

# A Tremendous Slashing of Prices of All Men's and Women's Apparel

Greater bargains were never offered to you than those awaiting you here Monday and all next week in our mighty clearing sale. Our entire \$200,000 stock of men's, women's and children's clothing, shoes and furnishings at half and less.

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MEN'S \$15.00 ALL WOOL SUITS, at.....	<b>\$6.98</b>	<b>FURNISHING BARGAINS</b>	25c Paris Garters.....	<b>12 1/2c</b>
MEN'S HAND TAILORED WOOL SUITS, worth to \$22.50, at.....	<b>\$9.95</b>	12 1/2c Men's Hose 5c	75c Work Shirts.....	<b>39c</b>
ROYAL BLUE SERGE SUITS and FANCY WORSTEDS, worth \$25.00 and \$30.00, at.....	<b>\$12.50</b>	10c Handkerchiefs.....	50c Silk Hose.....	<b>19c</b>
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		SPLENDID DRESS SHIRTS, worth to \$1.....	\$1.50 DRESS SHIRTS.....	<b>69c</b>
		\$1.00 UNION SUITS at.....	50c Shirts and Drawers at.....	<b>25c</b>

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S OXFORDS, worth \$3.50 and \$4.00; every new style, leather and last, at..... **\$1.85**

## All Women's Apparel Must Go Regardless of Price

WOMEN'S \$15.00 TAILORED SUITS, at.....	<b>\$5.00</b>	Beautiful Silk Dresses, worth to \$25.00, at.....	<b>\$6.98 and \$4.98</b>
WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS, worth to \$22.50, at.....	<b>\$7.95</b>	White Lingerie and Pure Linen Dresses, worth to \$10, at.....	<b>\$3.98 and \$2.98</b>
ANY TAILORED SUIT, worth to \$45.00, at.....	<b>\$10.00</b>	Wash Dresses, all the newest styles and fabrics, worth to \$7.50—	at.....
ALL OUR LONG CLOTH COATS, worth \$40.00, at.....	<b>\$10 and \$7.50</b>	Dress Skirts, worth to \$10—	at.....
		\$2.00 Linen Wash Skirts at.....	<b>69c</b>

25c Lawn Dressing Sacques at.....	<b>10c</b>	30c Muslin Drawers at.....	<b>15c</b>
12 1/2c Women's Hose at.....	<b>5c</b>	12 1/2c Huck Towels at.....	<b>5c</b>
5c Hair Nets at.....	<b>1c</b>	50c Children's Dresses at.....	<b>19c</b>
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6c Gingham Under-skirts, at.....	<b>19c</b>	Pretty Trimmed Hats, worth to \$5.50, at.....	<b>48c and 98c</b>

