

Thousands Wait Turn to View Bier

Stand for Hours in Cold Drizzle; Body Is Placed in Casket; Funeral Tuesday.

Paris, March 22.—The family of Marshal Foch looked upon the great soldier's face for the last time today. Then government agencies took charge of his body, which will be laid to rest in the Invalides Tuesday alongside that of Napoleon.

This afternoon and evening the people of Paris, rich and poor, young and old, stood for hours under a chilly drizzle for the privilege of passing through the room in the marshal's home where he lay in a closed coffin.

From mid-day until long after night had fallen and the gates in front of the Foch home had been closed, thousands waited patiently on the sidewalks for their turn to pass the bier. They waited in silence and during the evening hours they waited in the rain, each to pay his modest homage to their great military leader.

To Arch Sunday.

The thousands who took their farewell of Foch yesterday and the thousands who followed them through the crepe-hung doors of his home today were but the forerunners of the tens of thousands who will do him homage after his body is taken to the Arc de Triomphe on Sunday.

Nations in Cortège.

Detachments of troops and the elite of all of the allied nations with bands will march in the cortège, American soldiers being represented by the color guard of the Paris branch of the American Legion, an organization in which the dead marshal always took the liveliest and most affectionate interest.

American Indian at Bier.

Early this morning the body of the marshal was taken from the catafalque and placed in a simple oak coffin with gilt panels. Chief White Horse Eagle, and more a full costume of an Indian chief, complete even to Eagle feathers.

Of flowers there were none to be seen. Foch in his will asked that there be none and Madame Foch has carried out his wishes, although it has been had to purchase the many beautiful bouquets and wreaths which arrived during the day. All these flowers, despite the insistence of their donors, were sent away to hospitals and children's homes.

During the morning the family of Foch looked upon his face for the last time. Other than members of the family, only General Weygand, Foch's closest military associate, Father L'Hande and Dr. Heitz-Boyer were present when the body was placed in the coffin and the lid closed.

To the oaken cover were nailed seven golden stars, symbolic of the marshal's rank.

Delegations arrived from all parts of France today. One especially remarked was that from Alsace which included a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war and two women in the Alsatian costume. Among the many persons notable in all the lands of the globe who came to sign the register this afternoon was one who did not sign his name. He simply wrote "To the great Christian, to the great chief.—A Grateful Poilu."—World-Herald.

COMPANIES SHOW EARNINGS

New York.—The Chrysler corporation earned net profits in 1928 totaling \$30,817,952, the highest in its history; the corporation's earnings in 1927 totalled \$19,484,880.

On the basis of 4,407,475 shares of common stock outstanding, the 1928 profit is equal to \$7.03 per share on a 2,712,080 shares outstanding in 1927. The corporation sold 360,399 cars and trucks for \$245,304,617 in 1928 in contrast to 192,082 for \$172,343,952 in 1927.

Other corporations reporting 1928 earnings included United Cigar Stores of America and subsidiaries, with net income of \$8,352,762. This compares with \$7,744,471 in 1927, after deducting \$2,437,003 included that year for enhancement in leasehold values.

TENNESSEE STRIKE ENDED

Elizabethton, Tenn.—The ten days' strike of employes of the American Ginzstoff corporation, rayon plant, one of the largest in the history of the new industrial south, was ended Friday. All together 5,500 workers in the Ginzstoff plant and that of the American Bemberg corporation, under the same management, which also suspended, were affected. By the terms of an agreement, a portion of the general wage increase, sought by the strikers is granted, and while the Textile Workers' union local that was formed was not recognized, it was agreed there is to be no discrimination against it.

Gary Negro May Have Been Omaha Ax Murderer

Cops Find Bloody Hatchet in Room; Murders There Tally With Atrocities in Omaha

Possibility that Omaha's three mysterious slayings last November will be solved is being eyed Friday when Gary (Ind.) police got a confession from Gillis Mack that he had slain a man and a girl, assaulted five men, attacked three women and committed a dozen robberies there in the past two months.

The nature of the crimes tallies closely with those in Omaha.

Questioned about the Omaha murders, Mack, who accuses a confederate of helping him, denied he had ever been here.

A blood-stained hatchet was found in Mack's room after he had been arrested and questioned about the slaying of Josephine Odorizzi, 20, of Gary, last Sunday night. The girl's mutilated body was found in a vacant lot, two blocks from her home.

Mack said he struck her once with the hatchet, and wanted to flee, but his companion dragged her into the vacant lot, and when she stirred, killed her. Then, Mack said, they robbed her.

Their other victim was James Walsh, 56, who came upon them after they had robbed a liquor dive and beaten a man there so badly he may die. They killed Walsh with their hatchets, Mack said.

