CHILDREN'S HUSTLE TIME IS NOW

The School Bells Will Ring in a Week

NATURALLY you'll come to the "specialists" in children's apparel to supply their needs for school days—You would consult an eye specialist about their eye troubles—and we occupy exactly the same position, as clothes and shoe specialists for children—Every energy of this store's organization centralizes upon children's wear—and to purchase for them here means that you receive the extreme limit of wear, style and permanent satisfaction at every price you pay.

Girls' Dresses

of wool or wash materials—the best prevailing colors and shapes
WASH DRESSES

59c, 95c to $3.50

Wool Dresses, $3.50 to $11.50.
Coats from $2.50 to $20.00.

Boys' Suits

of the famous "Sampeck" make for which we are exclusive representatives, sizes from 3 to 17 years—

$5, $6 $7, $8, $10

Russian, Sailor, Norfolk and double breasted styles.

School Shoes—*Of the dependable sort.*
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S OWN STORE
BENSON AND THORNE CO.
1518-1520 FARNAM STREET

in the enclosure were the chuck wagons.

The wagons had been brought in from the plains and were piled high with biscuits and raw steaks. Louis Callahan of Deer Trail cooked the steaks in kettles. Callahan, now a wealthy ranchman, was once a cook on a ranch.

Colonel Roosevelt ate his steak and biscuits from a tin plate and said it was "just great." Then he mounted the tail piece of one of the wagons and delivered his speech.

Speaking of changes that have taken place on cattle ranges since he first became acquained with them, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Thirty years ago I came west of Mishouri, in the Red river valley. In those days the buffalo still abounded in great herds, and there was still difficulty with the Indians. The conditions of life were very hard, but they were more attractive than they are today. I hold it a peculiar pleasure and a peculiar privilege to have taken part in your life in those days. The cattle bearing my brands, the Maltese cross and the elk horn, were first put on the little Missouri twenty-eight years ago.

"Now, traveling through the country here, I am struck by the improvement in the comfort, and in the opportunities for cleanliness and neatness which the ranges show as compared with the conditions of a quarter of a century ago.

"As far as I can see the men on the ranges today ride as hard and work as hard and are as thoroughly manly as the men of 25 years of age. The greater comforts they now enjoy contribute to their self-respect. While it gives me great pleasure to think of the past, I have even greater pride in the present and in the promise for the future of the great west."

Speech at Auditorium.

Colonel Roosevelt in his address said:

"Conservation does not mean non-use or non-development. It does not mean the tying up of the national resources of the states. It means the utilization of those resources under such regulation and control as will prevent waste, extravagance and monopoly, but at the same time not merely permit, but encourage such use and development as will serve the interest of the people generally."

"This country has shown definite signs of making up to the absolute necessity of handling its natural resources with foresight and common sense. The conservation question has three sides. In the first place the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped. It is rapidly becoming a well settled policy of this people that we of this generation hold the land in part for the next generation, and not exclusively for our own selfish enjoyment. Just as the farmer is a good citizen if he leaves his farm improved and not impaired for his children, and a bad citizen if he skins the land in his own selfish interest, so the nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value, and behave badly if it leaves the land poorer to those who come after us.

"In the second place, the natural resources must be developed promptly, completely, and in some orderly fashion. It is not conservation to leave the natural resources uncovered.

Development Indispensable.

"Development is an indispensible part of the conservation plan. The forest, the mines, the water powers and the land itself, must all be put to use. Those who assert that conservation proposes to tie them up, depriving this generation of their benefits in order to hand them on untouched to the next, miss the whole point of the conservation idea. Conservation does not mean depriving the men of today of their natural rights in the natural resources of the land. All it means is that general shall so use our rights as not to deprive those who come after us of their natural rights in their turn.

"In the third place, so far as possible these resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals. We do not intend to discourage individual enterprise by unwisely diminishing the reward for that enterprise. On the contrary, we believe that the men of exceptional abilities should have exceptional rewards up to a point where the reward becomes disproportionate to the service, up to the point where the abilities are used to the detriment of the people as a whole. We are for liberty of the individual up to and not beyond the point where it becomes inconsistent with the welfare of the community. Thus our consistent aim is to favor the actual settler—the man who takes as much of the public domain as he himself can cultivate, and there make a permanent home for his children who come after him; but we are against the man, no matter what his ability, who tries to monopolize large masses of public land.

State and Federal Control.

