

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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MARCH CIRCULATION, 52,092

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of March, 1915, was 52,092.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 15 day of April, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day

Selected by Katherine Powers. Like the star that shines afar, Without haste and without rest, Let each man wheel with steady sway, Round the task that rules the day, And do his best. —Goethe.

Now watch the box score battle with the war bulletin for the center of the map.

Chicago, the second city in the United States, is to have a republican mayor. Straws point the wind.

When Omaha has a good foundation for an art collection, a suitable place to put it will be forthcoming.

If our water boards had any speed they might yet beat the electric company to a real rate reduction.

Rev. "Billy" Sunday has a call from England. But can he get a release from his American contracts?

A workhouse for Omaha and Douglas county would be a money-saver for the taxpayers in more ways than one.

Rome sends out frequent suggestions to the United States to move in the interest of peace. What pressure Rome is exerting to keep the peace at home is not stated.

Filled with art atmosphere inhaled in the state senate chamber, Douglas county senators fortunately are well equipped to boost the art movement in Greater Omaha.

Various official reasons are offered for Turkey's participation in the war, but the most impressive one is to revenge England's cruel wrong in dropping the "H" from Bosphorus.

The industrial relations commission would strike a much livelier wire by ascertaining for the public just how it came about that it costs precisely the same to send a message between any two points no matter which telegraph company gets the business.

The supreme court of Utah rules that the state poll tax law which exempts women from the tax and sticks it on men, is a lawful exercise of legislative power. It is expected women voters will resent a judicial denial of the right to stand the equal of man at the public treasury.

For several months The Bee has been intimating that a reduction in electric light rates is overdue, but the lighting company deferred responding to the demand until the legislators should let it know where it is at. Now watch everybody rush to get in on the rate reduction movement.

Fee-grabber "Bob" Smith has interviewed himself in the democratic organ to say he does not believe in supporting his party candidates in the city campaign. It will be different when "Bob" is running, and asks his fellow republicans to swallow him, and his odious record should be horns-woggled another party nomination.

The Omaha Loan and Trust company was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$600,000, with these names attached to the papers filed: George A. Hossford, Max Meyer, J. H. Millard, A. J. Simpson, Guy C. Barton, J. J. Brown, E. W. Miller, J. E. W. Nash, William Wallace, A. R. Converse, S. H. H. Clark, Dewey & Stone, Thomas L. Kimball.

The laundry steam costume ball, given by the employees of the City Steam laundry, in its new quarters, was a great success.

One of Judge Beneke's last official acts was to surrender to Tom Murray at the request of Chairman Creighton, president of the Board of Public Works, his check for \$200 as a guaranty that the street at the corner of Fourteenth and Harney would be cleared.

The fifteenth birthday anniversary of Miss Nellie Gwinn, daughter of Prof. Gwinn, was duly celebrated at the home on North Nineteenth street with dancing, music and refreshments.

Mayor Boyd will use his Harney street office and the office in the city hall will be turned over to Assistant E. K. Long until offices in the new court house are ready for occupancy.

Participating in the ladies' musical program were Mr. Walter F. Haddock, Miss Bettie, Miss Ida Gibson and Miss Hansmann.

Output of the Legislature.

The regular biennial session of the Nebraska legislature has ended, the body adjourning after passing 308 new laws, only one of which so far has been vetoed. No opportunity is yet afforded to pass critically on the merits of the new laws because of inadequate information as to what they contain. It seems highly incredible that Nebraska could really need so many additional rules and regulations for the government of its peaceable citizenship. The output exceeds that of the preceding legislature, showing that the members were industrious in this regard, if in no other. The sad feature of our law-making habit is that before the public becomes familiar with their workings another legislature will meet and add its quota of laws to the contents of the statute book.

One thing is certain, though—the democratic promise of economy in appropriations has proved an iridescent dream. Some "cheese-paring" has been done, but the big appropriation bills carry a total that will astonish the taxpayers. Later developments will permit a more detailed resume of the work of the law-makers, but, as usual, it appears the best act of its career was its final adjournment.

Secretary McAdoo and the Banks.

The Riggs National bank case, now in the courts at Washington, bids fair to open up a situation that can hardly redound to the credit of the Wilson administration. Serious allegations are made by the officers of the bank, who assert that the secretary has persistently annoyed and harassed the bank, for personal reasons, and has used his authority to work to the detriment of the bank.

