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Great Reductions

On All

Coats and Suits

Our Great Stock of Coats, Suits, Dresses, Three-Piece Suits and Furs Further Reduced to Lessen Stock

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Every suit in our entire stock now marked far below regular prices, for quick selling.

Regular \$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits, on sale at.....**\$15.00**
 Regular \$27.50 and \$29.50 Suits, on sale at.....**\$17.50**
 Regular \$32.50 and \$35.00 Suits, on sale at.....**\$22.50**
 Regular \$37.50 and \$40.00 Suits, on sale at.....**\$25.00**
 Regular \$45.00 and \$50.00 Suits, on sale at.....**\$30.00**
 Regular \$55.00 and \$60.00 Suits, on sale at.....**\$35.00**

Price Reductions on Coats

Every Coat in stock reduced thus—

Regular \$15.00 and \$16.50 Coats, on sale at.....**\$10.00**
 Regular \$17.50 and \$18.50 Coats, on sale at.....**\$12.50**
 Regular \$19.50 and \$22.50 Coats, on sale at.....**\$15.00**
 Regular \$25.00 and \$27.50 Coats, on sale at.....**\$19.50**
 Regular \$29.50 and \$35.00 Coats, on sale at.....**\$25.00**
 Regular \$40.00 and \$50.00 Coats, on sale at.....**\$29.50**



per bushel since 1898 has but once exceeded the price in 1898. Although most foreign peoples have had to be educated to the value of American corn as a food product, it is now an important item of our foodstuff exports.

Corn of High Value.

"For a period of five years, from 1897 to 1901, we sent abroad from 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels annually. And although the export has fallen to 55,000,000 bushels in 1908 and 57,000,000 bushels in 1909, it is not because corn has lost value in other markets. It is being consumed at home more largely because it is convertible into other forms of food. It is marketable in the shape of cattle and hogs. Indirectly it furnishes to the food supply, the meat ration, just as wheat gives the bread ration. The two cereals reinforce each other in any estimate of the resources of a country and its capacity to support population.

"From the Allegheny mountains to the head waters of the streams that flow into the Mississippi and the Missouri is the empire of corn. Other products the earth yields in abundance; but from a limit that is every year being pushed further north and down to the cotton line and beyond, corn is the great staple. Nine states stretching from Ohio to Oklahoma, and from Iowa to Texas, produce two-thirds of the corn raised in the United States. The value of the nation's corn crop is more than 20 per cent of the \$2,000,000,000 of value created each year from the soil.

Nebraska in Front Line.

"Take your own state, as fitly chosen as the seat of this celebration to King Corn. Official statistics of Nebraska give the total value of all products of every kind in the state at something over \$60,000,000. More than one-third of this consists of grain, potatoes and hay. The largest single item is corn, constituting more than 40 per cent of the whole agricultural product.

"But in addition to the yearly \$60,000,000 which it represents, there were on our farms last year more than \$30,000,000 worth of live stock exclusive of sheep. A good

proportion of these cattle, horses and hogs are the indirect product of your corn fields. While these facts demonstrate the great prosperity of Nebraska and the solidity of her wealth, similar statistics may be cited from most of the states of the corn belt. Wheat, corn and cotton are the three main pillars supporting the structure of national industry and national wealth.

Defines His Position Explicitly.

"Whenever the relation of food supply to population, the effect of choice of occupation and trade and standards of living upon the future maintenance of the nation are considered, a surprisingly large number of well-meaning people set down the investigator as an alarmist. He betrays, they say, with the followers of the dismal doctrine of Malthus, that man must some day choose between preventing the birth of additional human beings and seeing them die of starvation. Since this stupid mistake seems so easy and so common, I refer to it as early and explicitly.

"The true statement of the broad general fact which it is most desirable that everyone should understand is this: That this country cannot feed the population on which it must necessarily have within comparatively few years, if it does not change its agricultural methods. The emphasis is all on that conditional clause.

"Germany, which sets the pace for the world in commercial expansion abroad and industrial activity at home, has 300 inhabitants to the square mile. There are less than 20 per square mile in the whole United States. It could support 100 to 150 square miles as early as any country in the world. Some of our states already have over twice that many. But no such population as this, none such as we must inevitably expect in the United States by the middle of the present century, can be maintained unless we improve and keep on improving our agricultural methods.

"We cannot support our coming population upon the crop yield per acre that now satisfies us. We have to transform a growing decline in the value and productivity of our soil under continued cul-

tivation into a rapid increase in both. The problem can be stated simply, in the three terms that it involves: Population, occupation and food supply. These cover the whole of it.

Population and Crops.

