

# Theme and Floats for Electrical Parade

1. Title Float.
2. The Merry Wives of Windsor
3. All's Well That Ends Well.
4. King Richard the Third.
5. Comedy of Errors.
6. Macbeth.
7. As You Like It.
8. The Merchant of Venice.
9. Romeo and Juliet.
10. A Midsummer Night's Dream.
11. Antony and Cleopatra.
12. Othello, The Moor of Venice
13. Hamlet.
14. Twelfth Night.

"Scenes from Shakespeare" are to be shown in the electrical parade this year, the evening of October 4.

Including the title float and the float upon which King Ak-Sar-Ben XXII will enter the city, there will be eighteen in all.

Perhaps no theme used in the twenty-two years has offered better material for the designing of floats full of dramatic and tragic interest than this one.

Leading off is the title float, "Shakespeare." Appearing as though either galloping or flying, Pegasus, the winged horse, is rearing and plunging in the foreground. This fabled horse, always associated with poetic inspiration, immediately gives atmosphere to the procession. A large plaster bust of Shakespeare appears on the float, and books and beacon lights suggest learning and profound thought.

**Merry Wives.**

The Merry Wives of Windsor follow. Falstaff, the famous courtier, with his big talk of hand-to-hand encounters in which he has engaged, is seen sitting in his garden, under a spreading oak tree, adorned with his famous antlers, while the Merry Wives, six of them, dressed as fairies, are twittering around in the background.

All's Well that Ends Well is the third float. A canopy covers the throne of the king of France, two bronze lions guard it on either side. Bertrand, the soldier, the count of Roussillon, and the duke of Florence are all in evidence.

King Richard the Third, the lame and mis-shapen king, at whose birth the dogs barked and wailed, the man of deep and dark designs, is next. Richard, sword in hand, is seen in one of his rages, glaring around for prey, so that one can almost hear him cry, "Shadows, advance, for Richard is himself again!" The queen is in the picture, and in the tower are seen the two princes, nephews of Richard, whom he caused to be slain. Near the tower lurk the two murderers awaiting their opportunity to gain entrance to the tower and smother the princes. Everywhere on the float huge red and white roses are seen, emblems of the two houses of York and Lancaster in the war of the roses.

**Comedy of Errors.**

Then comes the Comedy of Errors. A temple and great festoons of red, white and yellow roses are seen. Aegeon is prominent in the picture, and Antipholus, while the two Dromios are always present.

Macbeth, the dark designer, with his darker-designing wife, are seen in the next float. Macbeth is seen in the wilderness in his celebrated conference with the witches who are to tell him of his chances to be a future king. The big caldron, steaming with the infernal brew of snake's teeth, human fingers, bats and lizards, is in the foreground, while the three witches hobble and totter around it in their uncanny chantings until in imagination one can almost hear them chattering. "Double, double, toil and trouble, Like a hell-broth, boil and bubble."

**As You Like It.**

In As You Like It, the next float, the scene is laid in the Forest of Aden. Peacocks strut under the boughs. Frogs rest on fly pads in a frog pond, and everything suggests the forest and primitive wild. Rosalind as Ganymede is seen, and Celia, Orlando, and Jaques. Also Touchstone, the clown, is hobbling around, prepared to mouth some bright remark about the impossibility of a knight swearing by his honor, because he has none, even as a woman cannot swear by her beard.

In The Merchant of Venice, Shylock of course is the central figure. The famous old money lender who was about to exact his pound of flesh, is seen expectant in the court room. The duke of Venice is there, Antonio, the unfortunate borrower, and Portia, the fair young woman who saves the merchant's "bosom from the infernal knife" by her wonderful plea, "The quality of mercy is not strained, etc., and, therefore, Jew, consider this: that in the course of justice none of us should see salvation."

**Romeo and Juliet.**

Romeo and Juliet, of course, are seen in their famous love scene, Juliet, as one would expect, is seen leaning over the balcony, while romantically tinkling on a guitar beneath her window. A beautiful garden scene is designed, and fountains play in the surrounding scenery.

A Midsummer Night's Dream follows with the character, Bottom, as the central figure squatted on the ground adorned with the head of an ass, carefully adjusted over his own head by the fairy Puck, under the direction of the mischievous Oberon. The three fairies and Helena are also in the scene.

**Antony and Cleopatra.**

In Antony and Cleopatra, of course, the famous barge is the thing that best lends itself to float production. See the barge it is. The Egyptian queen in all her beauty lounges in all her luxury in the rose-showered barge, while black servants fan her with perfumed ostrich plumes. Antony is seen coming to greet her at the landing.

