

Hosiery, Underwear, etc., at Clearance Reductions

The month's best sales in Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, etc., are chronicled here. The stocks are top heavy and no time like the present to reduce them. The identical goods we have carried in regular stock at established prices all season are now sharply cut. An important clearing on the very things you need NOW. In addition we offer double S. & H. stamps in these departments.

Decisive Glove Reductions

Women's English Cape Gloves, \$1.25 regularly, for **69c**
Soft Gauntlet Gloves, kid lined, \$3.50 regularly, for **\$1.39**
HOSIERY—15c black and tan cotton hose, now for **10c**
35c Imported Lisle Hose for women **25c**
50c Gauze Lisle Hose, garter top, to clear **35c**
Children's 15c Pile Stockings, sale price **10c**
UNDERWEAR—Fleece 35c Vests and Pants, for **25c**
Extra size 75c Vests and Pants, grey only, for **49c**
125c Cotton Union Suits, extra size, each **89c**
HANDKERCHIEFS—15c all linen initial Handkerchiefs, for **10c**
25c all linen embroidered Handkerchiefs, for **15c**

Men's \$1.50 Underwear 95c

A January clean up of very nice wool plush shirts and drawers for men; about 10 dozen only. They come in tan shades, and are extra heavy and warm—Our finest **95c**
\$1.50 garments, for **95c**
Rockford Socks; extra heavy, 15c quality—3 pairs for **9c**
Men's Sweaters; roll neck; blue, red and gray worsted; were \$2.50 and \$3.00, to clear **1.50**
All Men's High Grade Caps at Half Price

Bennett's Big Grocery

Bennett's Capitol Flour, sack \$1.50, and 30 stamps.
Bennett's Best Coffee, three pounds for \$1.00, and 100 stamps.
Bennett's Best Coffee, one pound for 35c, and 30 stamps.
Bennett's Tea, assorted, 10c, 20c, and 30c stamps.
Tea Siftings, pound package 15c, and 10 stamps.
Best Cheese, pound 25c, and 10 stamps.
Virginia Swiss Cheese, pound 25c, and 10 stamps.
Bennett's Capitol Oats, 10c, 20c, and 30c stamps.
Bennett's Capitol Baking Powder, pound can 15c, and 10 stamps.
Bennett's Capitol Mince Meat, 3 packages, for 25c, and 10 stamps.
Swanwood Codfish, 3 packages for 25c, and 10 stamps.
Hartley's Pure Fruit Jams, jar for 25c, and 20 stamps.
Jap Rose Toilet Soap, 4 cakes for **25c**
Slender's Tomato Soup, quart for 25c, and 20 stamps.
Iten's Oyster or Soda Crackers, 12 lb. box for \$1.15.
Jap Rice, four pounds for 25c, and 10 stamps.
Asparagus, 20c cans for 15c.
Small Sour Pickles, a dozen 5c.
Sweet Mixed Pickles, quart for 25c, and 10 stamps.
Navy Beans, six lbs. for 25c.
California Prunes—12 1/2 lb. quality for 35c.
Double stamps on Granulated Sugar.
Diamond 8 Chili Sauce, bottle 12 1/2c, and 10 stamps.
Beans, "Best We Have," brand, 25c quality, can 15c.
10c bottle Olives, with supply lasts, 2 for 15c.
Olive Sals—Queen Olives, large bottle, 25c size, for **15c**

BENNETT'S

Annual White Carnival—Muslin Underwear, Embroideries, etc., next Monday.

Our Big Twice-a-Year Clothing Clearance

MEN'S SUITS at HALF



There's a bewildering amount of clothing bargain talk in your paper today. Immense space and three story type is employed to make an "impression." If you are going to judge the bigness of the Bennett values by the size of our announcement you will be misled—badly mistaken. This is our big twice-a-year clearance. The best clothing sale Bennett's ever made. Had we used this entire page we could not have said more to make the offerings stronger. It's going to be a sale that will be a credit to this store and to your own judgment if you come here. Over 500 handsome winter suits are going to sell at half price. They are smart, genteel, hand tailored models, in medium and dark colors and refined patterns, such as exacting men always choose. Not one of these splendid suits has been here over 60 days. It's no stretch of the imagination when we say HALF PRICE now. We believe every man's common sense and intelligence will tell him no store could do more. Every purchaser will have the firm conviction and the satisfaction that he got the best and biggest value for his money that it is possible to obtain in Omaha.

