by the senate, is severely condemned. There has been much discussion of the Aldrich and Fowler bills by Omaha bankers and the receipt of the resolutions of Chicago bankers has opened the subject for more discussion.

Both the Real Estate exchange and the Commercial club of Omaha, several hours ago discussing the bill and the Commercial club listened to J. H. Bush, president of the New York Merchants' association, who analyzed the bill in detail.

The resolutions adopted by the Chicago bankers are as follows: Whereas, The Aldrich bill as it has passed the senate contains provisions adopted in the last hours of its consideration by that body, which are revolutionary in their effect upon national banks, and seriously curtail their ability to extend accommodations to the business public, it appears to us not only proper for bankers to call attention to the facts, but their duty to do so, and

Whereas, The Aldrich bill changes the legal reserve requirements of the national banking act which have stood for forty years, so that nearly \$200,000,000 of lawful money, or about one-sixth of the lawful money holdings of the national banks, must be withdrawn from loanable use and locked up in vaults or invested in certain specified bonds; therefore, be it resolved:

1. That the transfer of this money from the liquid reserves of the banks, where it is available for loans, to an idle fund, which the banks are forbidden under any circumstances to encroach upon, will seriously impair the working capital of the country. It is not merely a transfer of money from reserve cities to other localities, but a definite withdrawal of money from use as a basis of bank credits. The total lawful money holdings of all the national banks on December 3, 1907, according to the statements of that date to the comptroller of the currency, was \$1,067,760,000, of the basis of which the banks had outstanding loans of \$458,337,000. If the available cash in their vaults at that time had been reduced as proposed by the Aldrich bill, the banks would have been obliged to contract their loans by approximately \$100,000,000. We submit that such a reduction in the loaning power of the banks concerns the business community quite as much as it does the banks. It means restricted accommodations to the business men, higher interest rates upon commerce, and a permanent burden upon the country in the form of returns upon idle capital, the system of reserves being more costly than that of any other country.

2. That the true method of dealing with commercial crises, which come once in ten or twenty years, and of meeting all unusual demands upon the banks, is by providing means for readily increasing the supply of currency when it is needed rather than by locking up continuously and permanently an unnecessary proportion of the country's banking capital.

3. That the substitution of bonds in the vaults of country banks for balances in the reserve and central reserve cities will not promote safety. The ability to exchange on the principal cities of the country is an available resource even in time of panic. It supplies the common means of payment between communities, and during the recent panic as much difficulty was experienced in maintaining these balances as in maintaining cash reserves. On the other hand, as there is no essential difference between them, and other profit-earning bank investments, bonds cannot be properly counted as a cash reserve. If the design is to use them in an emergency as a basis for circulating notes under the Aldrich bill, it can be done without impairing the legal reserves at a time when the banks can least afford such impairment, for bank notes very properly are not counted in legal reserves. An investment in bonds is outside the field of commercial banking and reduces the power of the banks to make commercial loans.

4. There is no objection to the prohibition of loans to bank officers, but there is serious objection to such prohibition against directors and companies in which directors are interested. The courts have repeatedly defined the word "officers" as used in section 11 of the Aldrich bill to include promissory notes and bills of exchange (25 Am. Stat. Sec. 1, 180; Bank of Commerce against Hart, 37 Nebraska, 202; Jennings against Davis, 31 Conn., 139; Luman against Mead, Sav. Inst. 23 Maryland, 299; Winward against Lincoln, 22 R. I. 476; Wagner against Scherer, 22 New York Supp. 407, and others) and this interpretation would practically prohibit a bank from doing business with any company of which any of its directors were officers or directors. The effect would be to deprive the banks of the very men in each community who by ability, experience and knowledge of credits and business conditions are best qualified to serve in this advisory capacity. Bank directors are not salaried officers; they are principally engaged in other lines of business, and they cannot afford to sacrifice the right to borrow money in order to serve on bank boards. The banks will not be strengthened by limiting the selection of their directors to men who have no active business connections. This section should also be so amended as to permit a national bank to own stock in an allied corporation which owns the building in which the bank is situated. It is desirable for a national bank to have a permanent home, and in the large cities where the erection of a creditable building involves a heavy outlay, there should be no objection to allowing a part of the capital to be supplied by others, or to allowing the bank to control such allied corporation.

5. That these restrictions will affect the institutions of the national banking system unfavorably in their competition with state banks and trust companies. These rivals have already moved in the character of business they are allowed to do, and in most of the states the requirements upon them as to reserves are less than those to which national banks are now obliged to conform. Regulations, which make it impossible for national banks to do business at a profit in competition with banks organized under state laws, will inevitably weaken the national system in their competition and present an end which may be presumed the national congress does not intend.

