

For Tomorrow (Wednesday) An Extra Suit Value '24.75

Again! Through our fashion service we are enabled to offer the best styles and finest tailoring at a most reasonable price.

These suits come in all sizes—in light and navy blue, tan, furlana green and shepherd's plaid (black and white). A great variety of fabrics.

We would be very reasonable in asking \$30 for these Suits. For Wednesday—your choice..... \$24.75

The Store for Shirtwaists

More arrivals of the popular \$2.95 blouse. See them Wednesday.

Thompson Belden & Co

HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

TEN MEN KILLED IN FIGHT

Battle Between Colorado Militiamen and Strikers End.

FIVE BODIES ARE IDENTIFIED

Ludlow Tent Colony is Burned and It is Rumored that Two Children Were Smothered There.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 21.—Three women and a number of children, possibly ten, were smothered to death in the fire that swept the Ludlow tent colony last night, according to a statement given out at union headquarters. The party had taken refuge in a cave. The statement is confirmed at the military camp at Ludlow.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 21.—Hundreds of armed strikers who yesterday battled fourteen hours with state troops in the Ludlow district had disappeared this morning and quiet prevailed in and about the strikers' demolished tent colony. The 100 militiamen who opposed the strikers this morning were in possession of the railroad tracks from the steel bridge to a point north and west of the burned colony. Reinforcements from Lamar and Walsenburg early today swelled the number of soldiers on the ground to 100.

The list of identified dead was swelled to six and it seemed certain that at least as many more fell in yesterday's fighting.

The identified dead:

HERMIE LARSEN, 18, Trinidad; killed by stray bullet.

A. MARTIN, private Company A, First regiment, Denver.

LOUIS TIKAR, leader of the Greek strikers of Ludlow colony.

EDWARD TYLER, secretary of the Ludlow local union.

CHARLES COSTA, Aguilar union leader.

FRANK SNYDER, aged 12.

An unidentified funeral stated that two small children were smothered to death in the blaze that raged the colony at 3 o'clock last night and the bodies of other strikers are said to be still lying on yesterday's field of battle.

Desolation at Ludlow.

Daylight revealed a scene of desolation in and about Ludlow. Only one tent remains standing out of 200 or more which for six months have been the homes of several hundred strikers and their families. Husbands were separated from wives and mothers lost their children last night in the mad rush for safety that followed the firing of the tents.

Frightened women and children today were massed about the Ludlow station.

50 Sets of Prints
These are prints that have been in stock six weeks
Some are made very suitable for large women
Original values at 3.50-4.00
Your choice of the lot
only 1.95
The House of Hough
1613 Farnam Street

NAVY ORDERED TO TAKE VERA CRUZ CUSTOMS HOUSE

(Continued from Page One)

awaited momentarily.

When news reached the capital, that the order had gone to Admiral Fletcher, it aroused considerable enthusiasm among senators and representatives.

Democratic senate leaders believed an order to the American commander to begin actual operations would serve to hurry action on the resolution to bank up the president's course.

Republican leaders were planning to champion the substitute submitted by Senator Lodge, which refers to the long series of outrages against Americans in Mexico. This was not accepted, however, by the democrats. Neither will it be accepted by the house leaders, it was stated.

Lodge Opposes the Debate.

The house resolution as amended by the foreign relations committee, was laid before the senate soon after it met at noon.

A new resolution to accept the apology already offered by Huerta as "sufficient reparation" for the Tampico incident was introduced by Senator Works, republican.

Secretary Daniels left the cabinet meeting at 12:30 o'clock. He was asked about the orders to Admiral Fletcher.

"It would be very unwise for me to say anything at this time," was his reply.

Senator Lodge opened the debate.

"In a situation of high seriousness such as now confronts our country it is well to remember the responsibility of the senate," he began. "The power to declare war rests under the constitution, with the congress."

"When the president lays an international controversy before congress, he takes the last step that precedes war," continued Mr. Lodge. "The president must declare further steps, but he has come to the body which alone has power to declare war. I think he has done well."

Senator Williams asked how long it took congress to pass the Spanish war resolution.

Senator LaFollette replied that congress took from April 11 to April 19 to pass the resolution in 1898.

House Members Listen.

Members of the house filed into the senate chamber and crowded the rear of the hall. Majority Leader Underwood took a seat on the democratic side.

Senator Lodge took up the pending resolution.

"This resolution uses the word 'justify' instead of 'authorize,'" he said. "The result will be the same. This resolution does not contemplate the declaration of war. The president in his message disclaimed any hostility toward the Mexican people. But this resolution carries with it armed intervention."

"The consequences of armed intervention are in many respects precisely the same as war. But they present a less capable of speedy completion; less fertile in speedy glory of victories won and may bring a long period of the exercise of what would be the police power in a foreign country, involving vast expenditures, great loss of life, perhaps, and after months and possibly years, possibly only the satisfaction of feeling that we had brought back peace and order and liberty to a distracted country."

