The St. Tammany Farmer

"The Blessings of Government, Like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor.

D. H. MASON, Editor — COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913

REPORT THAT MANDEVILLE GETS THE NEW S.

Purchases 45-Horse-Power Gasoline Engine for Fire Dep.

Glisson Loses Slander Suit in District Court. No Cause of .

DIST'CT COURT HAS BUT FEW CASES THIS TERM

JUDGE LANCASTER RENDERS DECISION IN GLISSON LIBEL CASE.

DECIDES HE HAS NO CAUSE OF AGTION

Full Decision as Given by Judge Lancaster, and other Matters of the Court.

Among the civil cases taken up was the libel suit of Mayor J. E. Glisson of Abita Springs, which grew out of recent impeachment proceedings against him by citizens of Abita Springs, when a petition or written request was presented to District Attorney J. Vol Brock calling for the institution of suit. The case was dismissed, after which Mayor Glisson attempted to recover damages in the libel suit just decided against him.

DECISION.

That the libelous matter complained of is a "privilege communication."

That an action for damages cannot be sustained until after a legal termination of the suit in favor of plaintiff.

That it is not alleged the defendants knew the libel or slander, or both, was false when they made it.

J. E. Glisson vs. Chas. Biggio et als Twenty-Sixth Judicial Dist. Court of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Tammany. No. 2037.

Defendents filed an exception of "no cause" of action to the plaintiff's petition herein, which exception was duly assigned for trial. When after hearing the law and argument of council the matter was submitted to the Court and taken under advisement. Briefs to be filed by the parties hereto.

Reason for Judgment on the Exception to No Cause of Action.

This suit is apparently one for damages for libel, malicious prosecution, and slander.

In order to intelligently consider all of the allegations of plaintiff's petition, to ascertain whether a legal cause of action has been alleged, the Court has divided the petition into two divisions. The first consisting of Articles III, IV, V and VI of said petition, and the second consisting of VII, VIII and IX thereof.

A careful reading and consideration of Articles III, IV, V and VI show the allegations therein are intended to allege a cause of action for libel. The allegations are as follows:

"That all the defendants did maliciously act together, conspire and assist each other, in an effort on their part to destroy plaintiff as a private citizen and public official, and to unjustly and without probable cause to have him impeached as mayor of Abita Springs (Article III); and that in aid of and in furtherance of their said malicious purposes and conspiracy defendants did, on the 28th day of January, 1913, and continuously thereafter, write or have written, circulate and cause to be circulated, and they did utter and publish a petition containing libelous, defamatory and false charges against plaintiff (Article IV); and that said defendants did write or have written in said petition the following: 'Having knowledge of the fact that J. E. Glisson, mayor of Abita Springs, has been guilty of non-feasance and malfeasance in office, gross misconduct and conduct unbecoming to an officer, we hereby request you, the said district attorney, under 222 of the Constitution, to have said officer, J. E. Glisson, mayor of said town of Abita Springs, impeached and removed from office as mayor (Article V); and that in circulating and publishing, signing and seeking the signatures of others the defendants herein, did maliciously make false, defamatory and libelous charges against plaintiff, and they intended to and did maliciously injure him before the public and in the esteem of many citizens of the State of Louisiana who had known your plaintiff many years'".

It can hardly be contended that Article III of plaintiff's petition, standing alone, alleges a legal cause of action. Boiled down, the allegation is that the defendants conspired to destroy the plaintiff and to have him impeached as the mayor of Abita Springs. It is not alleged how or in what manner defendants conspired to "destroy him," and presumably charges the defendants with conspiracy to commit crime; and if in fact the defendants did have "him impeached" is not per se actionable. The inference from this allegation is, that the defendants were justified, and therefore did not act without probable cause, for the reason that they succeeded in their undertaking in "having him impeached."

A close scrutiny of Article IV leaves the plaintiff in no better situation. This article, standing alone, does not allege a cause of action. It will be noted that the plaintiff does not allege just how or in what manner he was libeled by the defendants. He merely alleges "that the defendants did write, or have written, circulate or caused to be circulated, and they did utter and publish a petition containing libelous, defamatory and false charges against him." He does not allege what the "libelous, defamatory and false charges consisted of.