"Now, to preserve the general welfare, to see to it that the rights of the public are protected, and the liberty of the individual secured and encouraged as long as consistent with his welfare, and curbed when it becomes inconsistent therewith, it is necessary to invoke the aid of the government. There are points in which this governmental aid can best be rendered by the states, that is where the exercise of states' rights helps to secure popular rights, and as to these I believe in states' rights. But there are large classes of cases where only the authority of the national government will secure the right of the people; and where this is the case I am a convinced and a thorough-going believer in the rights of the national government. Big business, for instance, is no longer an affair of any one state; big business has become nationalized, and the only effective way of controlling and directing it, and preventing abuses in connection with it, is by having the people nationalize this control in order to prevent their being exploited by the individuals who have nationalized the business. All commerce on a scale sufficiently large to warrant any control over it by the government is nowadays interstate or foreign commerce; and until this fact is heartily acknowledged and acted upon by both courts and legislative bodies, national and state alike, the interest of the people will suffer.

"In the matter of conservation, I heartily approve of state action where under our form of government the state only has the power to act. I cordially join with those who desire to see the state, within its own sphere, take the most advanced position in regard to the whole matter of conservation. I have taken exactly this attitude in my own state of New York. Where the state alone had power to act, I have done all I could to get it to act in the most advanced manner; and where the nation could act, I have done all I could to get national action in the same direction. Unfortunately, in the east we have in this matter paid the penalty of not having our forest land under national control; and the penalty has been severe. Most of the states—although they are old states—have not protected their forests, each failing to act by itself, because the action was really the common concern of all; and where action is the common concern of all, experience has shown that it can only be profitably undertaken by the national government.

"As a result of the impossibility of getting such wise action by the several state governments in the east, we are are doing our best to get national legislation under which the national government, at the expense of millions of dollars, shall undertake to do as regards the Appalachians and White mountains of the east, what is now doing in the Rocky mountains here out west. It would be both a calamity and an absurdity for the national government now to do in the west the very thing that at a heavy pecuniary cost it is trying to undo in the east. By actual experience in the east we have found to our cost that the nation, and not the several states, can best guard the interests of the people in the matter of the forests and the waters, and that if it fails to attempt this duty at the outset it will later on have to pay heavily in order to be allowed to take up the work, which, because it is done so late, cannot be so well done as if it had been begun earlier.

Water Power.

"Take the question of the control of the water power sites. The enormous importance of water power sites to the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few years. Unfortunately, the realization has come too late as regards many of the power sites; but many yet remain with which our hands are free to deal. We should make it our duty to see that hereafter the power sites are kept under the control of the general government, for the use of the people as a whole. The fee should remain with the people as a whole, while the use is leased on terms which shall secure an ample reward to the lessees, which shall encourage the development and use of the water power, but which shall not create a permanent monopoly or permit the development to be anti-social, to be in any respect hostile to the public good. The nation alone has the power to do this effectively, and it is for this reason that you will find these corporations, which wish to gain improper advantage and to be freed from efficient control on the part of the public, doing all that they can to secure the substitution of state for national action.

"There is something fairly comic in the appeal made by many of these men in favor of state control when you realize that the great corporations seeking the privileges of developing the water power in any given state are at least as apt to be owned outside the state as within it. In this country nowadays, capital has a national and not a state use. The great corporations which are managed and largely owned in the older states are those which are most in evidence in developing and using the mines and water powers and forests of the new territories and the new states, from Alaska to Arizona. I have been genuinely amused during the last two months at having arguments presented to me on behalf of certain rich men from New York and Ohio, for instance, as to why Colorado and other Rocky Mountain states should manage their own water power sites. Now these men may be good citizens, according to their lights, but naturally enough their special interests obscure their sense of public need, and as their object is to escape an efficient control, exercised in the interest of all the people of the country, they clamor to be put under the state instead of under the nation. If we are foolish enough to grant their requests, we shall have ourselves to blame when we wake up and find that we have permitted another privilege to intrench itself and another portion of what should be kept for the public good to be turned over to individuals for purposes of private enrichment. During the last session of congress bills were introduced to transfer the water power sites in the national forests and the public domain to the control of the states. I cannot state too strongly my belief that these measures are unwise and that it would be disastrous to enact them into law. In substance their effect would be to free these great special interests from all effective control. The passage of such a bill would be a victory of the special interests over the general welfare, and a long backward step down the hill of progress we have of late been climbing.

