

MEN'S RAINCOATS

The most desirable and necessary garments in any man's wardrobe. See all the new fancy rainproof cheviots in auto styles or plain lapel styles—many plain gray or plain black goods for rain or fair weather, just the coat you want now.. \$10 TO \$20



Genuine Merit in These Fall Shoes for Men

We are showing the best fall and winter shoes for men ever shown in Omaha—style and quality are exceptionally good—extra value at— \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 The new fall styles of the Florsheim shoes are here.



Brandeis is the House of Fashion Outfitting the Best Dressed Men in Omaha

We Present to You The Refined Fall Models Rogers-Peet New York Made Clothes For Men

Clothes that attain the very acme of perfection—positively the very best "ready for service" clothes in America. The fabrics and the modes of the newest 1909 productions.

Rogers-Peet Fall Suits at \$21 to \$35 Rogers-Peet Overcoats at \$25 to \$45

Men's New Fall Styles Suits and Overcoats \$15

Full of snap, tone and quality—in a vast range of attractive new patterns and styles. They are \$20 values.



\$10

For Men's Serviceable Suits and Overcoats Built for practical wear—correct, new fall styles. They hold their shape—compare with others at \$15



\$10

Special Saturday Offers in Boys Well Made Clothes

Mothers who desire to make their money go a long way read this ad and observe closely every item. You will save money.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits

These are \$5 Boys' Suits that are selling at \$2.50. They were carried over from last season. That's the reason. The styles are just as good and they are regular \$5 suits, at \$2.50

Boys' Blue Serge Combination Suits

Rich blue serges, velour cassimeres, Scotchies—constructed of all wool materials, warranted not to rip—2 pairs of knickerbockers, at \$5



Boys' Combination Suits

They are not all wool, but are strong in wear—just what a boy should have. You get an extra pair of pants free with every suit, at \$3.50

Boys' Extra Knickerbocker Pants

Strong cheviots and cassimeres and heaviest double seamed corduroy knickers, at 75c

Boys' K. Q. E. Shirt Waist Blouses

You all know how a K. & E. Waist wears—how they wash and how they wear—special at 49c

BRANDEIS STORES

A Big Special Sale MEN'S FALL HATS

1,200 Still and Soft Hats Bought From a N. Y. Commission House at Half Price

Such well known brands as Broadway Special, Manhattan, Tiger Special, Gold Bond and Kingsbury hats; all new fall styles soft and derby hats, worth up to \$3.00, at— 98c - \$1.45



Fall Styles in Stetson Hats

The famous John B. Stetson hats—in all the new fall styles—soft and derby fall styles, \$3.50 Brandeis Special—soft and derby fall styles, \$2

Boys' and Childrens' School Caps Boys' and childrens' school caps—new fall styles, at 49c Boys' and childrens' new fall hats at, 49c and 98c

Manhattan Shirts

Scores of the newest fall patterns in these very high class shirts for men—all the best styles at— \$1.50 to \$3

Men's Sample Shirts Platted and plain bosoms, coat styles—made for this fall and winter wear. Thousands of patterns to choose from—worth up to \$2, at 50c-75c

The New Fall Styles in E. & W. Shirts, at \$2.50

Men's Heavier Underwear

Munster Union Suits for fall and winter wear, priced at \$1.50 to \$4.50 Sterling Union Suits—full fashioned and medium and heavy weights \$3.50 to \$5.50 Men's \$1 wool and cotton ribbed underwear—fall weights, at 39c Agents in Omaha for Root's Medicated Underwear, also Norfolk Underwear, shirts and drawers. The sale of these two makes confined to us exclusively.

Fall Footwear For Women

The best assortment ever shown in the west. The styles are the newest, the quality the best, the prices always moderate. Let Us Show You Our Lines of Red Cross Shoes For Dress and Street In all the new leathers and lasts. When your feet ache and feel tired you need Red Cross Shoes—absolute comfort— \$4 and \$5



The Phit Easy Shoe For women, welt and turn soles, gun metal, vict kid and patent colt— \$3 and \$3.50

BRANDEIS STORES--OMAHA

WARRING ON CHILD SLAVERY

Traffic in Imported Children Must Be Stopped.

GREEKS PRINCIPAL OFFENDERS Energetic Efforts of the Government to Prevent Practical Enslavement of Children in Workshops.

The bureau of immigration has started in to fight the traffic in children of both sexes, who are imported by thousands into the United States to work under conditions of practical enslavement. Large numbers of them labor in the mills of New England. Others, especially in the state of Illinois, are kept in bondage by peddlers, who starve and maltreat them. But the places where they are most commonly to be seen are the bootblack shops in our cities, in which the boys employed are Greeks, from the province of Mesinia.

