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WOMEN'S SUITS Sergees and novelty cloths, suits which are strong values up to \$22.50, at \$19.75

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WOMEN'S HATS \$1.50 tailored hats at \$1.25

WOMEN'S SHOES Watch our window for interesting items for man, woman or child.



WOMEN'S SHOES Watch our window for interesting items for man, woman or child.

BEINSON & THORNE CO

1818-1820 FARNAM STREET

SENATORS DEFEND LORIMER

Johnston and Jones Say He is Victim of Public Sentiment.

SMITH RESENTS INTIMIDATION

Statement that Opposition to Illinoisan is Influenced by Clamor Arouses Ire of the Senator from Michigan.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—When the senate took up the Lorimer case today it was indicated that all speeches except Senator Lorimer's would be concluded before night and that a vote would be reached tomorrow.

Senator Johnston of Alabama opened today's session. He conceded a popular demand for Lorimer's unseating and said he knew he would be on the unpopular side in supporting the Illinois man, but declared:

"I refuse to save myself at the sacrifice of my honor."

Senator Johnston said the number of printed copies of the Lorimer hearings taken from the senate document room indicated that less than half the senators had read the evidence in the case. He condemned as "un-Christian and un-American" Colonel Roosevelt's course in declining to sit with Senator Lorimer at the Hamilton club's dinner at Chicago.

Senator Jones of Washington, who opposed Lorimer at the first trial, but who supports him now, spoke after Senator Johnston.

Senator Jones said that he had changed his convictions because he had personally heard the witnesses against Lorimer. He complained of public clamor in the case and charged it with having too much influence in determining the votes of senators.

Smith Resents Intimidation. This statement aroused Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, who confessed to irritation over what he characterized as "covert and insinuating intimations in the press in support of Mr. Lorimer that those in opposition lack honesty and courage and are subject to influence by public clamor."

"That intimidation is false," said Senator Smith.

Senator Jones denied any intention of criticizing the attitude of other senators, but he asserted that there had been too much effort to control public sentiment in opposition to Lorimer. He admitted that there also had been perjury on both sides of the case.

The two senators discussed the evidence at some length and Mr. Smith finally referred to the recent lawsuit brought in Chicago by John Henning against Clarence Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company, in which Henning charged Funk with alienation of his wife's affections. Henning lost his case and his wife is said to have confessed that the charge was a conspiracy to injure Funk for his testimony against Senator Lorimer.

Senator Smith said he thought the suit had been brought to affect the Lorimer case.

"Do you think it affected the opinion of any member of the committee?" asked Mr. Jones.

"Yes, I do," responded Mr. Smith. In the course of the colloquy Senator Smith declared it to be "worth a man's life to antagonize certain elements in the senate."

References to perjury brought out a vigorous statement from Senator Jones.

"The case against Senator Lorimer is based upon and buttressed with forgery," he said.

Mr. Jones expressed the opinion that the money distributed by Lee O'Neill Browns had been contributed by "whisky interests."

"To there any evidence to support that theory?" asked Senator Reed.

"It is based much on the same theory that is pursued by Senator Lorimer's opponents in connecting him with the case," Mr. Jones replied. "There is no positive evidence, but from the record it is the most probable theory as to where the money came from."

"Isn't it just as reasonable to suppose that the corruption fund was used to elect Lorimer as to influence legislation?" Senator Pomeroy asked.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Jones. "It was a legislative fund and there is nothing in the record to indicate that the money was used for any other purpose."

Senator Jones contrasted Senator Lorimer's election with the aid of democrats with that of Senator Lea of Tennessee, a member of the investigating committee, who had the aid of republicans in his election. He quoted from a recent speech by Senator Meyer of Montana in which the latter said that there must be something in the matter with the heads or the morals of democratic members of a legislature who voted for a republican for the senate.

"Would the senator make a similar charge in the case of the election of a democratic senator with the aid of republicans?" Mr. Jones asked.

Mr. Meyer admitted that he would in a case in which the contest was close. Senator Jones called attention to the fact that the Tennessee had been elected by a majority of two votes, when thirty-two of his supporters were democrats and thirty-four republicans. He was satisfied, he said, that there was no corruption in Mr. Lea's election, but had used it to illustrate his point.

