

OMAHA PAYS NO INTEREST TO THE WATER COMPANY

Decree of Federal Court Modifies Order Requiring City to Pay Interest on Purchase Price.

MUST TAKE OVER THE PLANT

Municipality Must Pay the Company \$6,263,295.

END OF LONG, BITTER BATTLE

Litigation in Progress for the Last Five Years.

APPRAISEMENT STARTS FIGHT

First Conflict Arises Over Property to Be Included.

SHIFTING OF VANTAGE POINTS

First Victory to City, Then Company Gains Decision Just Reversed by the United States Court of Appeals.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—A decree of the United States circuit court ordering the city of Omaha, Neb., to fulfill the terms of its contract to purchase the property of the Omaha Water company for \$6,263,295, and to pay interest on the amount from July 5, 1905, was modified to the extent that the city will have to pay no interest under an opinion delivered today in the United States circuit court of appeals by Judge Adams.

Water Board to Sell Bonds.

Following the announcement of the decision handed down by the United States circuit court the Omaha Water board Thursday called a special session at the city hall at 4 o'clock to take up preparations for the disposal of the bonds.

A discussion as to the best policy to pursue was held when it was decided, upon the advice of John H. Chester, attorney for the board, to advertise for sealed bids for the printing of \$250 bonds, lithographed or engraved, in the denomination of \$1,000 each, with sixty interest coupons attached. The form of the bond has been prepared by Mr. Webster and bids will be opened at 4 o'clock the afternoon of November 13.

Mr. Webster was instructed to communicate with the Dillon-Thompson Bonding company of New York and to make preliminary arrangements for the disposal of the bonds. A meeting of the board will be held next Monday afternoon, and it is probable that a decision will then be reached as to the amount of the first issue of the bonds.

Attorney Webster Talks.

Referring to the possibility of an appeal Attorney Webster said: "The water company cannot, as a matter of right, ask for an appeal. It is possible that the supreme court might take up the case on a writ of certiorari, but this is not likely."

Recalling some history in connection with the case, Mr. Webster continued: "After the United States supreme court had confirmed the report of the appraisers, fixing the value of the water works at \$6,263,295, Judge Sanborn entered a decree requiring the city of Omaha to pay interest on the appraised value of the plant at the rate of 7 per cent from July 5, 1905. From that decree the Water board appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals on the ground that the city should not be required to pay interest on the purchase price for the reason that the water company was not prepared to deliver to the city a good title to the property, it being covered by two mortgages to secure outstanding bonds aggregating about \$6,000,000.

"The court of appeals has ruled that by reason of the existence of these mortgages on the property the water company was not entitled to interest on the purchase price."

(Continued on Second Page.)

Water Works Case Chronology

February 2, 1903—Nebraska legislature passes law for immediate compulsory purchase of water works by city of Omaha.
March 2, 1903—Ordinance electing to purchase water works plant and fixing procedure. Appraisers later appointed:
By Water Board—John W. Alvord of Chicago.
By the Water Company—George H. Benzberg of Milwaukee.
By These Two—Daniel W. Mead of Chicago.
July 29, 1903—First meeting of appraisers.
July 7, 1905—Water board enjoins appraisers from completing appraisal and asks the federal court for specific directions as to what should be included.
November 29, 1905—Judge Munger dissolves injunction and directs appraisers to make returns as a whole, and also separately, for property in South Omaha, East Omaha, Florence and Dundee, and going value.
July 7, 1906—Appraisal returned at \$6,263,295.49.
July 28, 1906—Water board rejects appraisal and by resolution asks appointment of new board of appraisers. Water company makes tender and sues in federal court for decree of specific performance.
July 4, 1907—Judge Munger renders decision for city. Water company appeals.
April 7, 1908—Circuit court of appeals renders decision for water company.
June 1, 1908—United States supreme court on petition of Water board grants writ of certiorari.
November 2, 1909—City votes \$6,500,000 bonds to pay judgment.
April 20, 1910—Argument on certiorari before United States supreme court.
May 31, 1910—United States supreme court decides in favor of the water company.
August 25, 1911—By resolution adopted by the Water board bonds voted November 2, 1909, are cancelled.
November 2, 1911—United States circuit court of appeals orders city to fulfill its contract, but not to pay interest.

