

BRANDEIS "BOSTON STORE" & SONS

ELEGANT HORSE SHOW ATTIRE

Omaha's Most Brilliant Fashionable Function is at hand. Society awaits the Horse Show and it's attendant display of finery. The preparations that Brandeis has made to meet the demands for correct apparel on this notable occasion are complete. Our own corps of buyers spent weeks in Paris and other European centers in the selection of the most exquisite attire and accessories expressly for this event. A wealth of beautiful apparel shown for the first time at Brandeis' Monday.

EXCLUSIVE HORSE SHOW MODELS Beautiful Parisian Millinery

Our importations of Parisian millinery were made on a more lavish scale this season than any western house ever attempted. The French hats we show this week for Horse Show wear are all new, fresh from their original cases and more bewitching than ever.

In the selection of these hats abroad our buyers chose those models designed expressly for Horse Show wear. There are scores of new models from the hands of French designers of world wide renown. Faultless taste and perfect tone harmony characterize every hat.

Individual Horse Show Models—elaborately trimmed with graceful ostrich plumes and feathers—large and small shapes that lead in favor. Every hat is a gem and without a duplicate in this country. Color schemes that harmonize with the brilliant evening costumes. We specially mention **\$15-\$25** two lines of Horse Show hats at . . .

Brandeis Horse Show Hats at \$10

Many brilliant New York models are represented here as well as a number of copies from expensive French hats—trimmings are of ostrich plumes and tips, feather pompons, ribbons and fine ornaments—every leading fashionable shape, at . . . **\$10**

Marabout and Feather Boas—We imported many bon and muff sets in black, white and delicate colors.

Jewelry, Belts, Opera Bags, and Novelties for the Horse Show

The little essentials of the Horse Show toilet are shown at Brandeis' in widest variety. Our buyers secured the most beautiful novelties in Paris in combs, necklaces, bracelets, belts, bags, purses, bijouterie, etc., now shown for the first time in our jewelry section.



Ladies' Evening Robes, Costumes and Imported Tailored Apparel

The most exquisite French robes and costumes are assembled in this style show. The French alone can give such grace of design and such perfect harmony of tone as is found in this gallery of sartorial art. The display rivals the most brilliant shows of imported wear to be found in Paris itself. Late arrivals are now ready for their initial inspection.

Noted masters of designing are represented, such as Worth, Drecoll, Francis, Redfern, Ignace, Collett Sauers and others whose reputation is better known in France than America on account of the exclusive character of their creations. . . .

In this broad range of styles we mention a few of the most notable values:

- Fine Opera Coats in white broadcloth, at . . . **\$25 to \$50**
- Some Special Gowns, dainty, stunning styles. **\$25 to \$45**
- Evening and Reception Gowns from . . . **\$65 to \$250**
- Elegant Opera Coats, beautifully fashioned, **\$49 to \$200**



Imported Gloves for Horse Show Wear

No western house can compare with Brandeis in the showing of the highest quality of kid gloves for street, for dress or evening wear. Our buyers in Europe personally selected the very highest grades of French gloves and made a special buying trip to Grenoble, just outside of Paris, to buy

THE FAMOUS TREPousse KID GLOVES

These are the gloves that are handled exclusively in Paris by the famous Louvre. We show the 12 and 16 button gloves and **\$3-\$3.50** suedes, in black, white, brown and gray, at . . .

Perfectly appointed glove department in the new store is presided over by salesladies who are adepts at fitting gloves.

Perrins, Monarch and Reynier Gloves, in Suedes and Glace Black and white and all delicate evening shades to match costumes, 8, 12, 16 and 20 button lengths. These gloves imported expressly for Brandeis and bought by our own buyers in Europe—prices are . . . **2.50-\$3.50-\$4**



ERMINE FURS—Are the ultra fashionable effects for Horse Show. We show the greatest variety of neck scarfs and muffs for evening wear.

LADIES' ELEGANT FOOTWEAR

Brandeis' newly enlarged shoe department, on main floor, old store, shows all the correct new effects in ladies' shoes for evening wear. Low shoes and slippers in delicate shades to match costumes. The highest grades of fine kid and patent leather footwear.

Ladies' Silk Hosiery—Highest grades of imported all silk hosiery—white, black and all shades to match costumes—plain and silk embroidered lisle hosiery, etc.—the greatest possible variety.



AMERICANS BUSY IN CUBA

United States Money is Doing Much for the Queen of the Antilles.

