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In producing painstaking tailoring time is a great factor. At no time in the year is the made-to-order problem quite so hard to contend with as during the period preceding Easter.

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Thompson Belden & Co. HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

OVER ONE HUNDRED AMERICANS SLAIN OR OUTRAGED IN MEXICO

(Continued from Page One.)

ple," said Senator Fall, "that it is not our purpose to acquire territory, upset their laws, nor overturn their constitution, and an invitation to the masses of the Mexican people to co-operate with us should immediately direct the use of the land and naval forces of this government for the protection of our citizens and other foreigners in Mexico, and lend their assistance to the restoration of order and maintenance of peace in that unhappy country."

"I might cite authority after authority and pile precedent on precedent, as justification under international law for such action, but I will only read from the message of the martyred McKinley, with only the suggestion that we insert the name 'Mexico' in lieu of that of Cuba or Spain."

Mr. Fall read a portion of President McKinley's famous war message and then referred to President Wilson's refusal last autumn to transmit information relative to Mexico to the senate on the ground that it was incompatible with the public interest.

Lincoln and Cleveland. "Abraham Lincoln thought it not incompatible with the public interests to fully inform the senate concerning communications between this government and that of France," said he.

"Grover Cleveland thought it not incompatible with the public interests to forward to this body all papers and correspondence concerning the arrest, death, etc., of various Americans in Cuba, as will be seen by reference to his special messages."

Senator Fall, picturing conditions in Mexico, included a statement he had received today from Estetero de la Garza, who came to Washington last year in the interest of the Huerta government. From de la Garza's letter, Senator Fall read:

"Those who now rule in Mexico, both at the Astor capital and that of the revolution, are by their bloody deeds a legion of intoxicated demons, who are courting flat failure."

A large portion of the letter, which followed that was a detailed attack on President Wilson's Mexican policy. "The government and the revolution, both of them, are unhealthy and have gone mad, as their aim is none other than to thwart civilization and re-establish barbarism," the senator read from the letter.

Call Up Resolutions. Mr. Fall called up a resolution introduced last summer, but unacted on, reaffirming a platform in the democratic platform of 1912, as follows:

"The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them as our leaders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen reading of having property in any foreign nation is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States, both for himself and his property."

He quoted opinions of international law to justify intervention, not for war, but for protection, and also cited numerous instances of such intervention on the part of this government in other countries.

"Mr. President," he demanded, "is not our Monroe doctrine, our American doctrine and our self as a nation in jeopardy now?"

Senator Fall declared the United States had "politically intervened" in Mexico ever since John Lind was sent with an ultimatum to Huerta, and further declared the United States owed a duty to its own citizens and to Britain, England, France and Germany, whose citizens had been murdered or outraged.

"We owe a duty to the Mexican people themselves, and we owe a duty to humanity which we cannot escape," said he.

"To deter action is to aggravate the conditions and invite more serious consequences."

Many Americans Murdered.

The following list of outrages on Americans and other foreigners in Mexico was submitted by Senator Fall.

Mrs. Anderson, daughter and neighbor of, killed June 2, 1911, Chihuahua; murdered

MAKE BLACKMAIL CHARGES

Attorneys in Hicks-Clark Damage Suit Give Out Sharp Statements.

STORK HALTS CASE HALF DAY

Plaintiff, Who Alleges Slander and Asks \$100,000, Becomes Mother of Baby Boy Night Before the Trial Starts.

Counter charges of blackmail and conspiracy made during attorney's opening statements in the Hicks-Clark damage suit against Albert A. Clark of Council Bluffs, wealthy chattel loan broker, enlivened yesterday's session of Judge Estelle's district court. Mrs. Hicks was at home, having on Sunday night become the mother of a baby boy.

Arrival of the stork halted the machinery of the law for half a day, but in the afternoon the trial was resumed in the absence of the plaintiff. The case was begun Thursday, when a jury was secured, after which it went over to this week.

According to John O. Elser, attorney for Mrs. Hicks, who made the first statement to the jury, his client is a young woman of excellent reputation and the victim of a conspiracy to defeat her legal right of action against Clark.

In the eyes of W. J. Connell, attorney for Clark, the suit is a wicked scheme to take from his client his money and reputation. Repeated declarations that five damage suits started against Clark in the Council Bluffs and Omaha courts, in the last of which \$100,000 is asked, were of a blackmailing character were made by Connell and drew almost as many objections from Elser.

The suit now being tried is based on the ground of alleged slander. Mrs. Hicks, who is propositing in appearance, alleges agents of Clark circulated statements reflecting upon her in an attempt to force her to dismiss a previous suit started against him. Her charges that while employed in Clark's home she was insulted by him was the grounds of former suits now pending.

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TODAY'S SPECIAL ELECTION

Omaha voters are called on to register their verdict in a special election tomorrow on four propositions. Unfortunately, little of the discussion has been on the merits, so that a decision looking exclusively to the city's welfare and free from "personal grievances and grudges" is almost despaired of.

The first proposition contemplates the issue of bonds to build an incinerator plant for garbage disposal. Possibly the details should have been worked out first, although the bonds need not be issued even if voted unless an acceptable plan is devised. Defeat of the bonds will leave the city just where it is—paying out over \$30,000 a year to collect garbage for free delivery to a favored hog-fecding concern that formerly paid the expense of collection itself.

The second proposition calls for \$250,000 bonds to acquire the Auditorium, for which a price of \$200,000 is fixed, the remainder to be used for completing and improving the building. This is the simple question whether Omaha wishes to have a big convention hall suitable for public purposes at its command. If these bonds are defeated no one will have any right to protest against the conversion of the Auditorium to private uses.

The third proposition involves ratification of the home rule charter. Adoption will vest complete control of every branch of the city government in the people of Omaha, while rejection will continue us under the present made-in-Lincoln charter and subject of periodical long distance legislative charter tinkering.

The fourth proposition is an initiative ordinance requiring the street railway company to sell seven tickets for a quarter, i. e., to carry passengers at a fraction over three and one-half cents per ride, notwithstanding the company's showing that it costs more than four and one-half cents per passenger for labor, operating expenses and fixed charges exclusive of any return to stockholders. It is agreed by both advocates and opponents that adoption would be equivalent to buying a law suit of doubtful outcome.

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