IMPERIALS LOOT HANKOW

Manchu Soldiers Get Out of Control of Their Officers.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED

Massacre Will Have Serious Bearing on Situation, as the Chinese Are Now Thoroughly Aroused.

PEKING, Nov. 2.—The German legation today received a wireless message from the vicinity of Hankow stating that the imperial forces are now burning the native city of Hankow, and confirming yesterday's report that the imperial troops massacred men, women and children during several days' fighting.

It is evident that the Manchu soldiers are infuriated over earlier Chinese successes and that they have gotten out of control of their officers.

Letters from a correspondent at Sin Yang Chow declared that General Yin Tehang's troops were beyond control, having looted the villages north of Hankow.

General Yin Tehang, who has been removed from his command at Hankow to become chief of a general staff, returned to Peking today.

It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai arrived at the imperialist headquarters at Siao Kan too late to stop the massacres which had already begun. It is thought that the effect of the atrocities committed by the government soldiers will have a serious bearing on the situation. The blood of the Chinese is up, as is indicated by their desperate defense of Hankow.

Another edict was issued today. It instructs the national assembly to "organize the Ta Ching empire's constitutional laws and submit them to us for consideration and issuance."

General Yin Tehang arrived today, but there was no demonstration.

Peace Plans Developing.

The government's plan for bringing about peace moved forward rapidly today, with the throne and national assembly working together. The throne ordered Yuan Shi Kai, the new premier, to return immediately to Peking and simultaneously the national assembly in its official capacity telegraphed General Li Yuan Heng, leader of the revolutionists, asking him to suspend hostilities pending the result of the endeavor to settle the differences of all parties.

Prince Ching, the old premier, who is the only high Manchu official left in the capital, has agreed to memorialize the throne with the following suggestions:

First, that all laws opposed to constitutional government be annulled immediately. Second, that the election of members of Parliament be undertaken without delay. Third, that the provincial assemblies throughout the empire be granted co-ordinate authority with the provincial administrative officials.

Fourth, that in order to avert an open rupture with the Manchu royalty a plan be drawn up to provide for the support of the Manchu bannermen and pensioners, and that the "banners"—the eighth division of the imperial Manchu militia—be disbanded. Fifth, that the Manchu bannermen adopt Chinese surnames, and, sixth, that a formal proclamation be issued announcing that military force will not be used against the revolutionaries.

The national assembly in practically agreed on a constitution based on that of Great Britain, but the southern provinces, which must be conciliated, are still firm in their desire for a more republican form of union.

Han-Yang Arsenal Dynamited.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.—A wireless message from Hankow says the revolutionists dynamited the arsenal at Han-Yang to prevent its seizure by the imperialists.

There is some evidence of renewed insurgent activity on the lower Yang-Tze-Kiang.

The Cotton Yarn guild adopted a resolution today authorizing the repudiation of forward contracts on the ground that the trade has been disordered by the revolution.

Charge Witnesses in Lorimer Case Are Framing Testimony

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Attorney John J. Healy, of counsel for the committee of United States senators investigating the Lorimer case, intimated today that certain witnesses were consulting with each other and framing testimony to conceal facts in the inquiry.

This situation was disclosed during the examination of Fred S. Krickhaus of Mount Vernon, Ill. Attorney Healy developed that Krickhaus had purposely misled Attorney John H. Marble by withholding a hotel register as a means of aiding former State Representative William C. Blair, also of Mount Vernon.

Krickhaus today declared that A. C. Tanner, who testified to seeing the \$100 bills, was intoxicated on the day of the ball game. Today was the first time that anything of this character had been said about Mr. Tanner.

George W. Meyers, former state representative, testified that he was asked to vote for Lorimer, but refused.

He said Lee O'Neil Browne told him that "there are a lot of good state jobs and plenty of the ready necessary behind Lorimer."

