

BLUFFS GOES DRY; SALOONS CLOSE

Great Rush to Secure Liquor by People Who Live in Neighborhood of City.

BEST OF ORDER PREVAILS

The prediction that Council Bluffs would be a wet town when it went dry at midnight was realized. But it was not wet from the anticipated flow of booze. The getting came from a thick canopy of rain clouds. The rain fell steadily all evening and an ordinary autumn atmospheric temperature prevented the formation of ice. All of the big stocks of wet foods in the saloons and wholesale houses were safely under cover.

There were few drunken men on the streets. The police were able to find only two intoxicated individuals during the night. The stocks in nearly all of the saloons were exhausted during the afternoon and there were only a few places open after midnight. Long before 9 o'clock every saloon in the town had closed its doors and turned out the lights. The last place to close was the Grand hotel bar, which went out of business at 3:30.

Margain Sales Flourish. Rumors of bargain sales had been widely spread and during the afternoon there was a tremendous rush of automobiles were lined several deep in front of some of the wholesale houses, and none appeared to be going away empty. Nearly all of them were from the country, and some of them made journeys of fifty miles. Saloons that had offered bargain prices quickly disposed of their stocks, and before nightfall customers were offering premium prices. Numbers of women drove the farm automobiles into town and did not attempt to conceal the purpose of their visits to the jobbing houses. They carried out armful of cylindrical packages and placed them in their cars. The sales of one firm during the afternoon exceeded \$1,000.

In not more than three places in the entire city was there stock left when the lid went on. The tens of thousands of packages have been carried away by individuals, who seem to be obsessed by the fear that it was their last chance to get booze.

Dealers told of instances of men buying who had not had the stuff in their homes for years and who never went into a saloon.

"It might be needed sometime when we could not get it," was the customary excuse proffered.

Chief of Police. Vign has been advised that some men have laid up stock of large stocks, even barrel lots. He stated last evening that he had located the storage points and would gather up the stuff at an early date. He stated emphatically that the whole department would make the sternest war on bootleggers and that they would be shown no mercy.

Hundred Change Jobs.

The closing of the saloons puts out of employment about 100 men, most of whom have families. Less than 2 per cent of them are drinkers. Many of them have already arranged for other employment, and about all of the saloon owners have done so. A majority of the buildings to be vacated have also been spoken for, particularly those in the business section.

The census of the saloons cuts off more than one-half of the city's revenue for the general fund. The total appropriation for the general fund this year is \$100,000. The saloon licenses and fines have provided about \$50,000. The 19-cent levy, the utmost permitted under the state law, brings in about \$40,000. The deficiency must be made up in some manner or the public service reduced to the depleted income. This is the problem that is before the city council and the administration that will be at the head of affairs next April. There is no apprehension, however, and the present city administration is not worrying.

Four Robberies On New Year's Eve

Thieves saw the old year out by negotiating four successful jobs during the early hours of Friday evening. Two men entered the saloon of Nels Jacobson, 101 South Thirtieth street, shortly after 7 o'clock and held up S. K. Anderson and A. Fredericksen of Atlantic, Ia., securing a gold watch from the former. Nels Jacobson, the proprietor, happened in the back room at the psychological moment and was equipped with a pistol shot. The bullet went through his clothing, striking him in the stomach, but the lead did not penetrate the skin. The two holdups made their getaway.

L. C. Armstrong, who conducts a drug store at Thirty-third and Ames avenue, was held up an hour later in his store by two men who secured \$10 from the cash register.

Ray Lowery, 31 South Twentieth street, was held up by a bandit at Twentieth and Harney streets and robbed of \$20, while C. W. Freeland, 391 Martha street, was held up by a bandit at Twentieth street, who snatched a purse containing \$13 from his hip pocket.