Reviewing the Tampico incident, Senator Lodge continued:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the incident at Tampico constituted an insult to the American flag and the American uniform. No nation can allow such an insult to pass unnoticed. It is our duty to seek proper atonement and reparation. The form of such atonement is universally recognized. It is a salute to the flag of the offended nation. But that salute is a governmental action. All party lines disappear in the demand for amends for such an insult and we all stand behind the president's demand for atonement."

Cabinet Members Arrive.

The cabinet meeting broke up while the senate debate was on, and Secretary Tamm and some of the cabinet members hurried to the senate chamber to hear the speeches.

"Nothing new in the situation," was the way Postmaster General Burleson put it.

Senator Lodge resented any imputations that the republicans were "lacking in proper regard for the honor of the flag."

"But we must also think of that which the flag covers—the citizens of the United States," he said. "One hundred and fifty American citizens have perished on the coast. I cannot, in demanding atonement of the insult at Tampico, overlook these outrages. I cannot pass these murders silently without saying that here is a greater wrong to be atoned, and a wrong which must not be and shall not be repeated."

"I cannot be put in a position where I appear to pick and choose between the factions that today tear Mexico asunder," he said. "One hundred and fifty American citizens have perished on the coast. I cannot, in demanding atonement of the insult at Tampico, overlook these outrages. I cannot pass these murders silently without saying that here is a greater wrong to be atoned, and a wrong which must not be and shall not be repeated."

"I have no desire to criticize President Wilson for his failure to recognize General Huerta. He no doubt proceeded on grounds appearing to him as sufficient. I condemn as strongly as I can the methods of treachery and bloodshed by which Huerta reached his present position. But the fact that I condemn his methods does not lead me to put myself in a position which by distortion of the acts which we utter here, would put me behind Villa-Villa, who began life as a hired assassin, and whose pathway has been marked with bloodshed, rapine, plunder and by unspeakable crimes which are a disgrace to the country in which we live."

"It is for that reason that the minority of the committee on foreign relations has presented the substitute for the preamble of the resolution. Not one sentence can be denied. Each is a melancholy truth."

The senator added that the first act under the resolution would be the taking of Vera Cruz. "We are engaged at this moment," he declared, "in a very emotional, not only in dealing with a question involving the gravest responsibilities that can confront the congress, but, as not often happens, we are participating in a great historic action. The grounds of our action here today will be before the world and will come to the tribunal of history. If we are to intervene in Mexico at any point I was to lift it up from the level of personal hostilities and place it on the broad ground of great national action taken in the interest and for the protection of American lives in a foreign country and for the purpose also of restoring peace and order, if we can."

Heavily pleased for Resolution.

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the committee, declared the pending resolution was of "paramount importance."

"The attempted parallel between the present proceedings and the proceedings leading up to the declaration of war with Spain is futile," he said. "It is never too late to declare war; it may easily become too late to secure peace. This action was a declaration of war. This resolution is a good faith effort to preserve peace."

He said the president had not asked congress for authority because he did not wish to pursue war. Mr. Shively contended the Lodge preamble would have no result but war.

"Expedition here is vital," said Senator Shively, emphatically, "because this is an effort to preserve peace."

"Would the seizure of Vera Cruz by force be an act of peace or an act of war?" asked Senator Brandegee.

"It would not be an act of war," said Senator Shively. "It would be an act of reprisal. On many occasions has the United States landed forces and seized property and no war has ensued."

Senator Shively insisted the true compromise was of acts, not assaults on private persons or property, but acts that had all the evidence of being meant as insults to the United States government and meant to impeach the power and sovereignty.

"It was a plain, deliberate assault on our uniform, on all our navy stands for," said Shively, referring to the Tampico incident.

"The situation in Mexico is bad enough. No one will dispute that, but here we are engaged in an effort to avoid going further than is necessary and at the same time to impress on those in authority that the dignity of the United States must be respected."

Senator Bradley, republican of Kentucky, declared his willingness to support the president.

"I am not only in favor of sending the flag to demand reparation for insult," he said, "but I am in favor of sending the flag to Mexico to protect American citizens from rapine and plunder and murder. I agree with the senator from Massachusetts that the present resolution is not broad enough."

Works Presents His Resolution.

After Senator Bradley concluded Senator Works offered his resolution to accept Huerta's expression of regret as full satisfaction. Senator Works pleaded for peace.

"How much better it would have been," he said, "if the president himself had declared that the apology of the discharge of our sailors from arrest was sufficient. I fear we lack the moral courage to say to the poor stricken nation that the apology already made is enough."

Senator Works insisted that he had not offered his resolution to criticize the course pursued by the president. He did not expect his resolution to be passed, the senator said, asserting further that "we are going headlong into the terrible condition of war."

"No matter what may be the limits in the mind of the president in the matter," said Senator McCumber, republican, "the result of the resolution, no matter how worded, will be war. It will be all the war that a poor, internally torn, pleading and exhausted country can maintain against this most powerful of all nations on earth."

"Does the senator regard an insult to an American flag on an American boat representing American sovereignty as a trivial offense?" demanded Senator Williams.

"It is not trivial," said Senator McCumber, "but it does not place the uniform above a live American, and if one justifies war, then many more times will the other justify war."

