

READY NOW NEW SILKS AND WASH GOODS

Opening the spring silk season with a pronounced bargain in foulards

If you have been reading up on fashion news you probably know the commanding position Foulards are to take this year in the realm of women's dress. In the face of this tomorrow's offering has a twofold charm, for the price is surprising for its littleness. These are the prettiest of new spring silks, in the newest colorings and patterns, new resedas, sage greens, delft, copen, tans, rose shades, etc.; 24-inch silks—just in; per yard.

59c

"Showerproof" Foulards—The most fetching of the new spring lines in widest array at Bennett's. "Showerproof" Foulards are the standard line of America; trustworthy and absolutely spot proof from water, now at 85c \$1.00 and \$1.25

Wash Goods for 1910—New Egyptian Tissues in beautiful gingham patterns, but much sheerer in texture; exquisite dress fabric, at 25c

Himalaya Cloth—Similar to pongee and Rajah silks; all the new shades for spring, now at 29c

Poplins and Ottomans for summer suits; colors and black, at 29c and 39c

Ramie Dress Linens in colors; all pure imported linens and fast, washable colors; 36 inches for street suits 39c and 59c

85c for "Mirage" Silks—We repeat our offer of last week, when we sold \$1.35 Mirage silks at 50c a yard under value; complete range of new spring shades; identical quality selling elsewhere at \$1.35; exclusively at Bennett's, now at 85c

65c Flouncings, 25c—You will be wanting wide embroidery skirting or flouncings this summer. Anticipate your needs tomorrow. Here's a bargain to make it worth while—24 and 27-inch widths, in fine Swiss materials and very slightly designs, used for dresses, for waists, for combinations, for skirts, etc.—50c to 65c values, at 25c

BENNETT'S

THE SPRING STYLE BOOK is in—Price including any 15c Pattern is 20c

The "Star" Event in the Season's Garment Retailing



Every avenue of human endeavor has its "star" features—There are "star" players, "star" attractions, "star" achievements, or what not, and this is the "star" event in garment merchandising—It's the climax to the greatest clearing campaign in the history of the Bennett business. We doubt if ever a more all-embracing and overshadowing cut price announcement was ever made on fine garments.

Every Woman's Suit or Coat in Our Stock a "Star" Bargain at \$10

It's a powerful incentive for a quick clean up. Go through the splendid Bennett stocks, select any suit or coat you like best, and it's yours for a \$10 bill.

If it's marked \$25.00, \$29.50, \$35, \$40 or \$45, it makes no difference, \$10 gets it. There are about 500 garments in all; every one faultlessly correct in style, tailoring and materials, etc. Over 400 of them sold at \$25 or over; many as high as \$45. Absolutely not one is reserved. Considering the high character and the great variety, it is overwhelmingly the greatest bargain the city has ever known.

A NOTABLE FEBRUARY STORE ATTRACTION

A premier display and sale of new foreign and domestic white goods

The introduction of the new white goods for 1910 opens up to home sewers a wide field of opportunity for rich economies. Year after year the Bennett sale strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of Omaha womenfolk. We know you look forward with expectancy to these February days, when the crisp, immaculate fabrics get their first showing. Extraordinary efforts are made to get merchandise for these sales that "stick out" far above the average for good value. Our buyer has been particularly fortunate this year, for in many instances prices are lower than in years, at least ever since the upward tendency in price began. Your white goods needs, for whatever purpose, are unquestionably best supplied at Bennett's. Early buying is the wisest economy.