Meyers also said that Speaker Shurtzoff asked him to vote for Lorimer.

Lee O'Neil Browne was in the witness room today waiting to take the stand.

Suicide Theory is Revived in the Dr. Knabe Case

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Detectives investigating the mystery of the death of Dr. Helen Knabe, who was found with her throat cut in her apartment a week ago, today extended their inquiries along the line of a theory of a prominent physician that Dr. Knabe was of a peculiarly abnormal type, scientifically classified.

He had known Dr. Knabe well, he said, and had become convinced of her tendency through observing her for several years. That it might lead to suicidal mania was possible, he said. Women friends said they never had seen anything that would verify the physician's opinion.

Police officials today repeated that the suicide theory grew more and more plausible.

Though the police had persistently and unsuccessfully searched Dr. Knabe's flat for her key, the administrator of her estate found it today on top of her dressing table. The police declared the key must have been placed on the table since their last search. The only other persons known to have keys to the apartment, they said, were Miss McPherson and Miss Augusta Knabe.

Cold Wave Brings Lowest Temperature of Present Season

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—A cold wave bringing the lowest temperatures of the season settled over the Missouri valley and the southwest early today. The lowest temperature in the district was zero at Huron, S. D. and was 2 degrees below freezing at Memphis, Tenn. A light snow fell today in the Texas Panhandle.

Other temperatures were: Kansas City, 15; St. Joseph, Mo., 15; Omaha and North Platte, Neb., 14; Springfield, Mo., 10; Dodge City and Concordia, Kan., 15; Wichita, 20; Oklahoma City, 25; Fort Smith and Little Rock, Ark., 20 and Fort Worth, Tex., 24.

Dispute Over Six Cents Ties Up All London Taxicabs

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispute over 6 cents by a taxicab owner of the wages of a driver was the direct cause of a walk-out of 5,000 drivers and the paralyzing of London's taxicab service today. The companies also complained that the men have robbed them of \$1,500,000 annually by failure to register and turn in "extras" collected on additional baggage and passengers.



From the Washington Star.

TAFT REVIEWS BIG FLEET

President Passes Down Long Line of Warships on Mayflower.

RECEIVES CALLS OF ADMIRALS

Ninety-Nine Fighting Machines Fire Presidential Salute of Twenty-One Guns as Yacht Makes Return Trip.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—President Taft today had his first real view of the American navy. It has so happened, since he entered the White House, that the fleet, which was so greatly admired by his predecessor, Colonel Roosevelt, had been on widely scattered duty for the greater part of the time. And, while the president had reviewed two divisions of the Atlantic fleet in Provincetown harbor in the summer of 1910, and a little more than two weeks ago in San Francisco had stood on the quarter deck of the flagship California of the Pacific fleet, he had never until today come into his own as commander-in-chief of the sea fighting forces of the country.

From the bridge of the presidential yacht Mayflower, Mr. Taft reviewed the gray armada that for nearly a week had swung at anchor in the Hudson river, awaiting his inspection. As the little white Mayflower picked its way in and out among the giant craft of the battleship line the guns roared in salute. The yacht, with the president's blue crested flag at the main truck, sailed gracefully along the seven-mile column of fighting ships, turned at the end and headed again down the river.

Late this afternoon the entire fleet, ninety-nine vessels in all, will get under way and pass in review of the president, while the Mayflower lies at anchor off the status of liberty.

President Taft planned to spend the entire day on the water. His train arrived in Jersey City from Washington shortly after 7 o'clock and a few minutes later he was being transferred to the Mayflower. As he went aboard, his flag was broken from the mast head and the usual honors were paid to him. As a rule Mr. Taft requests all ceremonies on the Mayflower be suspended. Today's events being purely official, however, the ceremonies prescribed in the navy regulations were followed to the letter.

The party aboard the presidential yacht also was strictly official. Secretary of the Navy Meyer, the president's aid and Secretary Hilles went aboard with Mr. Taft. A large party of invited guests, including senators, representatives and foreign military and naval attaches from Washington were aboard the dispatch boat Dolphin, which followed in the wake of the Mayflower.

