



We have been looking forward with keen anticipation to this fall opening, and Monday will find us splendidly ready in every department for your careful inspection.

The enlargement and re-arrangement of our show rooms has made possible an assemblage of wearing apparel which has never been attempted before in the limited space at our disposal.

We cordially invite you to visit us during the week, that you may fully appreciate the wonderful scope and beauty of these displays.

A special invitation is extended to Ak-Sar-Ben visitors, who will of course, want to become thoroughly posted on the new styles, to visit this popular store, where every authentic mode, both foreign and domestic, will be on display.

The Necessity of a Suit

Is multiplied when one spends a few minutes among the beautiful new models we are showing. Originality is the keynote of the designs, which range from the elegantly simple, plain tailored blue serge, to the strikingly fashioned and elaborately trimmed imported models.

Junior sizes, 15 to 17, prices \$15.00 \$17.50 \$19.75 to \$27.50. Small Women's sizes, 32 to 38, prices \$22.50 \$25.00 \$29.75 \$32.50 \$35.00 \$39.75 \$45.00 up to \$65.00.

Clever Coats

Which show the deft touch of artistic designers are here in a wide range of styles and materials. Plain man-tailored coats of mannish mixtures are strongly in favor with Misses and small women.

The reversible, two-tone Polo coat is attracting much attention. A Polo in pure white is very stylish. Beautiful tailored coats, too, of chiffon broadcloth, homespun, chevots, kersays and fancy mixtures in handsome shades of brown, navy and coronation, also plain black.

Junior and Small Women's sizes, prices \$13.50 \$14.75 \$17.50 \$19.75 \$22.50 \$25.00 \$45.00 up to \$65.00.



Wool Dresses

Are shown in all-wool serge, panama, fancy plaids, challies and shepherd's checks—plaids in soft rich tones of green and wisteria, plain white serge or colors of navy, brown or dark red.

Egyptian braids and dainty little self colored buttons, cleverly applied, form delightful trimmings. The Empire waist line is predominate.

Junior sizes, 15 to 17; small women's sizes, 32 to 38. Prices, \$14.75, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$19.75 and \$22.50.

We call special attention to a very complete showing of man-tailored Peter Thompson dresses, in yale, navy or Royal blue or plain black; also charming new models in Middy Blouse suits of all white or navy blue serge.

Wool Dresses for Girls

Here again our designers have joined with those across the sea, and fashioned from imported patterns the prettiest little garments imaginable. Imported all-wool challies, mohairs, panamas, serges and French plaids in a charming array of colors, navy, dark red, brown, black and Copenhagen.

The patterns with diminutive polka dots are specially attractive.

Sizes 3 to 14 years. Prices, \$3.50, \$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$13.50.

Coats for the Little Miss

Are of plain or corduroy velvet, chevot, kersey, broadcloth and Dobson seal plush. A Polo model of plain mixture with plaid back, vies with the coats of fancy mixtures for first favor.

Wide collars and handsome trimmings effect an irresistible style.

Sizes 6 to 16 years. Prices, \$5.90, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.75, \$10.75 up to \$19.75.

All the little accessories dear to the heart of every smartly gowned woman are here at every turn; silk hose, exquisite bits of neckwear, clever new waists and dainty footwear.

BENSON AND THORNE CO.

1518-1520 FARNAM STREET

He said the governors of the states have a right to take an interest in the affairs of their states.

Tariff Board Discussed. President Taft in his speech at the Coliseum this evening discussed the history and work of the tariff board.

The president told of the conditions under which the tariff board was brought into existence, arising out of the numerous bills of better and more authoritative information on the topics involved in tariff legislation. His vetoes of the bills passed by the democrats at the extra session were referred to, and the provision of the constitution which confers that power on the president quoted.