Snappy Woolens for Fall Wear

We certainly feel justified in boasting of the very handsome array of smart fabrics that will greet your eyes at this store for this season's wearing.

But you'd better get your order on our books now—today—while the assortment is at its best. You'll find the fabrics sensibly priced.

You'll not be coaxed or urged to buy you're very welcome to look.

An attractive line of MEDIUM WEIGHT fabrics—for early Fall wearing.

Trousers \$6 to \$12 Suits \$25 to \$50

Nicoll TAILOR

WILLIAM JERREMS SONS, 300-11 So. 10th St.

last few years, however, that the "bosses" who deal in their labor have imported them into the United States.

About ten years ago certain enterprising Greeks, with a little capital to invest, took a notion to look over the bootblack trade in this country. They saw that it was great and profitable, and that it was occupied almost exclusively by Italians, who maintained booths or chat stands outside of saloons and in other such public places. Possessing a superior shrewdness, together with a highly expert knowledge of the fundamental principle of the "shine" business, the Greeks decided that they would drive the sons of sunny Italy out and control for themselves this lucrative form of enterprises.

Which they promptly proceeded to do. And, to begin with, they undertook to elevate the business by setting up expensively furnished shops exclusively for bootblackening purposes, choosing locations where rentals were high. Customers found it more comfortable and agreeable to have their shoes shined in such places than on the sidewalk, especially in the winter time, and before long, the system being steadily expanded and extended from city to city, the Italians found themselves unable to maintain themselves in competition. Today the latter have been practically displaced by the Greeks, who—that is to say, the slave boys—polish the boots of nearly all town-dwelling Americans.

The success of the Greeks was a foregone conclusion from the outset. Not only had they superior knowledge of the business, but they were able to employ the requisite labor on such terms as to render competition out of the question. The boys who toil in the bootblack "parlors" receive only a nominal wage, and their condition is practically one of slavery. They are half starved and are worked almost to death.

Boarded by the Boss. Invariably they are lodged and boarded by the "boss," the quarters they occupy being usually filthy and unsanitary. So absolute is the restriction of their liberty that many of these youngsters who have been in the United States three or four years possess no knowledge whatever of the city in which they reside save as regards the shop in which they labor, their living quarters and the streets they traverse in going and coming from their work. They have no chance whatever to learn to speak English or to become Americanized. The bosses teach them that if they talk they are liable to be sent back to their native country—that the government is seeking to deport them, but that if they refuse to talk nobody can interfere with them in any way.

The boys' wages, usually from \$10 to \$15 a year, are not received by them, but by the parents, or other relatives, in their native country, who have sold their services. Incidentally they are bound by agreement to turn over to the "boss" all money they get in the way of tips, which goes toward the payment of their board and lodging. Some bosses post notices in their shops at Christmas time and at New Year stating that all receipts will go to the boys as a holiday bonus. On this account customers tip the boys with exceptional liberality, little realizing that every penny of the money will find its way into the yawning pockets of the slave driver.

Now, in order to understand why, even under such conditions, the boys are anxious above all things not to be sent back to their own country, it is necessary that one should comprehend something of the circumstances of life among the peasantry in the Greek province from which they come. In that country the peasants are living

all the time close to the hunger line, and the question whether an expected baby will turn out to be a boy or a girl is one of no little anxiety. A boy is an asset, and his coming to the world is a proper occasion for much merrymaking. As soon as he reaches 10 years of age, he is hired out to a roving bootblack boss, or to a peddler. The youngsters farmed out in this fashion are frightfully overworked, and, as a rule, most brutally treated. America, as those of them who are fetched across the water find it, is vastly better than Greece or Turkey.

Nine out of ten of these little slaves are brought hither in violation of the alien contract labor laws. Formerly large numbers of them were turned back by the immigration authorities. But the "bosses" are shrewd and have learned how to evade the regulations. Furthermore, they employ clever attorneys to advise them in such matters. The boys, before they leave their native land, are carefully instructed by letter as to what they must say in response to questions on arrival, in order that they may not be sent back—the thing which, naturally, they have the greatest dread.

Securing Recruits. The "bosses" obtain fresh supplies of boys sometimes by communicating with relatives of the youngsters already in their employ if they make the necessary arrangements by writing to relatives of their own in Greece, furnishing money and instructions for the shipment of the little fellows. Another method they adopt is to advertise in the newspapers of Greek provinces, offering "light work" and exceptional wages. Once in a while the "boss" himself makes a trip to his native province, where during a short stay he goes through certain expensive formalities by which he becomes "godfather" to a large number of children in many families. Thus he acquires a footing of pseudo-relationship, which enables him later on to have the best bid in securing the services of the boys. It is a very ingenious scheme and has the additional advantage of giving him a sort of guardianship right over the youngsters after their arrival in this country—a right which they recognize, at all events, and which augments the surety of his grip upon them.