"The population of the United States is now not far from 90,000,000. For convenience we may use that figure. It increases by from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 annually, according to property and immigration. With a practically fixed birth rate of 1.8, of course the additions from that source grow annually numerically, while immigration has brought us from 750,000 to 1,500,000 of new inhabitants every year since 1902. This will not decline permanently while the United States maintains its high wage rate. Hence it is probable that our population will reach the 200,000,000 mark somewhere near the middle of the century.

"A reliable estimate may be expressed in terms of wheat, the great food staple of the highly civilized races. This country raised 664,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1908. The average for the last ten years has been about 640,000,000. Our consumption per capita has been about six and one-half bushels. It is increasing, with the rising standard of living, and there is good authority for saying that it is probably now not far from seven bushels. If that be true, wheat production—and consumption, on the average, are just about balanced in the United States today. If that be true, in a little more than a generation, even though higher prices should raise our total product above the present figure, we shall be looking abroad to see where we can buy, and pondering at home how we are to pay for it.

Raffling Off Public Lands.

"Area is inelastic. Our public lands are mainly exhausted. A few more years will see the last of them. And, lest they should not be squandered quickly enough, we not only offer them to everybody under conditions that invite and reward fraud, but when the government finds itself burdened with a particularly choice and valuable tract of farm land

it holds a lottery and distributes it among Tom, Dick and Harry, no matter whether farmers or speculators, after they have been collected from distant parts of the country, by appealing to the passion for gambling.

"The public is impressed by the statement that the increase in the value of farm products in the eight years from 1899 to 1907 was from \$1,717,000,000 to \$4,140,000,000, or 24 per cent; and that from 1897 to 1907 the strictly agricultural crops—corn, hay, wheat, cotton, oats, potatoes, barley and rye—increased in value nearly \$2,000,000,000, or 56 per cent. These are facts that strike the imagination, and the increase last year alone of \$70,000,000 in the value of farm products is encouraging. Yet it is only ordinary business sense and sanity to analyze the returns and see where we stand with reference to the future.

"There are ten states in the union in which the wheat crop was less in 1908 than it was in 1907. Twenty years have cut this staple food product, in many cases, more than one-half. The yield per acre, with singularly few exceptions, is falling in ordinary years. Consumption per capita tends to increase, and new populations adds from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels every year to the demand. This is not a prophetic of disaster, but a plain statement of fact that any man can verify for himself. The situation is in no sense desperate, because we know exactly how it can be met; but if we are intelligent men we will face it fairly and inquire intelligently what we ought to do.

Live Stock Comparisons.

"There are no available statistics of live stock raised for food purposes in this country. The exports, however, coupled with an increase of 64.5 per cent in population, an increase in the number of swine on the farms of only 3.7 per cent. The flesh of the hog enters into the daily food of a larger number of people than any other animal, and is, therefore, the best test on how far these secondary products of the soil that supply the meat ration of the national diet are falling behind. The only comparison of any value to be made here shows that increase of production has been much less than increase of population in the last twenty years. And while in the five years ending with 1908 the total weight of hogs and skins, the imports in the same time were nearly 1,361,287,102 pounds. Nobody is surprised, therefore, to learn that in these five years there has been an increase in the price of hides of every variety at Chicago, ranging from 10 per cent to 17.1 per cent, according to grade.

"The official government figures show that the percentage of exports of agricultural products from the United States has been falling for thirty years. It was 73.1 per cent for the five years 1876-1880 and 74.4 for the five years 1901-1905, and every five-year period between the two showed a decline from the preceding. Of course the rapid disappearance of the national food surplus is also reflected in high prices at home. The average price of beefsteak in 1907 was 20.4 per cent higher than it was ten years before; bacon was 61.5 per cent higher; butter, 37.1 per cent; eggs, 50.7 per cent; and mutton, 30.4 per cent. Since then every household has had painful proof that the upward slant of prices continues.

"That this is due rather to decreased supply than to increased demand appears to be indicated by the fact that commodities obtained from abroad show no such striking changes. The price of sugar in 1907 was but 4.1 per cent more than in 1897; that of tea 4.9 per cent, and of coffee but four per cent of one per cent.

"Summarizing the lesson of all these coincident facts, it seems clear that something must be done to advance the agricultural interest. The country, unless there shall be a change, is approaching the time when it must import wheat to meet home needs. Other food products also lag behind the constant new demand. Since that demand can not be escaped, and since not to meet it means war of a lowering of the standard of life and comfort in this country, which no American would wish to see, there is but one course before the nation. That is to increase the productivity of the farm so that the earth's gifts may year by year equal or exceed the people's requirements.

Men on the Platform.