British Ship Plan Not Being Enforced

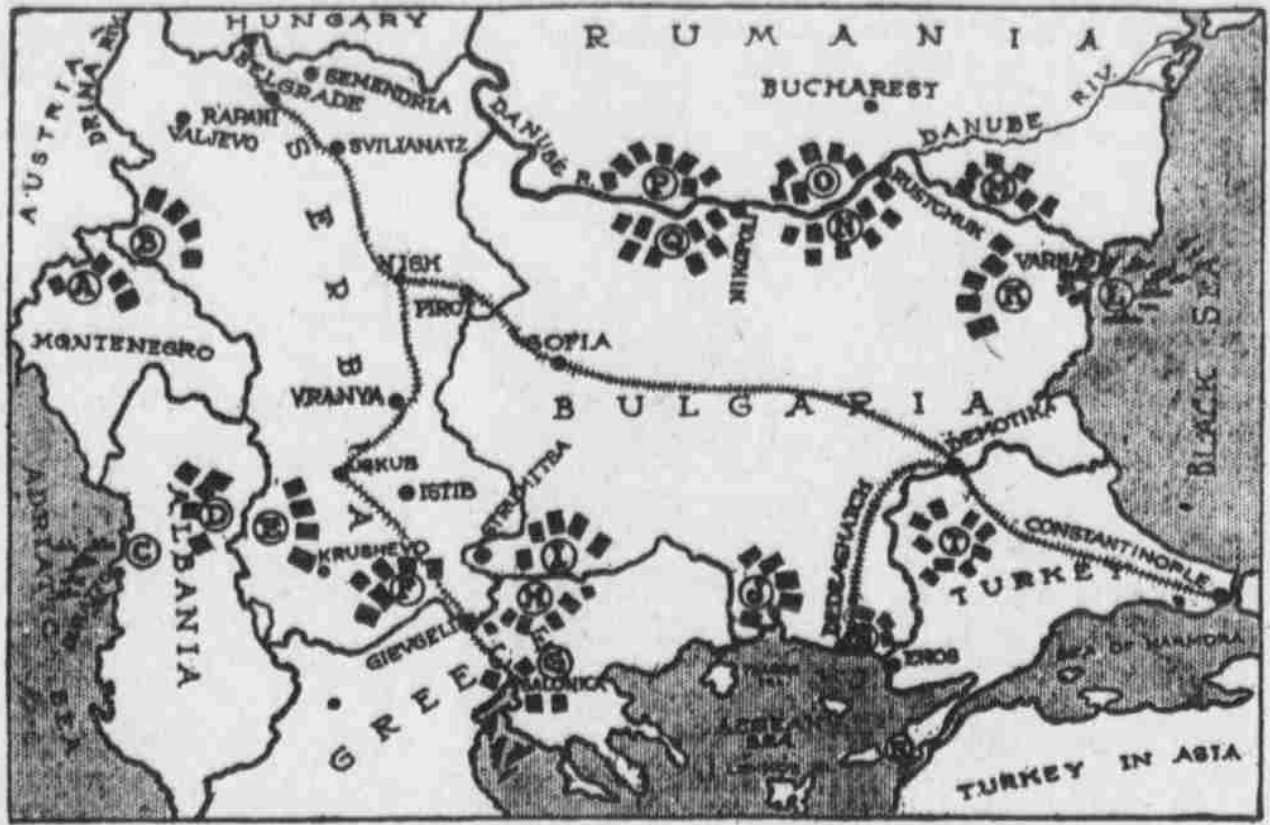
(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 31.—The latest and fourth plan of the government for the better control of the British mercantile marine, while still unenforced, is practically a dead letter.

Beginning with a sweeping plan for the regulation of the entire mercantile marine the government ran through various plans of lesser control until it reached an agreement whereby two committees of shipowners were appointed to provide for the requisitioning and licensing of British ships. The first committee was expected to meet the complaints of owners who claimed to be suffering great hardship because the admiralty in requisitioning ships always selected vessels which had English home ports, while ships which traded between foreign ports escaped government service. The second committee was instructed to co-operate with the first by instituting a system whereby all British ships engaged in trade between foreign ports must have a license to continue in such business.

Neutral traders looked upon the advertised intention of this second committee with great alarm, but nothing has occurred to justify their misgivings of a general disorganization of foreign commerce which depended on British bottoms for its conveyance.

Advertiser and customer profit by the "Classified Ad" habit.