Long Cloths, 36 inch, with fine chambray finish, for underwear, 12 1/2c quality, at (12 yards \$1.10) 10c

Nainsook, 26 inch, very soft and sheer, for the finer kinds of underwear, 15c value, 12 1/2c

Persian Lawns, 32 inch, a delicate filmy fabric, particularly adapted to fine waists, 25c value, 15c

Waistings—Figured, checked and stripe patterns, plain white, 1910 styles, 25c quality, 15c

Long Cloths at 10c upward to 29c

Nainsook at 12 1/2c upward to 45c

Dimities at 7 1/2c upward to 25c

Waistings at 15c upward to 49c

India Linens at 5c upward to 35c

Persian Lawns at 15c upward to 75c

French Lawns at 29c upward to 85c

Batiste at 10c upward to 75c

Pillow Cases, 23x36 in., were 15c, now for 11c

Pillow Cases, 45x36 in., were 18c, now for 14c

Sheets, 72x90 in., were 65c, for 49c

Sheets, 81x90 in., were 75c, for 57c

Blankets, 10-4 size, were 75c, for 39c

Blankets, 11-4 size, were 1.45, now for 1.15

Wool Blankets, were \$5.00 a pair, now for \$3.49

Comforters, 72x78, were \$1.35, now for \$1.00

Comforters, 72x78, were \$1.75, now for \$1.35

Table Damask, 70 inch, excellent weight and very slightly patterned, best 65c quality, yard, 46c

Harpings, 22 inch, bleached linen; durable fabric, but slightly mottled, worth \$1.49, dozen, \$1.00

Bed Spreads, full size, Marseilles patterns, hemmed ends, extra good \$1.35 grade, at 98c

Crash, bleached and unbleached, Barnsley 18 inch crash, regularly 15c yard, at 11c

Room Rugs

Spring shipments just in disclose several sharply under cut lines. Nowhere are like rugs sold for so little.

Amminster Rugs—2x12 ft. new Oriental designs, values \$30.00, \$30.75

Body Brussels—2x12 ft. very durable rugs in new patterns, \$30.00 values, for \$24.00

Wilton Rugs, 2x12 ft. sizes; superb, rich colorings and designs, at each \$35.00

Stock Rugs—Made up from Brussels, Axminster, Velvets, and Wiltons (at \$3.89, \$13.89, \$18.89)



Utility Rugs—All sizes and kinds, averaging 1/2 under regular price, at each \$1.99 to \$7.99

Leas Curtains—Odd lots; very low price to clear each 69c

Window Shades—Odd lot on bargain table, 50¢ each 1.90

Carpet Sweepers—Values to \$3.00, at each \$1.48

(THIRD FLOOR.)

Meet Mrs. King Tomorrow

Mrs. Adele C. King, a special representative of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERN CO., will be with us Monday and Tuesday to more thoroughly acquaint you with Ladies' Home Journal Patterns and to point out their superior qualities.

Mrs. King comes with a storehouse full of helpful hints and suggestions for women who sew. As many as can are invited to consult with her.

The new Patterns and Style Book for Spring are now here.

Valentines Are Ready

Bennett's is truly "The Valentine Store"—almost no limit to the variety.

Boxed Valentines, hand painted valentines, lace valentines, post card valentines and books appropriate in subject—conveying the valentine sentiment—are nowhere shown in such wide assortment.

Prices From 1c to \$5

COAL 100 S. & H. STAMPS WITH EACH TON

Let us have your coal order tomorrow—With any coal at \$2.25 or over you get 100 S. & H. stamps. Monday only. Phone or personal orders.

Domestic Coal, at 525 Western Hocking 600

Clearing China Oddments

Thousands of the bargains tomorrow on fine Haviland decorated china. We want more room for a rearrangement of stock, and offer Haviland china coffee, bouillon and after dinner cups and saucers, bread plates, fruit saucers, oatmeal, etc.—

Also decorated Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Creamers, Bakers, etc., up to 10c.—An immense lot, all on sale Monday, at 10c

Another close-out lot of beautiful china pieces, includes fine jugs, tea bowls, celery dishes, salad bowls, sauce boats, covered dishes, platters up to \$2.00 and casseroles, and worth up to \$2.00, at 25c

Plates in big clearing—handsome china decorated dinner, soup and breakfast plates, all grouped into one lot for Monday sale, all 25c values, at 5c

500 Bread Plates, at 10c

Fruit Dishes, each, .30

This Grocery Serves You Best

It paves the way to real economies and reduces your table expense to lowest possible point.