6. That as the Aldrich bill would bridge over until a comprehensive and final system is determined upon, no change in the existing system which will seriously disturb present conditions should be included in its provisions. The reserves against deposits have stood since the system was established on the basis of the banks is adjusted to them, and the credits of the country are adjusted to them. At the date of the last statement of the national banks, February 14, 1908, their net surplus reserves amounted to \$99,067,751. This margin, which is the basis of business recovery and expansion, would be more than wiped out by the proposed legislation, and if the banks must prepare to do business under the proposed regulations after January 1, 1909, there will be an expansion of loans meantime, even for crop-maturing purposes next fall, but further liquidation will be required, and serious consequences may ensue. We respectfully urge that a temporary measure should not contain harmful innovations, which are a final treatment of the subject, may prove to be unnecessary, and unless they can be eliminated it will be better to have no legislation until the whole subject can be referred to a commission for inquiry and report, which we believe would be the most practical disposition of it.

Resolved, Further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the president of the United States, the vice president of the United States, the speaker of the house of representatives, and each member of the senate and house of representatives.

Banks signing the resolutions were: Bankers National Bank, by J. C. Craft, vice president; Commercial National Bank, by George E. Roberts, president; Continental National Bank, by George M. Reynolds, president; Citizens Exchange National Bank, by D. A. Moulton, vice president; Drivers Deposit National Bank, by William A. Tilden, president; First National Bank, by James B. Forgan, president; First National Bank of Eslewood, by J. J. Nichols, president; Fort Dearborn National Bank, by L. A. Goddard, president; Ham-

ilton National Bank, by Charles B. Pike, president; Monroe National Bank, by E. W. Harden, vice president; National Bank of the Republic, by W. T. Fenton, vice president; National City Bank, by David R. Forgan, president; Live Stock Exchange National Bank, by S. R. Flynn, president; National Produce Bank, by R. N. Ballou, cashier; Oakland National Bank, by H. C.

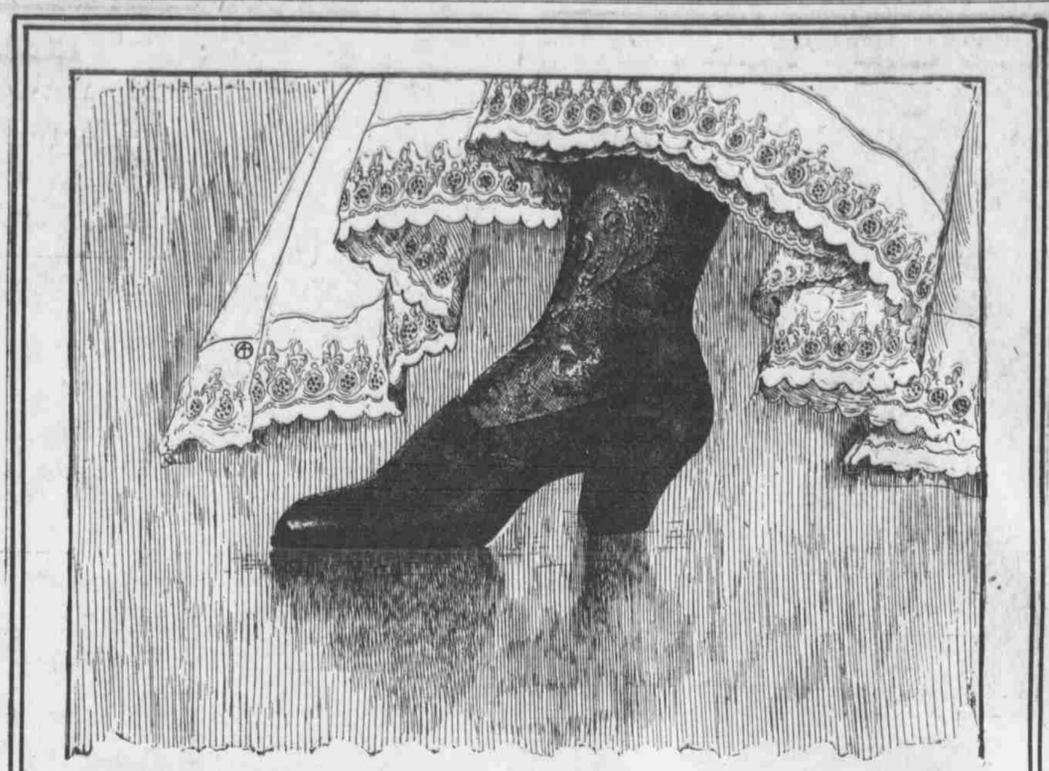
Postor, president; Prairie National Bank, by George Woodland, president.

Hallstones and Caterpillars. An army of 200,000,000 caterpillars has appeared in the Krugersdorp district of South Africa, which recently suffered severely from a hailstorm.

Old colonists connect the visitation with the recent fall of hail, and they recall instances where plagues of insects have invariably followed a phenomenal storm.

It is suggested that the stones carry some germ which is launched into life when the melting process begins, and farmers who have penetrated deeply into the mysteries of the weird trace the periodical visitations of huge swarms of butterflies and moths, and even of the dreaded tick, to the evolution of a germ in the hailstone deposited on the ground.

By using the various departments of the Bee Want Ad Pages you get quick returns at a small expense.



The New SOROSIS Creation



"The Smartest, Best Fitting, Best Looking Low Shoes Ever Made."