Disposition of the Fighting Forces in the Balkans



- A—Austrians and Montenegrins in Montenegro.
- B—German forces in western Serbia.
- C—Italians landing in Albania.
- D—Reorganized Serbian army in Albania.
- E—Bulgarian and German armies opposing reorganized Serbian army.
- F—Bulgarians in southern Serbia.
- G—Allies at Saloniki.
- H—Allies near Macedonian border.
- I—German and Bulgarian forces near Macedonian border.
- J—Bulgarian army east of Macedonia.
- K R—Turks and Allies still fighting on Gallipoli peninsula.
- L—Russian fleet and transports in Black Sea off Varna.
- M—Forces of the Allies at Dedeagatch.
- N—Turkish army on Turkish soil in Europe.
- O P O M—Roumanian forces on northern Bulgarian border.
- Q N K—Bulgarian and German troops in waiting to meet Roumanians and Russians in case of an invasion.

TEMPERANCE ACT EFFECTIVE

Stringent Law Enforced Without Excitement or Disorder in All Parts of London.

RULES RECEIVED FAVORABLY

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 31.—It was not expected that the stringent law affecting the sale of alcoholic drinks would cause any excitement or disorder in the better sections of London, but in view of the previous protest meetings at the Smithfield market and along the docks, the quietness with which the first day of the enforcement passed in Billingsgate and other rough quarters of the East End proved rather a surprise. Labor leaders had certainly taken a defiant attitude toward the Board of Control, but nothing occurred out of the normal.

Taking the whole of London, the reception of the rules has been favorable. When the public houses began the sale of alcoholic drinks at the noon hour the first day under the new regime there was not observed any increase in drinking until the period closed at 2:30. Nor was there any attempt to crowd in an unusual number of drinks during the two hours the bars were open in the evening. The sale of temperance drinks during the prohibited hours was slight. In a few quarters, where men are employed on all-night work, certain houses have been allowed to open for a limited time in the early morning.

One of the most effective measures to promote temperance is the abolition of credit at the bars. This struck severely the business of bars giving credit to workmen. In the old days men used to gather in the bar and drink on credit with the result they had little or nothing left out of their wages when paid. It is not the intention of the Board of Control to bring about prohibition, but to promote temperance. This work is supplemented by the Home Counties Public House trust, which lately took over the control of a well known saloon in a general district and plans to extend its influence. The place was remodelled so as to get away from the old idea of the drinking palace and to introduce the cafe system with tables, reading matter and friendly games. Alcoholic drinks are sold, but the management receives a bonus on all temperance drinks.

Saloon men, in fact, are just now beginning to realize that the profits on temperance drinks exceed those on liquors. There is twice the profit in a cup of tea that there is in a glass of ale. But heretofore the owners associated the sale of soft drinks with teetotalism and opposed their introduction.

Advertiser and customer profit by the "Classified Ad" habit.

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS BODIES MAY BE TAKEN HOME

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 29.—So frequent have been the pleadings of relatives to be allowed to disinter the bodies of their soldiers who have fallen at the front and been buried there and bring them back home for reinterment that the military authorities have relaxed their rules somewhat. Bodies of soldiers may now be brought back under the following conditions:

If they lie in single, individual graves, not in graves in which a number are buried or in graves that form part of a row. The exact location of the grave must be indicated by sketches if possible; a relative or friend who is vouched for as able to identify the body must supersede the disinterment. The body may be transferred only by horse-drawn vehicles and trains, not by automobiles. Transfer on military trains is free, on others subject to the customary charges. The regulations in force in peace time govern the removal of bodies of men who have died from dangerous diseases.

ENGLISH VITAL STATISTICS

Striking Increase in Marriages and Decrease in Births Shown by Official Figures.

SOME MARRY TO DODGE WAR

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 31.—The registrar general's return of marriages, births and deaths in England and Wales recently issued, which covers the period for April, May and June last, shows a striking increase in the number of marriages. On the other hand, the birth rate shows an appreciable decrease during July, August and September last, and reached a low record point never before touched.

The marriage record has been established, principally owing to the war, many young men going through the ceremony of marriage to save their sweethearts from falling into other hands while they are in the fighting field and others going through the form of marriage to escape the recruiting officers' attentions as the unmarried naturally are to be called upon to serve before the married men. London has led the way in creating this marriage record.

The following figures show how the marriage rate has fluctuated per thousand of the population for the June quarter during the last ten years—1905 to 1915:

1905	17.4	1911	15.8
1906	16.1	1912	14.4
1907	15.1	1913	14.2
1908	16.3	1914	17.4
1909	15.7	1915	20.9

The actual number of marriages recorded during April, May and June last totaled 95,000, compared with 81,000 and 69,000 respectively in the second quarters of 1914 and 1915. In the first three months of this year the total was 85,000.

