

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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MARCH CIRCULATION. 51,641

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that average daily circulation for the month of March, 1914, was 51,641.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Howdy, Little Miss Queen of the May!

Still, the Omaha postmastership a year in the distance looks like a bird in the bush.

If after all this the United States manages to escape war with Mexico, Governor Colquhitt never will forgive us.

Looks as if there might be something to arbitrate between the boss of the Water board and the Water board's attorney.

If Mexico were only up on the northern border, those Texas fire-eaters would hold themselves under much better self-control.

The "legitimate" theater is experiencing its retribution, and if the grand opera is not careful it may feel a similar effect. On with the reel show.

Waddayamean, young Rockefeller arbitrate the Colorado coal mine strike when he owns only one-third of all the mines. How can he arbitrate?

That's right! Blame the newspapers for the neglect of the home by women who go in for social stunts just to get the publicity of the society column.

Mayor Dahman is going to heat a building as large as the city hall for a year with \$1,800 worth of coal. Come on over, "Jim," and we will give you a job.

The best part of an armistice for the Mexican belligerents must lie in saving them from the humiliation of telling when their ammunition supply gives out.

More money is to be made out of judicious investments in Omaha real estate in the next ten years than was made in the last ten years. Paste this in your hat.

Why did not some of us think to give Mexico the short ballot and the initiative and the referendum and the recall of judicial decisions, and avoid all this furor?

Chicago has been exposing fake charities which collect contributions for laudable purposes for which the money is never spent. Wonder if any games like that are being played in Omaha.

The new sovereign commander of the Woodmen of the World is glad he lives in Omaha, and doesn't care who knows it. There are about 160,000 more like him, taking in Greater Omaha as a whole.

Seven young men are sent out by the Omaha Theological seminary to preach the gospel. According to scriptures, "seven" was one of the perfect numbers, so that these young men must have more in their favor than the usual seminary output.

Threatened strike in the Union Pacific shops has begun, the boiler-makers starting off followed by the molders and the switchmen. In the evening a meeting of strikers and sympathizers was held at the Academy of Music, and an executive committee appointed as follows: John Clark, boiler shops; Charles Cheney, machine shop No. 1; Roland Firth, machine shop No. 2; John Ruff, blacksmith; Mr. Flannery, blacksmith helper; George Jones, molder; J. J. Murphy, foundry helper; Joe Standeven, round-houses; C. J. Vest, Ed Powers and Mr. Angell, car shops; Messrs. Cliff and Brown, paint shop; James Kennedy, locomotive carpenter; Leo Harp, tinshop; Messrs. Burke and Buck, switchmen; John Murphy, sheet iron shop; Mr. Jackson, Council Bluffs transfer; John Wirman, pattern shop; Mr. McCarthy, Omaha store; Ed Morearty, freight house; John Donahue, lumber yard; and Pat O'Neill of the switchmen.

James O'Neill opened a three nights' engagement at Boyd's in "The Count of Monte Cristo." Eugene Blair is supporting him, with Frederick DeBelleville and George C. Boniface and others in the cast. The show made a hit.

Miss Fannie Arnold, organist and choir leader at St. Philomena's cathedral, was the recipient of an elegant chair as a testimonial from the members of the choir.

At 11:30 the clocks of the postoffice and the Union Pacific were moved forward twenty-four minutes to make them correspond to standard time already adopted by the other railroads.

Captain McCauley, depot quartermaster, officially announces that the government buildings and grounds will hereafter be known as the quartermaster's depot instead of the corral as heretofore.

Rumor has it that a whole nest of official corruption is about to be exposed to public view as the result of the arrest of some sporting men.

An Armistice.

The significance of an armistice embracing all hostile parties in Mexico is far greater than the original proposal of mediation of the differences between the Huerta government and the United States.