Much grumbling has been indulged, especially since the beginning of the war in Europe, by national bankers, because of the policy adopted by the secretary of the treasury. This policy has not increased the efficiency nor the security of the banks, but has entailed a great deal of additional work and extra expense. The charges of espionage and threats against the Riggs National bank, of which the secretary of the treasury is accused, may be the means of determining whether the extreme care and solicitude exhibited by Mr. McAdoo's department has been warranted by the facts.

It is worthy of passing note, too, that the president's son-in-law bids fair to be the member of his cabinet, whose official conduct will most involve the administration in official scandal.

Nelson's Work for the West.

The death of William R. Nelson, founder and editor of the Kansas City Star, takes a conspicuous figure from the ranks of American journalism. Mr. Nelson's aggressive personality permeated every enterprise which he took up and made the man and his newspaper one of the most powerful individual factors in the upbuilding of Kansas City and the west. Mr. Nelson has often been referred to as one of the old-school journalists, but he had successfully adapted himself to every changing phase of modern progress with the exception of his adherence to the old democratic free trade idea. The work Mr. Nelson did for the development of the west was not confined to his chosen city, and its fruits will be shared for all time to come by the people of the whole Transmississippi country.

Death of City Campaign Issues.

The elimination election for candidates in our city commissioner race passed off without developing a single issue except the desire of each aspirant for the job. Every candidate, of course, is committed to a bigger, better and cleaner Omaha, to economy and efficiency, to public improvements, to control of public service corporations and to all the usual popular vote-catchers. Some of the candidates are wetter or dryer than others, but a straight-out wet and dry issue seems to be barred. Candidates seeking re-election naturally have to stand upon the records they have made, while their opponents are either without public record or must base their claims upon records made in other offices.

It is possible, of course, we may yet have a real issue—if not, we are threatened with the anomaly of a repetition in the finale of the same merely personal contest that characterized the preliminary competition.

Under the Peace Flag.

A body of American women is aboard ship on the way to The Hague, sailing under the "peace" flag, a banner that demands peace for the whole world. This sentiment is worthy, and is one that will be supported by all, but the demonstration at this time only shows how willing people are to help where their services will be of little avail. The meeting at The Hague will recall the ghosts of other meetings held there, when peace was talked while war was planned. Man still is an imperfect and perverse agent for destruction as well as construction, and no visible sign suggests that he is going to change his ways because of the promulgation of resonant resolutions. If kind words and philanthropic reason were the remedy, the millennium had long since been ushered in. Realizing the force of all this, however, optimistic philosophers are comforting themselves with the thought that good is coming out of the present conflict. Mankind is to be awakened to nobler ideals and more worthy purposes, and from the sanguinary turmoil of war man will emerge, chastened in spirit and strengthened in character, to work for better things. If this is so, the flying of the peace flag to old ocean's breezes may be worth while.

Edgar Crammond, secretary of the Liverpool Stock exchange, estimates the cost of the war up to the end of next July at \$38,739,500,000 for the five chief powers. The figures embrace direct war expenditures, property destroyed, economic value of lives lost and losses in production. No matter how the war game ends, the great outstanding certainty is the mighty load posterity must carry or go broke.

Colonel Bryan's unflinching smoothness shines anew in his selection of Iowa as a good place to push the water wagon. That he observed the wagon ready to move with another crew is a mere coincidence.

There is no reason to doubt that the hand-shake of William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt at New Haven was "purely formal." Glad-hand cordially is unbecoming at a funeral.

Modern Generalship

Frederick Palmer in Colliers.

GENERALSHIP today is about as much like generalship of Napoleon's time as two-old-cat like a major league game. The general who watches the battle from a hill will be blown to bits by artillery fire. I've never seen a general on a horse in this war. If he travels, it is in an automobile, and he travels very little. He sits in front of a map covered with blue and red-penciled lines of the trenches and the enemies. A dozen experts are around him—each a specialist. He is but the chairman of the council, the silent man who listens. The others plan and organize; he nods. Photographs from aeroplanes tell him the changes each day in the trenches. He works with a card-index system of lives and material. An expert in a brigade command decides whether it's practicable to gain a few trenches; the division staff decides to let the brigade commander try, or perhaps carries it up to the corps staff, which may in turn pass it on to the great staff. A Joffre or a Von Hindenburg sits on the lid. He must keep his mind on the great main object; he must not bother with details; and he must never, never lose his head.

