

OBREGON AND VILLA CLAIMING VICTORY

State Department Advises Indicate Latter Has Slight Advantage in Big Fight at Celaya.

CARRANZA REPORT IS SPECIFIC

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Consul Silliman, at Vera Cruz, cabled the State department today a summary of the Carranza reports of a victory by General Obregon over the Villa forces near Celaya. Rout of the Villa army, with the capture of thirty pieces of artillery and many prisoners are claimed.

State department officers are awaiting statements from both sides before accepting the result claimed by either.

Later the department received advice from Irapuato saying hostilities at Celaya were still in progress, with slight advantage on the side of the Villistas, who, the department announced, have completely surrounded the city and cut the railroad behind the Carranzistas.

The Carranza agency made public a telegram from Carranza quoting General Obregon's report on thirty-six hours of fighting at Celaya. Obregon announced a complete victory over Villa, who, he said, attacked Celaya Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock with forty-two of his generals and 30,000 men in three armies.

After describing his defensive measures, followed by charges and an advance of sharpshooters, the Obregon report said: "As soon as this movement was begun the enemy showed signs of dismay and complete disorganization. Our cavalry charges on the enemy's flank and the attacks of our infantry, which was advancing against the enemy's flank and front, determined its defeat and at 1:15 p. m. (April 15) the retreat in great order began. Our soldiers were then on their trenches, causing the enemy a terrible loss of life.

"We have picked up from the field over thirty cannon in perfect condition with all their munition and beasts of burden; over 5,000 Mauser rifles, and have taken more than 8,000 prisoners and large numbers of horses, saddles and other war materials.

"Our cavalry column is pursuing what is left of the enemy, and I am hopeful that the enemy and such accoutrements as it carried with it on its retreat may be captured.

"At this time I calculate that the enemy's losses exceed 14,000 men between dead, wounded and prisoners. Our losses do not exceed 300 men dead and wounded, among the latter being a colonel and an officer of my staff."

WESTERN GRAIN MEN GATHER IN OMAHA

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Smith's remarks were especially instructive to the grain men from Iowa, who are in the majority in the association. The Iowa legislature is now considering a public warehouse bill.

Co-operation is Commended.

"I am proud to be an American grain man," said Lee G. Metcalf of Illinois, Ill., president of the Greater Dealers' National association. "Throughout the chaotic period of business since the war, American grain men have steadfastly adhered to justice and equity, truth and right in handling grain entrusted to them by the farmers, and have not generally fallen victims to the great temptation to take advantage of inflated grain prices, and jump contracts, with resultant loss to other dealers and to the producer."

President Metcalf commended the co-operation among grain men, such as in the present convention, which he declared was showing careful consideration for public needs, as well as for the good of the trade. The grain men must ever consider their welfare and happiness of their fellow men, he asserted, for the rights and privileges of the public must always be placed above the rights and privileges of the grain dealer.

To Conclude Today.

F. D. Milligan of Jefferson, Ia., president of the Western association, responded and made his address. He appointed J. A. King of Nevada, Ia.; E. A. Field of Sioux City, and M. E. De Wolf of Spencer, a committee on resolutions, designated a large committee on nominations, and said he would later name standing committees on membership, arbitration, transportation, telephone and telegraph, terminal markets and legislation.

In his annual report of the secretary treasurer, George A. Wells of Des Moines, "old of the work in various branches, and announced that the fire insurance branch of the association now has \$2,002,000 of insurance in force.

The convention will conclude this noon, after general business, discussions, reports of committees and the election of new officers.

Reception at Exchange. During the morning the visiting grain men visited the trading floor of the Omaha Grain exchange, where an informal reception was held.

At the releasing of dozens of toy balloons, the throwing of sample grain, the smoke of many cigars and the welcoming shouts from husky-throated leaders of the exchange, the visiting grain men were given the glad hand in such a positive, hilarious fashion that they immediately felt at home and realized that Omaha is truly hospitable.

It was a strictly good fellowship reception, with little thought of the morning's business, as a preliminary to the first regular meeting of the association.

Ravenna Man is Killed by Cave-In

RAVENNA, Neb., April 16.—Frank Dubach, employed by the sewer construction company, was killed by a cave-in this morning. He leaves a widow and several small children. Another employe was caught, but was rescued by other workmen. The ditch was twelve feet deep and the soil sandy.

Madero's Brother-in-Law Says Huerta Could Have Prevented Murder

SEATTLE, Wash., April 16.—"That's all humbug," said Colonel M. Perez Romero, recently appointed Carranza minister to Japan, and brother of Mrs. Francisco Madero, widow of the late president of Mexico, today, when shown a copy of a statement issued in New York yesterday by General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, disclaiming responsibility for the death of Mr. Madero.

"Disregarding the question of who actually shot President Madero, the fact remains," said Colonel Romero, "that General Huerta was in power and could command the armed force of the country. President Madero was his prisoner and while in his power was assassinated. How Huerta can attempt to evade responsibility for his death is inconceivable.

"I was an eye witness to all the happenings of this tragic day, except for seven hours, from 10 o'clock at night until 5 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Madero was killed. At 5 o'clock, I traced the automobile to the penitentiary and there saw pools of blood behind the prison and was told by persons coming away that there the president had been shot by the soldiers.