**Othello, The Moor of Venice.**

Othello, with Othello and his fair wife, Desdemona, the principal characters, while Iago, the villain with his mind full of anxious and corroding thoughts, stands in the background with cynical smile as he sees the deep treachery of his designs beginning to bear their tragic fruit. Brabantio and Rodrigo are also in the scene.

**Hamlet.**

In Hamlet, the next float, the ghost scene is chosen, as best lending itself to artistic production. Hamlet is seen on his knees before the ghost of his father, while the ghost maintains its spectral dignity and calls for "Revenge, revenge." The two guards or

night watches are seen in the distance before the castle at the water front. In the float representing Twelfth Night, great darts are piercing huge red hearts at the side of the float, and Antonio, Fabian, Olivia, Maria and Viola are prominent in the picture. Antonio, the hero, is seen in defiant attitude, sword in hand, defending Viola against three men in the forest.

**The Tempest.**

In The Tempest, Prospero and his daughter on the lonesome island, are the leading figures. Everything suggests the sea, with bounding waves licking at the float, and sea shells and coral branches everywhere about the scene. Caliban, the clown, and Ariel, the fairy, are also present.

Much Ado About Nothing, follows now, with a church scene where the spires of the cathedral pierce the sky, while in the foreground is Friar Francis and Leonato, whose daughter is to be married at the church in a moment. Claudio and Don John are there and Benedict is ever in the act of receiving the jibes of the saucy Beatrice who is seen in all her spirit and vivacity in the picture.

King Lear, the unfortunate king who peddled out his throne, among his three daughters, is next seen. The king is raving in the forest at night, while the lightning flashes about him, and vile serpents and forest monsters thresh around him. He is raving over the ingratitude of his three daughters, who are seen making merry in the background with the crowns of his divided realm on their respective heads.

**His Majesty, the King.**

Then comes the last float, his Majesty, the King, Ak-Sar-Ben XXII. A combination shield or escutcheon made up of battle axes, swords, shields, sabers, lances and primitive gnarled clubs, adorns the side of the float. Great bronze lions, emblems of strength and potential power, guard the gorgeous throne, on which will be seated the new king of Ak-Sar-Ben, as he makes his formal entry

into the city on the evening of the parade. He will be driven through the streets in this highly-illuminated conveyance of riotous colors, will formally receive the keys of the city, pass to his permanent throne at the Den, where he will be formally crowned two nights later.

**Many on Floats.**

One hundred and five men are required to man these eighteen floats. Costumes have been prepared for all to make them up properly for the representation of the characters whose parts they are to take in the Shakespearean production. Following is the list of the floatmen as they will appear on the floats of the respective numbers, the first float being without characters:

**FLOAT NO. 1—"Merry Wives of Windsor."**  
 Martin E. Larson Max Ager  
 John Carabny Joseph A. Carabny  
 W. Beachel H. E. Kiffin  
 H. F. Meyers

**FLOAT NO. 2—"All's Well That Ends Well."**  
 Jay Byrne C. E. Smith  
 Dr. C. M. Swab W. B. Stryker  
 Dr. Dermody I. Sorenson

**FLOAT NO. 3—"Richard III."**  
 Alex. C. Reed A. Olander  
 Lester Hooper Harry Gosts  
 Melom Lowry T. R. Gahan  
 C. I. Palm

**FLOAT NO. 4—"Comedy of Errors."**  
 W. H. Crawford Ralph Frost  
 L. Pettigill, Jr. C. E. Walsh  
 Herman Wilke

**FLOAT NO. 5—"Macbeth."**  
 J. M. Johnson M. J. Garvey  
 Ed. Shavlik S. Conors, captain  
 C. C. Phelps

**FLOAT NO. 7—"As You Like It."**  
 H. W. Leavring F. J. Alberts  
 E. W. Britt, Jr. J. B. Gallatin  
 E. N. Pinkenstein Jack Alvard, captain

**FLOAT NO. 8—"Merchant of Venice."**  
 M. C. Brown A. W. Johnson  
 E. C. Foster, captain L. B. Kennen  
 T. E. Day J. H. McDonald  
 W. H. Stubling V. C. Fredrickson  
 H. C. Marry H. Barker