Mr. Meyer declared he had said only that the circumstances of an election at the hands of the opposition would be "suspicious, not conclusive." He had not the Tennessee case in hand.

Hines and Funk. While Mr. Jones was undertaking to settle the question of veracity between Mr. Funk and Edward Hines in favor of the latter Senator Gore interrupted.

"Was the question of veracity between the two passed on by the Union league club?" he asked.

"I believe it was, but that has nothing to do with the case."

"In whose favor was the decision of the club?" persisted Mr. Gore.

"It may have been in favor of Mr. Funk," responded the Washington senator. "Just as the decision by many outside the senate seems to have decided in his case. I repeat, however, that the Union league club's conclusions have nothing to do with our proceedings."

Hines and Funk differed as to an alleged conversation in the Union league club. Hines was recently expelled from the club.

WILL FOLLOW BULL MOOSE

(Continued from First Page.)

proved beyond any reasonable doubt that a majority of that convention was reactionary. The reactionaries did not have two-thirds, however, and could not nominate, and after remaining eight days and nights in the heat of Baltimore, and after a large number of the delegates had gone home and were represented by alternates and after quite a proportion of them were financially stranded and all were ready to do anything to get away from Baltimore, they got together under the leadership of the notorious Tom Taggart and the equally notorious Roger Sullivan, followed by Thomas Fortune Ryan and Tammany and nominated Woodrow Wilson.

Lone Robber Forces Thirty to Hand Over Valuables in Saloon

CHICAGO, July 10.—George Rodgers, aged 29, alias George Cook, in a South State street saloon yesterday compelled thirty men drinking at the bar to throw up their hands at the point of a revolver, while he called them before him one by one and commanded them to give up their valuables.

Patrolman J. H. Look, summoned to the saloon, arrested the man, who had a handful of money and jewelry obtained from his victims. Rodgers fired several shots at the patrolman, but was overpowered.

NOT A QUESTION OF MEN

"It is not a question merely of any man. It is a question of party. The new progressive party offers an opportunity to the progressive republicans and the progressive democrats to buy their past political differences and unite their votes in a common cause in which both believe."

"My relations with the democrats of Nebraska have been extremely pleasant. There are in the ranks thousands of friends with whom I dislike to differ politically. I realize that the democratic prospects are the best that they have been in twenty years and if it was only a matter of standing with the crowd that had a good prospect to win and get to the pie counter, I would remain in the organization. And it is only a sense of the duty which each citizen owes to the state that compels me to part with these valued friends, a majority of whom will remain regular, and cast my lot with an organization which promises ultimately to free the west and south from the thralldom of Wall street interests and the bosses representing it, and which at present control both the republican and democratic parties."

Mr. Harrington, familiarly known as "Mike," is an attorney at O'Neill, who was one of the Bryan electors put up as a populist and endorsed by the democrats four years, and then two years ago in the democratic state convention at Grand Island led the forces denounced by Bryan as represented by the brewery interests that slapped Bryan in the face.

CONFERENCE EARLY IN DAY

A conference of progressives and standstillers held early today, but no definite program was agreed upon. A few were true that the colonel had refused to give Cummins a chance.

Reports of credentials and permanent organization committees were adopted and Smith W. Brookhart of Washington county made permanent chairman.

Judge J. L. Stevens, Roosevelt's Iowa fight on the floor of the convention over resolutions asking for an endorsement of President Taft was expected to develop. Progressive leaders declared that a motion to substitute Colonel Roosevelt would be made if any action were taken looking to an endorsement of Taft or of the Chicago convention.

Governor Carroll, speaking for the Taft supporters at the conference, demanded that the convention either endorse the president or say nothing, and suggested that the committee be dispensed with and the convention nominate judges and adjourn. The progressives refused to consider the plan.

That an endorsement of Colonel Roosevelt would make possible the defeat of Senator Kenyon and other progressive candidates next fall was the belief of the party leaders before the convention was called to order.

The plan for holding a Roosevelt meeting following the convention has been abandoned and instead Judge J. J. Stevens has issued an invitation to all progressives to call at the Roosevelt headquarters and discuss plans pertaining to the third party movement.

