



PARENTS: Here's More in Boys' Suits at \$5 Than Ever Before. Right now when you've school suits to buy for that boy of yours, we know you'll welcome a buying chance to get the very best value at \$5.00 possible for any store anywhere to sell.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits Made of superior quality chevots, in classy mannish mixtures, made with all the "sneak and go" of suits at twice the price; double-breasted coat, full lined, two pairs of knickerbocker trousers. Sizes range from 7 to 15 years. Step in and look at these NOW. SCHOOL SHOES—The kind that never disappoint, for boys or girls. \$2.00. \$2.50. \$3.00—According to size.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S OWN STORE BENSON & THORNE 1518-1520 FARNAM STREET

that our country should be indeed as well as in name devoted to liberty and freedom, that the great departments of special privilege government on a national scale should succeed and not fail. It was a heroic struggle, and as inevitable with all such struggles, it had also a dark and terrible side. Very much was done of good, and much also of evil, and as inevitable in such a period of revolution, often the same man did both good and evil. For our great good fortune as a nation, we, the people of the United States as a whole can now afford to forget the evil, or at least to remember it without bitterness. We can see with pride on the good that was accomplished. Even in ordinary times there are very few of us who do not see the problems of life as through a glass, darkly, and when the glass is clouded by the murk of furious popular passion the vision of the best and the bravest is dimmed. Looking back, we are all of us now able to do justice to the valor and the disinterestedness and the love of the right, as to each it was given to see the right, shown both by the men of the north and the men of the south in that contest which was finally decided by the attitude of the west. We can admire the heroic valor, the sincerity, the self-devotion shown alike by the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray; and our sadness that such men should have to fight one another is tempered by the glad knowledge that ever thereafter their descendants shall be found fighting side by side, struggling in peace as well as in war for the uplift of their common country, all alike resolved to raise to the highest pitch of honor and usefulness the application to which they all belong, as for the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, they deserve honor and recognition such as is paid to no other citizens of the republic; for to them the republic owes its all, for to them it owes its very existence.

Lessons from Brown and Lincoln. I do not speak of the struggle of the past merely from the historical standpoint. Our interest is primarily in the application today of the lessons taught by the contest of half a century ago. It is little use for us to pay lip loyalty to the mighty men of the past unless we sincerely endeavor to apply to the problems of the present precisely the qualities which made them great. It enabled the men of that day to meet these crises. It is half melancholy and half amusing to see the way in which well-meaning people gather to do honor to the men who, in company with John Brown, and under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, faced and solved the great problems of the nineteenth century, while at the same time these same good people nervously shrink from or frantically disavow those who are trying to meet the problems of the twentieth in the spirit which such men gave for the successful solution of the problems of Lincoln's time.

Of that generation of men, to whom we owe so much, the man to whom we owe the most, of course, Lincoln. Part of our debt to him is because he forced our great struggle and saw the way out. He said: "I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind." And again, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital; it is only the fruit of labor, and cannot never have existed but for labor. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights."

Limitation of Franchise. We have come to recognize that franchise should never be granted except for a limited time, and never without proper provision for compensation to the public. It is my personal belief that the same kind and degree of control and supervision which should be exercised over public service corporations should be extended also to combinations which control necessities of life, such as meat, oil and coal, or which deal in them on an important scale.

Believe that the officers, and especially the directors, of corporations should be held personally responsible when any corporation breaks the law. Combinations in industry are the result of an imperative economic law which cannot be repealed by political legislation. The effort at prohibiting all combinations has substantially failed. The way out lies not in attempting to prevent such combinations, but in completely controlling them in the interest of the public welfare. For that purpose the Federal Bureau of Corporations is an agency of the first importance. Its power and therefore its efficiency, as well as that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, should be largely increased. We have a right to expect from the Bureau of Corporations and from the Interstate Commerce Commission a very high grade of public service. We should be sure of the proper conduct of interstate railways and the proper management of interstate business as we are now sure of the conduct and management of the national banks.