**FLOAT NO. 9—"Romeo and Juliet."**  
 F. Latenser, captain Ralph A. Wilson

**FLOAT NO. 10—"A Midsummer Night's Dream."**  
 A. S. Tonder Albert Cahn, Jr.  
 George Heintze Leroy Dunne

**FLOAT NO. 11—"Antony and Cleopatra."**  
 Dr. Chas. Headham M. H. Harris  
 Benford Link H. E. Bartley  
 I. E. Archibald William O'Donnell  
 E. F. Park Ben A. Arison  
 L. Godman Harry Sanford  
 Louis Stors

**FLOAT NO. 12—"Othello."**  
 I. Pinkenstein Frank C. Ekdahl  
 Frank Korman A. V. Enholm  
 Harry Mahaffy

**FLOAT NO. 13—"Hamlet."**  
 Otto H. Ramez J. E. Fisher  
 Russel Tetard M. L. Hamann  
 Victor H. Ross

**FLOAT NO. 14—"Twelfth Night."**  
 E. D. Miller Kenneth Hatch  
 A. McLarnan Bert Fox  
 P. C. Campbell C. Doherty  
 Lexington P. B. Heintze

**FLOAT NO. 15—"Tempest."**  
 W. Garson Harry Johnston  
 H. McNamara Ed. Kroesen  
 I. Petersen

**FLOAT NO. 16—"Much Ado About Nothing."**  
 K. F. Reed Dr. Frits  
 Gladstone Derby Taylor  
 John Hoffman Herbert Wing

**Coronado's Bull**  
 (Continued from Page Six.)

with the captains of the various crews:

**Captains of Working Crew.**  
 E. L. Porter, Dan Whitney, James Carr, W. Watson

**Working Crew.**  
 N. F. Tyn, Allen Salina, H. B. Forbes, W. H. Strubling, Will Fox, Thomas Daugher, P. L. Lechner, C. F. Connolly, A. O. Schroeder, Herbert Wind, Will Voss, T. J. Cronin, J. E. Carnaby, J. A. Carnaby, P. O. Jontons, H. Rasmussen, Will Larson, Joe Rogers, Charles Metz, Jr., George Empey, Joe Friedel, Albert Beck, J. A. McDonough, L. A. Kowalska, W. H. Crawford, F. H. Hanson, Herman Wilke, A. W. Johnson, Ewing Borenson, Claude Stockham, E. L. Harris, M. C. Brown, J. P. Gallatin, L. Patterson, Jr., Harry Barker, E. H. Osborn, Harry Hartley, H. J. Porter, C. E. Walsh, H. E. Johnston, William Link, Abe Liebovitz, Frank Drexel

**Ushers, too, were necessary, doorkeepers, program distributors and checkers, and here is the list of the fellows who volunteered their services every night of the season for these boats, just to be good fellows and boost for Omaha and Nebraska:**

**Ushers.**  
 H. F. Myers, M. M. Stryker

**Doorkeepers.**  
 Charles Karbach, Peter Raum, H. Glasha, P. H. Turney, Max Ager, H. F. Pettie, George Heintze, H. D. Byler, Doc. A. H. Frye, Fred Schamel

**Programs.**  
 John Himes, Charles A. Price

**Checkers.**  
 George F. Hoffmann, E. C. Goddard, Fred H. Parsons, J. P. Byrne, M. H. Griffin, Gordon Clark, C. O. Heath

the energy of rain has ever been considered. A little figuring, however, will convince one of the enormous force yet unharassed.


One inch of rainfall is not uncommon in this country, yet every time this happens, the earth is moistened with a paltry 113 tons water to the acre, or 72,480 tons per square mile. The annual average rainfall the world over is estimated at thirty-six inches. Using this value and our first figure we arrive at the astonishing result that the average rainfall on one square mile in a year is 2,609,280 tons in weight.

A law of physics says that work equals force multiplied by the distance through which it acts. Let us consider the energy of this weight of water falling from the clouds. The height of clouds is estimated at from two to three miles, but to allow for seasonal variation and the lower height of rain clouds let us take 2,000 feet. Using this figure we find that the average work done by falling rain in twenty-four hours is 22,320 foot-tons per acre—assuming our annual average rainfall of thirty-six inches distributed uniformly throughout the year.—Popular Science.

**THE NEED OF RAIN MOTOR.**  
 Enormous Force That Has Not as Yet Been Harnessed by the Scientists.

There has been numerous attempts at utilizing the energy of the sun and the tides, but it is doubtful whether

**John Lee Webster**  
 A Leader in Legal Service and Artistic Affairs of the Middle West.



**JOHN LEE WEBSTER**

The personal success of John L. Webster as a leading attorney of Greater Omaha may be due to a greater degree of foresight and business psychology than is possessed by the average individual, but a cursory glance reveals standing behind it all, the power of deduction, hard work, and the bringing to bear upon a given problem or enterprise the greatest measure of thought and care.