In relation to population, the marriage rate was 20.9 per thousand—4.5 above the rate for the corresponding period of 1914, and 4.7 higher than the average for the ten preceding second quarters. London had the highest marriage rate, which was 24.5 per thousand.

The birth rate registered for July, August and September last, in comparison with the same period (7, 8, 9) of 1914, is 8.2 per thousand below, and 4.5 below the average for the same quarter of the ten preceding years.

CUPID'S FIELD IS LIMITED

Few Chances for the Royal Family of England to Marry Off King's Children.

FUTURE QUEEN IN DOUBT

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 30.—Speculation as to royal marriages, always a lively topic of gossip, has been increased since the war began, for the field of possibilities so far as the royal houses of Great Britain and Russia are concerned has been narrowed by the war. Thoughts of marriage between the prince or princess in the Buckingham palace with anybody of the Hohenzollern associations are now out of the question. Meanwhile the prince of Wales in his twenty-second year, his brother, Albert, will be twenty on December 14, and the Princess Victoria passed her eighteenth birthday in April last. The three younger range from 15 to 10 years of age so their brides need not yet their royal parents any concern yet.

The choice of the next queen of Great Britain is of such importance that even this great war can not obscure the popular interest in the selection of a wife for the prince of Wales, and it is recalled that while he is 23 now, his father was married to the Princess of Teck when he was 28 years old and his grandfather married Queen Alexandra when he was not as old as the prince is now. The exceptionally late age at which King George was married may in part have been due to the fact that the heir to the throne, the Duke of Clarence, did not die till 1852, and his brother, the present king, was married the next year.

That there are five boys in the royal family here is a fact that widens the field of speculation. A weekly paper in its last issue, for example, published the portraits of the two beautiful Roumanian princesses with the hint that they might be better known in Britain, a safe and indefinite suggestion in the circumstances.

Similarly it is equally vague to make suggestions with regard to the large royal family in Petrograd, but all the gossip selects no mate either for the Prince of Wales or Princess Mary. The cleverness of the Hohenzollerns in placing their children in so many of the royal families of Europe has been the subject of many articles in the British press during the war and it has been pointed out how this has affected the diplomatic situation in Holland, Sweden, Bulgaria and Greece. Meanwhile there has been no wedding in the immediate royal family since the king's sister, Maud, married King Haakon VII Norway in 1906.

NURSE DAUGHTER OF MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, IS WOUNDED

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 29.—News has reached London of the wounding in France of Miss Esther McNeill, oldest daughter of Ronald McNeill, member of Parliament from Kent.

Miss McNeill had been engaged in relief work in Flanders and northern France for some months. She was struck in the face and shoulders by splinters from an aeroplane bomb, but the wounds are not regarded as serious and she expects to return to her work in a few weeks.

Read The Bee Want Ads. It pays!

Club Lexicon.

Club—Any number of male or female persons who at periodic intervals club together, i. e., knock the rest of humanity. Club life—What the bachelor divorces himself from when he marries "the best girl in the world." Putting one up at the Club—A good Samaritan act, wherein at 3 a. m. the out-of-town member is placed in bed on the top. Club foot—See Gout. Club restaurant—A room where indulgence increases in a direct ratio with the amount of foodstuffs consumed. Clubhouse—1. Any small building situated on golf course. 2. The local precinct police station. Policeman's Club—Sometimes termed a night-slick, which being translated, means a man who hangs out at his club all night. Club sandwich—Occurs when the meat of an argument is held between well bred members. A life-saver—A life-saver, when it's the one needed to fill a straight. Well known Clubmen—Synonym for well known mathematicians—always figures in divorces and other court cases.—Judge. Scrambled Eggs Dell. The Scrambled club of the New York state league has purchased Outfielder Dell from the Louisville team of the American association.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

All Kinds of Cattle Higher for the Week—Sheep Fifteen Cents Higher.

HOGS THIRTY-THREE-FIVE UP

Receipts were: January 1, 1916.