WRECK OF SPANISH WAR CLEARED AWAY

Island Never So Prosperous as Now, and All Due to Activity of Yankee Investors and Developers.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The Americanization of Cuba has gone on so quietly and yet so rapidly that it was not until the present interval difficulties arose that most persons came to realize the size of the American stake in the island republic. From a financial point of view, it may be said that our interests in Cuba are almost as great as those of the Cubans themselves. American trade, American financial interests, the American monetary system, American machinery and American enterprise are all to the fore in Cuba, and it is for this reason that most of those familiar with actual conditions in Cuba believe that the ultimate acquisition of the island by the United States is inevitable.

When the war with Spain ended Cuba was a commercial, industrial, financial and political wreck. The output of sugar, its chief crop and the most important index of its prosperity, had fallen from 1,004,000 tons in 1896 to the insignificant proportions of 215,000 tons in 1897; while tobacco, the next most important crop, which had reached a value of \$11,770,000 in 1896, dropped to \$4,270,000 in the same year. Two months ago, when the leaders of the Cuban liberal party were arrested at the instigation of President Palma, the island had reached a state of prosperity never before known in its history, while immigration and capital were settling to its shores in a strong and ever increasing tide. By 1902 the sugar crop had reached 1,300,000 tons, the largest proportions ever known, valued in its raw state at about \$75,000,000; while the production of tobacco had reached a value of \$25,000,000—more than double that of the record year 1892.

Size and Importance of Cuba. It is doubtful if anywhere else in the world there is an equal extent of territory with equally great and varied resources. About the same size as John Bull's tight little island, somewhat smaller than the state of Pennsylvania, and with only a small proportion of land under cultivation, Cuba has within this limited area a natural monopoly of the best tobacco in the world; the greatest sugar supply, produced from not more than 60,000 acres of land; coffee of the highest grade, an infinite variety of fruits and vegetables, unexcelled pasture lands, an abundant supply of valuable timbers and a wealth of mineral resources.

There is scarcely an enterprise or industry in Cuba today in which American capital is not heavily interested, if not in actual control. In fact, many of the enterprises in which foreign capital has the largest share are controlled in New York. In many of these Canadian are interested heavily, and herein England sees a line of cleavage which may widen to a gulf between her and her own important possessions in North America.

famous Vuelta Abajo district of Pinar del Rio embraces 25,000 acres under the control of Americans, and in the eastern end of the island the Chaparra Sugar company, another American corporation, controls a sugar estate of almost equal extent. The thirty American sugar plantations in the island are capable of producing one-third of the total output of the republic. There are also hundreds of Americans who have deserted their farm lands and gone to Cuba as fruit and coconut farmers. Nothing like a satisfactory estimate of the value of these small holdings can be obtained, but they are believed to be very nearly or quite equal in the aggregate to the larger individual investments in the railroad, tobacco and sugar corporations.

American Interests in Island.

American capital controls absolutely the electric traction of the island, the telephone and telegraph service, practically all of the railroads in the eastern half of Cuba, about half of the tobacco industry and a quarter of the sugar output, besides having something over \$10,000,000 invested in real estate and unimproved lands, with a total holding of over 4,000,000 acres. Twenty-nine American colonies have been established in Cuba since the close of the war. In the extreme western province of Pinar del Rio there are eight of these colonies; in Havana province, one; in Matanzas, two; in Santa Clara, one; in Puerto Principe, five; in Santiago de Cuba, ten; in the Isle of Pines, one.

The most important single enterprise, however, is that of the Cuban company, New Jersey corporation, at the head of which is Sir William Van Horne, a native of Illinois, who was knighted by Queen Victoria in recognition of his work in building the Canadian Pacific railroad. This company owns about 80,000 acres of land, and has invested some \$18,000,000 in a trunk line railroad, which, with its various connections, extends from one end of the island to the other. The road affords communication between Havana, the chief northwestern port, and Santiago, the chief southeastern port, in thirteen hours instead of the many days formerly required to make the journey half around the island by steamer.

Financial Influences.

The entire eastern end of Cuba is controlled industrially by Americans, but it is in Havana that the results of American influence are most immediately and conspicuously apparent to the casual tourist, and it was in Havana, naturally, that these influences were first felt. First and most important among them was the reform in the financial and currency systems of the country, which made it possible for foreign capital to find a safe and profitable investment there. When the American occupation began, the currency of the island, in addition to some \$50,000,000 in Spanish notes, and was very inadequately secured by deposits of silver, consisted of Spanish, American and Mexican coins, which circulated with equal freedom and to the great confusion of strangers.