Meanwhile the business of importing Greek children of both sexes and of tender age for employment in the mills of New England has assumed very considerable proportions. These girls and boys, most of them brought into the country with the help of false affidavits in regard to relationships—they are usually alleged to be the sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, nephews or nieces of the men who bring them over and live upon their labor—are greatly in demand in the cotton mills, where they are able to earn almost as much as adults, because their hands are small and they soon become quick and dexterous in connecting broken threads in the weaving room. This is a task that can hardly be performed by grown persons.

Crowd in Cotton Mills. Anybody who stands in front of the city hall in Lowell, Mass., at 6 o'clock on a week day evening and who takes the opportunity thus afforded to look over the employes of the cotton mills as they pass by cannot help noticing a great many girls and boys who are obviously under 12 years of age. Most of these very young children are Greeks and Macedonians. They are laboring in the mills in defiance of the child labor laws, thanks to fraudulent affidavits in regard to their age. In backing this kind of fraud steamship companies have been extremely active, while a well known person has made a regular business of furnishing false statements of birth certificates at \$5 or \$10 each, with the same end in view.

With such excellent wages obtainable it

is easily seen that a great deal of money can be made by fraudulently importing young children and hiring them out to the mills. There are not a few men in Lowell who spend their days in saloons, drinking and playing cards while subsisting on the earnings of alleged nieces, nephews or cousins of tender age who are ruining their youth and health in the cotton factories. Yet the bureau of immigration has found it almost impossible to procure the requisite evidence in such cases. The children themselves, if approached, refuse to give information and even run away.

Many Greek boys in this country are employed as assistants by peddlers—vendors of vegetables and fruit, that is to say—who pay them from \$1 to \$3 a week, lodge them in filthy places usually, and often maltreat them. After a breakfast of bread and coffee the little wretches usually have nothing to eat all day until 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, when they are allowed to cook supper for themselves. Under these conditions the youngsters are cheap; they are also very efficient and useful, going into flats and houses, and by their youthful appearance so winning the sympathy of the women as to induce them to buy.

Specific Cases of Fraud. Already a great deal of evidence relating to specific cases of such frauds has been collected, and action will be taken upon it before long, when the authorities are entirely ready. Prosecutions will be brought against a number of "bosses" and other persons engaged in the slave traffic; and, as a means of interfering with their operations, a better system of inspection will be adopted, an important feature of which should be a thorough cross-examination of the children, on their arrival, by immigration agents acquainted with their language.

It is a curious fact, worth mentioning in Greece produces all the bootblacks, so in like manner another district, that of the beggars. In that province begging is considered as legitimate a trade as is organizing in Italy, and most of the children are brought up to it. Practically all of the beggars in Greece, as well as in the Greek cities of Turkey, hail from Gravara. To excite sympathy they stimulate every imaginable physical ailment, and it is understood that little boys and girls born in the district are frequently maimed or blinded for the purpose of equipping them for successful mendicancy. Unquestionably the business is a profitable one, and its proceeds usually enable those who fell low to return eventually to Gravara, buy land, and devote the remainder of their lives to elegant leisure and the rearing of more babies. The only obstacle to their wholesale invasion of our own country is the Atlantic ocean—Brookly Eagle.

COMPLAINT FOR F. J. ELLISON

Charge of Obtaining Money Under False Pretense Alleged by Charles Lewis.

Captain Francis J. Ellison is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses in a complaint filed by Charles A. Lewis in police court. A warrant was issued for his arrest and when he heard of it he went to the police station and presented himself with an attorney. In the complaint Lewis alleges that Ellison secured \$20 from him on representations that he had a deposit covering the amount in the Corn Exchange bank. The complaint asserts that no such deposit existed in that bank to Ellison's credit and that he, therefore, secured Lewis' money under false pretenses. The alleged offense is said to have been committed August 21. Because of the small sum involved, a sentence in the county jail is the extreme penalty.

Quick Action for Your Money—You get that by using The Bee advertising columns.

Quick Justice for Little Boy

Judge Takes Bench, Jury Waived, Judgment in Full Rendered Same Afternoon.

Millard Boye, a 7-year-old son of Carl F. Boye, received a quick judgment in district court in his damage suit against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. He brought suit Wednesday afternoon for \$300 for injuries sustained in an accident. Judge Sears took the bench, a jury was waived, and judgment rendered for the full amount that same afternoon.

CHAMPION RUNAWAY SAYS HE WILL REFORM AT LAST

Boy of Fourteen Skips Out Doses Times and Goes Home with Mother Contrite.