The Hepburn act, and the amendment to that act in the shape in which it finally passed congress at the last session, represent a long step in advance; and we must go yet further. There is a widespread belief among our people that, under the methods of making tariffs which have hitherto obtained, the special interest is too influential. Probably this is true of both the big interests and the little interests. These methods have put a premium on selfishness, and naturally the selfish big interests have gotten more than the selfish small interests. The duty of congress is to provide a method by which the interest of the whole people shall be all that receives consideration. To this end there must be an expert tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or of improper business influence. Such a commission can find out the real difference between cost of production which is mainly the difference of labor cost here and abroad. As fast as its recommendations are made, I believe in revising one schedule at a time. A general revision of the tariff almost inevitably leads to log-rolling, and the subordination of the

general public interest to local and special interests. Advocate Income Tax. The absence of effective state, and especially national restraint upon unfair money getting has tended to create a small class of enormously wealthy and economically powerful men, whose chief object is to hold and increase their power. The prime need is to change the conditions which enable these men to accumulate power, which it is not for the general welfare that they should hold or exercise. We graduate not a fortune which represents his own power and sagacity, when exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellow. But the fortune must be honorably obtained and well used. It is not even enough that it should have been gained without doing damage to the community. We should permit the accumulation only so long as the gaining represents benefit to the community. This, I know, implies a policy of a far more active governmental interference with social and economic conditions in this country than we have yet had, but I think we have got to face the fact that an increase in governmental control is now necessary.

Financial Reform Needed. The people of the United States suffer from periodical financial panics to a degree substantially unknown among the other nations which approach us in financial strength. There is no reason we should suffer what they escape. It is of profound importance that our financial system should be promptly investigated, and so thoroughly and effectively revised as to make it certain that hereafter our currency will no longer fall at critical times to meet our needs. It is hardly necessary for me to repeat that I believe in an efficient army and a navy large enough to secure for us that respect which is the surest guarantee of peace. Justice and fair dealing among nations rest on principles identical with those which control justice and fair dealing among the individuals of which nations are composed, with this exception that nations should do their own part in international police work. National friendships, like those between men, must be founded on respect as well as on liking, on forbearance as well as on trust. In all this it is peculiarly the duty of the United States to set a good example.

More Direct Action Needed. If our political institutions were perfect, they would absolutely prevent the political domination of money in any part of our affairs. We need to make our political representatives more quickly and sensitively responsive to the needs of the people than they are. More direct action is needed in their own affairs under proper safeguards is vitally necessary. The direct primary is a step in this direction if it is associated with a corrupt practices act effective to prevent the advantage of the man willing to seek office by the use of money to spend money over the more honest competitor. It is particularly important that all moneys received or expended for campaign purposes should be publicly accounted for as well. Political action is needed, simpler, easier and freer from confusion for every citizen. I believe that the prompt removal of unfaithful or incompetent public officials is the most expedient in the long run. One of the fundamental necessities of a representative government such as ours is to make certain that the men to whom the people delegate their power shall serve the best interests of the people, and not the special interest of a few. Every national officer, elected or appointed, should be forbidden to perform any service or receive any compensation directly or indirectly from interstate corporations; and the same prohibition could not fail to be useful within the scope of interstate commerce.

The object of government is the welfare of the people. The material progress and prosperity of a nation are desirable chiefly so far as they lead to the moral and material advancement of the people. Just in proportion as all of good citizens, and woman are honest, capable of sound judgment and high ideals, active in public affairs—but first of all sound in their home life, and the father and mother of healthy children—just so far and no farther we may count our civilization of a permanent and useful character. I believe we have already a genuine and permanent moral awakening, without which no wisdom of legislature or administration really means anything; and on the other hand, we must try to secure the social and moral improvement without which any improvement due to political agitation is necessarily evanescent. What we need is good citizens. Good citizenship means progress; and therefore all good citizens should stand for progress, and must be progressive.