Of Joffre they say that when reinforcements are demanded he is always slow to respond. Yet they always arrive if they are needed. In one day I have seen 60,000 French troops pass over a single line of railway, for they may be sent very rapidly when necessary.

Joffre is not caught napping, though he always sleeps his eight hours a day. Von Hindenburg seems never perplexed, never rushed, though he has struck such telling and sudden blows.

Where Napoleon threw in 10,000 reserves and from his horse watched them double past to change the tide of battle, Von Hindenburg throws 500,000 men on railroad trains in the night into East Prussia, and overrunning surprises and overruns the Russians. Meanwhile, in what seemed a fierce and desperate attempt to break through in front of Warsaw, he was only feinting. But he did not make a half feint. It cost him 30,000 or 30,000 casualties. The allied newspapers were rejoicing in his repulse before Warsaw when he was preparing his coup in East Prussia. Some Germans who were taken prisoners in front of Warsaw had on their persons copies of orders indicating that the frontal attacks were to be pressed. Perhaps these Germans fell prisoners very easily.

Azain, in December, a copy of an appeal by Joffre to French soldiers, saying the time had come to drive the enemy out of France by a supreme effort, was taken on French prisoners. Now the German staff could not tell whether this was a ruse or not. Joffre did begin attacking in a manner to indicate he might be about to launch a general attack. The Germans had to hurry up their reserves. But all Joffre was aiming to do was to hold the Germans off from the Russians at a critical moment. Joffre had to lose as many men for this object as Napoleon lost in some of his battles.

Yes, it takes nerves of steel and a heart of steel to be a great modern general directing hundreds of other generals; and so this war is a big game played behind a curtain of military secrecy, with too many elements at work to form hard and fast judgments. I notice that most of the people who were marking the positions on the map with flags aren't very busy. The changes have not been so swift and exciting as those of a fast ball game. Indeed, the flags at times seem to have frozen in place this winter—until the Russians were flung out of East Prussia in February. The war has gone far enough to permit certain conclusions.

At the start the world thought that it was a clinch for the allies. The spoke of three nations against one, overlooking Austria as Germany's ally. The enormous bulk of Russia filled the world's eyes. Russia had millions and millions of men. However, there are millions and millions of bushels of wheat growing in the United States and Canada, but they are not yet ready for market. Germany could be fully mobilized in three weeks; Russia not in three months. The confederate General Forrest, when he was asked what made a great general, said: "Getting there first with the most men." Germany got there first with the most men—and with the best armament. But it's not won.

Eight months after the war nobody is a winner. Every people in the war is disappointed with results. The British hoped to see the German navy come out. It did not come. They thought that while the French army held the German, the Russian would go to Berlin. Joffre thought the Russian would go to Berlin; so had the Russians. Austria thought it could win a decisive victory over the Russian before it was fully mobilized. Germany thought the Austrian could hold the Russian for at least two months. Germany was certain it could crush the French army, getting a separate peace from France, and then turn and wallop Russia, so that it would also yield a separate peace. Every nation was buoyed up by the national egotism of belief in racial superiority.

England had no idea that it would be putting a million, and perhaps two million, men in the field. France or Germany or Austria had some that eight months afterward it would be calling to the colors men of over 60.

Though Germany thought it could crush France, I think I am right in saying that before the war a majority of the members of the German staff, if they could give a frank opinion with the certainty it would not be made public, would have said that if a French army corps and a German army corps were set to march 100 miles to gain a strategic point, the French would arrive first and probably beat the Germans.

"Never! never!" I hear German civilians proclaim.

But it is only when you talk with expert professional soldiers that you get at the facts. It's their duty not to let patriotic fervor altogether interfere with their judgment.

The first phase of the war was that first rush when the Germans set their trenches on foreign soil in full knowledge of the power of modern arms in the defensive; the second was the winter campaign; the third approaches with the spring when the allies will try to put them back.

Twice Told Tales

Penalty of Business.

This story is vouched for—just as all others are. It concerns a small maid who had a way of saying startling things.