His disapproval and veto of the measure was based on their inadequacy and incompleteness, and their failure to accomplish what they proposed. The president continued: "The reform aimed at in the organization of a tariff board for the purpose of making an impartial investigation into such facts as are relevant to these issues of the highest importance to the country. In the long run I believe it to be of higher importance than the reduction of any particular schedule. The agitation for such a board in the last two years has been greatly in the public interest, and now to throw away the benefit secured by this public movement toward a better method of readjusting the tariff is to take a retrograde step."

"The tariff board has been referred to

BE GOOD AND YOU WILL BE HAPPY AND BE HEALTHY AND YOU WILL BE GOOD.

Let Spruce-Popain Tablets Do the Work of a Sound, Healthy Stomach for You.

The body influences the mind tremendously. Good health begets clear mind, clear thinking, and vigorous action.

On one day everything seems to go just right—you are cheerful and energetic. The next day you may be blue and everything seems to go wrong—though conditions are exactly the same. It is merely a question of whether or not your stomach and liver are doing their work properly. If your digestive powers are weak and inefficient, the most natural thing to do is to reinforce them with more of their own digestive ingredients.

Spruce-Popain Tablets contain the digestive agents that are naturally at work in the stomach. Spruce-Popain Tablets digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all your food, they keep your stomach and intestines clean and fresh. They give your stomach a chance to rest and grow strong. Give them a trial and you will find that you can live a happier life. 50c and \$1 boxes. 10c for trial package. Spruce Tablet Co., Mason, Minn. U. S. A. At your local drug-gist's.

sometimes as a board of experts on the tariff. This is hardly a correct description. It would be impossible to secure a board all the members of which had expert knowledge upon all the subjects of the tariff, for the fourteen or fifteen schedules are very broad in their scope and include much of what is manufactured or produced in the world. Indeed, it is by no means clear that it would be of advantage to have in the board itself men who are experts upon the making and sale of particular articles mentioned in the tariff. It is far better to have in the board men who are in the habit of making investigations, who are in the habit of calculating costs, who are in the habit of digesting and analyzing great collections of evidence and reducing them to intelligent conclusions which may be stated for the benefit of those who intend to use them. That is the profession of trained economists, and therefore I put at the head of this board Prof. Henry C. Emery, upon the recommendation of the presidents of a number of universities who were consulted. Mr. Alvin Sanders was the editor of the Breeder's Gazette, a man of the highest standing, who had devoted his life to the study of the agricultural interests of this country, while Mr. Reynolds had, for four years an assistant secretary of the treasury under Mr. Roosevelt, in charge of customs, and had become very familiar with the operation of the existing tariff and its construction. To these three I added Professor Page of the University of California, and then of the University of Virginia, a well-known economist, with the same general standing as that of Professor Emery; and Mr. W. M. Howard, a former democratic congressman from Georgia and admittedly one of the ablest and fairest members of the half dozen members of the board inured to nonpartisan action. The truth is, that with the exception of Mr. Howard and of Mr. Reynolds, the board may be said to have no political affiliations at all.

reporting to this tribunal for its analysis and consideration.