Bennett's Excellence Flour, each, \$1.75 And 10 Stamps.

Bennett's Golden Coffee, pound 25c And 20 Stamps.

Bennett's Breakfast Coffee, 2-lb. can, 40c And 40 Stamps.

Bennett's Tea, assorted, pound 40c And 20 Stamps.

Tea Siftings, per pound 15c And 10 Stamps.

Bennett's Cap. Pancake Flour, 1.50 lbs., special, 2-lb. pkg., 1.25 And 10 Stamps.

Home Made Minicement, pint jar 15c And 10 Stamps.

Bennett's Capitol Extract, bottle 18c And 20 Stamps.

Stollwerk Bros' Cocoa, 1/2-lb. can 30c And 20 Stamps.

Double green stamps on granulated sugar, Sweet Mixed Pickles, qt. at 15c.

Keystone Lye, 3 Cans 50c

Yankee Rose Toilet Soap, 3 cakes 25c

Wiggle Stick Blending, 3 large sticks 25c And a 5c waxer free.



The Dorothy Dodd Shoe has no equal in style, in lightness and flexibility. It has no superior in comfort and accurate fit. We have exclusive sale for Dorothy Dodd Shoes.

Some Things You Want to Know

Governmental Investigations

The present investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is but one of hundreds of inquiries of great and small import that have been made by the government through its legislative and executive branches in the last 100 years. Millions of pages of testimony have been accumulated and embodied in the records of congress, the executive departments and the courts, and millions of dollars have been spent in the sifting of questions and the gathering of facts. Usually it is congress itself that provides for investigations and probes, but often the departments do it on their own initiative.

At the present time there are at least five important investigations being conducted by the government. The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is being thrashed out, the monetary commission has not finished its work, the Brownsville court of inquiry is still asking questions, and this meat trust is being probed. In addition to these the immigration commission still has work to do. As a rule, all governmental investigations come high, but none are so expensive as the commissions created by congress. The immigration commission already has spent more than \$300,000 in probing the immigration question, and it wants still more money. The monetary commission also is spending money by the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the industrial commission was no more careful of Uncle Sam's pocket book when it made its investigation into industrial conditions.

Usually these commissions are little more than pleasure junkies. The members travel abroad in royal style and nearly all of them are on the rolls at the capitol. These commissions plan to go abroad just about vacation time, and the senator or representative who is a member manages to find a place for his secretary, who is thus enabled to draw two salaries from Uncle Sam, and have his expenses paid while making a trip to Europe. Whether these commissions really are worth what they cost is a question about which there has been much discussion.

The senate Brownsville inquiry represents about the most fruitless effort to get at the truth that has ever resulted from a governmental investigation. It cost several hundred thousand dollars to conduct the hearings, and little more was known of the matter when the senate got through than before it began. The testimony fills books which would occupy a whole shelf in a section of the capitol building having been brought from the four corners of the country.

The Standard Oil probe made by the Department of Commerce and Labor and the beef trust investigation by the same department are about the most important investigations ever made under a cabinet officer. It will be recalled that in the

Beef trust investigation Commissioner Garfield asserted that the packers made a profit of only 90 cents each on the cattle they butchered. Few investigations have been received with more incredulity. Nobody believed that Garfield had reached the bottom of his subject. The Standard Oil investigation was the one that resulted in the Kenesaw Mountain Landis verdict of \$20,000,000 against the Rockefeller combination.

The house and the senate have sometimes been hoist by their own petard when asking for information from the departments. Many readers will recall the time when the house asked for information about the relations of members of congress with the Postoffice department. There was never a more indignant set of men than the members of the house when nearly all of them were embraced in this report. It was then that William Alden Smith made his sensational speech nominating Uncle Joe Cannon for president. The house that now quarrels with Mr. Cannon applauded their hoarse that day.