Not long ago the family expected a visit from a relative—a distant cousin from the roomy west.

"Now," said the mother, "don't you dare say a word if you see Cousin Jim eating with his knife."

All through the dinner the little maid gave the visitor her closest attention. She noticed that his manners were faultless; that he ate as politely and correctly as kings and queens had been his table-mates. And then she turned to her mother.

"Well, ma," she gravely said, "I guess somebody stung you, all right; he didn't use his knife once." —New York Times.

People and Events

To satisfy souvenir hunters the governor of New York used seven pens in putting his autograph on the Governor's pension bill.

Luke McLuke pipes this warning note to whom it may concern: "When you are telling your pet funny story and the man you are telling it to interrupts you and says, 'Old stuff, heard that back in 1874,' you always hope that some day you will be on the jury when he is being tried for setting fire to an orphan asylum."

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis is gaining a variety of experiences. Besides running several saloons belonging to a bankrupt brewery, the other day he pulled off an auctioneer's stunt in fine style. The first and only bidder was persuaded by sundry demurrers and irrelevant winks to advance his bid twice, when the judge remarked, "Sold to the highest bidder."

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago will take part in a peace conference to be held at The Hague for three days, beginning April 23. The meeting probably will be held in the Peace Palace, and it is expected that between 200 and 300 American women will attend.

The Bee's Letter Box. As to Those Captured Guns. OMAHA, April 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is rarely that The Bee makes an editorial misstatement, but your article today headed "Entertaining Company" is certainly in error where you refer to the German raider "Kron Prinz Wilhelm" capturing a British cruiser which had run out of ammunition, taking the best of its guns, and then sinking the Britisher.

"La Correntina," the vessel captured, was not a cruiser, not even an auxiliary cruiser, was merely a freight and passenger boat. The German officer who gave an interview to the press did not say that "La Correntina" ever had any ammunition, simply that it was carrying two guns, no more, and that these came in handy for the German warship.

The British boat was doubtless freighting these guns—if the whole story is not a German romance, as it is not the custom of any country to equip its vessels with guns and omit to include ammunition therefor. JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Is This the Reason? NORTH LOUP, Neb., April 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: If we are to judge from the bills being enacted into law by some of the various legislative bodies of the states with respect to alcoholic beverages, we may safely assume that the temperance issue is becoming one of the prominent subjects of economic importance in the nation. The temperance subject was originally a sentimental issue, but more recently the subject has become economic. There are a great number of events in American politics which are carefully hidden away from the public view. Many of us take certain positions on public issues because we have a limited knowledge of facts respecting those issues. Whereas, if the facts respecting the issue were clearly before us, we might possibly reverse our opinions.

There are a great number of temperance people who, at times, wonder why many of the best citizenship of the state and nation pay little attention to the temperance issue. There is a very pronounced reason for it. Here in Nebraska, in recent years the people who have handled the temperance issue have unquestionably been in secret connivance to nominate for public office a class of men who are distinguished and identified as belonging to associated corporate wealth. That class of men is extremely detested by the best citizenship because of their association in the powerful lobbies of Wall street financing.

A fair precedent of the character of their work may just at this time be seen in raising railway rates. We saw a fair expression of it in the Nebraska primary election of 1911, when the temperance management were tied to Wall street financing. It also carried woman suffrage to defeat. The whole temperance movement is so bound, hand and foot.

This is why I have supported Senator Cummins for the presidency. Temperance people should realize one thing: If you must support men for office who are in the employ of the high finance lobbies, the best citizenship are against you. When you fail to support their lobbies, they will oppose you, and hence, their support is for the service you can render in elections. If you associate with what people, why argue temperance? Hades is not supposed to be temperate.

WALTER JOHNSON.

Denies United States' Neutrality. OMAHA, April 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your editorial, "German Note on the Blockade," you say in conclusion: "It is to the present time the position of the United States as regards neutrality is unassailable." Are you quite sure that circumstances warrant that conclusion while shipload after shipload of guns and ammunition is furnished to one of the belligerents by manufacturers in this country contrary to the earnest protests by what would prove, if it could be voted on, a majority of our people?