An armistice to which the constitutionalists, as well as the federals and the American forces are parties, will stop the fighting within the Mexican borders, at least for the time, and may, as we earnestly hope, eventually lead to some arrangement by which the stricken people of Mexico will be rescued from their affliction of civil war. It is at all events within the possibilities that if the affronts of the Huerta government to the United States can be expiated by amends and reparation, the contention between the Huerta element and the Carranzalists can also be sufficiently reconciled to pave the way for a government in Mexico acceptable to all concerned.

If such a consummation of peace shall be achieved as the outcome of mediation and armistice, it will be a triumph of diplomacy entitled to universal acclaim.

Japan's Good Faith.

Japan's refusal of Huerta's request to assume charge of Mexico's affairs in the United States pending the breach in diplomatic relations is extremely gratifying to us and ought to settle all doubt as to the good faith of the Japanese toward Americans. This is more especially true because of the supposed intimacy between Japan and Mexico and expressed apprehension of strained relations between us and Japan as the result of misunderstandings growing out of local disputes on the Pacific coast.

The action of the Japanese government certainly leaves little ground for the jingo to stand on. They need not take the trouble of saying that Japan's decision is merely part of a desire to cultivate and preserve closer relations with the United States, for that is granted beforehand, and instead of lessening, tends to increase the significance of it all. We could easily declare that, from a selfish view, the Japanese have concluded that American friendship is worth more to it than Mexican friendship ever could be. But we choose to credit Japan with the higher purpose to preserve complete terms of amity with the United States, and to look upon us as one of its natural and most distinguished friends.

The value of Japan's action to the cause of general peace is not to be underestimated. With all the important powers taking this attitude, the prospect brightens for an early adjustment of those affairs, affecting, not only Mexico and the United States, but the whole world.

Instructive Maps.

A series of maps of Omaha, just gotten out in connection with the city's little monthly bulletin of municipal statistics, are most instructive as ocular demonstrations of what the city's permanent plant in part consists of. These maps, prepared under direction of the city engineer, are three in number, showing parks, boulevards, paving, street railway tracks and sewers.

The parkway map furnishes particularly interesting evidence that Omaha has by no means been asleep in the matter of developing a park system, and that the parks which we now have are well located, and their distribution fairly balanced as between the different sections of the city. The weak spot, as we all know, is the river front. The gaps in the boulevard system thus made visible point where further extensions and junctions must be made.

In the same manner the map of the street railway tracks indicates that the population of Omaha is pretty well served with street car transportation, although certain areas that are being rapidly peopled are still without convenient access. With adequate street railway facilities these outlying districts within the city limits should be preferable for residence to the more remote suburbs.

The paving map supplies the justification for Omaha to boast of being a well paved city. There are, of course, many streets yet to be paved, but it is worth noting that scarcely a street remains unpaved within the area of the original townsite. What applies to the paving applies even more to the sewers.

We venture to suggest that these maps should be supplemented with similar exhibits of school houses, churches, public buildings, water service, fire hydrants, gas and electric lighting and street lamps, telephone and telegraph wires, cables and conduits.

The Reserve Districts Stand.

It is obvious now, if there were any previous doubt, that the regional bank districts, and the locations of the regional banks, originally fixed by the organization committee are to stand unchanged for the present. Despite the palpable mistakes in the alignment of territory, and the flagrant favoritism shown: despite the arbitrary disregard of "the natural flow of trade," on which the committee laid so much stress, and despite the protests from various sources, congress is showing no disposition to redraw the reserve bank map. The organization committee, as was to have been expected, is defending its action, and none of its members will of their own accord back up on any of its decisions. This means that the industrial and financial activities of the country must adjust themselves to the scheme of reserve banks that has been outlined, or rather, must see to it that the new scheme forces as little readjustment as possible. The natural flow of trade will continue to the natural trade centers unless violently wrenched from them, and in due course of time should make an impression upon the reserve bank management sufficiently to bring about a measure of correction, for in the long run the continuance of the new banking system must depend upon its doing what was promised for it.