Every Man Can Be Fitted—Sizes 34 to 48

\$30.00 Suits...	\$15.00	\$22.00 Suits...	\$11.00
\$27.50 Suits...	\$13.75	\$20.00 Suits...	\$10.00
\$25.00 Suits...	\$12.50	\$15.00 Suits...	\$7.50

1/2 PRICE

Men's Swagger Three-Quarter and Full Length Overcoats at Half

This is a representative assortment of the year's best styles, embracing Kersay overcoats, in black, oxford, tan, green, brown, in plain shades and stripes with velvet collar, and fancy Scotch materials with combination (or two-in-one) and regular collar styles.

\$25 O'coats	\$12.50	\$15 O'coats	\$7.50
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Unmistakably Our Greatest Garment Clearance

The entire second floor garment stocks are involved—2,000 or more exceptionally beautiful Winter Suits, Coats, Dresses, etc., for women and children are almost unbelievably price reduced. Whatever your needs by all means come to Bennett's. The garments measure up to highest standards of tailoring and fabric art at smaller cost to you than desirable styles have been known to sell for in Omaha.

Note These Clearing Bargains:

Women's one-piece Dresses, up to \$30.00 values, now at **\$19.50**
Women's \$30.00 Long Coats, in black and colors, new styles, at **\$19.50**
Women's \$25.00 Long Coats, beautiful black broad-patent, kid, velv and box calf—The **\$25.00**
Women's Winter Suits, choice of any up to \$30.00, for each **\$25.00**
Women's Winter Coats, very large line; \$35.00 and \$45.00 garments, at **\$35.00**
Women's Handsome Cloth Dresses, richly designed, up to \$30.00, for **\$25.00**
Misses' Coats and Dresses, 13 to 17-year sizes, fine, \$15.00 values, for **\$12.50**
Women's \$25.00 and \$22.50 Tailored Suits, reduced to clear, at **\$19.50**
Women's \$20.00 and \$22.50 Tailored **\$15.00**
Women's Long Coats, 6 to 14-year sizes, worth \$15.00, now at **\$12.50**
Girls' Long Coats, 6 to 14-year sizes, worth \$10.00, now at **\$7.50**
Girls' Long Coats, 6 to 14-year sizes, worth \$10.00, now at **\$7.50**
Women's Messaline and Taffeta Silk Waists, 13.00 kinds, now for **\$10.00**
Women's two-piece Suits; black and colors, up to \$25.00, now for **\$20.00**
Women's one-piece Dresses, and College Styles, up to \$25.00, now for **\$20.00**
Women's Heavy Fancy Mixture Coats, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.50 values, now for **\$10.00**
Girls' Peter Thompson Dresses and Cloth Coats, up to \$15.00, now for **\$12.50**
Girls' Junior Suits, two-piece styles, \$15.00 values, now for **\$12.50**
Infants' Pett Bonnets, a very fine assortment, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00, for **\$2.50**
Odds and Ends Waists, tailored and lingerie, \$1.25 and \$1.50 kinds, now for **75c**
Mink Fur; genuine northern mink **1/2 OFF**

Clearing Men's Shoes

Ridding the stock of all the broken lines of \$3.50 and \$4.50 shoes for men; patent coll, patent kid, velv and box calf—The January markdown makes them **2.75**
Another lot of men's shoes in small sizes only—Douglas \$4.00 shoes marked to close, at **1.65**

\$1.95 for Women's Shoes—Saturday choice of six excellent styles in button and lace, in gun metal and patent coll. These are the usual \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes. January Clearing price **1.95**

Broken Lots Women's Shoes—From \$3.50 lines, button and lace shoes—not all sizes in every lot, but all styles will be fitted. All **1.95**
Big bargains, at **1.95**