It is claimed that we are ready to supply both of the belligerents, and that it is not our fault that one of them cannot take advantage of our readiness to do so because it does not command the means of transporting such supplies against England's monopoly of the sea. Now if that is to be our (valid) excuse, why can we not also say to England, France and Russia that it is their fault if they did not provide sufficient gun and ammunition factories of their own if they wanted to engage in and carry on such a war?

One excuse is just as good as the other. Germany is lame in not having shipping facilities; England is lame in not having manufacturing facilities. One offsets the other. Yet we not only supply the deficiency of the allies, but practically support them in their contention that Germany must be starved. All our diplomatic notes protesting against the allies' blockade against non-contracting of war are not worth the paper they are written on, and now even the mails are being interfered with.

Just because, and only because, an embargo on the shipment of munitions of war might result in a possible earlier peace, with perhaps slight advantages to Germany, the flimsy excuse is made that it might be unneutral.

If the shipment of such munitions had been stopped six months, or even four or two months ago, how much nearer would we be to peace, and how many hundreds of thousands of lives would have been saved by this time? Now who is responsible for the loss of these lives? Would it not be much more proper to say that "the position of the United States as regards neutrality is indefensible"?

DR. HERMANN GERHARD.

Here and There

If the entire population of the world resided in Texas there would be only an average of 10 persons to the acre.

One of the most expensive woods in the United States is boxwood. It has been quoted at 4 cents a cubic inch, and about \$1.20 by the thousand board feet.

Of the 1,600 hotels of New York City twenty-five represent more than \$5,000,000 each in land lease and construction. In one of these there are more than 1,500 telephones.

What is said to be the largest drill ever made has been recently made for some special work being done by a Pennsylvania contracting supply house which had occasion to drill holes twelve inches in diameter through large timbers.

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Grins and Groans.

"Would you get up to give a woman a seat in a street car?" "I never had a chance to tell the matter over. On the line I patronize I'm never lucky enough to get a seat in the first place." —Washington Star.

Judge—Why did you strike this man? Prisoner—He called me a liar, your honor. Judge—That is no excuse. Prisoner—Well, Judge, it was my first experience. What does your honor do in such cases? —Boston Transcript.

"The prohibition wave has hit Crimson Gulch pretty strong," remarked Broncho Bob. "Why I saw every man in the place lined up at the bar." "And what did he do?" "Has it or eight of the men are learnin' to take water on the side." —Washington Star.

Penman—Have you finished that story you were working on? Wright—Oh, yes. "Has it a happy ending?" "Sure. I've sold it." —Yonkers Statesman.

Manager—Modern theatre-goers expect a finished product. Author—Nearly all the plays I have seen this season seem to depend on raw material. —Judge.

KABIBBLE KABARET. STENDS FOR EVERYTHING. THAT AINT A GOOD EXAMPLE. I MEAN THAT 'E IT STAMPS A WORD LIKE 'EPPLS', FOR A SIMPLE!

"When you come in the house does your wife watch for your step on the stair?" "She does, and I have to be careful how I walk, for I watch for her stare on my step." —Baltimore American.

"Yes," said the young woman, "I spent the entire evening telling him that he had a terrible reputation for kissing girls against his will." "And what did he do?" "He sat there like a boob and denied it." —Kansas City Journal.

Another—Bobby, have you eaten all that candy without even thinking of your little sister? Bobby—Oh, no, ma; I was thinking of her the whole time. I was afraid she'd come before I had finished it. —Boston Transcript.

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Always Get SUPREME FOOD PRODUCTS They're Guaranteed Pure. Always ask your dealer for Supreme ham, Supreme bacon, Supreme poultry, Supreme butter, Supreme eggs, Supreme lard. These products are guaranteed pure by Morris & Company. They represent the very utmost in quality. For sale by the "Supreme Dealer" in your neighborhood. Ask for "Supreme" brand—look for the Supreme label. "It's Always Safe to Say Supreme" MORRIS & COMPANY U. S. A.

Are you moderate in your smoking of heavy cigars and free in your use of milder "modulated" Havanas—like the Tom Moore? The tendency of smokers is towards the Tom Moore type of cigar and we believe it would pay you to try out its "modulated" Havana flavors. "They always come back for Moore" TOM MOORE CIGAR 10" LITTLE TOM 5" Little Tom is small but you can't overlook him. Host & Russell Cigar Co., 612 So. 16th St., Omaha, Distributors.

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