When President Taft had taken his place on the bridge the Mayflower got under way and headed up the Hudson. It was quite a sail to the foot of Fifty-ninth street, where the head of the battleship column rested. On board the flagship Connecticut a sharp lookout had been kept down the harbor and as soon as the presidential flag was made out in the distance the flagship let go with its saluting gun.

The last reports of the salute were drifting down the river from the far end of the line as the Mayflower crept to an anchorage near the Connecticut. Its engines had scarcely stopped turning when a score of sturdy little steam barges were headed for its starboard gangway.

The admirals of the fleet were on their way personally to pay their respects to the president. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the fleet, sailing from the Connecticut, was first to board the Mayflower. He was greeted by his aides and as he passed up the gangway there was a flourish of trumpets, a rattle of drums and strains of music.

Admiral Osterhaus soon was followed by the other staff officers of the fleet, who were aboard in accord with their divisional rank. The president and Secretary Meyer stood on the quarterdeck.

Cold Wave Holds East and South in Its Grasp

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—A cold wave has tightened its grip on the country from the Rocky Mountains eastward to New England and southward as far as northern Texas and across the gulf coast to northern Florida. Temperatures below freezing were reported from west of this territory today and weather bureau officials said there appeared to be no warmer weather in sight for a couple of days at least.

The first zero weather of the autumn was reported from Huron, S. D., today. From this extreme cold the temperatures ranged to 4 degrees above at Moorhead, Minn.; 10 at Omaha, 6 at Valentine, Neb.; 10 at Sioux Falls, S. D.; 18 at St. Paul, Northern Texas, snow visited, is experiencing the coldest weather on record for the season. At Amarillo it was 16.

In the lake region and eastward to New England the cold weather has been accompanied by snow. At Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis the temperature was 22, Cincinnati, 20; New York, 20; Philadelphia and Washington, 40.

Roosevelt on Arbitration

Writes of Proposed Treaties in Light of Recent Events.

PAPER COMPACTS WORTHLESS

War Between Turkey and Italy Proves the Utter Inefficiency of Agreements Not Backed by Force.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Theodore Roosevelt has an article on "Arbitration: Pretense and Reality" in the current number of the Outlook. It says in part: "Surely the real friends of peace in this country ought to be able to profit by the events that have happened in China and in the Mediterranean during these very fall months, since the arbitration treaty was considered in the senate. 'During these months we have seen a widespread revolt in China with utter disorganization of the empire and we have seen war unexpectedly break out between Italy and Turkey. In China there has doubtless been much excuse for the revolt, because of tyranny and misgovernment, and this tyranny and misgovernment has been greater than in any really civilized nation, although the Chinese are far more unwarlike than any civilized nation, and have an army much less efficient than that of any civilized power. 'As for the war between Italy and Turkey, I am not now concerned with its ethical justification. Personally I believe that it is in the interest of humanity that Tripoli should fall under European control, just as it is in the interest of humanity that Morocco shall so fall; just as it has been of immeasurable benefit to mankind, and especially to Algerian and Egyptian mankind, that Algeria and Egypt should fall under the control of France and of England. 'But this is not the point. The point is that this war proves the utter inefficiency of paper treaties when they are unbacked by force; the utter folly of those who believe that these paper treaties accomplish any useful purpose in the present stage of this world's development when there is no force behind them; and, finally, not merely the folly, but the iniquity, of making treaties which there is no real intention of putting into effect. 'Turkey's treaties with various European powers explicitly guarantee its integrity and on the mere technical legalities of the case no court of arbitration in the world could possibly declare in any other way than as against Italy and for Turkey if the case at issue between them were brought to arbitration.'"

Cold Wave Holds East and South in Its Grasp

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—A cold wave has tightened its grip on the country from the Rocky Mountains eastward to New England and southward as far as northern Texas and across the gulf coast to northern Florida. Temperatures below freezing were reported from west of this territory today and weather bureau officials said there appeared to be no warmer weather in sight for a couple of days at least.