Comparative Cost Estimated. "They were called upon to make a report upon the comparative cost of the manufacture of print paper in Canada and in this country. They first made a preliminary report, and then they made a final report, and I venture to say that never before has a report so complete, so comprehensive, and so satisfactory as to the comparative cost of any product in two countries been made as this upon the pulp and news-print paper. The data on pulp and paper included in the report were secured from fifty-three ground-wood mills, twenty-five sulphite mills and thirty-eight news-print mills, making a total of 116 mills, and representing 90,478 tons of news-print paper, or 80 per cent of the news-print paper production of the United States. The data for Canada were taken from thirteen ground-wood mills, five sulphite mills and seven news-print paper plants. Reports were secured covering 78.2 per cent of the news-print paper, 60.2 per cent of the ground-wood and 55.7 per cent of the sulphite-pulp capacity in Canada. All of these figures, including those from Canada, were secured directly by representatives of the board from the books of the different companies. They prepared exact schedules, including all essential items of equipment, cost, and wages, and for each of the companies included in the tables they have the original schedules covering all items in detail. They first show the production of pulp and paper in the United States; then the cost of production in the United States, with an explanatory statement and tables and comment; then the result of the Canadian investigation of the cost of production of pulp and paper there. In the fifth chapter is a comparison of costs in the United States and Canada. The sixth chapter treats of the intermediate profits and cost of wood; the seventh chapter of the pounds of material per ton of news-print paper; the eighth chapter of the efficiency of equipment in paper mills in the United States and Canada; the ninth chapter, of the price of news-print paper; in the tenth chapter is a discussion of investment and depreciation; in the eleventh chapter are shown variations in cost of production over a period of ten years; in the twelfth chapter are set forth the amount, value, and sources of wood-pulp imports into the United States; and in the thirteenth chapter there is a full discussion of the wages and hours of employment. It is a volume of 124 printed pages, with tables showing exactly the elements that go into the cost of making paper in Canada and making paper in this country, and disclosing both what the rates of wages are in the two countries and also what the labor cost is in the making of a ton of news-print paper in the United States and in Canada, and showing, in other words, the efficiency of the labor in the two countries, as well as the actual amount paid per hour or per day.

Highest Intelligence and Ability. "The board is a board of the highest intelligence and ability, and well qualified by their experience to act as investigators, analysts of evidence, and judges of legal facts. They are under instructions to draw their conclusions without respect to their effect, and I venture to say that there is no board in the country less likely to be influenced by political or other improper considerations than the tariff board as it is now constituted. Even the attacks made upon it, prompted by the heat of political controversy and impatience at my vetoes, can not turn it from a judicial attitude toward all questions that it is now considering.

In preparation for this work, Prof. Emery visited Europe and devoted a very considerable time to consultation with bureaus in Germany, in Austria, and in other countries in which similar bureaus were engaged in this same work. He made a full report to the secretary of the board as it is now constituted, the lines of experience which were pointed out by the reports of these foreign bureaus, the board has organized an office in which they employ eighty persons, of whom many are technical experts in the investigations that they are making and

friendly examination of the books than by a necessarily antagonistic cross-examination of the proprietor of the business when on the stand. The report vindicates the judgment of the European authorities, whom Prof. Emery consulted, that the use of formal cross-examinations to secure facts in regard to the cost of the manufactured articles is not the best course for getting at the facts.

Answer to Objections. "Then again it said that other bureaus or agencies of the government longer established and of better organization have done or are making, all the investigations of this kind necessary. The making of such an objection fails to appreciate the marked difference between the work of the board and most other agencies of the government. The work of the tariff board is not primarily statistical. Other agencies of the government, especially in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce and Labor, carry on statistical investigations of much importance, much of which has to be used by the tariff board, and in all cases the tariff board endeavors to avoid any duplication of work of this kind. But such statistical work as to production, imports and exports, number of people employed, earnings per week, etc., are a very small part of the investigation necessary for a consideration of tariff problems. No agency of the government has ever done even statistical work primarily with a view to considering the effects of tariff rates on producers and consumers. For instance, there is much printed material on the subject of wages in different lines of industry, but practically none of this is of much value for a discussion of tariff questions, since wages per day or per week signify little as to the actual labor cost per unit of article. The investigation now being made by the tariff board into the textile industries will develop a knowledge regarding wages in relation to the amount of output, efficiency of laborers and machines in this and leading foreign countries of a character never made public before and based on the actual wages paid and output secured of the thousands of laborers and thousands of

machines, as shown by the pay rolls of the companies checked up by the earnings of individual men.

Other Work Not Duplicated. "The best way to understand the peculiar character of the investigations of the tariff board is to compare their published report on pulp and news-print paper either with the statistical work of other government agencies regarding this industry or with the hearings before the ways and means committee. It is shown that this investigation does not in any way duplicate the statistical work of the other departments, but that its scope is quite different, and yet the investigation develops data essential to an understanding of industries from a point of view of the tariff.

