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BINSON & THORNE STORE CLOSES AT FIVE. 1518-1520 FARNAM STREET.

ROOSEVELT PLACED IN NOMINATION BY THE PROGRESSIVES

(Continued from First Page.) The convention recessed at 1 o'clock. After some discussion this was adopted. When 1 o'clock, the hour set for the convention to reconvene, arrived, there were many vacant seats on the floor.

Women on National Committee. Medill McCormick presented changes made in the code of rules for the new party. The rules of the convention were amended in several particulars. The name suggested, "The Progressive party," was not changed, provision being made to recognize delegates from states where the party name had been pre-empted.

Flow of Ostracy Begins. Henry J. Allen of Kansas announced that the platform would not be ready for an hour and a half, renewing the motion to suspend the rules and proceed to nominate. This time the motion went through without serious objection.

Mr. Prendergast's Address. Mr. Prendergast said in part: "We have arrived at the crowning act of the convention. This great gathering owes its being to a mighty protest by the American people against those who have poisoned the wells of democracy."

Officers Excluded. A rule forbidding federal officeholders sitting as national committeemen provoked a storm of applause. The demonstration was renewed when the rule requiring that where states have primary laws delegates to the progressive convention of the future should be selected under these laws whether they be optional or mandatory.

Delegates Assemble Promptly. The delegates were more prompt in reaching the hall than usual, many of them having mistaken the hour for meeting as 10 o'clock.

Forty-Five Minutes' Cheering. Prendergast concluded his speech at 2:22 and a demonstration was immediately begun. Over the Colorado delegation appeared a banner inscribed: "Lindsay for vice president."

From a gallery a big American flag was dropped. To it was attached a picture of Colonel Roosevelt in Rough Rider uniform. It was greeted with an outburst of cheers. Enthusiasm became pandemonium, and in the midst of the tumult a Minnesota delegate broke loose the state standard and started up the center aisle.

High up in the roof of the big hall a squad of workmen ran out on the steel trusses and dropped a huge flag. The band swung into "America" and the delegates and spectators stood and sang the national anthem.

When the convention had been in an uproar for twenty minutes the veteran life and drum corps appeared on the floor and headed by a boy carrying two flags joined the crowd parading in the aisles.

At the conclusion of Lindsay's speech Mr. Beveridge said: "Mr. Funk of Illinois will escort Miss Jane Addams to the platform."

Delegates and spectators gave Miss Addams three cheers. "I rise to second the nomination, stirred by the splendid platform adopted by this convention."

Measures of industrial amelioration, demands for social justice, long discussed by small groups in charity conferences and economic associations, have here been considered in a great national convention and are at last thrust into the arena of political action.

A great party has pledged itself to the protection of children, to the care of the aged, to the relief of over-worked girls, to the safeguarding of burdened men. Committed to these human undertakings it is inevitable that such a party should appeal to women, should seek to draw upon the great reservoir of their moral energy so long undrested and unutilized in practice; one is the corollary of the other, a program of human welfare, the necessity for women's party representation.

The first floor debate of the convention was precipitated today when the leaders, waiting for the completion of the platform, proposed a recess of an hour. Many of the delegates objected to this. They wanted to go ahead with the nominating speeches. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, led the opposition to the recess and was seconded by William Flinn of Pennsylvania. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York, former governor Franklin Burt of New Jersey and several others stood by the leaders in favor of a recess and the motion was carried over the first chorus of "noes" marking the launching of the new party.

Many of the delegates are leaving the city this afternoon and it was explained that it was because of this fact that they wanted to use every moment of available time for convention business.

Medill McCormick of Illinois, chairman of the committee on rules, presented the code governing the new organization. The report designated the new party "The Progressive Party." There was objection by some to dropping the word "National" and final adoption of the rules was put off until the committee could consider the point anew.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, slated for the vice presidential nomination, also was scheduled to speak in brief acknowledgment of the honor.

There was a revival of talk among some of the delegates today of Judge Ben Lindsay of Denver for vice president, the Colorado delegation marching into the hall shouting for him.