"Our people have for many years proceeded upon the assumption that the nation should control the public land. It is to this assumption of national outlook that we owe our wisest land legislation from the Homestead law to the Irrigation law. The wise use of our public domain has always been conditioned upon national action. The states can greatly help, but the nation must take the lead as regards the land, as regards the forests and waters; and perhaps peculiarly in the case of the waters, because almost all streams are really interstate streams.

Coal Lands.

"The same principle applies with peculiar force to the coal lands, and especially to the coal lands in Alaska, whose protection and ownership by the federal government is so necessary, both for full and free industrial development in the west, and for the needs of our fleet in the Pacific. The coal mines should be leased, not sold, and those who mine the coal should pay back a part of the profit to the people. It is the right and duty of the people to demand the most vigilant trusteeship on that part of that branch of the federal government in charge of the fuel resources of the United States.

Neutral Ground.

"Remember also that many of the men who protest loudly against effective national action would be the first to turn round and protest against state action if such action in its turn became effective, and would then unhesitatingly invoke the law to show that the state had no constitutional power to act. Long experience has shown that it is by no means impossible, in cases of constitutional doubt, to get one set of judicial decisions which render it difficult for the nation to act, and another set which render it impossible for beneficiaries of the decision invoke the aid to growth, but as a fetish to prevent growth; and they assail the advocates of wise and cautious progress as being opponents of the constitution. As I have said before, I am a strong believer in efficient national action, where such action offers the best hope of securing and protecting the interests of the whole people as against the interests of a few. But I am emphatically in favor of state action, where state action can best serve this purpose; and I am no less emphatically in favor of cordial and hearty co-operation between the nation and the states where their duties are identical or develop.

"If there is one thing which is more unwise than another, it is the creation by legislative, by executive, or by judicial action of a neutral ground in which neither the state nor the nation has power, and which can serve as a place of refuge for the lawless man, and especially for the lawless man, and especially for the lawless the lawless man, especially for the lawless man of great wealth, who can hire the best legal council to advise him how to keep his abiding place equally distant from the uncertain frontiers of both state and national power.

The Open Range.

"I am here at the invitation of the Colorado Live Stock association, and I desire express my appreciation of their steadfast stand for decency and progress in the handling of public lands and national forests. They have met and overcome the unrelenting opposition of some of the most influential stockmen of the state; they have won because they have been right. I want to express my appreciation of the work of the American National Live Stock association. It has been one of the really important forces working toward effective railway regulation, while its support of the policy of federal range control has given it a large place in national affairs. As an old-time stockman I realise that the present order of things on the open range cannot continue, and that the sure way to protect the range itself, prevent the increase of big outfits, promote the equitable use of the grazing lands, and foster genuine homestead settlement, is to extend over the open range a system of range control somewhat similar to that now in effect on the national forests.

"Whatever system of range control may be adopted in detail, there are two things it must not do. It must not handicap or exclude the small man by requiring him to spend more money for fences than he can afford, and it must leave every acre that can be settled by bonafide homesteaders freely open to such settlement.

"I do not believe that a single acre of our public lands should hereafter pass into private ownership except for the single purpose of homestead settlement, and I know that the stockmen stand with us in their desire to remove every obstacle from the path of the genuine homesteader, and to put every possible obstacle in the pathway of fraud. This is absolutely necessary on the agricultural lands. It is at least equally necessary on the mineral lands. It would be a calamity, whose baleful effect on the average citizen we can scarcely exaggerate, if the great stores of coal and other mineral fuels still owned by the people in Alaska and elsewhere should pass into the unregulated ownership of monopolistic corporations.

The Forest Service.

"Your progressive stockmen have stood heartily by the conservation movement, and with you have stood many others throughout the west, to whom large credit is due, such as the lumberman in Washington and Oregon, irrigators in California and the supporters of the country life movement in and around Spokane. I want to make my acknowledgements in particular to the Colorado Forestry association, which has supported the forest work of the government with such unselfish zeal. The forest service has enemies because it is effective. Some of its best work has been met by the bitterest opposition. For example, it has done a real service by blocking the road against the grabbers of water power; and again by standing like a rock against the demands of bogus mining concerns to exploit the national forests. I have always done my best to help the genuine miner. I believe that one of the first duties of the government is to encourage honest mining of the public lands. But it is equally important to enforce the law firmly against that particular dangerous class which makes its living off the public through fraudulent mining schemes.