Official Monday	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Official Tuesday	4,567	3,325	1,554
Official Wednesday	4,429	16,536	11,527
Official Thursday	4,571	11,003	5,523
Official Friday	736	10,920	3,388
Estimate Saturday	150	1,800	300
Total	20,559	42,227	22,532
Last week	15,301	75,045	25,104
Two weeks ago	20,003	75,781	24,082
Three weeks ago	20,000	61,023	23,015
Four weeks ago	27,149	43,394	31,594
Last year	14,407	49,096	36,333
Same day	14,407	49,096	36,333

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the South Omaha live stock market for the year to date as compared with last year:

Date	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Dec. 17	6,945	7,001	7,386	7,011	7,500	8,555	8,555
Dec. 18	6,449	7,022	7,477	7,021	8,500	7,571	8,511
Dec. 19	6,274	7,437	7,081	6,011	48,815	48,815	48,815
Dec. 20	6,244	6,301	7,121	6,011	7,581	8,528	8,528
Dec. 21	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 22	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 23	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 24	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 25	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 26	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 27	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 28	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 29	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 30	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528
Dec. 31	6,194	7,021	7,021	6,011	8,528	8,528	8,528

The following table shows the average prices for the last few days, with comparisons:

Date	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Jan. 1	7.10	7.06	7.10	6.01	8.24	8.24	8.24

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle were very light today, there not being enough of any one thing on sale to make a market. For the week receipts have been liberal showing a considerable gain over the corresponding week of last year.

Receipts of beef steers has been very good for the mid-day week, and as offerings have not been excessive the price has been in good healthy condition throughout. Prices have been gradually working upward until they are now at the close of the week 100 to 150 higher than last week's close.

Cows and heifers have also been in demand and they have shown even more advance than beef steers, being right around 200 higher than a week ago. The amount of business done in the stocker and feeder trade has been limited but receipts of that kind of cattle have also been small and prices have been stirred up in sympathy with the advance on killers. The market on stockers and feeders for the week is 150 to 200 higher than last week's close.

Quotations on Cattle—Good to choice yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice heifers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common to fair heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; common to fair cows, \$3.00 to \$3.25; good to choice feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.25; common to fair feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.25; stock to fair cows, \$2.50 to \$2.75; good to choice stockers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; fair to good stockers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; common to fair stockers, \$2.00 to \$2.25; stock heifers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; stock cows, \$3.00 to \$3.25; fair to good calves, \$2.50 to \$2.75; bull calves, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

HOGS—Supplies were very fair for a holiday, but both shippers and packers held their horses and after a slow opening first sales were made on a fully 50 higher basis. As was the case yesterday trade improved a little after the opening and when the bulk of the hogs started scaleward prices paid were largely 50 to 100 higher than the opening. The market was very pretty close to a dime above yesterday's average. Although first rounds were a little heavy, the market was active once the market was under way, and a good clearance was made by 2:30 o'clock, only a few bunches of pigs, which were one seemed to want being left at this time.

Most of the sales were made at \$5.50 to \$6.00 with sprinkling of sales down to \$4.50. Several bunches sold as high as \$6.75, and tops reached \$6.75, the high price that has been paid since November 9.

For the week prices show an advance of 200 to 300. It has been mainly a quality market, especially during the last three days, and good lights show the most of the week's advance, although common and mixed grades have been the object of considerable discrimination.

There also have been hard sledding most of the time, and some heavy snows weighing under 100 pounds have held from \$5.00 downward.

Receipts of hogs were 100 cars or 7,500 head. The week's total of 60,000 head is smaller than a week ago by 7,000 head, and good shorts of two to three hundred pound weight are at a quarter higher than a week ago. Tops of quality are \$2.25, which price was paid the last few days Thursday, while most of the good lambs are selling from \$1.00 up.

SHIPYARDS OF ENGLAND ARE BUSY ON VESSELS FOR WAR

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 29.—While the vast resources of the various ship building yards of Great Britain are largely concentrated on naval work, it is believed that during the next few months much of the urgent naval shipbuilding will be completed and a certain number of men released for mercantile building and repair work. At present, however, there is great dif-

iculty in fitting new mercantile vessels with propeller machinery and other equipment, largely through the number of men engaged on admiralty work, and more recently by the new recruiting campaign, which is slowly, but surely, depleting the yards of necessary workmen. Despite these drawbacks seven new vessels have just been completed on the Clyde, including the New Zealand passenger steamer Astoria, 13,000 tons, the Leyland and motor liner Bostonian and the motor ship Montezuma.