An esteemed Chicago contemporary dilates at length on the topic, "If California Should Go Dry." A casual survey of its thousands of acres of wine-grape vineyards and its massive wineries would suggest that whatever else California may do, it has no thought just now of going dry.

News that an American has been shot down in Mexico rouses our indignation to the highest pitch, but reports of nine killed in one day in our Colorado industrial war hardly attracts attention. Down with the murderers at home or abroad!

Job of Mediation

Chicago Tribune: If mediation does not result in a temporary settlement of Mexican warfare, it will be considered the crowning failure of chautauqua diplomacy.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: What Americans hope, but dare not yet expect, is that out of such mediation will come not only the pacification of Mexico, but a Pan-American policy sticking fast to the letter and spirit of the Monroe doctrine.

Philadelphia Ledger: Nevertheless, the acceptance of the offer by the United States was wise and couched in dignified terms. It demonstrated that it is still the desire of President Wilson to avoid being drawn into war. In this he has the hearty support of the people of the United States.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: If the envoys of Brazil, Chile and Argentina can find some one in power in Mexico ready to discuss matters sensibly and restore peace, the United States will have no objection. We do not need to kill a lot of Mexicans, and of our soldiers as well, to establish our reputation.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It would require excessive optimism to express confidence in the outcome of mediation. The Huerta temperament is too well known to inspire large hope of satisfactory results. Mediation is merely an off chance. If it accomplishes nothing no one will be surprised. If it brings about a settlement the United States should be well pleased. At worst it can do no harm.

Chicago News: If Huerta and the Huertistas had not already sealed the doom of their kind of government in Mexico the barbarous acts committed by them in the last few days against many fugitive Americans who are seeking to escape from that country would have done so. Foreign governments and foreign commercial and financial interests that have tried to give support to the assassin who rules in Mexico City must be finally convinced by recent insults and outrages put upon helpless men, women and children, including official representatives of the United States, that the rule of Huerta is barbarism and must be overthrown.

Editorial Viewpoint

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: General Coxy probably thinks this whole Mexican muddle was got up merely to divert attention from his army.

Brooklyn Eagle: Victoriano, Venustiano, Bombastiano; all Mexican statesmen look alike to us now, Anno Domini 1914. The only thing that may be called "the truth in a bombshell."

Springfield Republican: In any settlement the United States cannot afford to disregard what South America thinks, and it appears that a war of conquest in Mexico would be deeply resented in Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Ten thousand Greeks are seeking admission to the American army so that they may go and fight Huerta. If the bespectacled and besotted dictator will consult Ferdinand of Bulgaria he may form an idea of what is likely to happen to him.

New York World: Tentative estimates of special war taxes include the possibility of \$5,000,000 from a tax of \$1 on every barrel of beer and \$1,000,000 from a 25 per cent tax on tea and coffee. Beer has its uses for governments if not for prohibitionists. But will temperance drinkers have to give up tea and coffee for grape juice?

Philadelphia Bulletin: Secretary Daniel's suggestion that the "leaven of liberty" may do great work in the Mexican regeneration and by its pacification of the citizens of Vera Cruz, who have been under a baptism of American shells, will form a nucleus of a great and overpowering national influence, etc., ad nauseam, seems to indicate that the old sea-dog, Piffle, is still walking the quarter-deck.

Philadelphia Ledger: Reports that Mr. Bryan will resign have no foundation in fact. It is true that Mr. Bryan announced a year ago that there would be no war during this administration, but that was the expression of a hope rather than the statement of a fact. Mr. Bryan cannot guarantee the future and there is no reason to suppose that he has tried to do so. It should be recollected that Mr. Bryan volunteered for service in the Spanish war and actually served.

Activities of Women

Miss Mary S. Snow, research secretary of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, told graduates of Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Wells and Barnard in New York the other day that stenography "is the key that opens every business door today."

The women of Keokuk, Ia., carried the vote for \$5,000 in bonds for new school buildings at a special election. The men opposed the bond issue by 150 majority, but the women carried by a majority of 13. The women said that the present school buildings are fire traps and demanded that new ones be erected.