"Much of the opposition to the forest service, like much of the opposition to conservation, takes the form of direct misrepresentation. For example, the cry is often heard that the national forests inclose great areas of agricultural land which are thus put beyond the reach of settlement. This statement seems plausible only till the facts are known. In the first place, congress has specially provided that whatever agricultural land there may be in any national forest shall be open, under proper safeguards, to homestead settlement. And in the second place, when the opponents of conservation are asked to point out the great stretches of inclosed agricultural land on the ground and in the presence of experts, instead of in speeches in a hall, they fail.

The Reclamation Service.

"The National Irrigation congress is to hold a session in the city of Pueblo in September. I am keenly sorry that I could not have accepted the invitation to be present. I must, however, be in the east at that time. But since I cannot be present then to express my keen, long-held, and deep-felt interest in tahe reclamation of arid lands by the federal government, I desire to do so now. There is no more effective instrument for the making of homes than the United States reclamation service, and no government bureau while I was president had reached a higher standard of efficiency, integrity and devotion to the public welfare.

"Like the forest service, the reclamation service has clashed with certain private interests, and has had to pay the penalty for its service to the public in the form of bitter opposition from those with whose profit it has interfered. The cry has been raised against it that the government must not do for its citizens at a less cost what private interests are ready to make them pay for at higher prices. Now, I believe fully in the private development of irrigation projects which the government cannot undertake. There is a large and legitimate field for such work. But the essential thing is to make homes on the lands not to enable individuals to profit from the necessities of the men who make those homes. There is no more warrant for objecting to the reclamation of arid lands by the government than there would be to protest against the government for patenting agricultural lands directly to the actual settler, instead of through a middleman, who could make a profit from the transaction. The men who assert their right to get something for themselves at the cost of the community instead of by service to the community we have always had with us, and doubtless we always shall. But there is no reason why we should yield to them. The reclamation service has not done so, and that is the chief reason for the attacks upon it.

"I don't think that there is one among you who is a better and more thorough-going westerner than I am. There has been no support given to the conservation policies so welcome as that which came from the west, and none in the west more welcome than that which came from Colorado. There are men and organizations in Colorado, and I mention Delta in particular, whose support of the conservation policies has been of the greatest value to the nation. It has not always been an easy thing for them to stand for what was right, to stand for the real ultimate good as against the seeming temporary good; but they have stood for it steadily, nevertheless.

"From the standpoint of conservation the east has wasted much of its own superb endowment; and as an American, as a lover of the west, I hope that the west will profit by the east's bitter lesson, and will not repeat the mistakes of the east. The east has wasted its resources, it suffers from the effect of the waste, which now puts it at a disadvantage compared to the west, and it is sorry. Most of the capital and very many of the men now attempt to monopolize your western resources are from the east. The west should learn the lesson of the east's mistake, and it should remember that conservation in the west will help the west first and most, and that the movement for conservation is most earnest, most vigorous, and most effective in the west and among western men. That is one strong reason why the conservation policy has come to stay.

ROOSEVELT TO VISIT SIOUX FALLS

Spends Saturday Evening at South Dakota Metropolis.

SIOUX FALS, S. D., Aug. 29.—(Special.)—Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the visit of Theodore Roosevelt to Sioux Falls Saturady and Saturday night, it having been determined that he will remain here until Sunday morning, when he will depart for Fargo, N. D.

He will come to Sioux Falls from Sioux City via Worthington, Minn., over the Omaha railroad. It is expected he will have an hour's wait between trains at Worthington, and efforts are now being made to have him make an address to the people of Worthington during the interval.

The Roosevelt train will reach Sioux Falls about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon and will be met here by a general reception committee, companies of militia from diferent parts of the state, a number of bands, members of the G. A. R. mounted, citizens and the public in general. A procession will be formed at the depot and the distinguished visitor will be escorted through the business portion of the city, and finally to a monster tent, erected on the corner of Ninth street and Minnesota avenue, where, commencing at 5 o'clock, Mr. Roosevelt will make an address to the assembled thousands.

The sides of the tent will be removed so the crowd can overflow into the adjacent streets, where there will be accommodations for all who wish to hear him. Commencing at 8 o'clock in the evening there will be music by bands on the streets and a fireworks display. At 9 o'clock prominent residents of the state and city will gather at the Cataract hotel where a banquet will be tendered Colonel Roosevelt.

It has been decided to invite Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield, who are with Mr. Roosevelt on his western tour, to make addresses at the banquet. It was also decided to limit the number of plates at the banquet to 200, and the guests will be all the public officials of the state, senators, congressmen, judges of the state supreme court, the governor, and all republican and democratic candidates for state offices. Prominent newspaper men and attorneys of the state and others will also be invited.