7% Guaranteed Dividend Stock

You very seldom have the opportunity to buy Preferred Stock in a Corporation like ours, that has been a success from the beginning—13 years ago; and that has the same men in charge of the business; that has a business which is continually growing and has men in charge who understand the business in every detail. When you invest in our Preferred Stock you will have an equal interest in the business as to the proportionate shares of stock held by you, and your stock is sure to increase in value and you are assured.

7% Dividend Earnings

On the first day of January and July of each year, and in addition to the 7% you share in the earnings above the 7% which have always been a great deal more.

This new PROFIT SHARING PLAN enables the smaller investor to be on the same basis as the larger investor without any details to look after. Why take chances and buy other stock, when you can buy ours?

PREFERRED SHARES are now being offered at \$105 A SHARE but will advance January 10th. See or write us about shares at once. You can now buy one or more shares. Stock of this kind is a permanent investment without any trouble or details on your part to look after.

HASTINGS & HEYDEN, 1014 HARNEY STREET.

1916 HAPPY NEW YEAR 1916

Nebraska Savings & Loan Association

At the Opening of Business January 1, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Real Estate Loans	\$ 957,200.00
Loans on Association Stock	10,748.48
Real Estate Sold on Contract	5,778.78
Real Estate	2,383.02
Fiduciary Account—Face of Loans and Costs Paid	568.82
Interest Due from Borrowers	270.57
Cash and Checks in Drawer	1,564.54
Cash in Bank	3,254.16
	\$1,015,536.37

LIABILITIES.	
Dues and Dividends	\$ 979,947.59
Reserve Fund	13,600.04
Undivided Profits	6,096.07
Incomplete Loans	15,892.67
	\$1,015,536.37

COMPARATIVE GROWTH.

RESOURCES.	
January 1, 1909	\$ 213,121.67
January 1, 1910	276,607.69
January 1, 1911	393,071.18
January 1, 1912	508,948.86
January 1, 1913	649,184.40
January 1, 1914	729,399.66
January 1, 1915	874,682.15
January 1, 1916	1,015,536.37

Loans to home makers, on first mortgage security, repaid monthly, like paying rent. Interest rate, 50c per \$100 per month, or 6-10 per cent per annum.

Shares may be subscribed for at any time, giving you an account on which you can deposit your savings weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, \$1.00 starts an account.

Investments from \$100.00 to \$5,000.00 received on which the dividends is paid semi-annually, July 1st and January 1st. The association distributes its earnings to its shareholders pro rata in proportion to his or her account. Has never paid less than 6% per annum dividends.

THOS. A. FRY, President. O. D. KIPLINGER, Bartholemew Julian. JOHN R. BRANDT, Secretary. W. B. T. BELT. G. E. HAVERSTICK, Treas. THOMAS F. GODFREY. EDGAR M. MORSMAN, JR. BYRON R. HASTINGS. Attorney. THOMAS J. FITZMORRIS.

SAUNDERS-KENNEDY BUILDING, 211 S. 16th St. City Hall Block.

PRICES LOWERED

The prices for the undermentioned securities remain at or above the price of issue in their respective countries, but owing to the practical cessation of exports to the United States by the Central Empires rates of exchange have declined further and we are therefore able to offer the issues named at the prices stated below:

We offer—subject to change in price—IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT 5% BONDS (THIRD WAR LOAN)

TAX EXEMPT IN GERMANY, NOT CALLABLE BEFORE 1924 1000 Mark - (Exclusive April 1916 Coupon) - \$198.00 INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER

IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT 4% BONDS Not callable before 1918 1000 Mark \$180.00 INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, OR APRIL AND OCTOBER

Definitive bonds ready for immediate delivery THIRD AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN 5 1/2% BONDS TAX EXEMPT IN AUSTRIA, REDEEMABLE IN 1920 1000 Kronen \$130.00 INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY

THIRD HUNGARIAN WAR LOAN 6% BONDS TAX EXEMPT IN HUNGARY, NOT CALLABLE BEFORE 1921 1000 Kronen \$135.00 INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY Members of