In Article V he merely alleges that the defendants did write, or have written in said petition, verbatim, the language of said original petition, which it is alleged defendants signed and circulated. He does not allege that this language in said petition was libelous, defamatory and false charges complained of and alleged in Article IV of his petition. This Article is merely a statement of what the petition the defendants signed contained.

In addition to the above reasons given why the exception of no cause of action should be maintained, there is another very serious reason why.

We will consider the allegations of these three articles of the petition and construe them together, and take them as one continuous and connecting allegation.

What does the petition allege? Merely that the defendants desired to have him impeached as mayor of the town of Abita Springs, and in furtherance of this desire they addressed to the district attorney a written request to bring impeachment proceedings against the plaintiff, and if the language used by the defendants in this written request was libelous and defamatory, and contained false charges, was it not a "privilege communication?" Article 222 of the Constitution of 1898 specifically empowers the citizens and taxpayers to request the district attorney, in writing, to bring impeachment proceeding against a specific officer, therein named. Any of the officers named in Article 222 may be impeached for causes enumerated in Article 217. (See Article 222 of the Constitution of 1898).

Article 217 says these officers shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, "for non-feasance and malfeasance in office," for incompetency, for corruption, for favoritism, extortion or oppression in office, or for "gross misconduct, or for habitual drunkenness."

All that this petition or written request, signed by the defendants and addressed to the district attorney, contained was, that the mayor of Abita Springs, J. E. Glisson, has been guilty of malfeasance and non-feasance in office and gross misconduct," the very language and words used in Article 217 of the Constitution. (See Babriel Gardemalvs vs. Jacob McWilliams, 43 An., page 454; 53 An., page 78; 21 An., page 275).

Article VI.—The allegations of this article evidently intend to allege a cause of action for damages for slander.

It will be noted that the allegation is that the defendant, "in circulating, etc.," (but it is not stated what the defendants circulated, etc., evidently the petition the defendants signed) did make false, defamatory and slanderous charges against plaintiff. It is not stated that in the contents presumably of this petition, but in circulating, that is during the time the defendant circulated this petition, they did (verbally) make false, defamatory and libelous charges," clearly slander. The allegations for an action for slander, in this article, are also equally fatal. We are not told what the slanderous words were, where they were said and spoken and to whom. Therefore taking Articles III, IV, V and VI of the plaintiff's petition singly and separately no legal cause of action has been alleged nor has a legal cause of action been alleged if we take these articles all together, construe them together as one continuous and connected allegation, for the reason that the petition or written request addressed to the district attorney is a privilege communication, and hence not actionable, and for the additional reason that it is not alleged as a whole, or in any one of these said articles, that the slanderous and libelous language imputed to the defendants, and which it is alleged that they uttered and published and spoke, that the defendants knew it was false when they uttered and published and spoke it, and knew it was untrue. In actions for damage for libel and slander or both combined, the allegation is that the "defendants knew at the time they published the libelous matter and spoke the slanderous words that it was false, and that they knew it was untrue, is sacramental." The plaintiff has failed to so allege, hence no cause of action lies, and has not been alleged in the petition.

This brings us to a consideration of Articles VII, VIII, IX of plaintiff's petition.

Article VII alleges: That, in aid of and to further their aforesaid malicious purposes and conspiracy, the defendants presented the original petition, a copy of which marked "A," is annexed to the original petition herein, to J. Vol Brock, district attorney of the Twenty-Sixth Judicial District of Louisiana, and on said petition with the aid of private council employed by the defendants for that purpose, the said district attorney did institute suit against plaintiff, which suit bears No. 1948 on the docket of this honorable court; that in the petition (of the suit) aforesaid the district attorney, aided by private council, did make, without probable cause, unfounded, libelous and malicious charges and allegations against plaintiff; that said allegations and charges, though probably not the fault of the district attorney, were founded on the misrepresentations of the defendants; that said allegations and charges were not only false and malicious, but damaging, as appears from the following quotation. Here follows a quotation from the allegation of the petition filed in the impeachment proceedings; Article VII alleges, that said suit No. 1948 was duly fixed for trial, and the defendants herein, who were plaintiffs in said suit, acting through their attorneys, placed certain witnesses on the stand, but they failed to sustain the charges and allegations, and after trial had proceeded for a day and a half the said suit No. 1948 was dismissed by the district attorney.

