

NEW OFFICE BRINGS MAYOR BRYAN WOE

"Brother Charley" Finds it Difficult to Get Decision in Dollar Case.

PLEGGED ACTION IN MATTER

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, May 30.—(Special.)—That it is much easier to promise things before election than it is to put them in effect after being in office is being discovered by Lincoln's new mayor, Charles W. Bryan.

During the campaign for the city commission a few weeks ago one of the main planks in the Bryan platform was that if he was elected mayor, he would at once save the courts convene and get a decision on the dollar case, which has been before the courts for the last seven years.

Mr. Bryan was elected, but up to date he has been unable to find any judge who is willing to drop his work and come to Nebraska to try the case. They have other business, and after being turned down it appears to be a long ways off before the case will be tried.

In the meantime, Lincoln is to get the dollar case anyhow, beginning June 1.

Yeggman Stylish Youth Nationally Known, Say Police

An amiable young man dressed in the height of fashion and resembling an English stage character rather than a skilled crackman, is the one who engineered the T. J. Bruner Wholesale Jewelry company's safe robbery a week ago, the police say.

Mrs. Clark, Aged 85, Observes Birthday

Possessing alert mental faculties and a physique quite remarkable for one of her years, Mrs. Amanda Newell Clark, mother of Dr. Marlin E. Clark of 418 Lafayette avenue, observed her eighty-fifth birthday Saturday.

City Hall to Be Closed All Monday

Monday the city hall will be closed. The regular council committee of the whole meeting will be held Tuesday morning when one of the matters to be taken up will be another discussion on Hines regulation.

Little Fortune is Saved by Lawsuit

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Johnson, a couple past middle age who had amassed a small fortune by more than a quarter of a century of tilling Nebraska soil, only to trade their land which was their only valuable possession, to the Lutheran colonization colony for a tract near Red Bluff, Cal., which they alleged was worth but a small sum, regained their savings of \$30,000 yesterday by a decision of District Judge Redick.

DR. GUSTAV HAHN DIES: LONG RESIDENT IN CITY

Dr. Gustav Hahn died last night at his home, 321 Douglas street, aged 52 years. He had suffered with gall stones and though not operated on for them, went into a general decline.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Caroline Hoese, May 30.—(Special.)—Mrs. Caroline Hoese, one of the oldest residents of this city, died this morning at the age of 85 years. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon.

Teuton Naval Airmen Raid Venice, Causing Extensive Fires in the City

VIENNA (Via London), May 30.—In an air raid on Venice last night by several naval airmen, a large number of bombs were dropped, causing extensive fires in and near an arsenal. Another bomb caused an explosion in Port Nicolò. News of the raid is given in an official statement issued tonight by the war office.

"SLOPPY" DOUBLES JUDGE

Police Character Impersonates Court and Fines Credulous Iowa Man. Mr. Sloppy, having shuffled before Police Magistrate Foster's bar of justice in 161 Chicago street, was competent to impersonate the court and its respect a reward of considerable proportions.

THEREBY GETS WATCH, MONEY

Anyone else but "Sloppy" Smith could never have gotten away with it, but "Sloppy," having shuffled before Police Magistrate Foster's bar of justice in 161 Chicago street, was competent to impersonate the court and its respect a reward of considerable proportions.

NEBRASKA SCHOOL NOTES

FREMONT, Neb., May 30.—(Special.)—State Superintendent A. O. Thomas and Ross L. Hammond were the principal speakers at the exercises here Saturday afternoon when the graduates of the eighth grades in the county, village and Fremont schools received their diplomas.

FAIRBURY, Neb., May 30.—The annual commencement exercises of the Fairbury High school were held in the opera house last evening and fifty-three graduates received diplomas.

FAIRBURY, Neb., May 30.—(Special.)—The graduates of the Fairbury High school include the following: Arthur H. Ackerman, W. Leonard, W. F. Beck, F. E. DeWitt, F. L. Johnson, F. L. Johnson, F. L. Johnson, F. L. Johnson.

HYMENEAL.

CHADRON, Neb., May 30.—(Special.)—Married, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. E. Phillips, by Rev. M. M. Stucken, pastor of the Methodist church, John L. Erickson to Phoebe England. After a trip to the Atlantic coast the couple will return and reside in Chadron.

LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE

More Heat—Less Ash—No Smoke—Ask Your Dealer. GROTE BROS. CO. General Distributors Omaha, Neb.