Several new banners bearing the words "Pass prosperity around," taken from former Senator Beveridge's confession of faith, were hung along the balcony rails in the hall.

While the delegates were singing and cheering in the convention hall, waiting for the session to be called to order, the platform makers still were down town in consultation with the colonel. The platform was due to be adopted prior to the nominating speeches, but there was some talk of changing the order of business.

The session was called to order at 11:30 by Chairman Beveridge.

The committee on permanent organization recommended the temporary organization be made permanent, with Senator Beveridge continuing in the chair, and this was done.

Key to the Situation—Bee Advertising.



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MANY PLATFORM PROMISES

(Continued from First Page.) manufacturers and producers in extending foreign commerce. Declares for prompt development of all natural resources, condemning exploitation, waste and monopolization. Urges reasonable compensation to the public for water power rights, heretofore granted. Declares for good roads, national highways and extension of rural free delivery; immediate development of natural resources of Alaska and promises to give other territories.

Pledges party to immediate preparation of plan to develop rivers of the country, especially the Mississippi and tributaries, without delay. Demands that the Panama canal shall be so operated as to insure sea competition with transcontinental railroads and urges that American railroad-controlled ships be denied the use of the canal.

Concerning Tariff. Expresses belief in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries for all classes; demands tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States and pledges party to the establishment of a nonpartisan scientific tariff revision.

uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines and throughout all our great industrial and commercial undertakings, and the political life of the people of the Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust, for their service, not our own. The other, the additional duty is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity, through which they must, generation by generation, pass if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in freedom, in peace, and in contentment. In the performance of this second great duty we are face to face with questions of conservation and of development, questions of forests and waterpowers and mines and waterways, of the building of an adequate merchant marine.

Drafting Tariff Bills. The tariff question as dealt with in our time, at any rate, has not been business. It has been politics. Tariff schedules have been made up for the purpose of keeping as large a number as possible of the rich and influential manufacturers of the country in a good humor and with the republican party which desired their constant financial support. The tariff has become a system of favors, which the phraseology of the schedule was often deliberately contrived to conceal. Who, when you come down to the hard facts of the matter, have been represented in recent years when our tariff schedules were being discussed and determined, not on the floor of congress, but in the committee rooms and conference rooms, that is the heart of the whole affair. Will you, can you bring the whole people into the partnership or not? There should be an immediate revision, and it should be downward unhesitatingly and steadily downward.

The nation as a nation has grown immensely rich. She is justly proud of her industries and of her genius, of her men of affairs. They can master any thing they set their minds to and we have been greatly stimulated under their leadership and command. Their laurels are many and very green. We must accord them the great honors that are their due and we must reserve what they have silted up for us. But what of the other side of the picture? It is not as easy for us to live as it used to be. Our money

will not buy as much. High wages, even when we get them, yield us no great comfort. We used to better off with less, because a dollar could buy so much more. The majority of us have been disturbed to find ourselves growing poorer, even though our earnings were slowly increasing. Prices climb faster than we can push our earnings up. We know that they are not fixed by the competitions of the market, or by the ancient law of supply and demand, which is to be found stated in all the primers of economics, but by private arrangements with regard to what the supply should be and agreements among the producers themselves. Those who buy are not even represented by counsel. The high cost of living is arranged by private understanding.

Labor Problems Are National. The so-called labor question is a question only because we have not yet found the rule of right in adjusting the interests of labor and capital. Here, again, the sense of universal partnership must come into play if we are to act like statesmen, as those who serve, not a class, but a nation. In dealing with the complicated and difficult question of the reform of our banking laws it is plain that we ought to consult very many persons besides the bankers, not because we distrust the bankers, but because they do not necessarily comprehend the business of the country, notwithstanding they are indispensable servants of it and may do us a great deal to make it hard or easy. No mere banker's plan will meet the requirements, no matter how honestly conceived. It should be a merchant and farmer's plan as well, elastic in the hands of those who use it as an indispensable part of their daily business. In dealing with the Philippines we should not allow ourselves to stand upon any mere point of pride. We are not the owners of the Philippine islands. We hold them in trust for the people who live in them. They are theirs for the uses of their life. We are not even their partners. It is our duty, as trustees, to make whatever arrangement of government will be most serviceable to their freedom and development. Here, again, we are to set up the rule of justice and of right.