Article IX alleges: That, in circulating the petition, and in signing the same, defendants acted maliciously, as aforesaid, and without probable cause; in presenting said petition to the district attorney and causing him to institute suit No. 1948, the said defendants acted maliciously as aforesaid and without probable cause; that in undertaking to place witnesses on the stand, defendants acted maliciously and without probable cause.

These articles, VII, VIII, and IX, taken together, evidently intend to allege a cause of action for malicious prosecution, and for libel, the libel consisting of libelous matter contained and set forth in the petition of the impeachment proceedings suit No. 1948. If this is the cause of action intended to be alleged, and it is the only construction and interpretation that can be placed upon it, then it is subject to the same objections as Articles III, IV, V and VI of plaintiff's petition, in that the libelous matter contained in suit No. 1948 complained of is a privilege communication; hence no action lies; and for the additional reason that it is not alleged that the suit No. 1948 was terminated.

It is true that in Article VIII it is alleged that the district attorney dismissed said suit No. 1948. It is not alleged, however, how, in what manner, and for what reason the district attorney dismissed the suit, nor is it alleged that the defendants or private counsel consented to the dismissal. The district attorney may have sufficient reasons for the dismissal of this suit, known to him personally. It is also true that it is alleged in this Article VIII that "the defendants herein, who were plaintiffs in said suit (No. 1948) acting through their attorneys, placed witnesses on the stand who failed to sustain the charges, etc.," but it is not alleged that "this language" was the language employed by the district attorney in dismissing suit No. 1948, nor is it alleged that this language or fact was the reason "why" the district attorney dismissed this suit. The district attorney could have rebrought this suit, and the defendants could have compelled him to have rebrought it, under the provisions of Article 222 of the Constitution. A mere perusal of the pleadings in suit No. 1948 clearly show that this suit was brought in the name of the district attorney only and in his official capacity as such. The defendants herein were not party plaintiffs in that suit. It is true that to the petition in this suit is attached the original "written request" of the citizens and taxpayers of Abita Springs requesting the said district attorney to bring impeachment proceedings against the mayor, J. E. Glisson, but this "written request" is not made part of the petition in that suit. And even if it could be held that the defendants herein were the plaintiffs in suit No. 1948, this suit could have been re-brought. A mere dismissal of a suit is not legal termination of said suit. It is necessary to allege the "termination" of the suit, and to allege that it was terminated in the favor of the plaintiff, to sustain an action for malicious prosecution of a suit. This the plaintiff has failed to allege.

"Where the plaintiff combines a claim for damages for the bringing of an alleged malicious suit, with claim for damages for an alleged libel, contained in the pleadings of such suit, the rule that no cause and no right of action exists until the termination of such suit applies equally to both claims." Carnes vs. Atkins Bros., 123 An., page 26; 33 An., page 220-446; 16 An., page 1.

"It is well settled that a person can not sustain an action for damages caused by a suit against him until after a legal termination of said suit in his favor." 47 An., page 373; 44 An., page 194; 15 An., page 421.

Therefore, whether we conside that by the allegations of plaintiff's petition he intended to allege a cause of action for libel, the exception of no cause of action must be sustained: for the reasons that the libelous matter complained of was a "privilege communication," and for the additional reason that it is not alleged that the defendants "knew the libel or slander, or both, was false when they made it, and that they knew it to be untrue." See authorities cited, and in addition see Dickson vs. Hathaway, 122 an., page 644.

Or whether we consider that the plaintiff intended to allege a cause of action for an alleged malicious prosecution, and for damages for an alleged libel contained in the pleadings of said suit, the exception of no cause of action must be sustained, for the reasons hereinbefore stated.

Therefore, for the reasons assigned, and the law being in favor thereof, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that the exception of no cause of action herein filed by the defendants be, and the same is hereby sustained.

Thus rendered and ordered in open court this ninth day of December, 1913.

(Signed)
JOSEJH B. LANCASTER,
Judge.

State vs. Walter Grey, disturbing the peace, fined $50 and costs of court, in default 90 days in jail, subject to work on public road.

State vs. Estelle Johnson, pet't larceny, sentenced to 60 days in jail.