COLONEL ON RIGHTS OF STATES

Makes Address on This Subject to Colorado Legislature

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 29.—Speaking before the Colorado legislature today of the division of authority in legislative matters between the state and national government, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I am anxious that the nation and the state shall exercise its legitimate powers to the fullest degree. Where necessary they should work together, but above all, they should not leave a neutral ground in which neither state or nation can exercise authority, which would become a place of refuge for men who wish to act criminally, and especially for the very rich men who wish to act against the interests of the community as a whole.

"Let me illustrate what I mean by a reference to two concrete cases. The first is the Knight Sugar trust case. In that the supreme court of the United States, under cover of what a man whose interest is chiefly in sane, constructive stewardship can only call highly technical legal subletety, handed down a decision which rendered it exceedingly difficult for the nation effectively to control the use of masses of corporate capital in interstate business, as the nation obviously was the sole power that could exercise this control (for it was quite beyond the power of any one state). This was really a decision rendering it exceedingly difficult for the people to devise any method of controlling and regulating the business use of great capital in interstate commerce. It was a decision nominally against national rights, but really against popular rights.

"The second case is the so-called bake shop case. In New York city as in most large cities the baking business is likely to be carried on under unhygienic conditions, condition which tell on the welfare of the workers, and therefore on the general welfare of the general public. The New York legislature passed and the New York governor signed a bill remedying these improper conditions. New York state was the only body that could deal with them; the nation had no power whatever in the matter.

"Acting on information which to them seemed ample and sufficient, acting in the interest of the public and in accordance with the demand of the public, the only governmental authority having affirmative power in the matter, the governor and the legislature of New York took the action which they deemed necessary, after what inquiry and study was needed to satisfy them as to the conditions and as to the remedy.

"The governor and the legislature alone had the affirmative power to remedy the abuse. But the supreme court of the United States possessed, and unfortunately exercised the negative power of not permitting the abuse to be remedied. By a five to four vote they declared the action in the state of New York unconstitutional, because, forsooth, that men must not be deprived of their 'liberty' to work under unhygienic conditions. They were, of course, themselves powerless to make the remotest attempt to provide a remedy for the wrong which undoubtedly existed and their refusal to permit action by the state did not confer any power upon the nation to act.

MAYOR SEIDL REFUSES TO SERVE

Milwaukee Executive Will Not Meet Roosevelt at Reception.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—"In view of the unscholarly and unfair position that Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement of which I have spent all my spare time and energy, it is impossible for me to accept the intended honor."

This is a portion of a letter Mayor Emil Seidel, socialist, sent to Frank Cannon, chairman of the Milwaukee Press club reception committee, in which the mayor declines to serve on the reception committee on the occasion of the visit of Colonel Roosevelt, who will be the guest of the Press club next week.

The mayor, however, states in his letter that the distinction extended by the committee is appreciated by him and concludes his letter as follows:

"However, I wish to assure you, as chief executive of the city, I extend to your guest the courtesy that every man is entitled to in a republic.

"Hoping that it will be possible for me to serve you and our city in other capacities in the future, I beg to remain, yours truly,

"EMIL SEIDEL, Mayor."

If you have anything to sell or trade, advertise it in The Bee Want Ad columns and get quick results.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
PLYMOUTH	Cincinnati	
SOUTHAMPTON	St. Paul	
LIVERPOOL	Lake Manitoba	
LIVERPOOL	Carmania	
LIVERPOOL	Monmouth	Canada.
QUEENSTOWN		Celtic.
HAVRE		La Provence.
LONDON		
BOSTON	Parisian	Sardinian.
NEW YORK	Baltic	Themistocles.
NEW YORK	F. F. Wilhelm.	

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Our shares fully meet all these conditions.

Investments of from $100 to $5,000 received from any part of the country any day.

Resources, $5,400,000.00.
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The Conservative Savings & Loan Association
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Keep Your Money and Valuables

In a safe deposit box in our burglar and fire-proof vault.

The only safe deposit vault in Omaha not connected with a bank. That is why most people prefer to do business with us.

$1.00 rents a box for three months. We are open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and until 9 p. m. Saturday nights. Call and inspect our "strong boxes."

AMERICAN SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Bee Bldg. F. C. Kamer, Pres. 216 S. 17th St.

IT WAS ECZEMA IT WAS RINGWORM

It Spread All Over His Head—If Touched It would Bleed and Leave Raw Spot—Could not Go to School—Spent $200, Still He was Bald.