That a third charge of murder may be filed against Mack was indicated when Mary Gibb, 16, was pronounced near death from a beating by Mack a week ago. The girl's companion was also slugged by the pair, and robbed.

In his confession, Mack told of many petty robberies, crowded all night under heavy guard to Crown Point jail, fearing mob violence.

Rural Pupils Get \$40,000,000 Ride Annually

That Is What Public Is Paying for Their Transport, According to Survey

New York.—The American public is now paying \$40,000,000 a year for transporting school children to its rural and district schools, according to a report issued at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Dr. Roe Lyell Johns, of Teachers College, in making a nation-wide survey of school transportation, said that the burden of transportation costs, and that the trend has been in accord with rural school consolidations, which themselves have been brought about at the rate of 4500 to 5000 a year since 1917.

Transportation of school children at public expense in the United States has grown from practically nothing in 1869, when Massachusetts passed the first act of authorization, to an annual transportation estimated at more than 1,500,000 children for transportation. "A steady increase is noted, especially on the Pacific Coast."

"All of the states have laws that make possible the transportation of pupils at public expense. Forty-three states have specific legal provisions for transportation, and in Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah, transportation of pupils at public expense is considered legal under general statutory provisions."

REPORT KILLS STATE RADIO

Lincoln, March 21.—No state-owned radio station will be established by Nebraska to broadcast information about the state government, proceedings of the legislature, market information to farmers and general entertainment features, except in the impracticable event that the legislature should overrule a report of the house finance committee indefinitely postponing the Wright bill on that subject, House Roll 321, filed Thursday morning.

U. S. AND BELGIUM SIGN TWO TREATIES

Washington, March 20.—Secretary Kellogg and the Belgian ambassador, Prince Albert de Ligne, signed Wednesday a treaty of arbitration and a treaty of conciliation between the United States and Belgium. The treaties are similar to those negotiated and signed during the past two years between the United States and several other countries.

Foreign Policy Speakers Urge Less War Talk

One Says Freedom of Seas Less Important to Many Than Poor Pictures

A renunciation of "war talk" in which four speakers discussing the question, "Is Anglo-American Understanding in Jeopardy?" each began by talking as his fundamental premise the declaration that war between Britain and the United States is "simply out of the question," was an outstanding feature of a forum before the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

While Prof. Charles K. Webster of the University College of Wales, Prof. William Y. Elliott of Harvard and Chester H. Rowell, California editor and lecturer, devoted themselves to the need for an agreement between the two nations as to rights at sea as between neutral commerce and a blockading navy, S. K. Ratcliffe, an English publicist, declared that among the rank and file of the nations the distorted concept of American living conveyed to England in motion picture films, is more of a source of dislike and misgiving than is the naval question.

Finds Britain Committed

Professor Webster, discussing British efforts to prevent anything which would hinder co-operation by the United States in the League of Nations or World Court, said: "It has been the British policy to bring the world together into a peaceful world. In doing this, Britain has taken obligations to act with force in certain occasions. The United States still insists on the doctrine of neutral rights."

"Thus Britain is committed to take part in a possible world blockade, which the United States, by its historic policy, is committed to try to break. But in that in any event, as a member of the League of Nations, its one vote as a member of the Council could prevent any blockade being laid."

"Meanwhile, especially since the Kellogg pact, there is a strong conviction in Britain that in any event, a world confederation for highway education, in a letter to the ambassadors transmitting copies of the resolution.

United States Out of Step

Mr. Rowell urged that the United States can solve the question of sea rights by a simple recognition of what he termed the "realities of present world organization"—"that the rest of the world is organized, that we have chosen to live outside the organized world, and that we are demanding rights which would have existed in the world had it been as it was."

"What I propose," he said, "is this: that the United States shall so obligate itself that, should a situation arise in which freedom of the seas ceases, as a result of the world enforcing a blockade against a violator of our Kellogg Treaty, it simply do nothing about it."

Professor Elliott proposed an agreement of mutual concessions. Britain would lose nothing, he urged, by conceding that neutral commerce should be free in any private war, that is, a war in which the League of Nations does not agree as to who is the aggressor to be suppressed. It is just as much incumbent upon the United States, he continued, to yield the claims of neutral rights in a League war, saying the Kellogg pact has entirely changed neutrality and that it is inconceivable that Americans should use their claimed rights at sea to benefit a violator of that pact.

Oil Men Seek State Aid to Reduce Waste

Agree That Texas, Oklahoma and California Should Take an Active Part

Houston, Tex.—Steps aimed toward world conservation of petroleum resources—to eliminate wasteful usages and to balance oil production with consumption—were initiated at a conference of the American Petroleum Institute, held here.