The Army and Navy Journal is opposed to the idea of women military organizations and particularly opposed to the activity of Mrs. J. Hungerford Millbank in her efforts to organize a regiment of women in the army of the Fourteenth regiment of Brooklyn. The Journal thinks it would be as sensible to make men guardians of the nursery.

The women of California will act as hostesses at the California building at the Panama-Pacific exposition next year. The building will be equipped as a modern hotel, with large ballroom, and will be decorated in Spanish renaissance style. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst is honorary president of the woman's board and Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn president.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead was a member of the committee that decided the names of the sixty-nine persons of a possible total of 150 for the Boston Hall of Fame. Charlotte Cushman, Dorothy A. Dix, who died in 1857; Mary Hemensway, Anne Hutchinson and Lucy Stone are the names of the women chosen as the most eminent Bostonians, and Louisa M. Alcott's name is under consideration.

States and Insurance Rates.

Pittsburgh Dispatch. The supreme court in upholding the right of a state practically to fix fire insurance rates does not confer on states the right to compel companies to do business. They can retire, as they did in Missouri and in Kentucky, and as some life insurance companies have done in other states. When regulation becomes so stringent that it makes business unprofitable, there will be no business. That will be better understood a few years later than it is now.

Reporters with the Army

Rules Governing War Correspondents in War Time.

Reporters Must Observe Regulations. The deluge of sensationalism and deliberate fabrications which the lurid press poured over the country before and after the liberation of Cuba spurred the War department to more clearly define the status and supervise the operations of correspondents with the army and navy in time of war. The Cuban campaign brought to the front, besides regularly accredited correspondents, a flock of newspaper adventurers responsible to nobody, and a nuisance to officers and men. One commanding general was slapped in the face by a "correspondent" who did not approve of his method of conducting the campaign. Another "journalist" of the scream class used the seat of war as a background for his "rescue" of a heroine from a paper mache Spanish dungeon as an exclusive bit of heroics for his paper. Such happenings will not be possible in Mexico should the censorship rules now in force be put to test of war. The rules were drafted jointly by War department officials and newspaper publishers, and are summarized by the New York Post, as follows:

"Every correspondent must be an efficient, reputable working member of his profession, vouched for by his paper, and that voucher must be backed by a bond for \$200, which will be forfeit if the correspondent violates the rules of the censor or misbehaves in any other way. After that preliminary the correspondent must take the military oath of loyalty, and then he will get his pass which entitles him to all the privileges of an officer of the army, including transportation, tentage, rations, medical care and the use of a horse.

"He must wear clothes of the regulation olive-drab of the army officer's uniform and wear a white arm band with a red letter 'C' to indicate his status at a glance to every man in the army. Furthermore, he must carry a pass signed by the secretary of war and the general commanding the army in the field and also bearing his own signature and photograph.

"Although the censorship is primarily intended to stop untrue or dangerous and unapproved matter from going to the press, it will be in force, if need be, against every private letter, every photographic plate or film, sent from within the lines of the army.

"The correspondent may carry a small hand camera, but no professional photographers or men with motion-picture machines will be allowed within the lines. Official photographer belonging to the army will do the big picture taking, and copies of their work will be sold. No code words, no words or groups of words suggesting a double meaning, will be allowed in any letter or dispatch, whether for the press or an individual. Should such words be found by the army officer acting as a censor he will suppress the communication altogether, no matter how harmless and innocent it may be, or let the would-be sender rewrite it. So if any home-sick young lovers or middle-aged dads find themselves following the United States flag into the Mexican country, let them be prepared to forego the usual indulgence of such in the use of code words of the heart and family fireside, and to send home their declarations of affection and longing to get back in terms of the plainest English."

Where the Trouble Lies.

Vice President Marshall pithily observes, anent the trouble in Mexico, that "you can't have a pie without any filling."