TRY Yellow Springs BEER

HENRY POLLOCK RETAIL DEALER. 100 MILES AN HOUR SIX MOTORCYCLE RACES AT STADIUM SPEEDWAY EAST OMAHA. Wednesday Saturday Evening 8 P. M.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA Mayor Hector Makes Last Effort to Keep in Office by Issuing Proclamation.

LEAVING NOTHING IN THE PATH TO hinder the success of the anti-union movement, the alumnus last evening drew an almost filled auditorium to their big vaudeville show given as a benefit to Carl Beal. Although the exact amount cleared at the show could not be ascertained as early as last evening, it is estimated that about \$400 was cleared. The committee is elated over the success of the venture.

CARL BEAL BENEFIT SUCCESSFUL

With South Omaha taxes away above Omaha rates, with the consolidation bill upheld by Judge W. A. Redick, with the taxpayers and laboring men of the city strong for annexation, Mayor Thomas Hector came out yesterday in a letter to the voters asking that they cast their votes against consolidation on next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON HOLDS GERMANY EVADES WILSON DEMANDS

(Continued from Page One.) ship was painted on its sides in letters six feet high and that it was possible for a submarine commander to see them. A new German warning. Incidentally the State department received from Ambassador Gerard today a circular issued by the German government warning neutral vessels not to keep their names displayed at night and bear as many distinguishing marks at night as possible so there would be no possibility of mistaken attacks.

ANSWER TO CHARGE.

The claim of Germany that the Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser and was carried on the British navy list as such is met with the statement that the British government had never published the Lusitania on its navy list and that such action was necessary before it could be considered an auxiliary cruiser. Also, the Lusitania carried no guns either mounted or dismounted, according to the investigation by Collector Malcom of New York before the vessel sailed. There has been a distinct understanding between the United States and Great Britain, it was stated, that none of its merchantmen sailing from the United States would be armed. The fact that a merchantman subsequently might become an auxiliary cruiser is recognized as a possibility, but the United States has always understood the British position to be that such a change could not be accomplished during a voyage and only in a home port.

The carrying of arms and ammunition is not contrary to American law, as the German reports claim, federal statutes being directed against the transportation of self-expanding material, from which class official rulings for many years have excluded fixed ammunition.

Germany's contention that it is impossible to settle the question of whether proper opportunity was given the passengers to escape until it is determined whether the Lusitania was equipped with the lifeboats and apparatus provided for in regulations adopted after the Titanic sank, was looked upon in official quarters as irrelevant, because it was pointed out that the Lusitania was built without a moment's warning made it impossible to launch such lifeboats as the ship did carry.

From the brief outline, it was not believed that the German note went beyond the circular of May 11, which promised to express regrets and make reparation for mistaken attacks on neutral vessels. In the American note of May 18 it was pointed out that such promises did not remove the dangers to which Americans and their vessels were subject.

Causes Disappointment. The absence in the forthcoming notes of any promises to safeguard American lives on unarmed merchantmen of any nationality and the failure to disavow intention to destroy American lives on the Lusitania produced a feeling of distinct disappointment in many quarters.

Speculation was widespread as to the Washington government's course. It was believed the German note would be promptly answered with a statement of facts as understood by the United States and a reiteration of the demand for reparation for past events and guarantee as to the future. This prediction was based, however, on no comment from the White House, but on the general trend of comment among officials familiar with President Wilson's viewpoint as expressed on previous occasions.

MAJOR HECTOR MAKES LAST EFFORT TO KEEP IN OFFICE BY ISSUING PROCLAMATION.

LEAVING NOTHING IN THE PATH TO hinder the success of the anti-union movement, the alumnus last evening drew an almost filled auditorium to their big vaudeville show given as a benefit to Carl Beal. Although the exact amount cleared at the show could not be ascertained as early as last evening, it is estimated that about \$400 was cleared. The committee is elated over the success of the venture.

CARL BEAL BENEFIT SUCCESSFUL

With South Omaha taxes away above Omaha rates, with the consolidation bill upheld by Judge W. A. Redick, with the taxpayers and laboring men of the city strong for annexation, Mayor Thomas Hector came out yesterday in a letter to the voters asking that they cast their votes against consolidation on next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON HOLDS GERMANY EVADES WILSON DEMANDS

(Continued from Page One.) ship was painted on its sides in letters six feet high and that it was possible for a submarine commander to see them. A new German warning. Incidentally the State department received from Ambassador Gerard today a circular issued by the German government warning neutral vessels not to keep their names displayed at night and bear as many distinguishing marks at night as possible so there would be no possibility of mistaken attacks.

ANSWER TO CHARGE.