Few inquiries have attracted such wide interest as the Schley court of inquiry, in which it was attempted to settle the controversy growing out of the battle with the Spanish fleet at Santiago. It is not too much to say that Admiral Schley was the popular hero, whatever may have been the technicalities of the case. Senator Rayner of Maryland was his principal counsel. The embalmers' beef inquiry, after the close of the Spanish war, was one of the most important army investigations the service has seen.

In passing, one might mention the work of the industrial commission, which is remembered more for the saying of Henry O. Havemeyer of the Sugar trust, that the protective tariff is the mother of trusts, than for all the other millions of words of testimony it printed. The report of the commission was at one time the most widely quoted authority on industrial conditions in the country, but its vast volumes seldom are referred to now.

An important investigation was that of the New York custom house in 1877. Chester A. Arthur was then collector. He was identified with Roscoe Conkling, and President Hayes wanted to remove him. Conkling fought it tooth and nail, but Arthur was forced out. Hayes then sent to the senate for confirmation as collector the name of a man who has since become a great factor in American politics—Theodore Roosevelt. Although no charges were filed against him, he failed of confirmation. The failure was not because of the lack of fitness of the appointee, but because of the plague of Roscoe Conkling. It is perhaps the only time in the history of the country that one future president of the United States was removed from a collectorship and another failed of con-

fimation as his successor. This overhauling of the customs office was almost as thorough as the one Collector Loeb has been making.

There were perhaps more investigations of scandals in the 70s than in any other decade of American history. The disputes of the rival governments in some of the states, as in Louisiana, led to prolonged inquiries. The troubles in Virginia and Mississippi were made the subject of congressional investigations. The greatest of all the scandals of this period was the Credit Mobilier, in which many well known statesmen were involved. James G. Blaine and the famous Mulligan letters figured in this affair. Mulligan had been a clerk to a gentleman with whom Blaine had correspondence. He secured Blaine's letters, brought them to Washington and exhibited them. Blaine made an appointment with him to examine the letters. Thinking the Maine statesman was acting in good faith, Mulligan showed them to him. Blaine promptly put them in his pocket and announced that no power under heaven could rob him to give them up. He afterward did offer to make them public, but Mulligan always declared that Blaine kept back the really incriminating ones. A prolonged examination of the Credit Mobilier affair was made in congress, but only two of its members were recommended for expulsion.

Other famous investigations of this period were those dealing with the whiskey frauds, the quartermaster's claim, the ship subsidy scandal, the Tilden election messages, the star route cases, the public land frauds and the railroad lobbies. It was in one of these cases that Senator Hoar, then almost a new member, declared that every step of the building of the Union Pacific railroad, from its inception to its completion, has been steeped in fraud.

The house of representatives proudly styles itself the grand inquest of the nation, and very early in its life began to assert its right to make inquiries of whomsoever it pleased. The first instance was when charges were brought against General St. Clair in 1792, while Washington was yet president. The house at first asserted its right to investigate an army officer, but afterwards decided that as a matter of courtesy to the president it would waive its right and let him make the investigation.

In 1828 John C. Calhoun was under the charge of having profited by a corrupt deal with a contractor while he was secretary of war. He asked the house to make an inquiry into the matter, and he was exonerated. Henry Clay also fell under the ban of the scandal monger at one time and asked congress to investigate him. He, too, was cleared of the insinuations against his character.

In 1837 the house wanted to investigate

Andrew Jackson, but it was not long in finding out that it had caught a tartar in Old Hickory. The hero of New Orleans thought that the executive had an authority equal to that of congress, and he did not propose to have the legislative end of the establishment investigate the executive and unless it was for purposes of impeachment. He replied as politely as his resolute manner would permit that "By Eternal, they could go to thunder with their probes." The story of the inquiries that have been made by the government might be continued indefinitely. There have been dozens of investigations that were as full of importance and significance in their time as the Ballinger-Pinchot probe is today.

COMMERCIAL CLUB IS FOR THE REPEAL OF TAX LAW

Executive Committee Drafts Resolutions Favoring Move to Set Aside National Corporation Tax.

Resolutions favorable to the repeal of the national corporation tax law have been passed by the executive committee of the Omaha Commercial club, and will be forwarded to the members of the Nebraska delegation in congress.