State vs. Richard Foll, carrying concealed weapon, fined $100 and costs of court, in default 6 months in jail, subject to work on public roads.

State vs. Walter Grey, carrying concealed weapon, $100 and costs of court, in default 6 months in jail, subject to work on public roads.

State vs. Gilbert Lawson, carrying concealed weapon, $500 and costs of court or one year in jail.

W. J. Brown vs. A. W. Barton, suit on tax title, dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

St. Tammany Naval Stores Co. vs. Wm. Anderson, dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

St. Tammany Banking Co. and Savings Bank vs. A. A. Duverney, confessional judgment.

H. T. Cottam & Co. vs. O. L. Mitchel, confessional judgment.

A. S. Neuhauser vs. Ellis Crandall, judgment for plaintiff as prayed for.

(Continued on page 2)

ATTY. HEINTZ WORKING ON BICKHAM CASE

EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO REDUCE BOND AND GET A CHANGE OF VENUE.

BICKHAM CONFIDENT OF RELEASE ON HEARING

Maintains that He is Guiltless of any Wrong Doing and Only Wants a Fair Hearing.

Attorney Fred J. Heintz is working hard in the case of H. D. Bickham, who was at the head of and a big stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Bogalusa when it suspended, and who is now in the parish prison in New Orleans, charged with illegal transactions in its management. Mr. Heintz will attempt to have the bond reduced and secure a change of venue in the trial of the case either to Covington or Amite City. The New Orleans Picayune quotes Mr. Bickham as follows:

"And should the change of venue be granted," said the former banker who shows that he has suffered greatly, "I am going to make an effort to get released on bond. Either Amite City or Covington will be the place good enough for me to be tried on the charges now laid against me. In either place I can obtain a fair trial, and that is all I want. You see, the bond fixed now—about $41,000, is exorbitant. True, I had bondsmen for that amount before, but then I was almost assassinated, and the bondsmen were threatened, according to the report, and while I was here in the Presbyterian Hospital the bondsmen called upon me and explained their position and I was willing that they should be released. Now something like $10,000 should be the bond in my case, if bond is needed. It is a fair amount and it would allow me the chance of securing relatives to sign the bond and avoid calling upon any one else. One of the former bondsmen expressed a willingness to sign my bond again, but it may be that I will not ask him to be a part of the surety."

"Do you believe that in a trial you will vindicate yourself?"

"Certainly," answered Bickham, and he said it as if he was sure that he will win in the first bout in court. "Why should I not win an acquittal? When everything is laid bare you will find that the banking business I conducted was conducted on the best business principles and if it had not been for the precipitative measures and the malice shown to-day the bank would be a going business."

MANDEVILLE IS GOING SOME GAIT JUST NOW

NEW MILL OF GREAT SOUTHERN LUMBER CO. TO BE ESTABLISHED HERE.

WILL SAW 300,000 FEET OF LUMBER A DAY

The Fire Depagtment is to Have a 45-Horsepower Gasoline Engine if Trial is Satisfactory.

EYES OF THE PUBLIC ARE ON MANDEVILLE.

The eyes of the public are on Mandeville, just at present. There is every indication of a rapid growth for this town within the next few years. The recent exhibition of public spirit in the voting of a tax for the sea wall; the work of the women in school support and encouragement; the organization of a company to put in a fast steamboat to run between Mandeville and New Orleans, with a schedule time of one hour and a half, which will be running next year; the securing of the Pottevent & Farve mill; the purchase of a 45-horsepower gasoline engine for the fire department, and now, the securing of the new mill of the Great Southern Lumber Co., which is said to be now surveying the situation for the plant just east of Mandeville, are indications of prosperous growth that can not be passed over by the observant man who is seeking investment. It is said that the Davis saw mill has the contract for sawing the lumber to erect the new mill, which will saw 300,000 feet of lumber a day. If this report is true, there is something doing for Mandeville.

MEETING OF PARISH MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The St. Tammany Parish Medical Society held its regular monthly session last Tuesday at Mandeville. In attendance were Drs. H. E. Gautreaux, president; J. F. Bouquoi, K. W. Ney, W. L. Stevenson, R. B. Paine, A. Givens, W. E. VanZandt, J. M. Smith, A. G. Maylie.