While in form Mexico long had a republican government, it has never conformed to the true standards of republicanism. This is mainly due to the lack of filling in the Mexican pie. Of Mexico's 15,000,000 population only 19 per cent are white. Of the rest 38 per cent are Indians and 42 per cent are mestizos, or people of mixed blood. One authority has separated the linguistic families of Mexico into seventeen parts with 150 dialects.

"Considering these proportions," says the Chicago News, "one is not surprised that Porfirio Diaz was able to rule as an armed and merciless dictator during the thirty years that he was president. However, in the later years of his rule he could not have maintained the policy of the iron hand except for his partnership with the 'cientificos'—men skilled in the art of exploiting the landless peas for the benefit of the hacendados, holders of vast tracts of land, and others of the wealthy class, some of whom were not Mexicans. There is practically no middle class in Mexico.

"Having known little else than poverty and dense ignorance, the peon was forced to be content, and usually was content, so long as his supply of tortillas, of beans, corn, and similar edibles, was not cut off and he could celebrate numerous fiestas and could consume much mescal or pulque. If he rebelled against his lot he was speedily cut down by the rurales, mounted fighters in the pay of Diaz.

"Since the aged Diaz was driven out three years ago there has been unrest everywhere in Mexico. But the Diaz system of government had broken down, mainly because of the intolerable oppression of the people by the 'cientificos' or Diaz would not have fled before the revolutionists led by Francisco Madero."

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Twice Told Tales

Confusion Worse Confounded. Yes—it's another. Prof. Van Deusen was vainly trying to unlatch his front door with a cigar, to the amusement of a friend who had accompanied him home to talk over the fourth dimension.

"Look here, man," said the friend when he could talk without betraying his amusement, "do you know what you're trying to open that door with?" The professor looked, then gave a start of dismay. "Gracious!" he blurted out. "I must have smoked my latch key!"—Boston Record.

One on Chicago.

There is a New York woman who goes twice a year to Chicago with her husband, when the latter makes periodical business trips. They always stay at the same hotel—a large though quiet house, which gets a good deal of Chicago and Illinois trade. The New Yorkers have come to be known to the woman housekeeper of the hotel. They have just returned from their latest journey to the city by Lake Michigan, and this is what Mrs. New Yorker says:

"I always used to think that the humorous paragraphs in the papers dealing with the frequency of Chicago divorces were jokes, but I know now they have a good basis of fact. The reason? Because when we were in Chicago this time the housekeeper of the hotel said to me: 'I'm so glad to see you back again, Ma'am. And you know—if you'll excuse me saying it—you're the only lady that comes back here year after year with the same husband.'"—New York Times.

People and Events

Consider for a moment what must be the anguish of War Correspondent Jimmy Creelman who, while searching Ulster for a fight, missed the scoop at Vera Cruz. Is it to laugh or to weep?

Three members of the Wors family of St. Louis were recently married in a triple wedding held in the office of a justice of the peace. The six principals stood in a circle and answered the questions in unison.

In Le Moyne, Pa., when Miss Anna Mueselman was married to Jacob Miller, the officiating clergymen were those who had performed the ceremony for the couple's parents, twenty-six years ago in one case and thirty-two years in the other.

Mrs. Josephine Talbot has just celebrated the fact that for the last twenty-one years she has been janitress of a Pittsburgh church. Her grandfather was a clergyman, and she has literally been taking care of a church ever since she was a little girl.

Out of thirty women founded up by the New York police for violating the sanitary code, twenty-two appeared in court with borrowed babies as sympathy makers. The game worked all right, except in one instance. A woman carrying a 6-year-old kid made the judge sit up and tumble to the racket.

GRINS AND GROANS.

Newscaddis—I tell you frankly that I shall not be able to pay for this suit until next year.

Tailor—All right, sir.

F—When will it be ready?

T—Next year.—Boston Transcript.

De Troi—They says he's an artist. I don't think so.

Opie—Why not?

De Troi—Not a stain of cigarette stains on his fingers.—Browning's Monthly.