OLD PARTIES ARE DENOUNCED

(Continued from First Page.)

Colombia and let congress debate about it afterward.

"If the Chicago convention played the same trick they got the cue from him. His title to the Panama strip was as good as the stolen Taft credentials in the hands of boss-made delegates, and no better."

"Stealing is stealing. Mr. Roosevelt. When you taught that the end justified the means, you gave every thief a passport to heaven."

Mr. Howard referred by name to the various "bosses" at the two old party conventions, concluding with this sally: "And to think of Billy Fynn, the vice protector and promoter of Pittsburgh, and Timothy Woodruff of Brooklyn masquerading as Roosevelt 'progressives.' What hope is there for reform in America at such unclean hands? Absolutely none."

The speaker predicted that the prohibitionary work of ultimate success and informally declaring the convention ready to transact business, urged that "all things be done decently and in order."

SCHROEDER INTOXICATED WHEN WRECK OCCURRED

CORNING, N. Y., July 10.—That William Schroeder, engineer of the express train which ran into the rear end of the Lackawanna passenger train here

Extraordinary Piano Announcement! New 1912 Styles Steinway, Grands and Uprights At Important Reductions Also a few new 1912 style of Weber and Hardman's. This is the first time during our many years of Piano business that we have offered the above three makes of Pianos at reduced prices. One reason for doing so now is to make room for our fall shipments of Pianos. In order to facilitate a quick sale of these instruments we offer them during the week of July, beginning Thursday, the 11th. Bear in mind that this special and unheard of sale will only last for one week, ending July 18, 1912. SCHMOLLER & MUELLER PIANO CO. 1811-1818 FARNAM STREET. Oldest Piano house in the West. Established 1850.

FAMOUS DECLARATION SAVED

How Manuscript of the Immortal Paper Escaped Destruction in War of 1812

Comparatively few of the present generation know how near to being lost was once the most precious of our national documents, the Declaration of Independence. It was during the war of 1812. The Declaration of Independence hung, for many years, in a frame in the State department, in the room then occupied by Stephen Pleasonton. Mr. Beasley, commissary of prisoners of war in London, forwarded to the State department some London newspapers stating that the English fleets and transports were receiving troops at Bordeaux, France, with the intention of operating against Washington and Baltimore. Soon after it was learned that the British fleet was in the Chesapeake bay and that it was ascending the Patuxent. The officials and citizens of the little capital city were hourly expecting an attack.

Upon receipt of this information, which was a few days before the enemy entered Washington, Mr. Monroe, then secretary of state, James Madison being president, mounted his horse, rode to Benedict, a small village on the Patuxent, where the British forces were being landed, and climbed an eminence within a quarter of a mile of the village, in order to ascertain the strength of the enemy. Being convinced after his inspection that he had no forces available that could successfully resist them, he sent a note to Mr. Pleasonton by a vidette, advising him to take the best care was taken of the books and papers of the State department.

Acting at once upon this authority Mr. Pleasonton purchased some coarse linen and had it made into bags of suitable size, in which he, assisted by others in the office, placed the books and other papers.

While engaged in this work General Armstrong, then secretary of war, passing the State department on his way to his own office, remarked that he thought they were unnecessarily alarming themselves, as he did not think the British were serious in their intentions of coming to Washington. Fortunately Mr. Pleasonton was of a different opinion, and observed that it was the part of prudence to take measures to preserve these valuable papers of the revolutionary government. Had Mr. Pleasonton delayed but a few days, had he followed the advice of the secretary of war, an irreparable loss would have been sustained. For the papers which Mr. Pleasonton had placed in the coarse linen bags comprised the secret journals of congress, then not published; the correspondence of General Washington with the war; the correspondence of General Greene and other officers of the revolution, as well as laws, treaties and correspondence of the Department of State, from the adoption of the constitution down to that time.

Mr. Pleasonton had the bags carted to a grist mill which he selected as a suitable depository. The mill, which was unoccupied, belonged to Edgar Patterson, and was situated on the Virginia side of the Potomac, beyond the Chain bridge, two miles above Georgetown.

The last load had left, and Mr. Pleasonton was just quitting the vacant rooms when, turning back suddenly to see whether anything had been left behind, his consternation he saw the Declaration of Independence, which had been overlooked, hanging upon the wall. He hastily cut it out of the frame and carried it away with the other papers.