American and British gold and paper were at a premium above Spanish gold, and at a still greater premium above the silver, while paper money had a different and still lower value. There were only two chartered banking institutions in the island, one of them, the Spanish Bank of Cuba, an agency of the Bank of Spain in Madrid, which had headquarters in Havana and branches in all the larger cities, had also the exclusive right to issue public notes, and was collecting agent for the Spanish government for all internal revenues, for which service it received a com-

mission of 5 per cent on all bills presented whether collection was accomplished or not. Spanish gold was the basis of all transactions except in retail business and the payment of wages, in which Spanish silver was used. The familiar use of checks and pass books was unknown and checks for amounts of less than \$50 could not be drawn.

The Trust Company of America, a New York banking institution of large experience, was appointed fiscal agent of the United States government, and immediately set about a reform. Gold was made the standard of value, and several millions in Spanish coin were sent to the United States for recoinage or to be exchanged for American money. The banking system was so thoroughly and successfully revised and brought up to date that nearly \$5,000,000 of American capital has since found investment in the island in banking enterprises, and the amount is steadily increasing. Within the last few months New York interests have organized the Banco de la Havana, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000. One-fourth of the amount has already been paid in by American investors, and the remaining three-fourths are Cuban, French and English, but the control is entirely from New York.

The next most important of the primary causes of Cuba's prosperity were the work of repaving Havana's streets, the work of sanitation to which Colonel George E. Waring attributed his life, and the eradication of yellow fever from the city of Havana, where, for a century and a half, by actual record, the disease had never failed to appear annually. When that was accomplished, Havana, already the Paris of the West, the gayest and most cosmopolitan beautiful of Spanish-American cities, took on a fresh dash of color. It is said that not fewer than 25,000 Americans registered in Havana last winter, besides thousands of foreigners from other parts of the world, who find in the sunny climate and equable temperature of the island no mean rival to the blue Italian skies. It now seems likely that the season of 1907, with its dash of military splendor and excitement, due to the presence of American troops and ships of war, will be an especially brilliant one.

Bad Weather Coats for Girls.

For bad weather coats of stylish design and handsome material have been provided for girls of all ages. They are of plaid surah silk, rubber lined, and they come in all the latest shades of checks and plaid. The surah is lighter than the cravenette in weight, and is much more stunning in appearance. The coat is loose fitting enough to cover everything. It is double-breasted and may be worn with the notched collar or turned up close at the neck.

Many of the coats have collars of velvet to match or to contrast with the plaid used in the making of the garment. One use to which the coat is put is automobile driving. As a matter of fact, it is known as an automobile coat rather than as a rain coat. It is extremely dressy and smart looking and bids fair to become one of the most popular of outdoor garments.

CAR HORSES USED FOR FOOD

Extremity to Which Nations of Old Europe Are Reduced.

UNITED STATES HAS IMMENSE SURPLUS

Senator Harris of Kansas Discusses the Condition and Suggests a Reciprocal Arrangement as a Remedy.

LYNWOOD, Kan., Oct. 20.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—"Strange, is it not, that human beings should be starving for wholesome food within a week's journey of this land of plenty? The world grows smaller every day, and the product of its earth should be barred from no hungry and honest man."

This was the answer of William A. Harris, former United States senator of Kansas and now a candidate for governor, at his residence here to a question as to the advantages of commercial reciprocity between this and other countries and especially as to its effect upon agricultural interests of the west.

"I was in Chicago the other day," continued Senator Harris, "and I saw that the receipts of cattle there in a single week were nearly 100,000 head. A prominent packing house man said to me: 'I do not know what on earth we are going to do with these cattle. We simply cannot sell the meat.'"

"Is that because the people of other nations are not hungry for our meat? Certainly not. On the other side of the Atlantic the numbers of population have gone up while the numbers of flocks and herds have gone down. This is true of England and of Ireland. In France the count of live stock has decreased in twenty-five years from 188 head per 1,000 acres to 184, a dead loss of twenty-four head per 100 acres. In the same time Denmark has lost eighty-two head per 1,000 acres. In Germany, Holland and Switzerland the flocks of sheep have decreased 25 per cent. The combined population of Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Holland has increased in twenty-five years from 140,000,000 to 175,000,000 of people, or 34 per cent, but the combined herds of cattle in these countries have increased only 20 per cent.

Contrast in Conditions. "The numbers of the human race in Europe increase faster than do the animals that the butcher kills for its food. Yet we see a daily surplus of this food in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. Prices for meat on the continent average 100 per cent higher than in the United States. The masses of the continental nations must either abstain from meat eating, or pay extortionate prices for such food. "We are confronted, then, with an enormous surplus on this side of the ocean, a great increase in both quantity and quality, and with a simultaneous lack of meat supply abroad. Our surplus production of meat has been relieved only temporarily by a series of wars—the Boer war, the Boer trouble in China and the struggle between Russia and Japan. Had it not been for the demands thus artificially created, the great bulk of cattle produced in the United States since 1890 could not

have found a market here except at prices ruinous to the farmers.