Guaranteed to "Stay On" without discomfort.

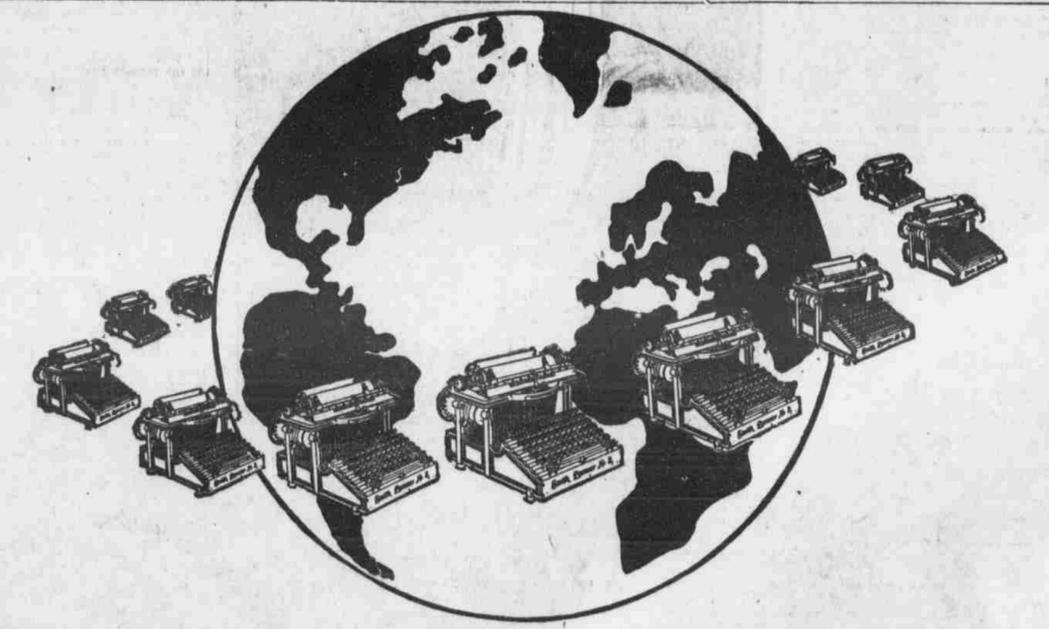
Made in all Fashionable Leathers.

Black, Brown and Copper Tan

SOROSIS SHOE STORE

FRANK WILCOX, Manager

203 South 15th Street



WHEN a country becomes civilized it demands typewriters. When it becomes posted on comparative values it demands

The Smith Premier Typewriter

The fact that the Smith Premier Typewriter is used in every civilized country on the globe is not so important as the further fact that the demand increases year after year.

The reputation of the Smith Premier is world-wide. World-wide use has made it so.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER COMPANY SYRACUSE, N. Y. Branches Everywhere

M. O. PLOWMAN, MANAGER, OMAHA OFFICE Cor. 17th and Farnam Streets, Omaha

Illinois National Bank, by Charles B. Pike, president; Commercial National Bank, by George E. Roberts, president; Continental National Bank, by George M. Reynolds, president; Citizens Exchange National Bank, by D. A. Moulton, vice president; Drivers Deposit National Bank, by William A. Tilden, president; First National Bank, by James B. Forgan, president; First National Bank of Eslewood, by J. J. Nichols, president; Fort Dearborn National Bank, by L. A. Goddard, president; Ham-

ilton National Bank, by Charles B. Pike, president; Monroe National Bank, by E. W. Harden, vice president; National Bank of the Republic, by W. T. Fenton, vice president; National City Bank, by David R. Forgan, president; Live Stock Exchange National Bank, by S. R. Flynn, president; National Produce Bank, by R. N. Ballou, cashier; Oakland National Bank, by H. C.

Postor, president; Prairie National Bank, by George Woodland, president.

Hallstones and Caterpillars. An army of 200,000,000 caterpillars has appeared in the Krugersdorp district of South Africa, which recently suffered severely from a hailstorm.

Old colonists connect the visitation with the recent fall of hail, and they recall instances where plagues of insects have invariably followed a phenomenal storm.

It is suggested that the stones carry some germ which is launched into life when the melting process begins, and farmers who have penetrated deeply into the mysteries of the weird trace the periodical visitations of huge swarms of butterflies and moths, and even of the dreaded tick, to the evolution of a germ in the hailstone deposited on the ground.

stances where plagues of insects have invariably followed a phenomenal storm.

It is suggested that the stones carry some germ which is launched into life when the melting process begins, and farmers who have penetrated deeply into the mysteries of the weird trace the periodical visitations of huge swarms of butterflies and moths, and even of the dreaded tick, to the evolution of a germ in the hailstone deposited on the ground.

By using the various departments of the Bee Want Ad Pages you get quick returns at a small expense.

By using the various departments of the Bee Want Ad Pages you get quick returns at a small expense.

By using the various departments of the Bee Want Ad Pages you get quick returns at a small expense.

By using the various departments of the Bee Want Ad Pages you get quick returns at a small expense.