An interesting paper by Dr. H. E. Gautreaux on "The Albumen-uria of Pregnancy," was lengthily discussed by every member present.

Dr. Numa M. Hebert, of Covington, the nestor of the parish medical profession, was elected a member of the society.

The society, as the official medical body of the parish, unanimously decided to communicate with the officials of every village and town in the parish to have them organize or reorganize as the case may be, their respective Boards of Health, in conformity with Act 192 of 1898, as amended by Act 44 of 1900, Act 150 of 1902, and Act 184 of 1904 of the Louisiana Legislature, and all referring to Boards of Health, with a view of making said boards live and active ones, and not existing in name only, for the purpose of enforcing the Louisiana State Board of Health laws and such other ordinances as may be adopted by local Boards of Health. These acts are mandatory and are to be enforced, even if the assistance of the District Attorney has to be solicited.

The police jury of St. Tammany parish is to have its attention directed to said acts, in reference to the organization of the Parish Board of Health, which as now constituted has no legal standing.

Dr. Gautreaux, in a most feeling address, handed the gavel to his successor, Dr. W. K. Ney, who accepted the reins of office in a strong "get-and-stand-together-address." Dr. W. E. VanZandt, the new secretary, on taking his office, made an address appointed as twas short. It ran something like this: "When I accepted this office I thought it was a sinecure, to look wise, say nothing and do very little more, but, (with a capital "B") you fellows, in three hours have given me more work than a prize stenographer can get off in a week. I'll do my best. Thanks.'

A set of resolutions were voted and ordered spread on the minutes, to Dr. H. E. Gautreaux, the retiring president, expressing the society's sincere appreciation of his self-sacrificing devotion to duty, and his strenuous and successful efforts in behalf of the society.

As a mental holiday at the next session the society will discuss "The Business Aspect of the Profession."

The regular meeting day has been changed from the last Wednesday to the second Tuesday of each month.

The next meeting of the society will be held at Covington, Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., and is to be followed by a luncheon in honor of the New Year.

At a special meeting of the town council held last Monday night, said body contracted for a 45-horsepower gasoline fire engine, with full equipment, from the Watrous Fire Engine Company, and 1000 feet of hose from the Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Company, at a total cost of $2900.00. The engine will be here in 30 days, and will be accepted if a 30 days trial proves its compliance with contract specifications. In Jefferson street, the longest and most central one of the town, will be erected three 5000-gallon water tanks, at intervals of 1000 feet. These tanks, with the lake in front, (salt water guaranteed to have no deleterious effect of the engine) Bayou Castaing on the east end, and a drainage canal at the west end, with the 1000 feet of hose and a 150-foot stream of water will permit the ready and easy handling of a fire in any portion of the town.

The engine will be located next to the bank, a central point, and constantly coupled with a large water tank already on the premises, so that in a moment's notice, and without moving the engine, it will be able to throw water on any point within a circular area, having a diameter of 2000 feet. The engine will be so constructed as to permit drawing by hand or horse.

The business men of the town have under way the organization of a fire company, which is to take charge of the fire engine and see to its proper care and ever ready use. This company will go into active organization in a few days, as the engine is expected before the first of the New Year.

This action on the part of the town council is filling a long felt want, and is receiving the most favorable commendation, and will materially benefit property holders by a 10 per cent reduction in insurance premiums, as already promised by several insurance companies.

RESOLUTIONS TO HENRY CLAY RIGGS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Mandeville School Improvement League, Dec. 4, 1913:

Whereas, it has pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from our midst, our true and loyal friend and supporter, Henry Clay Riggs; therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the death of Henry Clay Riggs, we, the Mandeville School Improvement League and the children of the public school of Mandeville, La., feel that we have lost a tried and faithful friend, one who has always been willing to aid the cause of education by liberal contributions and by his far seeing judgment, and the high standard of his moral support and influence.

Be it further resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their irreparable loss.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy to the St. Tammany Farmer for publication.

MRS. R. B. PAINE,
President.
MRS. W. T. NEWMAN,
Secretary.

SOMETHING DOING IN COVINGTON R AL ESTATE IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

Richard & Riggs Say They Have Several Deals on That May be Completed Soon.