"These facts have all been gone over, time and again. It is useless for General Huerta to disclaim responsibility."

Colonel Romero left Vera Cruz a month ago, visiting the Carranza legations in Cuba and Canada before coming to Seattle, where he arrived today. He will sail tomorrow on the Japanese liner Shidzuoka Maru for Japan, to take up his diplomatic duties. He expects to remain there indefinitely.

Colonel Romero said the constitutionalists were not worrying about General Huerta's presence in the United States. "We are not looking for any further trouble from him," he said. "He is wise enough to keep out of Mexico."

NELSON W. ALDRICH DIES OF APOPLEXY

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as a slight attack of indigestion and Mr. Aldrich went to bed. Soon afterward Dr. Thatcher reached the Aldrich home, remained a few minutes and departed.

This morning Dr. Thatcher called upon Mr. Aldrich about 9:30 o'clock. The patient seemed to be in good spirits and to be suffering from nothing more serious than a slight attack of indigestion.

After chatting with him about ten minutes Dr. Thatcher left the house. Ten minutes later Mr. Aldrich was stricken.

Thirty Years in Senate. Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich held a seat in the United States senate continuously from 1881 to 1911. The influence exerted by him on government affairs was best illustrated by the fact that when he was introduced to an audience as "the general manager of the United States," that appellation lived through the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Probably the greatest parliamentarian that ever served in the senate, Mr. Aldrich had no difficulty in maintaining leadership of his party. Although known among the veterans as a "committee" man, he was quite as much at home in the floor, and naturally was more in evidence in the larger arena. While he gave special attention to the tariff and financial legislation in committee, on the senate floor his ear was open for all that was said on any subject of general importance. He seldom failed to participate in the discussion of any measure affecting governmental policies.

Naturally Mr. Aldrich's long-continued supremacy in the councils of his party and in directing legislation caused him to become the subject of much adverse criticism. He was charged with bossism and with being the tool of the "interests." Whether or not this was true in the main, it can be said in fairness that some of these assertions gained and held currency because it was his policy never to defend himself against published attacks. He rarely permitted himself to be quoted by the press.

Native of Rhode Island.

Born in Foster, R. I., November 4, 1841, he first appeared in public office as a member of the common council in the city of Providence. He was elected to the Rhode Island assembly in 1875, and four years later sent to congress. After two sessions he was elevated to the senate as successor to General Ambrose E. Burnside.

Having begun his career as a business man, Senator Aldrich continued throughout his public service to display business-like methods and extraordinary capacity for organization. Upon his election to the senate he was immediately made chairman of the committee on rules, and a member of the committee in finance and interstate commerce. Later as chairman of the finance committee he was called upon to assume a large share of the responsibility for all tariff and financial legislation before the senate.

He participated in the preparation of no fewer than six revisions of the tariff and bore the burden of labor incident to them. The Payne-Aldrich tariff act was enacted through the senate by him after many weeks of skillful maneuvering and hard fighting.

Pushes Aldrich-Vreeland Bill.

Mr. Aldrich was always ready to seize upon any trend of public business to advance legislative causes in which he was interested. The "bankers' panic" of 1907 enabled him to give impetus to his plan to bring about monetary reforms. The first fruit of his labors in this direction was the Vreeland-Aldrich emergency currency law of 1908, put through the senate by Aldrich after an historic filibuster directed by Mr. La Follette, the progressive republican from Wisconsin, who was aided by Mr. Stone of Missouri, a demagogic sharp parliamentary tactician enabled Mr. Aldrich to bring the bill to a final vote, but in taking Mr. La Follette off his feet Mr. Aldrich made an enemy who was relentless in his opposition during many subsequent legislative contests.

The emergency currency law was regarded by Mr. Aldrich as the best remedy possible of speedy enactment, but he did not stop there. He began work immediately upon a more permanent plan of currency reform, giving most of his time to the work of the National Monetary commission. He was able to devote his time unreservedly to his work because in 1911 he declined to be a candidate for re-election, giving ill health as a reason.

Trip Through West Unsuccessful.

Mr. Aldrich's friends contended that his effort to revise the currency system of the country was approached in an absolute nonpartisan way. He was exceedingly anxious that his work should stand up as a monument to his public service. His disappointment was keen when in 1911 his party lost control of the house and took from the republicans the credit of putting through this far-reaching legislation. Before the political complexion of congress changed Mr. Aldrich was compelled to admit that his efforts were being frustrated by antagonistic sentiment in the central west. Mr. Aldrich then undertook a speech-making trip with the avowed intention of eradicating hostility to himself and his project. Although he had large audiences of bankers and business men, his mission was far from successful.

"Why is not our plan taken at face value?" he asked a friend. He received a frank answer.

"You have spent your vacations in Europe. You have not studied the people. Your language is that of the prosperous business man. You are seeking too late in life to know the people."

After his retirement from public life Mr. Aldrich spent much of his time in travel, but he continued to follow busi-

ness affairs. He saw many of his ideas on the subject of currency enacted by the democrats and, although the new law did not bear his name, it is known to a large extent he approved of what was done.