Nothing is more true than that excess of every kind is followed by reaction; a fact which should be pondered by reformer and reactionary alike. We are face to face with new conceptions of the relation of property to human welfare, and it is because of the rights of property men have been pushing their claims too far. The man who wrongly holds that every human right is secondary to his profit must now give way to the advocate of human rights, who is rightly maintaining that every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it. But I think we may go still further. The right to regulate the use of wealth in the public interest is universally admitted. Let us admit also the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. The fundamental thing to do for every man is to give him the chance to see the place in which he will make the greatest possible contribution to the public welfare. No man can be a good citizen unless he has a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living, and hours of labor short enough so that after his day's work is done he will have time and energy to bear his share in the management of the community to help in carrying the general load. We keep countless men from being good citizens by the conditions of life with which we surround them. We need comprehensive workmen's compensation acts, both state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women, and especially we need in our common schools not merely educational in book-learning, but also practical training for work and life. We need to enforce better sanitary conditions for our workers, and to extend the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce both within and between the states. Also, friends, in the interest of the workingman himself we need to set our faces first against mob violence just as against corporate greed; against violence and justice and lawlessness by lawwork-ers just as much as against lawless cunning and greed and selfish arrogance of employers.

No Neutral Zone for Law Breakers. National efficiency has many factors. It is a necessary result of the principle of conservation widely applied. In the end it will determine our failure or success as a nation. National efficiency has to do not only with natural resources and with men. It is equally concerned with institutions. The state must be made efficient for the

work which concerns only the people of the state, and the nation for that which concerns all the people. There must remain no neutral ground to serve as a refuge for lawbreakers, and especially for lawbreakers of great wealth, who can hire the various legal cunning which will teach them how to avoid both jurisdictions. It is a misfortune when the national legislature fails to do its duty in providing a national remedy, so that the only national activity is the purely negative activity of the judiciary, which is the state to exercise power in the premises.

Plans Complete for a Busy Day. Local Committee to Have Strenuous Time of it with All the Features.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt will be given a chance for a long day Friday; and likewise the local committee having his program in charge will be compelled to go along pretty steadily, morning, noon and night, while "the colonel" the guest of Omaha. The Burlington train bearing Roosevelt will arrive in Omaha shortly before 9 o'clock Friday morning; at 6:15, if on time. It is expected the distinguished guest will be ready to meet and accompany the local committee, of which Victor Rosewater is spokesman, soon after arrival in Omaha. Breakfast will be served the committee and the members of the Roosevelt party at the Omaha club, after which a brief breathing spell will be allowed. Then comes an automobile trip through the city, which will cover every point of interest.

At noon the party is due in the Field club grounds, where an informal reception is to be held for the guests, who are to have plates at the luncheon. The function is to be of the western flavor, "just good-fellowship," and business suits will be popular. The personnel of the gathering will be typical of the cosmopolitan character of the city, and the strenuous statesman and traveler will be in his favorite element, mixing with the good average American citizen, to use his own words. Following the Field club luncheon the colonel will be given an hour or two of rest—if he wants it—before the Auditorium meeting, at 4 o'clock. Here he will make his one and only speech in Omaha, barring a few passing remarks, perhaps, at other times. It is expected Roosevelt will speak an hour or more on his set subject, "The Panama Canal." That he will have a great audience is assured, for the general public will be admitted to the building an hour before the time set for the address. In the evening a formal dinner is on the card, at the Omaha club, with a limited party in attendance, and from the tables the visitors and hosts will be rushed in automobiles to the Den, where a special appearance of the pug-nosed comest with the ponderous tail is scheduled. Several rehearsals of the particular gyrations the famous celestial attraction is to go through on this occasion have been held by the performers, and those who have seen the rehearsals assure with confidence that Ak-Sar-Ben will have a crackerjack advertiser on the road after Roosevelt has enjoyed the sights and sounds of the royal court of Quivera.

It will thus be seen that the committee headed by Mr. Rosewater has a stiff job cut out for itself before it lands the colonel on his train for departure Saturday morning. Bills & Sons, 204-206 North Sixteenth street, call for Police. It took several policemen this morning to keep the throng in line which eagerly awaited the opening of the greatest and grandest bargain giving sale ever put before Omaha and vicinity. Thousands upon thousands of eager buyers took advantage of the opportunity to purchase reliable merchandise at such astonishing low prices. The immense throng received prompt attention, as Bills & Sons have engaged an able staff of salesmen. It would be to the advantage of every one to visit the store during the next ten days of which the sale continues. Thousands of dollars worth of fall merchandise to be disposed of. The store will be open at 8:30 A. M. from now on. This sale is being conducted by The Great Eastern Mills Syndicate.