Dorothy Dodd Box Calf Street Shoes, all sizes and widths, best \$3.50 quality, **\$2.25**

Misses' Shoes, box calf and vici—with heavy soles for school—1 1/2 to 2; our \$1.50 and \$2.00 shoes, at **90c**

Children's Shoes—Big lot on table, all \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities, for **45c**

Boys' Shoes, 7 1/2 pairs box calf, \$2.50 a pair, all good, but odd lots, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values—**\$1.10**

Felt Boots, for men—one 2 1/2 size, roll edge, \$2.25 kind, **\$1.95**



Meat Market

Bennett's market cuts your house-keeping expense to the minimum—Lowest prices on choice fresh meats in all Omaha.

Pork Roast—Fresh pork shoulder, lb. **10 1/2c**
Fall Lamb Legs—Bennett's price, lb. **10c**
Lamb Chops—Loin, per lb. **12 1/2c**
Choice Pot Roast—All bones, lb. **12c**
Prime Rib Roast—Out, lb. **12c**
Choice Pot Roast—Special, per lb. **7c**
Lamb Chops—Shoulder, lb. **10c**
Lamb Roast—Shoulder, lb. **7 1/2c**
Fall Lamb—Stew, 4 lbs. **25c**
Calumet Kame, every one select, well trimmed, sugar cured, pound, **16c**
And 30 Stamps Each Ham.
Cudahy's Bacon, sugar cured, 5 to 7-pound strips—by the strip, lb. **16c**
Morrill's Iowa Pure Lard, 10-lb. pails for **1.75**
And 30 Stamps.
Oranges
Extra fancy "SUN-KIST" Washington size, per doz. **30c**
Including 10 Stamps.
Extra fancy Large Bananas, dozen, **15c**
California Cauliflower, 10 lb. **10c**
Large Leaf Lettuce, 3 for **10c**
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, peck, **30c**
Fine Seed Cabbage, per lb. **4c**

Women's Home Cook Books

A big collection of practical recipes contributed to "Good House-keeping" magazine. Now in book form. Thousands of housekeepers will want it—in book section—**49c**

Fruits Large Florida Grape Fruit 4 for 25c

Extra fancy Large Bananas, dozen, **15c**
California Cauliflower, 10 lb. **10c**
Large Leaf Lettuce, 3 for **10c**
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, peck, **30c**
Fine Seed Cabbage, per lb. **4c**

January Clearance

Base Burners, Heaters, Ranges
Profit by our liberal reductions—These are stoves of standard make, known throughout America as the best. Still a good range of styles for buyers who come early.

Base Burners 20% OFF
Heaters 10% OFF

Lisk Wash Boilers
Here's an attractive sale proposition. You can buy no better boilers than Lisk boilers. The reduced prices are very interesting—

All Have 14-in. Copper Bottoms.
\$1.75 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$1.35**
\$2.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$1.45**
\$2.25 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$1.60**
\$2.50 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$1.75**
\$3.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$2.25**
\$3.50 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$2.75**
\$4.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$3.00**
\$4.50 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$3.35**
\$5.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$3.75**
\$5.50 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$4.15**
\$6.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$4.50**
\$6.50 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$4.90**
\$7.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$5.25**
\$7.50 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$5.65**
\$8.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$6.00**
\$8.50 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$6.40**
\$9.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$6.75**
\$9.50 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$7.15**
\$10.00 Lisk Boilers, sale price **\$7.50**

Corsets for Saturday

\$1.50 Corsets for 98c Again Saturday.
They are made by one of the best known makers in this country. From a style standpoint they are all that could be desired. New, clean and fresh; firmly boned and nicely trimmed. The materials are very substantial. Any woman with a corset need will be glad to pick so good a bargain—all sizes—**98c**
Also a small lot of good dollar corsets we are clearing up on will be a third off—or **69c**

Marshmallows 10c

Delicious vanilla flavor; full size, 20c box, Saturday for **10c**
Bennett's Special Chocolates—Hand rolled; the 50c quality, lb. **25c**

President Taft's Message to the Congress on Railroads and Trusts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Following is the text of the president's special message to the Interstate Commerce and Anti-trust laws submitted in both houses of congress today:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I withhold from my annual message a discussion of needed legislation under the authority, which congress has to regulate commerce between the states and with foreign countries and said that I would bring this subject matter to your attention later in the session. Accordingly, I beg to submit to you certain recommendations as to the amendments to the interstate commerce law and certain considerations arising out of the operations of the anti-trust suggesting the wisdom of federal regulation of industrial companies.