BOMBS DROPPED WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF LONDON

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trifling damage done during the night raids of Wednesday and Thursday being cited in justification of this feeling. It would appear that the latest air raiders have used bombs of an incendiary, rather than an explosive character.

German Position Taken by Storm.

In the land operations the French claim "a brilliant" success north of Arras, which completes the gain made near there last month. The German position, according to the report given out officially in Paris, was taken at the point of the bayonet.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans evidently are beginning a movement to retake Les Eparges. Berlin claims to have repulsed all the French attacks along the western front, thus putting an end to the French offensive, which was planned to make St. Mihiel untenable.

On the western front neither side seems to be making any headway. The lack of definite news from this arena of the war is filled by a crop of rumors which agree only on one point, namely that great events are impending in the east.

Holding Companies May Own Property Used for Saloons

LINCOLN, Neb., April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The supreme court today handed down a decision asserting in effect that real estate holding companies whose stock is owned by brewing interests may own property used for saloon purposes. The decision was a reversal of a previous ruling of the court. It was in a case arising at Stanton, where the interests of the Independent Realty company, whose stock is owned by the Storz interests, were in issue.

The court based its decision on the ground of maintenance of the constitutional prohibition of confiscation of property.

RULO MAN PROBABLY IS DROWNED IN THE MISSOURI

FALLS CITY, Neb., April 16.—(Special.)—Tuesday evening Ernest Asher, who lives near Rulo, started down the river in a skiff to visit some relatives on the Indian reservation, near the mouth of the Nemaha river, southeast of Rulo.

He loaded his boat and started down stream with the flood and reached the Nebraska shore, near the Indian reservation, where he unloaded at least part of his goods on the bank. He did not reach his destination and a search has failed either to find Asher or his boat. It is believed by his friends that in trying to get out of the boat that he fell into the river and was drowned. A later report says that his body has been found.

FLOOD BREAKS FERRY CABLE AND TELEPHONE LINES

FALLS CITY, Neb., April 16.—(Special.)—The Missouri river is still very high and running at a frightful rate of speed, but the ferry at Rulo started to transfer the passengers to the Missouri side of the river Tuesday. During the night the ferry broke, as did the trolley and the telephone wires. The ferry was carried down stream and stranded upon the first island. All business by telephone and ferry has been suspended up to the present time.

Maust Heads Falls City Boosters.

FALLS CITY, Neb., April 16.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Boosters' club Albert Maust was elected president to fill the vacancy, Roy Hancock, who was elected mayor, having resigned. J. B. Cain was re-elected secretary and William Uhlig treasurer. Matters in regard to factory sites and improvements of the road leading to Falls City were discussed and it was decided to act at once upon them. A committee was appointed to assist the club women in organizing a "cleanup" day.

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\$22⁵⁰

Glen Urquhart Plaids, the season's popular weave of cloth, Tartan Checks, Banjo Stripes, Submarine and Rock Piping Flannel Blues, English models for Young Men, soft roll front, bulldog lapel, patch pockets and double breasted vest styles. Fadeless Blue Serge in every size and model, including some lots of silk lined garments, for Saturday, at **\$15**

New weaves and models from America's foremost wholesale tailors—Kuppenheimer, Society Brand and Stein-Block clothes which have the very highest type of hand tailoring worked into every garment, guaranteeing their permanency of shape and character and long wear. Swell models and patterns for the younger men.

While we speak of young men styles don't overlook the fact that we have an endless variety of styles and models for the conservative men, from **\$7.50 to \$40**

Select your New Hat Here

Because every hat we have in this great special collection is good and every block is shaped with a taste for style and an eye for effect—and if you come here we will see that you get a style and color best suited for you.

\$2, \$2.50 and \$3

Stetsons... \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00
New Caps \$1.00

Parents who want the best Boys' Suit in Town

Come Here for Them.

Every suit is in the latest style and newest fabrics—Tartan Checks, Stripes, Mixtures, Plaids, Grays and Navy Blue Serges, Norfolk and D. B. styles, vesties and Oliver Twist models and wash fabrics.

Wash Suits \$3.75
Wash Suits \$2.50 to \$10
And some very unusual values with two pairs of pants, that sell regularly at \$5, special for Sat. **\$3.75**

EXTRA SPECIAL

Boys' Summer Underwear and broken lines of Blouses, that sold for 50c a garment. To close Saturday, **29c** at, garment

Some Extraordinary Bargains Saturday in Men's Shirts, Union Suits and Hosiery

30 dozen fine madras soft bosom French cuff styles, in neat stripes, black and colored, that sell regularly at **95c**

50 dozen fine Percale starched cuff, soft bosom styles, in wide and narrow stripes—that are worth **65c**

Cotton spring and summer weight Union Suits, long sleeves, 1/4-sleeve and athletic styles, white or ecru—\$1 garment for **75c**

55c Silk Hosiery, 19c—Here is a splendid opportunity to provide yourself with some nice Silk Hosiery in either Black, Navy, Tan or Gray, at a very low cost, at the very time you need them for oxford wear. Regular 35c quality, for **19c**

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