The Weather. For Nebraska—Generally fair. For Iowa—Fair and warmer. Temperatures at Omaha yesterday: 5 A. M. 59, 6 A. M. 59, 7 A. M. 59, 8 A. M. 59, 9 A. M. 59, 10 A. M. 59, 11 A. M. 59, 12 M. 59, 1 P. M. 59, 2 P. M. 59, 3 P. M. 59, 4 P. M. 59, 5 P. M. 59, 6 P. M. 59, 7 P. M. 59, 8 P. M. 59, 9 P. M. 59.

STOPS AT MANY KANSAS TOWNS. Governor Stubbs Joins Party at Osage City. OTTAWA, Kan., Aug. 31.—Governor Stubbs of Kansas joined the Roosevelt party at Osage City this morning. The governor and his staff reached here in a private car, which was attached to the Roosevelt train. Enthusiastic crowds of Kansans kept the colonel busy making speeches, until late last evening. Rain was falling, but the inhabitants of the small towns, through waiting in the dark, and the train arrived at Scott City just as it was growing dark, and found the whole town out to meet him. The men had campaign torches in their hands and the flickering light illuminated the faces which were turned up to greet the traveler. The colonel talks to the people for a few minutes about good citizenship. At many of the smaller towns, no stops were made, but the people were there waiting, and as the special train whizzed by, gave a wild shout, which never failed to bring a smile to the face of the Roosevelt, and a wave of the hand to his friends outside in the rain and the darkness. When Colonel Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform of his private car here, in company with Governor Stubbs, who had joined the party at Osage City, there was a chorus of shouts from the large assemblage of men and women, who had long stood in the rain to meet him. Senator Bristow and Representative Madison were near the colonel, who was evidently pleased to see the people, and waved his hand and smiled. Governor Stubbs introduced the colonel as the "greatest man, not only in Kansas and the United States, but in the world today."

In connection with the opening display of our new bedding department we are making a special exhibit of fine brass and wood beds beginning today for the balance of this week in the main section of our first floor. Cowan Beds. As exclusive agents for the manufacturer we are authorized to offer a limited quantity of the celebrated Cowan mahogany four post ornate beds in either single (twin) or double size at \$37.50 during the month of September as outlined in all the national magazines. This notice means a saving of \$17.50 to all who get upon it. Cowan Beds in the Special Exhibit \$37.50 Orchard & Wilhelm 1414-16-18 South 16th Street

ROOSEVELT PLANS AT DEN. Special Box Has Been Built for the Guest of Honor. EXTRA REHEARSAL OF THE SHOW. New Songs and Jokes Will Be Tried Out Thursday Evening by the Working Crew of Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben.

Theodore Roosevelt and his party will occupy a specially constructed box at the Ak-Sar-Ben ceremony to be held in his honor Friday night at the Den. The box is to be built on the west side of the Den, raised to allow the visitors to look over the heads of the knights seated on the main floor and to give them an excellent view of all the "doings." As Roosevelt day draws near, with the announcement that only paid members will be admitted to the initiation Friday night, the membership roll is making a rapid jump. Nearly forty new members have been named in their names within the last three days, bringing the grand total up to 600. A special rehearsal of the show will be held at the den Thursday night. The whole show will be staged and all the new stuff Bob Manley has invented will be given a try-out. From what has been whispered about, the circus Friday night will make those that have gone before look like a bunch of kids playing in a barn. Other details, such as the time of the ceremony, the trip out to the den and the names of those who are to do the honors, are still in the hands of the board of governors. No speeches have been arranged for and will probably not be arranged for until a conference is held with the colonel.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Arrived. Sailed. LIVERPOOL. Arrived. Sailed. NEW YORK. Arrived. Sailed. SEATTLE. Arrived. Sailed.

If It's a Johnson House Lamp It's the Right Kind. HOW ABOUT YOURS? JOHNSON LAMP CO., 621 South 16th St.