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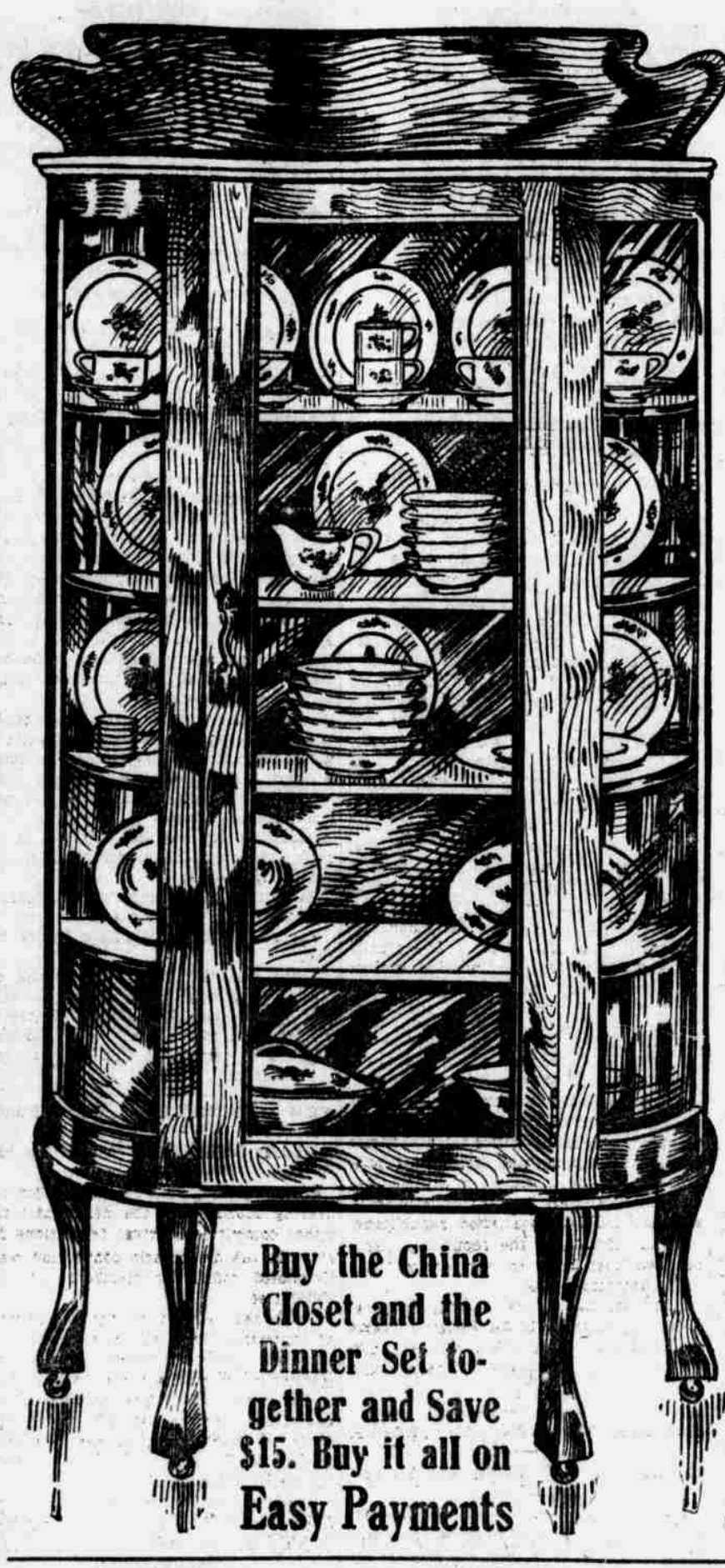
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One may always pick a special value on our Rug Floor. Many of such values are being offered right NOW!

### TAFT NAMED ON FIRST BALLOT

President Receives Twenty-One Votes More Than Majority.