The resolutions are:

Whereas, The executive committee of the Omaha Commercial club has carefully discussed and considered the corporate tax law of August 5, 1909; and Whereas, The members of this body, representing the business interests of the city of Omaha, are of the unanimous opinion that this law as framed is inequitable, not only to the interests of those represented, but to the country at large, being at variance with established rights and principles, and especially as infringing upon the domain of the sovereignty of the various states, as discriminating between individuals operating as individuals and those operating through corporate bodies, as granting to the federal congress the right, by and through a tax on corporate operators, to find a means to create revenue which might lead to excessive governmental expenditures, and especially obnoxious to the co-operation of other states, as opposed to that which is carried on by partnerships and individual enterprises, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this club pledge themselves to exercise their utmost endeavor to secure the co-operation of other bodies and other interests towards such repeal; that every member of this club pledge himself to bring all possible influence to bear upon the various members of congress to secure such repeal; be it further

Resolved, That pending the repeal of the act as a whole, congress be requested and urged to immediately abolish the publicity feature of the law, which is unfair, discriminatory and unjust.

Same Feeling.

After the victim's car was gone, his face battered beyond recognition, two teeth loose and his nose dislocated, the thugs desisted. "How much do I owe you?" he asked between groans.

"Owe us?" they echoed. "What for?"

"For pardon," he said faintly. "My mind must have wandered. I thought it was a hotel barber giving me face massage."

Nebraskans in the Philippines

What a Number of Former Residents of the Antelope State Are Doing to Push Along the Cause of Civilization Among the Inhabitants of the Islands that Came to Uncle Sam's Care Twelve Years Ago.

A party of Nebraskans, touring the far east, made a stop at Manila, where they were met by other Nebraskans who are now domiciled in the islands. This account of the visit was written by one of the visitors:

Our steamship drew up to the dock at Manila December 19, at about 6 o'clock a. m. It seemed to our party as we came on deck that all of the Americans and nearly all of the natives of the city were on the wharves waiting to meet and greet us with open arms. We were soon to learn that hospitality is spelled with big H in the Philippines, as we were taken in charge, after the handshaking, put into automobiles and carriages and shown all over the city with its many points of interest, the whole of which was a revelation to our entire party. After the ride came lunch at the various hotels and clubs at some one of which each member of the party was surfeited with the good things that had been prepared for our coming.

The Nebraska contingent of the party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Norval and family, Dr. Maxwell and Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Bryant, were met at the pier by Judge C. S. Lobinger, formerly of Omaha, with an invitation to a dinner and reception at his residence, where, as he said, would be gathered a goodly number of former Nebraskans. That the reception and dinner were a success goes without saying. With the genial judge and his accomplished wife as host and hostess, this would have been so had the entertainment been given in the United States, but occurring in this far away land it was an event long to be remembered by our little band of wanderers. At the reception were the following Nebraskans, now citizens of Manila: Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Bohannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. E. Elmer, Mr. Roy H. Gearhart, Mr. James Hogsett, Mr. Burlingame Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Mobley, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Rinker, Mr. George S. Selner, Mr. Frank R. White and Mr. Fred G. White. That Nebraska is well represented in this country and that she need not be ashamed of the work accomplished by her sons, in this, their new field of labor, will appear later on in this article.

The history of the Philippines is pretty well known by the average resident of the United States, but the present conditions existing here I believe are little known. At this time there are, on all of the inhabited islands of the Philippine group, about 5,000,000 people. Manila, the capital of the largest island, has a population of about 300,000 people. Although this is and has been for ages one of the most inter-