Problems of Conservation. "I do not know any greater question than that of conservation. We have been a spendthrift nation and must now husband what we have left. We must do more than that. We must develop, as well as preserve our water powers and must add great waterways to the transportation facilities of the nation, to supplement the railways within our borders as well as upon the isthmus. We must revive our merchant marine, too, and fill the seas again with our fleets. We must add to our present postoffice service a parcels post as complete as that of any other nation. We must look to the health of our people upon every hand, as well as hasten them with justice and opportunity. This is the constructive work of government. This is the policy that has a vision and a hope that looks to serve mankind. "With regard to the development of greater and more numerous waterways and the building up of a merchant marine we must follow great constructive lines and not fall back upon the cheap device of bounties and subsidies. In the case of the Mississippi river, that grand central artery of our trade, it is plain that the federal government must build and maintain the levees and keep the great waters in harness for the general use. It is plain, too, that vast sums of money must be spent to develop new waterways where trade will be most served and transportation most readily cleared by them. Such expenditures are no largess on the part of the government; they are national investments. Panama Canal. The very fact that we have at last taken the Panama canal seriously in hand and are vigorously pushing it towards completion is eloquent of our reawakened interest in international trade. We are not building the canal and pouring out millions upon millions of money upon its construction merely to establish a water connection between the two coasts of the continent, important and desirable as that may be, particularly from the point of view of naval defense. It is meant to be a great international highway. It would be a little ridiculous if we should build it and then have no ships to send through it. There have been years when not a single ton of freight passed through the great Suez canal in an American bottom, so empty are the seas of our ships and seamen. We must mean to put an end to that kind of thing or we would not be cutting a new canal at our very doors merely for the use of men-of-war. We shall not manage the revival by the mere palsy device of tolls. We must build and buy ships in competition with the world. We can do it if we will but give ourselves leave. "There is another duty which the democratic party has shown itself great enough to the people to perceive, the duty of government to share in promoting agricultural, industrial, vocational education in every way possible within its constitutional powers. No other platform has given this intimate vision of a party's duty. The nation cannot enjoy its deserved supremacy in the markets and enterprises of the world unless its people are given the ease and effectiveness that come only with knowledge and training. Education is part of the great task of conservation, part of the task of renewal and of perfected power. "A presidential campaign may easily degenerate into a mere personal contest and so lose its real dignity and significance. There is no indispensable man. The government will not collapse and go to pieces if any one of the gentlemen who are seeking to be entrusted with its guidance should be left at home. We are but instruments. We are not as important as the cause we represent, and in order to be important must really represent a cause. What is our cause? The people's cause? That is easy to say, but what does it mean? The common as against any particular interest whatever? Yes, but that, too, needs translation into acts and policies. We represent the desire to set up an unentangled government, a government that cannot be used for private purposes, either in the field of business or in the field of politics; a government that will not tolerate the use of the organization of a great party to serve the personal aims and ambitions of any individual, and that will not permit legislation to be employed to further any private interest. I heed with deep thankfulness the message you bring me from the country. I feel that I am surrounded by men whose principles and ambitions are those of true servants of the people. I thank God, and will take courage."

FOR THE WOMAN WHO THINKS AND FEELS.

Some women complain that they periodically suffer from dull and heavy feelings, or dizziness in the head, nervousness, pain and bearing-down feelings which should not occur to the normal healthy woman. But most every woman is subject to these pains at some time in her life, due to abnormal conditions in life, such as constipation, over-taxed strength, bad air, poor or improper food, wet feet, sluggish liver, etc. A regulator and female tonic made from native medicinal roots with pure glycerin, and without the use of alcohol, called

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