On the platform with Mr. Hill were G. W. Watters, president National Corn exposition; Eugene Funk, president National Corn association; Willet M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture; William George, vice president American Breeders' association; C. G. Rosewater, chairman executive committee National Corn exposition; C. C. Bell, vice president National Corn association; C. F. McGraw, treasurer National Corn exposition; F. L. Haller, Rome Miller, E. Buckingham, Emil Brandeis, D. B. Fuller, David Cole, W. F. Baxter, executive committee National Corn exposition; P. Burgess, secretary and general manager corn show; W. A. Campbell, Commercial club of Omaha; Vice-presidents National Corn association; V. M. Shoenknecht, Columbus, O.; G. I. Christie, LaFayette, Ind.; O. E. Young, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Young, Athens, Ill.; R. A. Moore, Madison, Wis.; C. P. Bull, Anthony Park, Minn.; W. W. Wheeler, Mitchell, S. D.; A. M. Ten Eyck, Manhattan, Kan.; John Fields, Oklahoma City, Okl.; A. M. Ferguson, Sherman, Tex.; W. H. Olin, Fort Collins, Colo.; R. W. Thatcher, Pullman, Wash.; Martin Nelson, Fayetteville, Ark.; Alfred Atkinson, Roseman, Mont.; T. L. Lyon, Helena, M. T.; C. W. Puseley, Lincoln, Neb.; M. L. Roseman, Ames, Ia.; S. M. Jordan, Columbia, Mo.; W. C. Gührath, Blomark, N. D.; H. J. Walters, president Kansas Agricultural college; Prof. M. E. Hanson, South Dakota Agricultural college; Prof. W. W. Mumford, Illinois Agricultural college; Dean C. F. Curtis, Iowa Agricultural college; W. O. Paisley, assistant general manager National Corn show.

BURLINGTON MEN GIVE LUNCHEON

Local Officials Entertain Hill and Party at Omaha Club. James J. Hill and the men who accompanied him from St. Paul were guests of the local officials of the Burlington at a luncheon at noon Thursday at the Omaha club. A number of prominent Omaha business men and bankers were invited to the men to meet Mr. Hill. Among those present were: James J. Hill, George W. Holdrege, James E. Kelly, Charles F. Manderson, George W. Loomis, L. W. Wakeley, C. E. Spens, C. J. Ernst, W. P. Durkee, Gould Dietz, C. N. Dietz, G. W. Watters, Henry W. Tates, W. R. Watson, T. W. McCullough, Mel Ulm, Al Stevens, Joseph H. Millard, Luther Drake, A. L. Scholer, C. J. Johnson, W. D. McLaugh, E. T. White, William Wallace, P. S. Eustis of Chicago, W. A. Lawler of St. Louis, L. C. Gilman of St.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE Bitter Root Valley

(MONTANA)

APPLE DISPLAY AT THE CORN SHOW?

Come in and let us explain our proposition and show you how a 10-acre Charles Heights Orchard will make you independent for life.

The Bitter Root Valley is the home of the famous McIntosh Red Apple.

The McIntosh Red Apple is the only apple that can be safely eaten in the dark.

Not a worm in a carload.

We will sell you a 10-acre orchard, plant the trees, cultivate and irrigate for you until it comes into bearing. If you desire we will continue to care for it as long as you may wish for 10 per cent of the net yearly profits.

Come in and see our representative at the Corn Show or write our home office for full particulars.

THE O. W. KERR COMPANY

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South End 16th ST.
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"HOME OF THE LONG TON"

PAUL L. W. Hill of St. Paul, J. H. Beck of St. Paul.

EDUCATIONAL DAY.

Today—Music Hall.
10:30 a. m.—A. E. Hildebrand, superintendent of Junior department, presiding. "Nebraska Boys and Girls' Work." E. C. Bishop, Nebraska state superintendent of public instruction.

1:30 p. m.—Concert by Mexican National band.

8:00 p. m.—Music hall, W. E. Davidson presiding. "Agricultural and Industrial Work in Illinois." E. G. Blair, Illinois state superintendent.

Other exercises by schools.

8:00 p. m.—Biograph Hall, Superintendent E. C. Bishop presiding. "Education of Girls for Efficiency in the Home." Anna Lois Barber, county superintendent Christian county, Illinois. "Missouri Corn Boys." S. M. Jordan.

8:00 p. m.—Music Hall, Concert by Mexican National band.

8:00 p. m.—Concert by Mexican National band and traveling lecturers.

NEBRASKA IS RECOGNIZED BY CHILD LABOR AUTHORITIES

Ryder's Protest Against Impractical Methods in Convention is Put Into Operation.

At the last convention of the National Child Labor committee, held in Chicago, former Labor Commissioner Ryder, a delegate from Nebraska, protested against the impractical, time-wasting method followed in making up the program. Long papers were read on the peculiarities of state laws with which all were fairly familiar, with no time left for discussion of means and methods.