Senator McCumber declared that under no circumstances should congress place the United States in the position of accepting "either by implication or otherwise, an alliance with the murderer and bandit, General Villa."

"Beside this atrocious murderer, General Huerta seems an angel of purity," he said. "I hope that we will give the president full and ample authority to make war or not, as he sees fit." Senator McCumber concluded.

Mr. Shively referred to the Lodge preamble.

"The proposed preamble would transform this resolution into a declaration of war," he said. "If we are to make a declaration of war—then let us make it. Let us not engage in the unbecoming phariseism of citing facts which justify war, and instant war, and then adopt these resolutions. Are we in the same breath to declare half reasons why war should be declared on Mexico and in concluding the resolution declare our purpose not to do so? There can be no question as to what the natural effect of that preamble would be if addressed to any great power of the world. All the recitations of the resolves would be idle."

Senator Shively said that senators who were anxious to see the United States until "this resolution is tried as a means of peace."

Williams Supports Committee.

Senator John Sharp Williams, democrat, then took the floor in support of the committee's resolution.

"The time may come," he said, "when war over a mere pretense will not be a basis for war. But today, if the president had overlooked this insult to the flag he would have been condemned from every hill and valley in the world semi-barbaric, semi-civilized, I must support the president. I don't want to kill any Mexicans. I don't want any Mexicans killing me."

The Lodge substitute, Senator Williams said, was a declaration of war against Mexico and the Mexican people.

Shively Makes Statement.

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"I strongly suspect Vera Cruz has been taken without a shot," said he. He declined to amplify his remark.

"I want," said Senator Williams, "this resolution to be so worded that the world shall know it shall be war on Huerta until either Huerta salutes that flag or until an American prisoner of Huerta were to die."

Galleries Are Cleared.

A wave of applause swept the galleries. "The sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries," directed the vice president. About 100 men were immediately removed. Huerta has studiously endeavored to insult the president and the government of the United States. It is not a matter of injury, or property, or life, it's a matter of insult to the honor of the flag. The president sounded the right keynote—Huerta. The house of representatives struck the keynote—Victoriano Huerta. And when I vote for these resolutions I do it with the hope that the house in conference will insist on naming Huerta the insulting party.

"If war shall follow these resolutions the civilized world should know that it is war forced by Huerta. And if war shall come it should be war against, not the Mexican people, but against Huerta."

Senator Williams added that he was willing to enforce respect for the flag, but that was done he believed the United States should get out of Mexico.

"If you once get into Mexico, it will be the hardest thing in the world to get out of there again," he said. "I am for the committee resolution because if this assassin, this traitor, this brute, who is now in authority in Mexico should salute the flag before we go into Mexico we would not have to go. Under the Lodge resolution we would have to go."

"The senator from Massachusetts wants the resolution on such broad grounds that it will be sufficient to make us stay in Mexico when we get there. I want it on such narrow grounds that if Huerta dies, Huerta is assassinated, or if Huerta salutes the flag we can come on home."

AMERICAN MISSIONARY FATALLY TORN BY LION

KHARTOUM, Egyptian Sudan, April 21.—Rev. Ralph W. Tidrick of the American United Presbyterian mission in the Sudan, died today of injuries received in an encounter with a lion.

Mr. Tidrick, who was stationed at Doleib Hill, Sobat river, was attacked seven days ago. He started down the Nile for Khartoum to undergo treatment. The trip

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because they have proved to be the best corrective and preventive of disordered conditions of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. The first dose gives quick relief and permanent improvement follows their systematic use. A trial will show why, in all homes, the use of Beecham's Pills

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Greatest United Choruses—
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Third Afternoon of the Successful
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SOUTH OMAHA RETAIL GROC-
ERIES NIGHT.

Modern Woodmen of America Night
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THURSDAY EVENING
April 23, 1914, at 8 o'clock.

The public is cordially invited to be present.

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Friday, April 24th, Ladies' Day.
GAMES CALLED AT 3 P. M.
April 21, 22, 23, 24.

OMAHA'S FUN CENTERS
Gayety
Daily Mat., 15-25-50c
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AL. REEVES MAKE HIS FAREWELL
TO OMAHA
Andy Lewis, Ed. Russell, Vera George
and Reginald Moore Beauty Chorus and
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Collins & Hart, Ray Conit,
HARRY & WILSON, Paul Gar-
den, The Mount-Denis, a Pic-
torial Parlor.

Prize—Kittling's Gallery, 150; best male (except 2nd and 3rd); 50c; Night; 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c

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SEVEN SONG BOOKS IN ONE
COLLEGE SONGS OPERATIC SONGS
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A grand collection of all the old favorite songs compiled and selected with the utmost care by the most competent authorities, illustrated with a rare galaxy of 60 wonderful portraits of the world's greatest vocal artists, many in favorite costumes. This big book contains songs of Home and Love; Patriotic, Sacred and College songs; Operatic and National songs—SEVEN complete song books in ONE volume. Present SIX coupons to show you are a reader of this paper and 75c for the beautiful heavy English cloth binding; paper binding, 40 cents.
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