Got Cuticura. In Six Weeks He was Well and Had Growth of Hair.

"One day, when my boy was five years old, I noticed a sore on the top of his head. I was alarmed, so I called in Dr. —— and he said it was eczema. After treating it for a week it spread all over his head, so the doctor advised us to see a specialist in New York, by the name of ——. He said it was a bad case of ringworm and recommended a student of his. We doctored with him a long while and spent about $200 and the boy's head was still bald. He had a disgusting looking little head. It would scale over night and if you touched it it would bleed and leave a raw spot. All this time he had not been able to go to school, although he was eight years old.

"Then an old druggist named —— said 'Why don't you take him to the —— Hospital, as they have cured a young lady with the Cuticura Remedies?' But they said the young lady's case had been different. So we decided to try the Cuticura Remedies ourselves. We got Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent and they gave our boy immediate relief with the first application and in six weeks' time he was well and had a growth of hair. Now he is fourteen and has a nicer growth of hair than my other children! The doctors all said he would be bald or his hair would come out in white spots, and several doctors said to take the child to the incurable hospital. We had at least seven doctors and we received no benefit from any. Mrs. Harry Fee, Liberty Corner, N. J., Feb. 25, 1910."

Cuticura Remedies sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Try The Fitch D.R.SHAMPOO
(Dandruff Remover)

your head will stop itching—dandruff is the cause—regular shampoos by your barber will remove the cause. Our part's done, it's up to you.

John Says:

"It would be worth $500 to me to have Roosevelt say a word for my 'TRUST BUSTER' 5c cigars in one of his speeches here. I wonder if he would listen to a proposition.

Central Cigar Store
321 So. 16th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum PHONES DOUG. 494 INDEPENDENT
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
Matinee every day, 2:15; every night, 8:15.
Master Gabriel and company, in "Little Tommy Tucker;" The Old Soldier Fiddlers, Lottie Williams & Co., Peter Donald and Meta Carson, The Six Abdallahs, Frank Morrell, Morrissey Sisters and Brothers, DeLisle, Kinodrome and Orpheum Concert Orchestra of Fifteen Talented Artists.
PRICES—Week Days: Matinee, 10c and 25c; Nights, 10c, 25c and 50c. Sundays: Matinee, 10c, 25c and 50c; Nights, same as week days, excepting few front rows, 75c.

KRUG THEATER 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c
ALL THIS WEEK
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
THE SHOW GIRL
WITH
HILDA THOMAS
Assisted By
LOU HALL and Company of Fifty.
SUNDAY—OUR NEW MINISTER.

BOYD'S Theater Douglas 1919
MISS EVA LANG and Her Company.
TONIGHT and ALL WEEK
Matinees Thursday and Saturday
Love Watches
Next Week—Such A Little Queen.
Prices: Night, 10c, 15c, 25c; Mat., 10c, 25c

Gayety Evngs., 15-25-50-75c Daily Mat. 15-25-50c
—RICE & CADY—
In the Big Musical Revue,
The Beauty Trust
EXTRAVAGANZA and VAUDEVILLE
Ladies' Dime Matinee Daily

MATINEES—15c, 25c, 50c
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MATINEE DAILY

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The WORLD'S BEST VAUDEVILLE
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All Omaha is Talking About This Wonderful Production

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The Sensation of New York. Direct From Chicago Successes. The Rage of London and Vienna.
MARIALO'S ARTIST'S MODELS
Poses in Dresden China and Porcelain
8 OTHER HEADLINE ACTS - 8

ALL LITTLE FOLKS MUST SEE
The Pretty Mah Pheasant
The Comical Rooster.
The Dancing Cat and Mouse.
The Fox That Sings.
The Cute Little Chickens.
The Sparrows That Talk.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

When I opened my new shop the first of last August, I naturally expected to receive the trade of many of my old friends and patrons, but did not think that so many would transfer their trade to me so quickly.

The remarkable success that has attended my efforts to satisfy my trade is an indication to me that I have been giving my customers just what they expected, perfect fitting, honestly tailored and well lined garments at a reasonable price.

It gives me pleasure to announce the arrival of my new Fall and Winter Woolens, which await your early inspection.

Why not avail yourself of the opportunity of selecting your Fall Suit now while the stock is complete,

Tailor Beck 111 So. 15th St.
BETTER TAILORED CLOTHES
Opposite Army Headquarters.
N. B.—Every garment cut, fitted and made by skilled Omaha tailors.