"Never was the time so opportune as now for increasing our export trade in meat products. If our proposed reciprocity treaty with France, negotiated by Mr. Katsch, had gone into effect, a single exporter told me he would have shipped 1,000 head of bulls a week to that country, where the market demands coarse, strong meat for boiling rather than for roasting or broiling. "Germany is today suffering from a meat famine that may amount the world. In Berlin alone 12,000 horses were killed in one year for food and in the same year 78,000 horses were eaten in Prussia. These horses were not tender colts, but without trumpery beans.

"There is the demand; there is the market for the food products into which we turn the yield of our great western ranges. Yet statistics show a decrease in our exports of canned meats. What betide the range interests of the central and western states if we do not gain this market for our beef and our pork. Our exports of these products could easily be tripled under reciprocity. There is the demand. We have the supply, with indefinite capacity for increase, if we make tariff concessions in return."

No Longer a Monopoly. "But will not this European demand for food products compel the continental nations to come to this country for their needed supply?"

"We must cease to think that the United States has a monopoly of the supply of bread and meat. There is growing into formidable proportions upon this American continent a competitor that threatens to crowd us closely in the markets of the world. That competitor is the Argentine Republic. That is the greatest natural cattle country on earth. It is 100 times as big as the state of Illinois. Its latitudes are such that in the north you can grow figs and oranges in the open air; these stretch southward 2,500 miles of rich prairie land. The agrarian people there have been spending for ten years, untold sums of money to improve their cattle stock. They are importing from Great Britain and elsewhere the best bulls available and they are breeding cattle that would astonish the citizen farmer of the United States. They have learned how to ship dressed beef to that country, where the southern climate they had to pass the equatorial tropics to get to the markets of the northern hemisphere and for a time we felt secure by that natural barrier. But the Argentine shippers have built packing houses that can send dressed beef to Liverpool and London at prices that will out our throats.

"Moreover, we must realize that the European market would rather buy meat from the Argentine than from the United States. Why? Because Argentina buys of Europe and thus keeps the balance of trade in fair condition. "Reciprocity and Reciprocity. "No one questions the wisdom of a protective tariff in general, nor can there be valid objection to any individual schedule required to protect labor or capital in mutually profitable production. But there are such individual schedules that can be reasonably modified. The great iron and steel interests, the manufacturers of rails and of machinery and tools, could increase their exports if they would perceive the wisdom and fall in line with the policy of reciprocal tariff concessions. That would be far better for manufac-

ing interests than to continue to sell finished products in foreign markets at prices lower than to home consumers. I may quote the late Tom Reed, who said in the last campaign he made for congress that there are two classes of people who would starve the government—the free trader who would kill the revenue and the protectionist who would bar out imports by a prohibitive tariff.

"What method would I suggest to bring about freer commercial exchanges without injuring our national prosperity? I would re-enact section 4 of the Dingley law, so as to authorize the president again to negotiate reciprocity treaties. That section was designed to open the way to commercial relief by inaugurating the conventional and the statutory schedules, with a margin of 20 per cent between. That was the intention of Mr. Dingley when, in his last public utterance, he said that the period of exclusiveness was past and that we must buy of others if we expected others to buy of us.

"We ought to authorize the executive to apply the minimum rates whenever reciprocal concessions can be obtained from any foreign government that will justify those rates, without additional legislation. The president would then not have to go to the senate for approval of treaties; there would be no general tariff agitation nor upset of business conditions. Both the exports of manufacturers and of agricultural products would be relieved of their surplus output; and our great corn belt, which is close to the base of the prosperity of the entire country, would be feeding the human race in Germany and other lands with wholesome beef, pork and flour."

E. C. HOWLAND.

Balduff Gold Medal Chocolates

GOLD MEDAL CHOCOLATES

are made of the finest materials; they are flavored with pure fruit juices, and are perfect in the art of Chocolate making. They'll actually melt in your mouth, and carry you away with their goodness. Packed in different sizes—different prices. Ask your dealer for them.

Buy "Balduff's Nut Korn Krip" for the children. Pure and wholesome. Healthful and delicious. Put up in boxes that sell for 5c.

Balduff 1580 Farnam



One of the many beautiful boxes in which Balduff Gold Medal Chocolates are packed.

There is NOTHING TOO GOOD to hold Balduff Gold Medal Chocolates.