The champion runaway boy has honored Omaha with a visit. To return the compliment, the city has entertained him at the jail hotel for a week. While stopping there the runaway celebrated his fourteenth birthday anniversary. Arthur Curran of Lead, S. D., was the distinguished guest. He was most reticent about himself, but when his mother, Mrs. Emma Curran, arrived to take him home Arthur's record came out.

"He has run away at least a dozen times since he first left home at the age of 6 years," the mother told Mrs. Ellen Gibbons, matron at the police station. "Well, I was scared the folks would punish me for the last time I skipped out, so I just hit the trail again; and I didn't want to be sent to the military school either," explained the boy. "The mother and son just sat looking at each other and wept when they met after Arthur's visit with me," said Mrs. Gibbons. "I guess he didn't have a very happy birthday celebration. In fact he never said a word about a birthday until his mother came."

MICHAELSEN WARNS OF WIRES

City Electrician Gives Timely Hint that Danger Exists in Improperly Draped Hanging.

"Electric light wires have a function other than that of supporting decorations consisting of bunting and flags, and people should remember that electricity has been known to start fires," said City Electrician Michaelson. The electrician warns people not to hang bunting, flags or other decorations over electric lights or to attach anything of

the sort to the wires. If bunting is allowed to touch a light globe, a fire is likely to start, he said, as happened a year ago, when considerable bunting on the front of the city hall was burned in that way.

TAFT AND PARTY MAY MISS PART OF PAPRIKA SCHNITZEL

Presidential Party is Likely to Be Hauled Out of City Before Time is Up.

President Taft and his party will travel in two private cars when they come to Omaha September 20. The private car for the president is the Mayflower and for the rest of the party the Haleslers. It had been planned to have the presidential party use the regular Rock Island train from Omaha to Denver and this train is scheduled to leave Omaha at 11:15 p. m. Effective September 12 the Rock Island will change the running time of that train so that it will leave Omaha at 10:40.

Should the president use this train it will cut the time at the den short, so the Board of Governors is now hustling to have the train held to give time for the full rendition of the beautiful opery, "Paprika Schnitzel." The Rock Island has announced reduced rates of one and one-half fares for the round trip from all points in Nebraska, with a minimum of 75 cents, and from all points in Iowa and Missouri where the rate is more than \$2.

The Rock Island eastbound fast train from Denver, which now passes through Omaha at 2 a. m., will leave Omaha at 12:30 a. m. and arrive at Chicago at 1:30 p. m.

War Notes

Private Donald M. Williamson of Company M, Eleventh Infantry, has been granted an honorable discharge from the army by purchase.

The famous Seventh cavalry band is not coming to Omaha after all. The order of

September 2 directing that it should go to Des Moines and accompany the Seventh cavalry from there to Omaha for the Al-Sar-Ben parade, has been revoked. The band will remain at Fort Riley.

Leave of absence for one month has been granted Captain Osman Latrobe, Jr., of the Eighth cavalry.

Captain W. B. Cowin of the Eighth infantry has returned from Camp Perry, O., and will visit for several days with his parents, General and Mrs. J. C. Cowin, before returning to his station at Fort Robinson.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Robinson for the trial of miscellaneous charges against enlisted men.

Captain Samuel W. Noyes of the Fourth infantry has been detailed to temporary duty at Fort Crook pending the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines.

Honorable discharges from the regular army have been granted Corporal Grover Haselrig of Company K, Sixteenth infantry, and Private Antoni Lechel of Battery C, Sixth field, artillery.

Brigadier General Morton and Lieutenant Troup Miller, with one or two of the department officers, took a horseback ride to and from Fort Crook Friday morning. The round trip ride was made in about an hour and a half.

The department staff is busily engaged in arranging the final details for the military tournament to begin at Des Moines September 20.

The typhoid fever patients at Fort Omaha and Crook have practically recovered from their trio of inoculations with typhoid serum and have resumed their normal health. The medical department of the army is of the opinion that the inoculations have been completely successful, thus demonstrating the efficiency of the typhoid serum in preventing the spread of typhoid fever in the army.



The search for the pole goes merrily on, in spite of a century of discouragement and loss. Doubtless all discoveries are of value—some more than others. To the man who gives thought to the question of shoe-buying, the discovery of the Highest Degree of Comfort is worth an effort to reach.

No matter what the latitude and longitude of your home may be, you can easily locate a good dealer and find the Shoes that "Makes Life's Walk Easy."

CROSSETT SHOE "MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY" It costs only \$4 to \$6 to make this helpful discovery. LEWIS A. CROSSETT, Inc., Makers North Abington Mass.