### OPponents in Silent Revolt

Majority of Roosevelt Delegates from Illinois and All from Missouri and Idaho Decline to Remain Silent.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Pennsylvania, Maine and North Carolina got in line. By this time the opinion was tersely "usually the procession ran into a line of police in the rear of the hall. The standard carriers, were jammed in a side aisle and finally dispersed, finding further progress impossible. But the cheering, flag waving and whistling went on unabated. The demonstration was in progress twenty-two minutes when Senator Root at last pounded for order. Mr. Allen when he had obtained attention asked that the delegates keep quiet; that what he had to say was not intended to start demonstrations, but to set out the position of progressive republicans. He was listened to attentively for a time and first read the Roosevelt statement. The statement was interrupted at one point by groans and hisses. This was renewed when the Roosevelt followers were asked not to vote on any propositions in the convention. Mr. Allen proceeded with his own statement. "Gentlemen of the convention: We have reached a point where a majority of the Roosevelt delegates feel that they can no longer share in the responsibility for the acts of this convention. We have contended with you until we have exhausted every parliamentary privilege in the effort to have placed upon the roll the names of men legally elected. "When by using the votes of the delegates whose rights to sit in this convention are challenged, you took the position which places the power of a political committee above the authority of 77,000 majority, elected in a legal primary in California, we decided that your steam roller had exceeded the speed limit. Since then we have not asked for a roll call. You have now completed the seating of all contested delegates, using the votes of the contested delegates to accomplish your purpose. We cannot in justice to ourselves share the responsibility of a convention which has said to Ohio—the home of President Taft—that a majority of 47,000 voters, obtained in a legal primary election, must stand aside for the political dictum of a national committee, elected by that same majority. We cannot become parties with you in a declaration to Pennsylvania that a defeated committee man, seated in an obscure room of this building must nullify the 130,000 majority by which Pennsylvania gave expression of her wishes. We will not put ourselves in a position to be bound by any act in which you say to the majority which rejected him in Wisconsin; to the majority that rejected him in Maine; to the majority that rejected him in Maryland; to the majority in South Dakota; to the majority in North Dakota; which gave him only 1,600 votes out of 50,000; to the majority which rejected him in Nebraska, in Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia and North Carolina, that all these majorities added together went down under the mere rulings of a political committee. "We will not join you in saying to the home state of Abraham Lincoln that the 150,000 majority which we defeated Mr. Taft and his managers in Illinois was overruled by those very managers with the consent of those who have arrogated powers never intended to be there. "Points to Taft's Record. "Mr. Payne sought to question the republicanism of these great republican states yesterday. Until he can show a better record than is shown by the results of his kind of conservative leadership he is estopped from criticism. "When Theodore Roosevelt left the White House four years ago he left you an overwhelming majority in both branches of congress, and left you an overwhelming majority in all the great republican states; he left you a record on which you could elect Mr. Taft; he left you a progressive program to carry forward. That program was buried beneath an avalanche of words at Winona and eighteen governors were buried beneath an avalanche of votes which rebuked readiness to party pledges. "A big majority in the lower house gave way to democrats and in the senate was reduced to a mere majority. "So much for your conservative leadership, Mr. Payne. "We will not participate with you in completing the scuttling of the ship. We will not say to the young men of the nation, who, reading political history with their patriotism and longing to catch step with the party of their fathers, that we have nothing better to offer them at this hour than this new declaration of human rights, and we refuse to be bound by it. "We have pleaded with you ten days; we have fought with you five days for a "square deal." We fight no more. We plead no longer. We shall sit in protest and the people who sent us here shall judge us. "Root Pleads for Order. "Mr. Allen was interrupted many times. Finally Chairman Root made a personal plea for order. "The friends of President Taft," he said, "should give to those speaking for Mr. Roosevelt the same attention as the friends of Mr. Roosevelt give to the speakers of President Taft." "Mr. Allen was followed by a storm of cheers as he concluded and left the platform. Then came a distinct and surprising coup by the Taft leaders. A big fight had been expected on the report of the rules committee which sought to change the rules in many respects, giving greater power to the national committee and perpetuating, in the minds of the Roosevelt followers the methods of the present convention. When the committee reported, Watson, the Taft leader, moved to lay it on the table. This was carried with a whoop, leaving the convention operating under the rules of the convention of 1908. A resolution to so proceed "until the adoption of new rules" was adopted the first day of the convention. A minority report from the committee on rules also was laid on the table. The proceedings were moving along rapidly now and former Vice President Fairbanks, chairman of the resolutions committee, was introduced to read the platform. He was greeted with applause. The reading of the platform was interrupted by a demonstration to William Jennings Bryan, who left his place in the press stand. Fairbanks was forced to suspend while a section of the gallery cheered the democratic leader as he made his way from the hall. Bryan planned to leave for Baltimore on a 4:30 train. "We have been greatly honored," said Fairbanks when the excitement had died down, "with the presence of several of our friends in political opposition, some of whom have business now in Baltimore." The reference to the administration of President Taft was received with cheers, but the demonstration was over in a moment. As he concluded Mr. Fairbanks moved the adoption of the platform. Delegate Walter C. Owen of Wisconsin was recognized to present the La Follette platform, offered as a complete substitute. The North Dakota delegates joined with Wisconsin in urging the La Follette ideas. Mateo Farjedo, a delegate from Porto Rico, sought recognition, claiming that a Porto Rican plank had been overlooked in the report of the committee. He was held out of order. After the reading of the La Follette platform Mr. Fairbanks moved to lay it