"We thought this year we'd rather move than clean house."

"Great scheme!"

"Unfortunately the same idea had occurred to the people who vacated the house we moved into."—Chicago Tribune.

"It is of no use bringing out that man for office. His early life would be against him."

"Why so?"

"What was a messenger boy."

"What has that to do with his candidacy?"

"The force of early habit. He never could bring himself to run for office."—Baltimore American.

"So you think a member of congress ought to have more salary?"

"Yes, sir," replied the plain person.

"Time was when all he had to do was to shake hands, send around garden seeds and tell funny stories. Now he's got to sit down and study and try to understand things."—Washington Star.

Fig—Wonder why people say "as smart as a trap"?

Fog—A steel trap is called smart because it knows exactly the right time to shut up.—Boston Transcript.

Old Scotch Woman—The last steak I got frae ye I could ha' soled ma boots wi it.

Butcher—And why did ye no dae it?

Woman—No I wud if I could ha' got the peon ta' gang through it.—Boston Transcript.

"What is the price of a ticket to Mont-brakat?"

"Limpthy-seven dollars and umphsteen

"cents," said the agent, displaying several yards of yellow pasteboard.

"I am just shopping," said the lady absently. "Can you cut me off a sample?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE INVITATION.

Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Best and brightest, come away. Fairer far than this fair day.

Which, like thee, to those in sorrow Comes to bid a sweet good-morrow

To the rough year just awake To its cradle on the brake.

The brightest hour of unborn spring Through the winter wandering.

Found it seems, the halcyon morn To hush February's born:

Bending from heaven in aurea mirth, It kind' the forehead of the earth.

And bade the frozen streams be free, And walked to visit all their fountains.

And breathed upon the frozen mountains, And like the prophetess of May

Straw'd flowers upon the barren way. Making the wintry world appear

Like one on whom thou smilest, dear.

Away, away, from men and towns, To the wild wood and the downs—

To the silent wilderness, Where the soul need not repress

Its music, lest it should not find An echo in another's mind.

When the touch of nature's art Harmonizes heart to heart.

Radiant sister of the day, Awake! arise! and come away!

To the wild woods and the downs, To the pools where winter rains

Image all their roof of leaves, Where the light is left behind

Of sapless green, and ivy dune, Round stems that never kiss the sun;

Where the lark's and nightingale's be And the handbill of the sea:

Where the melting heart-frost weets The daisy-star that never sets,

And windflowers and violets Which yet join not scent to hue

Grow in the pale year's weak and new; Woman—No I wud if I could ha' got the peon ta' gang through it.—Boston Transcript.

And the blue moon is over us, And the multitudinous

Billows murmur at our feet, Where the earth and ocean meet.

And all things seem only one In the universal sun.

3 High Class Trains South

MORNING 9:15 A. M.

KANSAS CITY DAY EXPRESS—Arrives Kansas City at 4:05 p. m. for connection with early evening trains for the south.

AFTERNOON 4:30 P. M.

ST. LOUIS-KANSAS CITY SPECIAL—Electric lighted, arriving Kansas City 11:00 p. m., making excellent connections with

M. K. & T. Flyer, Oklahoma, Texas, Frisco lines, Memphis, Southeast, Texas, Kansas City Southern for the South. Rock Island for the Southwest.

NIGHT 10:45 P. M.

You are in Oklahoma next noon. Memphis, Dallas and Fort Worth for supper; gulf country second morning.

Arrives St. Louis 7:20 a. m.—Convenient connections south and southeast.

KANSAS CITY NIGHT EXPRESS—Electric lighted, with chair cars, sleepers and lounge car; ready 10 p. m. Connects with all morning trains from Kansas City.

If your ticket reads "Burlington" you will leave on time and probably arrive on time. Punctuality of high-grade trains is possible only with ample power, a roadbed of integrity and a highly developed organization.



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OMAHA CIVIC LEAGUE 1914 Lot Improvement Competition APPLICATION

Name..... Address.....