esting cities in the Orient, located on the Manila bay with one of the finest harbors in the world, it remained enthrallment in ancient Spanish customs and sleepy ways until Dewey's guns in 1898 awoke it to new life and new civilization. At that time the city, although boasting a population of 200,000 had no water supply except from the filthy river, no sewerage system save the few shallow dirty canals running through the old part of the town, no electric lights, no street cars except the old one mule power, no Board of Health to formulate and execute much needed laws of sanitation. Now, after scarcely twelve years of American government all this is changed and Manila has all the improvements of modern cities in other countries. It has a fine electric street car system, an electric light system as good as found anywhere, an abundant supply of water brought from twenty miles up in the mountains and a sewerage system, just completed, which by a combination of gravity drainage and pumping stations will drain the entire city perfectly. The appalling death rate of former years has been decreased so that now it is little above that of cities of the same size situated in temperate climates. An example of this is shown in the Bilbilid prison, the largest penitentiary in the world, which formerly had an average annual death rate, of inmates, amounting to 28 per thousand, but now can boast of an annual loss per thousand of only seventeen. This prison was built by the Spaniards, and well built, and has accommodations for 5,000 prisoners. Two Nebraskans, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Dorrington hold responsible positions in this prison and the condition of both prison and prisoners speak volumes for the good work they have been doing.

Another Nebraska boy, Mr. Frank R. White, a former student in Bellevue college, holds the enviable and responsible position of "director of education" of all the Philippine islands. That he is doing a wonderfully good work will be shown by the following statement: At present there are 500 students in the public schools having an opportunity of acquiring an education equal to that furnished by our common schools and high schools in the United States. Special attention is paid to teaching these young people some useful trade while they are still in school, so that when their education is completed they are fitted and prepared to become useful citizens of this rapidly improving country. All teaching is carried on in English, so that in a very few years English will be the common language of these islands. Mr. White has under his charge nearly 10,000 teachers, 500 of whom are Americans, the balance being natives, who have received at least a high school education in English schools, mostly in Manila. It is impossible to say too much in favor

of the good work being done in the public schools of this country, and it seems certain that a few more years must show to a critical world that Uncle Sam knows how to deal with his adopted children.

Nebraska has also been represented in medical and sanitary matters of these islands. Five doctors, who received the medical education in Omaha have been, or are now, engaged in their professional work either in army or civil service. Dr. Bierbower, a Columbus boy, has been in the Philippines some nine years, four of which he spent in service in the health department of Manila. During his service in this department he saw the city transformed from a pest hole to a comparatively healthy condition. The present health department is doing a practical work and has nearly shut out from the entire country such scourges as smallpox, cholera, etc., that a few years ago annually numbered their victims by the thousands.

Judge Lobinger, an Omaha man, now judge of the court of first instance of Manila, is making a reputation and a record for himself by good, honest, conscientious work in his profession. What has been said here of the good work done by Nebraskans is equally true of other Americans from different parts of the United States in the Philippines and however much individuals of our party might differ in their opinions as to the advisability of our country retaining these islands, we were all compelled to admit that our government has done a work, in the few short years it has controlled them that we may justly be proud of and that it has set an example for all nations and for all time in dealing with new possessions by improving the physical, mental, moral and financial conditions of the inhabitants. All this has been done and more is being done by the United States in the Philippines.

In closing this article I cannot refrain from quoting a description of this country given in a little booklet gotten out by the Philippine Carnival association: "A thousand miles of ice-strewn sea stretching fairly across the great gateway to the Orient and beyond; a depth of blue in sea and sky, whose beauty neither poet's pen or painter's brush can ever fully tell; a world of safely sheltered waterways where palm-fringed beach and coral reef frame the mirrored beauty of a tropic sky; mountain ranges between whose pine-crowned heads and jungle hidden feet there grows the foliage of every zone; a climate of perpetual summer with blends of springtime's balmy air and autumn's cooling breeze; a soil rich and nature's products so abundant that 'twixt toil and plenty necessity has never built a bond; a people in whom the genius of Orient has found its most unique expression; a civilization in the north and the south, the east and the west meet on even terms of equality, in which the Orient and the Occident stand side by side and together work out the problem of the races in peace."

This is the Philippine Islands, the new world which the United States has discovered and is developing and modernizing in Oriental waters.

DR. D. C. BRYANT.
On board the Steamship Cleveland.