on the table, twenty minutes in the meantime being allowed the La Follette advocates to make arguments. Samuel H. Cady of Wisconsin said the present convention had thoroughly demonstrated the necessity of presidential preference primaries. He denounced the old system of national conventions as "one of the greatest trusts in the world," and said the people might well question the sincerity of a man, the beneficiary of such a convention, when he went abroad denouncing trusts in general. Mr. Cady discussed various planks in the La Follette platform, characterizing them as representative of the true progressive movement. J. J. Blaine of Wisconsin closed the debate with a tribute to Senator La Follette. Roll Call on Platform. The La Follette platform then was laid upon the table. Mr. Fairbanks reported the Porto Rican citizenship plank, left out by mistake, and was accepted. On the adoption of the platform, Barnes, the Taft leader from New York, demanded a roll call. It was ordered that there was great interest in watching the action of the Roosevelt delegates. The twenty-two Taft delegates voted aye. The two Roosevelt delegates refused to vote. After Arizona and Arkansas had voted the clerk then called: "California?" "California declines to vote," shouted Meyer Lessner. A storm of applause interrupted the roll call. When order had been restored Chairman Root announced: "The vote of California has been challenged and the roll of the state will be called." Silence greeted the names as they were called until Tryon and Meyerfield, the Taft delegates from the Fourth district, were reached. They voted aye for the platform in a chorus of "boos" and cat calls. Idaho's eight votes in the Roosevelt column up to this time shifted and were cast aye. When Illinois was reached Governor Deneen asked that the delegation be temporarily seated. Indiana voted twenty-one aye, two no, seven of the Roosevelt adherents not voting. Iowa also was passed on the first call. Kansas and Kentucky. Kansas' eighteen Roosevelt votes did not vote. Two voted aye. Kentucky cast twenty-six votes aye, three Roosevelt delegates voting. Louisiana voted twenty ayes and Maine's twelve declined to vote. In Maryland eight voted aye, six present and not voting; two were absent. The vote was challenged and on a roll call it stood: Ayes, nine; not voting, six; absent, one. Two of the Marylanders answered "present, but you can't make me vote." The poll of the Illinois delegation showed forty-six ayes, nine not voting, three absent. Iowa gave sixteen ayes and ten noes, the Taft and Cummins lineup. Massachusetts asked to be passed. Michigan voted twenty-two ayes, eight not voting. Minnesota's twenty-four Roosevelt delegates declined to vote. Three Roosevelt delegates from Mississippi declined to vote and then came Missouri. As the clerk called the state there was a sudden hush. "Missouri casts thirty-six votes aye," called the spokesman, of the delegation as the Taft people gave a great cheer. Missouri had also served notice of a refusal to vote. Montana's eight votes were cast aye. Nebraska's sixteen declined to vote. Governor Fort declined to vote the twenty-eight New Jersey Roosevelt supporters. New York, which divided seventy-five to fifteen yesterday in favor of the Taft people gave eighty-five votes for the platform, only five members declining to vote. North Carolina's vote was divided, six ayes, twelve not voting, six absent. North Dakota's ten La Follette delegates voted no. In Ohio thirty-four stood by Roosevelt and declined to vote. Oklahoma voted, four aye, one no and fifteen not voting. Oregon divided four ayes, two not voting and two no; and two absent. Flinn announced the vote of Pennsylvania: "One absent, 12 ayes, 63 present but declining to vote." The galleries cheered the announcement. When Massachusetts was called at the end of the roll call it was necessary to call the roll of the delegation. The vote stood, 39 ayes, 14 not voting, 2 absent. A Maryland delegate who had been absent voted aye, making Maryland's ayes 3; not voting, 6; absent, 1. Before the result was announced Walter L. Houser, campaign manager for Senator La Follette, was given permission to make a statement. "Senator La Follette," he said, "has not had an opportunity yet to examine the platform drawn up for adoption by this convention, but as a candidate who will be presented to you desires me to say for him that in this crisis of the republican party he is impelled by a sense of obligation to state to the convention that whether nominated or not, he can't consent to accept or support a platform that is not thoroughly progressive and which does not substantially cover the main provisions presented in the minority report submitted by the Wisconsin member of the committee on resolutions." There was an outburst of cheering when the total Roosevelt strength was announced as 34, a number of delegates not voting, but a general outburst followed the announcement of 86 votes aye. The noes were fifty-three and sixteen were absent. Immediately Chairman Root announced a call of roll for nomination of president. Taft's Name Comes First. Alabama was passed, Arizona was silent. Down the list silence followed the calling of each state until Ohio was reached. A cheer greeted the state and Warren G. Harding arose to place President Taft in nomination. Then it was discovered that Iowa had forgotten to nominate Cummins and Root ordered that the state be called again. Silence greeted the second call, for the Iowans had decided not to nominate Cummins but to vote for him. Then Ohio was called again and Harding took the platform, greeted by scattered cheers, to nominate Taft. When New York was called there had been a murmur of disappointment, for William A. Prendergast sat still in his seat, although he had been expected to nominate Roosevelt. Frequently during his speech Harding was interrupted by applause and cheers. "William Howard Taft," floor and gallery went into his. Hats and handkerchiefs were swung in the air and a steady roll of cheering swept through the hall. In the galleries women as well as men joined in the demonstration, which redoubled in