PILE CURED WITHOUT OPERATION OR PAIN. PAIN WHEN CURED. A written guarantee given in all cases treated. Hundreds of the most prominent people in Omaha and from all parts of the United States have been cured by Dr. M. S. WILCOX, who has treated over 25,000 cases for 25 years. Patients must come to the office for treatment—524 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 1424. (Cut this out for reference.)

Beaton's Purse-Pleasing Prices. Our regular prices are always consistent with quality. Get our prices often a decided opportunity for substantial savings to folks economically inclined. Here's a short list worth heading-for tomorrow.

- 4 ozs. Bay Rum and bottle, 10c
1 lb. Camphorated Oil and bottle, 10c
3 ozs. Carbolic Acid and bottle, 10c
1 lb. Epsom Salts, 10c
4 ozs. Glycerine and Rose Water and bottle, 10c
4 ozs. Rochelle Salts, 10c
5 ozs. Water Oil Atomizer, black rubber bulb and tube with three tips—special—10c
15c Monarch Fountain Syringe, special—10c
\$2.00 Safety Vaginal Syringe, 10c

Beaton Drug Co. Farnam and 15th. NO HOME IS COMPLETE Without a Johnson House Lamp. If It's a Johnson It Saves. 621 South 16th St.



THE BROWNING-KING SPECIAL is on sale today in all of our stores. It is a better Derby hat than anything heretofore shown at \$3.00

This hat is made by one of the best manufacturers in this country, from a special mixture of fur, closely felted, insuring a body that will give satisfactory service even in a light-weight hat. It is trimmed with specially made bands and bindings and has a genuine French Calf leather, the best known to the hat trade.

The details of the hat are in keeping with the high-grade materials of which it is made. The blocks embrace every proportion from the smallest to the largest, and are made in three weights—self-conforming, flexible and full stiff.

Browning-King & Company Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. OMAHA R. S. WILCOX, Manager

Less Profit—More Quality. Only genuine ingredients of highest quality are used for Hydrox Ginger Ale. Others contain red pepper instead of ginger, saccharin instead of sugar, etc.

Hydrox GINGER ALE. contains best imported ginger, refined cane sugar, pure juices of sound, ripe fruit, our make of carbonic acid gas—the water is double distilled—the bottles sterilized—nothing skimped to add profit. That's why it is superior in flavor and wholesomeness. Sold by all dealers in beverages. Consumers Company, Chicago. Courtney & Co., Distributors, Omaha, Neb.

AMUSEMENTS. Matinee: 15c, 25c, 50c. Tel. Doug. 1041. Night: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. 1st. A-107. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL. 157E AND DOUGLAS STS. Omaha's Theatre Beautiful. World's Greatest Musical Production THE BARNYARD ROMEO. Brilliant Company of 70, including MERRI MAJORS, J. J. HUGHES, EDWARD HANCOCK, HENRY GRAY, ADOLPHUS BOBOTHY VAUGHN, 8 OTHER ALL STAR ACTS & CHILDREN'S MATINEE DAILY. A Treat for the Little Folks.

Orpheum PHONES DOUGLAS 223. 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 Abellahs, Frank Morrell, Morrissey Sisters and Brothers, DeLisle, King, Trompe and Orpheum Concert Orchestra of Fifteen Talented Artists. PRICES—Week Days: Matinee, 10c and 50c; 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. MATINEE TODAY. THE SHOW GIRL WITH HILDA THOMAS. Assisted by LOU HALL and Company of Fifty. SUNDAY—OUR NEW MINISTER.

BOYD'S THEATRE. MISS EVA LANG and her Company. TONIGHT and ALL WEEK. Mat. Tomorrow and Saturday. Love Watches. Next Week—Such A Little Queen. Prices: Night, 10c, 15c, 25c; Mat., 10c, 25c. SUNDAY—OUR NEW MINISTER. —RICE & CADY— In the Big Musical Revue. The Beauty Trust. EXTRA VAUDEVILLE and VAUDEVILLE. Ladies' Dime Matinee Daily Sun. and All Week. "The Cracker Jacks"