Mr. Webster cast his lot with the middle west and Omaha in particular in March, 1892. He seized the opportunity offered for enlarging of the legal field and although a lad he placed his best efforts in the interests of each individual patron. That was 47 years ago. The lad of those strenuous days following the Civil War is today one of the best known representatives of the legal profession in the middle west as well as a dominant factor in the social, civic, educational and commercial development of the district of which Omaha is the hub.

As the champion of Standing Bear and his Indian tribesmen in the famous case, United States versus Crook, Dill 453, Mr. Webster perhaps gained greatest renown during formative days of the district. When the government ordered the Ponca Indians from the Dakota reservation to a reservation in Indian Territory, Standing Bear and his cohorts objected. They were imprisoned, escaped, returned to their former home in Dakota and then became the legal wards of Mr. Webster. He won the case in favor of the redskins and upon judgment in this case has hinged much Indian legislation of later years.

In 1872, he was elected a member of the Nebraska legislature. Honors won on the floor of the house in debate were many. Mr. Webster was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill calling for a constitutional convention. It was vetoed by the governor, and in 1875 he was elected president of the convention over seasoned lawyers and trained statesmen known throughout the district. Mr. Webster was at this time but 27 years old.

In 1889 he was a candidate for the supreme bench of the United States to fill the seat vacated by the death of Justice Mathews. In 1892 he was almost unanimously elected a delegate at large to the national republican convention. He has been a pillar of strength in the republican ranks since he attained his majority.

Mr. Webster is also president of the Nebraska State Historical Society and President of the governing board of the Friends of Art Association.



**J. S. FRADENBURG**

of the law firm of DeBord, Fradenburg & Van Orsdal, numbers his friends by the thousands—friends he has won by his magnetic personality and courteous efficiency as a member of the legal profession.



**JAMES NEVILLE**  
 Attorney-at-Law

Ex-United States attorney, two terms. Ex-district judge old judicial district, six years. Has resided in Omaha, Neb., for forty-nine years. Is now in 79th year. Says he has no aristocratic blood in him.

**Edward P. Smith**



**ED. P. SMITH**

**EDWARD P. SMITH** was born on a farm near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in September, 1860. He was educated in the country schools, attended Howe's Academy, and graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1885.

He came to Nebraska in July, 1885, locating at Seward, where he remained until 1890, when he removed to Omaha.

For many years he was a member of the firm of Smyth & Smith, afterward Smyth, Smith & Schall; but since January 1, 1916, has been in business by himself and now has offices in the Grain Exchange Building.

His practice has covered a wide range. He was attorney for the Nebraska millers in the effort made by the federal authorities to prevent the bleaching of flour and won a victory for his clients in the United States court of appeals and also in the supreme court of the United States.

He is attorney for the Omaha Grain Exchange and his practice is now largely before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and pertaining to matters incident to transportation.

He is a democrat in politics and formerly took an active part in the campaigns of this state.

His family consists of a wife and three children, and reside at 1313 South Thirty-fourth street.

**James M. Fitzgerald**




**JAMES M. FITZGERALD** was born in Chicago and when 5 years of age moved with his parents to a farm near Grafton, Neb., where he received the common and high school education.

In 1898 he decided to rest from labors on the farm and entered Creighton university, where he graduated in 1903 and immediately thereafter entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated therefrom in 1906. Since July 1, 1906, he has been practicing his profession in Omaha. In April, 1911, he was deputy county attorney, appointed by the late Judge English, and is still holding that position under Mr. Magney, and is considered a fair but vigorous prosecutor.

He is now one of the democratic nominees for police magistrate, and the heavy vote that he received at the primaries indicates that he is considered desirable judicial timber.

**J. E. VON DORN**  
 Attorney-at-Law



**J. E. VON DORN** was born at the corner of J. Seventeenth and Harney streets, where the Keeline building now stands, and has lived in Omaha all his life.

He is a son of Theodore L. von Dorn, who was a Union soldier, and who came to Omaha in the early '60s after having been injured in the battle of Fredericksburg.

Mr. von Dorn began the study of law in 1893 with James W. Carr, at that time a prominent attorney in the city, but in 1900 gave up the profession to go into business. He returned to the practice of law in 1908, since when he has been identified with some of the most important litigation in the courts of the state.

He is a member of a large number of different bodies of the Masonic fraternity, and on account of his long residence and business and professional activities, has an unusually large number of friends and acquaintances.