vigor when Harding stopped to the front of the platform and tried to quiet it. It soon became evident that Mr. Harding accidentally had precipitated the nominating demonstration, for he still held the platform and tried to make himself heard. He had not placed Mr. Taft in nomination, but the crowd thought so and turned loose. Roosevelt Men Are Silent. Through the tumult California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Roosevelt states sat silent. Suddenly from somewhere came a flaming red banner bearing a picture of the president. The demonstration was renewed. One Illinois delegate stripped off his coat to have something to wave. Some of the delegations started marching and then began the scene that always accompanies the culminating point of a national convention. The bearer of the Taft banner climbed upon the stage, tearing away the railing as his comrades hoisted him up. Waving the scarlet flag from side to side he led cheers for the president. An aged woman took the platform and insisted on leading a cheer. She herself was cheered. She said her name was Mrs. Gardner of Philadelphia. After the Taft adherents had yelled themselves hoarse for sixteen minutes they began to pay some attention to Senator Root's gavel and order was restored. Harding Continues Speech. Mr. Harding then proceeded with his speech. His sallies at Colonel Roosevelt were loudly cheered by the Taft people, but there were groans and boos from the Roosevelt men. During a demonstration of groans that followed Harding's tribute to Taft as the "greatest progressive of his time" there was a flutter between two delegates over where to name Oregon, North Dakota and Florida declined. A score of policemen rushed to the scene and for some minutes further proceedings were suspended. It was said that Delegate M. B. McFarland of Tampa, Fla., had been struck by a delegate from North Dakota. Convention Impatient. The convention became very impatient as Mr. Harding continued to speak at great length in behalf of Mr. Taft and he was interrupted again and again. Chairman Root had to take a hand at last, appealing to the Roosevelt delegates, who had announced their intention to re-

## 91 Year Old Soldier Enjoys Fine Health

Mr. William Losa is a Remarkable Man. He is a Veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, has Worked Hard all His Life, Yet at This Advanced Age is Still in Full Enjoyment of all his Faculties.