Interstate Commerce Law.
In the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1908, attention is called to the fact that between July 1, 1908, and the close of that year, sixteen suits had been begun to set aside orders of the commission (besides one commenced before that date), and that few orders of much consequence had been permitted to go without protest; that the questions presented by these various suits were fundamental, as the constitutionality of the act itself was an issue and the right of congress to delegate to any tribunal authority to establish an interstate rate was denied; but that perhaps the most important practical question raised concerned the right of the courts to reconsider the orders of the commission; and it was pointed out that if the contention of the carriers was sustained in this latter respect alone, but little progress could be made in the Hepburn act toward the regulation of interstate transportation. In twelve of the cases stated, preliminary injunctions were granted, being granted in six.

"First, being well understood, the commission, 'that the act as a regulating act upon the facility of interstate commerce, could road company by such order of complaint, affidavits, can over of patient investigation result can be losses nothing by it. If they fail, it establish the rate difference be collected and to be reasonable. In the event of a return more than a fraction of the rate collected."

"In its report for the year 1909, the commission stated that in the seventeen cases referred to, only one had been decided by the United States supreme court, and that the other cases had been decided by the circuit courts of appeal, and that the commission was of the opinion that the United States supreme court should be authorized to review the decisions of the circuit courts of appeal in such cases."

"In order to provide a sufficient number of judges to enable this court to be constituted, it will be necessary to authorize the appointment of five additional circuit judges, who, for the purposes of appointment, might be distributed to those circuits where there is at the present time the largest volume of business, such as the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth circuits."

"The act should empower the chief justice at any time when the business of the court of commerce does not require the services of all the judges to reassign the judges designated to that court to the circuit courts, which would be a desirable and it should also provide for payment to such judges while sitting by assignment in the court of commerce of such additional amount as is necessary to bring their annual compensation up to \$10,000. The regular sessions of such court should be held at the capital, but it should be empowered to hold sessions in different parts of the United States if found desirable; and its orders and judgments should be made final, subject only to review by the supreme court of the United States with the provision that the operation of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed unless the supreme court shall so order."

Restraining Orders After Hearing.
"The commerce court should be empowered in its discretion to restrain or suspend the operation of an order of the interstate commerce commission under review pending the final hearing and determination of the proceeding, but no such restraining order should be made except upon notice and after hearing, unless in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner. A judge of that court might be empowered to show a stay of the commission's order for a period of not more than sixty days, for pending application to the court for its order or injunction, then only where his order shall contain a specific finding based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identifying by reference thereto, the irreparable damage would result to the petitioner, specifying the nature of the damage."

"Under the existing law, the Interstate Commerce Commission in itself initiates and defends litigation in the courts for the enforcement of its orders and its orders and decrees, and for the purpose it employs attorneys, while subject to the control of the attorney general, act under the initiative and under the instruction of the commission. This blending of administrative, legislative and judicial functions tends, in my opinion, to impair the efficiency of the commission by clothing it with partisan characteristics and robbing it of the impartial judicial attitude it should occupy in passing upon questions submitted to it. In my opinion all litigation affecting the government should be under the direct control of the Department of Justice and I therefore recommend that all proceedings affecting orders and decrees of the Interstate Commerce Commission be brought by or against the United States for and be placed in charge of an assistant attorney general acting under the direction of the attorney general."

Pooling Rate Agreements.