Roosevelt Accused of Violating Bay State Publicity Law

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—In a communication to District Attorney Pettifer today Governor Foss charges that Chairman Hatfield and the other officers of the republican state committee violated the statutes by appealing to corporations for financial support.

The governor also charges that Theodore Roosevelt and other editors and officers of the Outlook company, the Boston Herald, in at Omaha, 6 at Valentine, Neb.; 10 at Sioux Falls, S. D.; 18 at St. Paul, Northern Texas, snow visited, is experiencing the coldest weather on record for the season. At Amarillo it was 16.

Million-Dollar Fire in Chinese Quarter in City of Manila

MANILA, Nov. 2.—The Chinese district was swept by fire today with a loss of \$1,500,000. At noon the fire threatened to destroy the commercial center of the city and the Twentieth Infantry, with General Funston in charge, was called out to assist the fire fighters. The work of the soldiers saved the day and the fire was under control early in the afternoon.

N. J. Coleman Has Stroke of Apoplexy

LEXINGTON JUNCTION, Mo., Nov. 2.—Norman J. Coleman of St. Louis, first secretary of agriculture of the United States, was taken from a westbound Washington train this morning after having suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which it is believed may prove fatal. Mr. Coleman is 64 years old. He is under the care of physicians at a local hotel. He will be taken to his home tonight.

Rodgers Makes Quick Trip to Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Aviator Rodgers, who left Maricopa at 9:45 this morning, arrived here at 10:30, making the distance of forty-five miles at the rate of a mile a minute.

Tickets to American Theater

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy. Dalzell's Ice Cream Bricks.

Richeson Resigns Pastorate of Church

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who was indicted on the charge of murdering Miss Avin Linnell, has resigned as pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist church, Cambridge. The resignation reached Charles F. Cummins, clerk of the church, today.

Rodgers Makes Quick Trip to Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Aviator Rodgers, who left Maricopa at 9:45 this morning, arrived here at 10:30, making the distance of forty-five miles at the rate of a mile a minute.

Tickets to American Theater

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy. Dalzell's Ice Cream Bricks.

Richeson Resigns Pastorate of Church

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who was indicted on the charge of murdering Miss Avin Linnell, has resigned as pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist church, Cambridge. The resignation reached Charles F. Cummins, clerk of the church, today.

Rodgers Makes Quick Trip to Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Aviator Rodgers, who left Maricopa at 9:45 this morning, arrived here at 10:30, making the distance of forty-five miles at the rate of a mile a minute.

SCIENTIFIC SHOP SYSTEM FAVORED

Secretary of War Stimson Believes Introduction in Government Arsenal Beneficial to All.

GEN. CROZIER MAKES REPORT

Good Results from Experiment Station at Watertown.

HUMAN EFFICIENCY INCREASED

Workmen Participate in Rewards Resulting from Plan.

HIGH WAGES NECESSARY IN PLAN

Crozier Says Average Premium in Machine Shop at Watertown Has Been Twenty-Five Per Cent of Wages.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—"Scientific shop management" today received the endorsement of the United States government. Secretary of War Stimson is convinced of its desirability and advantages, basing his conviction on a report made by Brigadier General William Crozier, commander of ordnance, which was made public today. The secretary is satisfied that its introduction into government workshops would work no hardship to labor.

"It means a betterment and in no wise an impairment of the conditions of labor," he declared in a statement.

The report has been awarded by organized labor and the employers of labor with much interest. It is generally believed that the question will be one that will figure largely in the coming national political campaign and for this reason especially, General Crozier's findings are regarded as being of unusual import, as are the comments of Secretary Stimson.

Secretary Makes Statement.