He then began to be uneasy about the place he had chosen, for if the British took Washington, which he firmly believed they would do, and very soon at that, they would in all probability detach a force for the purpose of destroying a foundry for the making of cannon and shot in the neighborhood, and of course would consider a great mill too valuable a thing to be left standing in a country they meant to subdue. Mr. Pleasonton, therefore, visited some of the Virginia farm houses, whose owners were only too willing to loan him "wagons" in which to convey the documents to Leesburg, a distance of thirty-five miles. There they were deposited in an empty house, the keys of which were given to Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, who was one of the collectors of internal revenue.

Worn out with his labors, Mr. Pleasonton states in a letter, he retired early to bed that night and slept soundly. Next morning he was informed by the people of the little tavern where he had stayed that evening that they had seen during the night, the same being August 24, a large fire in the direction of Washington,

MOTOR CARS OF THE KAISER

Transition from Well-Stocked Stables to the Gorgeous Garages.

Once upon a time the Koeniglicher Marshall, or royal stables, were the wonder of Berlin. Some of the most beautiful horses in the world had been gathered for the emperor's service. But today these stables have a different appearance. Instead of hay lofts there are gasoline tanks and pits instead of stalls. For Kaiser William has turned from the horse to the automobile. Only a few of the horses have been retained, there still being a royal custom that the emperor's coach shall be drawn by twelve or sixteen pairs. Eight years ago, on March 10, 1894, the kaiser for the first time drove in his own motor car from Bellevue palace in Berlin to the new palace in Potsdam. It was an occasion of great interest for the court and the people.

But in the eight years that have elapsed great changes have come about. Every time the kaiser would be traveling he had to call for the "Hohenzollern special train." The Prussian exchequer is not handled by spendthrifts, and William, kaiser though he was, was forced to apply to the department of railroads for his fare. Then again, there was the danger of wreck and bomb. Altogether the transition from steam coach to motor car was logical and comfortable. The imperial garage occupies a building that would shame many an American mansion. Vacuum cleaners are almost essential in operation, gathering up dirt. Twenty-five automobiles, the majority of which are limousines, occupy the first floor of the garage, while the horses, coaches, grooms and chauffeurs mansion to worry along with some fifty stalls on the upper floors. The official in charge is known as the "oberstallmeister." He is assisted by five head chauffeurs, seven chauffeurs, twelve assistant chauffeurs and a regiment, more or less, of assistants and subsistants.

All the cars used by the emperor are run by gasoline, with the sole exception of an electric coupe, which is at the disposal of the women of the court. The old marshal, who had charge of the horses, at first insisted that alcohol be used as fuel for the motors. Gasoline, he said, would kill the remaining horses. Alcohol was a failure, then gasoline was tried.

TRAGEDY OF THE KAISER

TRAGEDY—A. A. farmer living near Reibbeck, was seriously and perhaps fatally wounded accidentally last night when he was shot by his hired man. The employe was firing a revolver when one of the bullets hit a cement walk and caromed off striking foot in the abdomen.

KAISER'S LIFE

The picturesque life of the emperor's chauffeurs rises almost to romance when the kaiser goes to the maneuvers. From morning until night the chauffeur in charge of the imperial car is the center of applause and ovations and he alone remains seated while distinguished potentates and diplomats bare their heads to greet the emperor. He looks with contempt upon the passing officers of the guard whose horses are splattered with mud and whose faces show the strain of three day's continuous work under the eyes of the kaiser.—Indianapolis News.

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Advertisement for a daily dollar reduction sale, featuring a list of items and prices.

Advertisement for Daily Dollar Reduction Sale, listing various items and their prices.

Advertisement for M'Carthy-Wilson Tailoring Co., located at 304-306 South 16th Street.

Advertisement for 'Absorbil' Absorbs All Perspiration, Easy to Look Fresh and Tidy Now.

Advertisement for Every Woman should know about the wonderful Marvel 'Whirling Spray' 'SHRINKING'.

Advertisement for WENTWORTH MILITARY ACADEMY, located at 1504 Washington Avenue, Lexington, Mo.

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