"The subject of agreements between carriers with respect to rates has been often discussed in congress. Pooling arrangements and agreements were condemned by the general sentiment of the people and, under the Sherman anti-trust law, any agreement between carriers operating in restraint of interstate or international commerce is prohibited. The republican platform of 1906 expressed the belief that the interstate commerce law should be further amended, so as to place the railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever."

"In view of the complete control over rate making and other practices of interstate carriers established by the act of congress, it is recommended that such agreements be permitted, provided copies of such agreements be promptly filed with the commission, but subject to all provisions of the interstate commerce act and subject to the right of any parties to such agreement to cancel it as to all or any of the agreed rates, fares, charges, or classifications by thirty days' notice in writing to the other parties and to the commission."

Carriers to Quote Legal Rate.
"Much complaint is made by shippers over the state of the law under which they are held bound to know the legal rate applicable to any proposed shipment, without as a matter of fact, having any certain means of actually ascertaining such rate. It has been suggested that to meet this grievance carriers should be required, upon application by a shipper, to quote the legal rate in writing, and that the shipper should be protected in acting upon the rate thus quoted; but the objection to this suggestion is that it would afford a much too easy method of giving to favored shippers unreasonable preferences and rebates."

"I think that the law should provide that a carrier, upon written request by an intending shipper, should quote in writing the rate or charge applicable to the proposed shipment under any schedules or tariffs to which the carrier is a party, and that if the party making such request suffers damage in consequence of either refusal or omission to quote the proper rate, or in consequence of a misstatement of the rate, the carrier shall be liable to a penalty in some reasonable amount, say \$250, to accrue to the United States and to be recovered in a civil action brought by the shipper against the carrier. Such a penalty would compel the agent of the carrier to exercise due diligence in quoting the applicable legal rate, and would thus afford the shipper a reasonable measure of protection, while not opening the way to collusion and the giving the rebates or other unfair discrimination."

Initiative by Commission.
"Under the existing law the commission can only act with respect to an alleged excessive rate or unduly discriminatory practice by a carrier on a complaint made by some individual affected thereby. I see no reason why the commission should not be authorized to act on its own initiative as well as upon the complaint of an individual in investigating the fairness of any existing rate or practice, and I recommend the amendment of the law to so provide; and also that the commission shall be fully empowered, beyond any question, to pass upon the classifications of commodities for purposes of fixing rates, in like manner as it may now do with respect to the maximum rate applicable to any transportation."

"Under the existing law the commission may not investigate an increase in rates unless it shall have become effective; and although one or more carriers may file with the commission a proposed increase in rates or change in classifications, or other alterations of the existing rates or classifications, to become effective at the expiration of thirty days from such filing, no proceeding can be taken to investigate the reasonableness of such proposed changes until after it becomes operative. On the other hand, if the commission shall make an order finding that an existing rate is excessive and directing it to be reduced, the carrier affected may by proceedings in the courts, stay the operation of such order of reduction for months and even years."

Action Before Effective Date.
"It has, therefore, been suggested that the commission should be empowered when ever a proposed increase in rates is filed at once to enter upon an investigation of the reasonableness of the increase and to make an order postponing the effective date of such increase until after such investigation shall be completed. To this much objection has been made on the part of carriers. They contend that this would be, in effect, to take from the owners of the railroads the management of their properties, and to clothe the Interstate Commerce commission with the original rate-making power—a policy which was much discussed at the time of the passage of the Hepburn act in 1906, and which was then, and has always been distinctly rejected; and in reply to the suggestion, that they are able by resorting to the courts to stay the taking effect of the rates making power—a policy which was much discussed at the time of the passage of the Hepburn act in 1906, and which was then, and has always been distinctly rejected; and in reply to the suggestion, that they are able by resorting to the courts to stay the taking effect of the rates making power—a policy which was much discussed at the time of the passage of the Hepburn act in 1906, and which was then, and has always been distinctly rejected; and in reply to the suggestion, that they are able by resorting to the courts to stay the taking effect of the rates making power—a policy which was much discussed at the time of the passage of the Hepburn act in 1906, and which was then, and has always been distinctly rejected; 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