The claim of Germany that the Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser and was carried on the British navy list as such is met with the statement that the British government had never published the Lusitania on its navy list and that such action was necessary before it could be considered an auxiliary cruiser. Also, the Lusitania carried no guns either mounted or dismounted, according to the investigation by Collector Malcom of New York before the vessel sailed. There has been a distinct understanding between the United States and Great Britain, it was stated, that none of its merchantmen sailing from the United States would be armed. The fact that a merchantman subsequently might become an auxiliary cruiser is recognized as a possibility, but the United States has always understood the British position to be that such a change could not be accomplished during a voyage and only in a home port.

The carrying of arms and ammunition is not contrary to American law, as the German reports claim, federal statutes being directed against the transportation of self-expanding material, from which class official rulings for many years have excluded fixed ammunition.

Germany's contention that it is impossible to settle the question of whether proper opportunity was given the passengers to escape until it is determined whether the Lusitania was equipped with the lifeboats and apparatus provided for in regulations adopted after the Titanic sank, was looked upon in official quarters as irrelevant, because it was pointed out that the Lusitania was built without a moment's warning made it impossible to launch such lifeboats as the ship did carry.

From the brief outline, it was not believed that the German note went beyond the circular of May 11, which promised to express regrets and make reparation for mistaken attacks on neutral vessels. In the American note of May 18 it was pointed out that such promises did not remove the dangers to which Americans and their vessels were subject.

Causes Disappointment. The absence in the forthcoming notes of any promises to safeguard American lives on unarmed merchantmen of any nationality and the failure to disavow intention to destroy American lives on the Lusitania produced a feeling of distinct disappointment in many quarters.

Speculation was widespread as to the Washington government's course. It was believed the German note would be promptly answered with a statement of facts as understood by the United States and a reiteration of the demand for reparation for past events and guarantee as to the future. This prediction was based, however, on no comment from the White House, but on the general trend of comment among officials familiar with President Wilson's viewpoint as expressed on previous occasions.

MAJOR HECTOR MAKES LAST EFFORT TO KEEP IN OFFICE BY ISSUING PROCLAMATION.

LEAVING NOTHING IN THE PATH TO hinder the success of the anti-union movement, the alumnus last evening drew an almost filled auditorium to their big vaudeville show given as a benefit to Carl Beal. Although the exact amount cleared at the show could not be ascertained as early as last evening, it is estimated that about \$400 was cleared. The committee is elated over the success of the venture.

CARL BEAL BENEFIT SUCCESSFUL

With South Omaha taxes away above Omaha rates, with the consolidation bill upheld by Judge W. A. Redick, with the taxpayers and laboring men of the city strong for annexation, Mayor Thomas Hector came out yesterday in a letter to the voters asking that they cast their votes against consolidation on next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON HOLDS GERMANY EVADES WILSON DEMANDS

(Continued from Page One.) ship was painted on its sides in letters six feet high and that it was possible for a submarine commander to see them. A new German warning. Incidentally the State department received from Ambassador Gerard today a circular issued by the German government warning neutral vessels not to keep their names displayed at night and bear as many distinguishing marks at night as possible so there would be no possibility of mistaken attacks.

ANSWER TO CHARGE.

The claim of Germany that the Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser and was carried on the British navy list as such is met with the statement that the British government had never published the Lusitania on its navy list and that such action was necessary before it could be considered an auxiliary cruiser. Also, the Lusitania carried no guns either mounted or dismounted, according to the investigation by Collector Malcom of New York before the vessel sailed. There has been a distinct understanding between the United States and Great Britain, it was stated, that none of its merchantmen sailing from the United States would be armed. The fact that a merchantman subsequently might become an auxiliary cruiser is recognized as a possibility, but the United States has always understood the British position to be that such a change could not be accomplished during a voyage and only in a home port.

The carrying of arms and ammunition is not contrary to American law, as the German reports claim, federal statutes being directed against the transportation of self-expanding material, from which class official rulings for many years have excluded fixed ammunition.

Germany's contention that it is impossible to settle the question of whether proper opportunity was given the passengers to escape until it is determined whether the Lusitania was equipped with the lifeboats and apparatus provided for in regulations adopted after the Titanic sank, was looked upon in official quarters as irrelevant, because it was pointed out that the Lusitania was built without a moment's warning made it impossible to launch such lifeboats as the ship did carry.

From the brief outline, it was not believed that the German note went beyond the circular of May 11, which promised to express regrets and make reparation for mistaken attacks on neutral vessels. In the American note of May 18 it was pointed out that such promises did not remove the dangers to which Americans and their vessels were subject.