The property that has changed hands in the past week or two shows considerable activity in Covington real estate, Richard & Riggs having made several sales, with the probability of several more within a short time. The sales that were made were to parties who will make their homes here.

The property of Mrs. Lionel Adams on the Bogue Falaya river, two miles north of Covington, was sold to Mr. J. S. Lombard, of New Orleans, for $2625. Mr. Lombard will put it in thorough repair and will occupy it as his home.

Mr. Ned Burns, of New Orleans, has bought the Louis Voss place on Military Road, for $1700. This place will also undergo thorough repairs. Mr. Barnes intends to farm and will move here with his family.

The colored school teachers of the Toney Lafon School, New Orleans, have bought the Mailles place on the Abita river, adjoining Sunshine Cottage, and will convert it into a rest home. They paid $940 for it.

Mrs. Howard Burns has purchased the home formerly belonging to Mrs. E. Roe, back of the Convent, on Independence and Mississippi streets. The price was $1250.

Mrs. Burch has purchased the Carrambat residence, on the Lee Ferry Road, for $1600, and is occupying it as a residence.

The old Babington-Thomas store near the depot has been sold to Mr. Eimer. It will be occupied by the Pine Cliff Bottling Co.

The three cottages adjoining the Covington Grocery and Grain Company have been sold to Miss Ida Dale for $2200.

WOMEN ION APPR ACTION O COUNCIL

IS PLEASED WITH ORDINANC COMPELLING FUMIGATION OF HOUSES.

ASKS FOR APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICERS

Invitation Extended to the School Board to Have the School Rally in Covington.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Progressive Union was held on Monday, Dec. 8.

After reading of the minutes of the last meeting matters of general interest to our town were discussed by members present.

Mrs. Clifton Burns reported to the Union the coming school rally to be held in the early spring. Mrs. Burns said on that the Union would further their claims of Covington to the honor of entertaining children and teachers of the parish at the time of this rally, and extend to them an invitation to that effect. It was unanimously voted to send a cordial invitation to the School Board, asking that the rally be held in Covington. The Union will do all it can to unite with the School League in making Covington desirable as the hostess of this big educational event.

The President presented to the meeting the desirability of expressing appreciation to the mayor and town council for enactment of ordinance compelling the fumigation of houses occupied by tubercular patients.

The following petition was then voted and has been since forwarded to the honorable mayor and town council:

Covington, La., Dec. 10, 1913.

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council of Covington, La.

Dear Sirs:—At a recent meeting of our Union a vote of appreciation, endorsement and gratitude was extended to you for the passing of an ordinance pertaining to the compulsory fumigation of houses occupied by tubercular cases.

It was further voted to petition your honorable body to appoint a local board of health, and a sanitary inspector, in compliance with the State law requiring the appointment of boards to attend to the sanitary welfare of all towns in this State. We feel that the efforts of such a board composed of competent men, unflinching in their duty, would do much to combat the conditions which have given rise to the reputation Covington seems to have acquired for unhealthful conditions, especially as regards tuberculosis.

Hoping you will give this matter your early and favorable attention, we remain,

Respectfully yours,
WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE UNION.
Mrs. Wm. Bodebender, Pres.
Mrs. Jos. Schneider, Sec.

Several names were put up, which election will take place at the next regular meeting.

A request has been sent from Mrs. Clara Boise Bush, of the Times-Democrat, New Orleans, for a write-up of the past year's work of the Union. Mrs. Preston Burns will furnish an account of the reclaiming of our cemetery which has done so much to improve the appearance of that part of our town.

Added to this will be a mention of the women's work at the Fourth Annual Parish Fair. These two achievements have been the banner work of the Union, during the past year, although many other matters have been taken up and carried to a successful finish.

Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, of the International Federation of Women's Clubs, claims that members of a working organization should never be thanked for achieving, on the principle that they are merely doing their duty. I beg to take issue with Mrs. Pennybacker in this opinion, for I, for one, feel profoundly grateful to the ardent workers in our organization, and I believe that what we feel we may well express. Therefore I extend, publically to all my officers, chairmen and workers of the past year my earnest thanks for their fine work, and wish them all happiness and welfare and success for the year.

MRS. WM. BODEBENDER,
President of W. P. U.