The secretary, before entering the cabinet, was in a position to make a close study of the problems involved in the direction of large forces of workmen and he felt justified in asserting his unselfish devotion to all efforts pending to the betterment of labor. In making public General Crozier's report, the secretary says:

"As set forth in detail in the statement which I have made public today the War department has given considerable attention to the utilization of the methods of scientific management in the various arsenal shops of the government. The Watertown arsenal has been used practically as an experiment station, with a view of trying out the theory before applying it generally. The results thus far are highly gratifying and full of promise. There has been an undoubted increase of manufacture at the shop and a material reduction in the cost of manufacture, but at the same time, and to my mind even of greater importance, these results have been obtained without in any wise endangering the interests of the workmen, either by decreasing their pay or requiring unpleasant exertion or 'speeding up.' On the contrary, any increase in real efficiency means an increase in the benefit of the workmen.

"I have been too long and too vitally interested and active in movements which make for the advancement of the conditions of labor for me now to lend even the slightest encouragement to any theories which work counter to the true interests of labor.

Will Better Condition.

"To my mind 'scientific management' can and deserves to prevail only where increased efficiency means increased human efficiency and the workmen's participation in the rewards resulting from efficiency. It means a betterment and in no wise an impairment of the conditions of labor. A change for making betterment is the only kind of change which the government will permit through the installation of any 'scientific management.'"

"We are still very much in the experimental stage, but I have strong hopes that by co-operation and a willingness to see the facts fairly, economies will result to the government, betterment to workmen and a more satisfactory and more human relation between the two in the future than in the past."

In his report General Crozier declares that the ordnance department has been experimenting with the "Taylor system" of scientific management for the last three years, with the result that much important information has been collected. But even yet the problem has not been solved, for his conclusion is thus set out: "The department has not reached a conclusion as to the extension to other arsenals of the part of the 'Taylor system' of shop management which affects the workmen, and it is not intended to do so in advance of further trials at the Watertown arsenal, but it seems certain that either by this system or by some other it ought to be possible to secure better co-operation of the employes among themselves and between them and the management than has been in the past."

The report shows that the principles of the "Taylor system" are not new and that in many of its details it has been tried for many years. The basic idea is the application of educated and scientifically trained intelligence to those operations of manufacture which were formerly considered as a series of too small importance to attract attention or as belonging entirely to the practice of a trade and were therefore left to the judgment of the workmen.

Tickets to American Theater

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy. Dalzell's Ice Cream Bricks.

Richeson Resigns Pastorate of Church

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who was indicted on the charge of murdering Miss Avin Linnell, has resigned as pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist church, Cambridge. The resignation reached Charles F. Cummins, clerk of the church, today.

Rodgers Makes Quick Trip to Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Aviator Rodgers, who left Maricopa at 9:45 this morning, arrived here at 10:30, making the distance of forty-five miles at the rate of a mile a minute.

Tickets to American Theater

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy. Dalzell's Ice Cream Bricks.

Richeson Resigns Pastorate of Church

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who was indicted on the charge of murdering Miss Avin Linnell, has resigned as pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist church, Cambridge. The resignation reached Charles F. Cummins, clerk of the church, today.

Rodgers Makes Quick Trip to Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Aviator Rodgers, who left Maricopa at 9:45 this morning, arrived here at 10:30, making the distance of forty-five miles at the rate of a mile a minute.

Tickets to American Theater

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy. Dalzell's Ice Cream Bricks.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Increasing cloudiness, with probably snow west portion; rising temperature.
For Iowa—Fair; rising temperature.
Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.
5 a. m.	15
6 a. m.	15
7 a. m.	15
8 a. m.	15
9 a. m.	15
10 a. m.	15
11 a. m.	15
12 m.	15
1 p. m.	15
2 p. m.	15
3 p. m.	15
4 p. m.	15
5 p. m.	15
6 p. m.	15
7 p. m.	15
8 p. m.	15
9 p. m.	15
10 p. m.	15
11 p. m.	15
12 m.	15

Comparative Local Record.

1911	1910	1908	1906
Highest today	31	41	37
Lowest today	14	27	21
Mean temperature	28	32	25
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00
Temperature at precipitation departure from the normal	15	15	15
Normal temperature for today	41	41	41
Deficiency for the day	26	26	26
Total excess since March 1	12.88	12.88	12.88
Normal precipitation	.50	.50	.50