Causes Disappointment. The absence in the forthcoming notes of any promises to safeguard American lives on unarmed merchantmen of any nationality and the failure to disavow intention to destroy American lives on the Lusitania produced a feeling of distinct disappointment in many quarters.

Speculation was widespread as to the Washington government's course. It was believed the German note would be promptly answered with a statement of facts as understood by the United States and a reiteration of the demand for reparation for past events and guarantee as to the future. This prediction was based, however, on no comment from the White House, but on the general trend of comment among officials familiar with President Wilson's viewpoint as expressed on previous occasions.

MAJOR HECTOR MAKES LAST EFFORT TO KEEP IN OFFICE BY ISSUING PROCLAMATION.

LEAVING NOTHING IN THE PATH TO hinder the success of the anti-union movement, the alumnus last evening drew an almost filled auditorium to their big vaudeville show given as a benefit to Carl Beal. Although the exact amount cleared at the show could not be ascertained as early as last evening, it is estimated that about \$400 was cleared. The committee is elated over the success of the venture.

CARL BEAL BENEFIT SUCCESSFUL

With South Omaha taxes away above Omaha rates, with the consolidation bill upheld by Judge W. A. Redick, with the taxpayers and laboring men of the city strong for annexation, Mayor Thomas Hector came out yesterday in a letter to the voters asking that they cast their votes against consolidation on next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON HOLDS GERMANY EVADES WILSON DEMANDS

(Continued from Page One.) ship was painted on its sides in letters six feet high and that it was possible for a submarine commander to see them. A new German warning. Incidentally the State department received from Ambassador Gerard today a circular issued by the German government warning neutral vessels not to keep their names displayed at night and bear as many distinguishing marks at night as possible so there would be no possibility of mistaken attacks.

ANSWER TO CHARGE.

The claim of Germany that the Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser and was carried on the British navy list as such is met with the statement that the British government had never published the Lusitania on its navy list and that such action was necessary before it could be considered an auxiliary cruiser. Also, the Lusitania carried no guns either mounted or dismounted, according to the investigation by Collector Malcom of New York before the vessel sailed. There has been a distinct understanding between the United States and Great Britain, it was stated, that none of its merchantmen sailing from the United States would be armed. The fact that a merchantman subsequently might become an auxiliary cruiser is recognized as a possibility, but the United States has always understood the British position to be that such a change could not be accomplished during a voyage and only in a home port.

The carrying of arms and ammunition is not contrary to American law, as the German reports claim, federal statutes being directed against the transportation of self-expanding material, from which class official rulings for many years have excluded fixed ammunition.

Germany's contention that it is impossible to settle the question of whether proper opportunity was given the passengers to escape until it is determined whether the Lusitania was equipped with the lifeboats and apparatus provided for in regulations adopted after the Titanic sank, was looked upon in official quarters as irrelevant, because it was pointed out that the Lusitania was built without a moment's warning made it impossible to launch such lifeboats as the ship did carry.

From the brief outline, it was not believed that the German note went beyond the circular of May 11, which promised to express regrets and make reparation for mistaken attacks on neutral vessels. In the American note of May 18 it was pointed out that such promises did not remove the dangers to which Americans and their vessels were subject.

Causes Disappointment. The absence in the forthcoming notes of any promises to safeguard American lives on unarmed merchantmen of any nationality and the failure to disavow intention to destroy American lives on the Lusitania produced a feeling of distinct disappointment in many quarters.

Speculation was widespread as to the Washington government's course. It was believed the German note would be promptly answered with a statement of facts as understood by the United States and a reiteration of the demand for reparation for past events and guarantee as to the future. This prediction was based, however, on no comment from the White House, but on the general trend of comment among officials familiar with President Wilson's viewpoint as expressed on previous occasions.

Let the Buyer Beware is a merchandizing principle of the dark ages. Admittedly, it has no place in this enlightened age of progress. Yet the light bottle brewers, by the warning on their case covers, say it is your concern, not theirs, to keep their beer pure by protecting it from light. Schlitz Protects the Purchaser and the Purity of Its Beer. —famous for half a century. The Brown Bottle offers the super-dreadnaught protection to which you are entitled. Get Schlitz in Brown Bottles, and you have beer pure and wholesome. It's all healthfulness. See that crown is branded "Schlitz". Phone Doug. 1597 Schlitz Bottled Beer Depot 723 S. 9th St., Omaha, Neb. Phone 424 Hy. Gerber 101 S. Main St., Council Bluffs