It will also appear that the method of investigation is quite different from that of a congressional committee, and the information afforded much more detailed in character, and, on the other hand, is much more complete than the information developed by the verbal examination of witnesses. The work of the board up to date in the way of detailed inquiry has been through several dozen agents working on the books of persons engaged in the production or manufacture of the articles in question in foreign countries and abroad. What congressional committee ever even attempted such an investigation, covering, as it must, many months of time? Besides this work of investigation, there has been much work done in the preparation of a glossary for many of the schedules covering not only the important statistics but a description of each article enumerated in the tariff, with an explanation of its relation to the industry. Its importance to producers and consumers, and the nature of the tariff duty imposed. Besides this, technical experts have been employed to make special reports on special schedules of the tariff, which will serve as a basis for later investigation of a more detailed character. Preliminary work of this kind, for instance, has been done in the case of iron and steel, which will be the next subject of inquiry after the completion of the work on cotton and woolens.

It has been said that members of the ways and means committee are themselves experts on tariff matters, and that they have had years of dealing with tariff statutes. The character of the investigations made by members of the ways and means committee, everybody knows, consists in calling men engaged in the business and inviting their opinion as to the necessity for a tariff and as to whether it should be lowered or raised. Such investigations are the very ones which have met the criticism of the public and have given rise to a demand for a more scientific and impartial method of securing the facts upon the legislation which is to be passed.

Report on Pulp Illuminating. "It is objected that with reference to the cost of production there can be no scientific conclusion, if by this is meant that there will be found to be no exact mathematical measure of the difference in the cost of production of goods in one country and of goods in another, it is true. Conditions vary in different states, in different provinces and in different countries. They differ between different manufacturers, and the difference in the cost of production between two countries is therefore a difference that cannot be stated with definiteness. It must be a variable amount, and must be so stated; but when thus stated with variations it may, nevertheless, be accurate and just, and ought to be, so that the tariff can be adjusted to the facts as they are rather than to the facts as interested parties would state them. The report of the board on the paper and pulp industry was illuminating. It gave the average cost of production, with all the elements; showed how it differed between the mills in the same country and between the mills of the two countries, and demonstrated that on the whole the real average difference in the cost of production was measured by the difference in the cost of raw materials, the pulp wood, in the two countries. It is such conclusions which, with the means of securing them, the American people have the right themselves to have, and to insist that their representatives in congress shall have, before making radical changes in existing legislation.

"I do not contend that the tariff can be taken out of politics, in the sense that it will never be made the subject of political discussion. Men differ radically as to the economical wisdom of a protective tariff, or a tariff for revenue only, and that must always be the subject of political discussion. But there is a means of taking the ascertainment of facts away from a tribunal like that of the ways and means committee, which is necessarily hurried in its inquiries and necessarily lacking in thoroughness and the temper necessary to reach the most impartial conclusions. It is possible to transfer those investigations heretofore made by the ways and means and finance committees to a tribunal which will make a thorough and impartial inquiry. I do not mean to say that the tariff board which I have appointed is constituted by the best method possible. I do not think it is. I think it would be better to have it appointed by the president, with the confirmation of the senate, and to make it independent of the president and of congress as far as that may be possible under our system. I do say that the present board is as independent as any board can be, but I admit that its method of appointment is such that conditions exist which tend to rob it of its impartial character. Therefore, I ventured, with all the energy of which I was capable, the establishment of a

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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Advertisement for 'Heart Trouble Cured' by 'Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey', featuring a portrait of Mr. D. G. Cuning and a testimonial.

Advertisement for 'Fry Shoe Co.' and 'The Wellington Cafe', '1718 FARNAM ST.', 'Evening and Sunday Bee delivered to your home for 25c.'