One of the most wonderful cases on record of healthy and vigorous old age is that of Mr. William Losa, of Harrison, Idaho. He was born in 1821, and is past his 91st birthday, and yet he is able to read and write without the aid of glasses, and is in full enjoyment of all his other faculties. Mr. Losa is a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars and recalls many of the country's early struggles along the frontier. He moved to Harrison many years ago and is well known to practically every one in that part of the country. Mr. Losa attributes a considerable part of the long length of his life to



WILLIAM LOSA, 91 Years Old glasses and is in full enjoyment of all his other faculties.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which has been consistently used by him whenever he felt the need of a tonic stimulant. In a recent letter, which he wrote without the aid of glasses, he said, in part: "I take pleasure in writing to tell you how much good Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done me. I have used this valuable medicine for a great many years, and now, at 91 years of age, am in full enjoyment of all my faculties. I am a Volunteer Veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars and have lived in Harrison for a long time and am very well known." When men and women get along in life they need a remedy that will quicken the circulation, bring restful sleep, invigorates the brain and prevent decay. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the best agent to produce these happy results. By improving the digestion and assimilation of the food, it drives nourishment into the system and gives tone and vitality to every organ in the body. It has been used with remarkable results in the prevention and relief of all throat, lung and stomach troubles and all wasting and diseased conditions. It is invaluable for the overworked; it makes the old feel young, and the young strong and vigorous; recognized as a family medicine and prescribed by physicians everywhere. The genuine is sold in sealed bottles only by all druggists, grocers and dealers. \$1.00 a large bottle. Be sure you get Duffy's and that the seal over the cork is intact. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us and we will tell you how to get it. Medical booklet, containing rare common sense rules for health and testimonials, also doctor's advice, sent free on request. The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

main motive in the convention to preserve their self-restraint. A delegate made the point that most of the disturbance and interruptions were from the galleries and Senator Root appealed to them for quiet. The plea had its effect and Mr. Harding was permitted to conclude. John Wanamaker, when he appeared on the stage to second the nomination of President Taft, was greeted with applause. Mr. Wanamaker paid a tribute to Mr. Taft as a man in whom he had the greatest confidence and as a "man who would not abuse a confidence." Mr. Taft, he said, by birth and training was "tremendously fitted" for the work of the office he had occupied the last four years. Mr. Taft had held to the courage of his convictions "under the most difficult conditions since the days of Abraham Lincoln." Mr. Wanamaker was courteously heard and applauded as he closed. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York followed, seconding Taft's nomination. The call of states proceeded until Wisconsin was reached. Michael B. Oldrich of Madison presented the name of United States Senator La Follette. Wisconsin gave him a mighty cheer. Indications at 8 o'clock favored the nomination of Sherman of New York for vice president. There was a rumor that both Hadley of Missouri and Deneen of Illinois had declined the nomination. Later both Hadley and Deneen confirmed the report that they had declined to permit the use of their names in connection with the vice presidency.

### Judge Says Many Refined Women Smoke

NEW YORK, June 22.—"I will take judicial cognizance that it is quite a common custom among many refined women of the world to smoke cigarettes," announced the court here, sitting in the case of H. W. Thorne, a broker, against his divorced wife, an actress, now Mrs. Charles H. Pope. The controversy is over the custody of a small son, Mr. Thorne claiming that the child had been practically abandoned by the mother.

### Orozco Threatens to Close Smelter Plant

EL PASO, Tex., June 22.—General Orozco, the rebel chief, today demanded of the American Smelting and Refining company at Chihuahua, according to advices reaching here, that they purchase five carloads of gold bullion from him, and on its refusal he threatened to close the plant. The company's officials are reported to have declined to buy what they believed to be stolen goods. Closing of the plant would throw 5,000 men out of employment, probably forcing them into the rebel army. The company is reported to have applied to American Consul Letcher for protection.

### German Aviator is Killed by Fall

DOEBERTZ, Germany, June 22.—Another aviator was killed here last evening. Lieutenant Von Falkenhayn of the German army, after making a flight on the military aerodrome, attempted to land, but made a false movement with one of the levers, which caused the machine to fall.

### PHYSICIAN

Dr. C. S. Shepard, 1018-19 Omaha National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Nose, Throat and Ear Diseases; Affections of the Lungs and Digestive Organs; also other chronic (leaded) ailments requiring a Systematic Course of treatment. Especially employed in suitable cases. Moderate fees. Established in 1891. Out-of-town residents invited to write for information. Office hours: 10 to 4; Sundays, 12 to 1; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 9.