During the present week Mr. Ryder and other members of the organization have received notice of the meeting to be held in Boston January 13, 14 and 15, 1910, which contains this significant paragraph: "We plan to make this meeting something of a departure from our former sessions, in that we shall devote nearly all the time to informal discussions of the various difficult problems that arise in state and local work, instead of consuming it in the presentation of formal addresses and the reading of written reports."

As the Nebraska delegation has thus practically been recognized as having secured the adoption of a new deal for the national meeting of anti-child labor advocates, it is urged by Owen Lovejoy, national secretary, that the state should be strongly represented at Boston. The Nebraska committee soon will take up the matter of securing the attendance of several delegates from this state at the national meeting.

K. of C. to Build Hall.
HURON, S. D., Dec. 5.—(Special).—So rapidly has the order of Knights of Columbus of this city increased that it is found necessary to either lease or erect a building for its special use. Action to this end was taken at the last meeting, when the following officers were elected: Grand knight, Frank D. Burke; deputy

WOOD'S ICE KING Ice Tools

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The Only Complete Stock in the West

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Demonstration in Your Home or at Our Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S TONIGHT
FRIDAY AND SAT.—MAT. SAT.
David Belasco Presents
BLANCHE BATES
in "THE FIGHTING MOPE"
Next Sunday, 4 Days, Mat. Wednesday
COHAN'S Youngest
THE AMERICAN IDEAL
TRIXIE & G. GANZA
and a Big Brilliant Comedy Cast
SEATS NOW ON SALE

THE HEAVY WEIGHTS

in Winter Suitings and Overcoats are still on our hands. So we are making them to measure at these prices:
\$30.00 \$28.00 \$25.00
Overcoats and Suits
for **\$20**
These garments are lined luxuriously, and with infinite care, and made faultlessly. We guarantee absolute satisfaction and perfect fit.

MacCarthy-Wilson Tailoring Co.,
304-306 South 16th St.

KRUG THEATER

15c, 25c, 50c, 75c
TONIGHT—MATINEE SATURDAY
TOP HADLEY OFFERS
MONTANA
A ROMANCE OF THE PLAINS
SUNDAY—"AS THE SUN WENT DOWN"

Erphem

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
Matinee Every Day 3:15 Every Night 8:15.
This Week: "At the Country Club"
Rosario Guerrero, Cunningham, Ugo, John, Big Luciano, Lucia, Serrano and Little Les Myosotis, Eddie G. Ross, Kinodrome and the Orphan, Concert Orchestra. Prices—10c, 25c and 50c.

GAYETY

Even. 15c to 75c
Daily Mat. 10c to 50c
(Formerly the Broadway)
THE BEHMAN SHOW
GREAT VAGABOND AND SAUVAGE
7 Belvidere—George Armstrong—Comedy
Nothing Greater in town, excepting the
Corn Show.
Ladies' Dinner—Daily at 8:15.
Sun. (6 days) Rose Hill English Folly Co.

A Shoeland for Young People

Quality risks are reduced to a minimum if you will but confine your purchases of young peoples' shoes to this establishment. We've a reputation to maintain on this line.

GIRLS' DANCING SLIPPERS—Ankle strap styles, or proper pumps, in patent leather, or pink, blue or white calf. Priced according to sizes, at \$3.00, \$2.50 **\$2.00**

HOUSE SLIPPERS for girls, in red fur trimmed Juliet styles, according to size, at per pair, \$1.25, 95c, and low as **85c**

Shoes for "Little Tots"

Our shoes for "Little Tots" are sensible, broad soled kinds, strictly orthopedic lasts, built for wear.

\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
According to Size



The above mentioned "Orthopedic" for little tots, come in the finest of patent, dull or white buckskin leathers. Also patents with brown, white, pink or blue tips, and also red kid. Lines are indeed replete.

Popular style demands rigidly adhered to; lasts at the same time are sensible and comfortable. We can and will offer vastly superior shoes for the same and less money.

GIRLS' SHOES—Goodyear welt button styles; orthopedic toes; dull or kid leather with patent tips or patent leather. According to size, at \$3.00, \$2.50 **\$2.00**

RUBBERS, overshoes and leggings for girls, children, boys and for young people in general. Large lines at really attractive prices.

"Startrights" for Girls

"Startrights" take in all the qualities that make a girl's shoe good. Absolutely nothing better made.

\$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50
According to Size



"Startright" shoes for girls, upon which we have built so favorable a reputation, may be had in patent, dull kid or tan leathers, and while built on sensible shapes lasts, they are stylish, and the BEST qualities made.

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