Leading oil men agreed that as a vital step to handle the problem of oil waste and overproduction in the United States, the help of the legislatures of California, Texas, and Oklahoma should be obtained.

The general committee adopted resolutions favoring restriction of production to the 1928 output and held this would be sufficient to meet the consuming requirements of the four regional areas represented by the institute committee. It was further proposed that beginning April 1 "the average production of the four regions on a daily basis should not exceed the average daily production during the year 1928."

The committee also recommended to the American Petroleum Institute setting up permanent machinery and the appointment of a number of committees to give careful study to all phases of the conservation movement, not only in the manner of proper use of petroleum products and comprehending within this study the entire world.

IMPEACH OKLAHOMA CHIEF COURT JUSTICE

Oklahoma City, March 20.—A charge of impeachment was voted against Charles W. Mason, chief justice of the Oklahoma supreme court by the house of representatives late Friday. It was the first of 11 charges reported by the house investigating committee. The vote was 65 to 23.

Senate Shears Weaver's Ideas from Probe Bill

'Old Guard' Eliminates Nearly All of House Amendments to the Measure.

Lincoln, Neb., March 22.—At the end of an afternoon of wrangling, the senate late this afternoon recommended for passage Governor Weaver's bank guaranty investigation bill, House Roll No. 555, but not until the old guard faction had shorn the bill of practically all of the amendments attached to the bill in the house of representatives at the governor's request.

U. S. to Aid in Survey of Inter-American Hiway

One of the Last Acts of Retiring President was to Sign Cole Resolution.

Washington, March 21.—(Special)—Announcing the readiness of the United States government to cooperate in a study and survey of the proposed Pan American highway, Dr. L. P. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, has written the envoys of the Latin American nations apprising them of the passage in the closing hours of the last congress of the Cole resolution authorizing the appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose.

The passage of this resolution is the first formal action by the government looking toward the realization of this project. Under the terms of the resolution, the secretary of state, when the funds are appropriated, will have his disposal \$50,000 to be expended in working with the government of Central and South America in the first field study of this project that has been undertaken since the days when Henry Clay first broached it.

The effect of the authorization is to place the United States in the position of being able to respond to requests for cooperation, if such aid is sought by any of the neighboring countries.

"This idea was expressed by Dr. Rowe, who also is chairman of the International committee of the Pan American confederation for highway education, in a letter to the ambassadors transmitting copies of the resolution.

"You will recall," wrote Dr. Rowe, "that a resolution adopted at the Sixth International conference of the American states requested the Pan American Union to compile information and prepare projects showing the most desirable route for such an Inter-American highway. Because of its peculiar fitness for this work, the governing board at the session of November 7, 1928, requested the cooperation of the executive committee of the Pan American confederation for highway education in the preparation of these projects."

"The Pan American Confederation for highway education has already completed a study of the highways in the American republics, but it is altogether possible that before a route is selected for the proposed Pan American highway an actual survey may be necessary to determine the most feasible route. The confederation will be most happy to cooperate with the government of the several American republics in undertaking such reconnaissance surveys, and the enclosed joint resolution of congress is intended merely to provide for the cooperation of the government of the United States in any surveys that may be undertaken."

"If it is felt that an actual reconnaissance survey is desirable, the Pan American Confederation for highway education will be most happy to undertake such a survey and would only request that your government designate one or two engineers to cooperate with the Confederation in making the survey of the most desirable route."

The signing of the bill by Calvin Coolidge, the retiring president, was one of the dramatic events preceding the inauguration of the new president. The signature of the president was affixed to the resolution a few moments before he mounted the rostrum to hear his successor take the oath of office.

Throughout his administration Mr. Coolidge was a strong advocate of cooperation between the United States and the governments of the Latin American republics, especially in the realm of transportation. The subject was twice mentioned by him in messages to congress and he frequently referred to it in public addresses and in private conversations.

President Hoover is believed to be no less concerned to this phase of the United States' relationship with Latin America, his recent tour following the election having given him a more intimate insight into the requirements of the neighboring nations.

Representative Cyrenus Cole of Iowa was the author of the resolution and its sponsor before the house committee on foreign affairs and up on the floor of that body it was carried through the senate by Senator William Clayton, chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs.

In the closing hours of the last congress, Senator Borah sought unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution, which was given without objection by his colleagues.

Senate Shears Weaver's Ideas from Probe Bill

'Old Guard' Eliminates Nearly All of House Amendments to the Measure.

Lincoln, Neb., March 22.—At the end of an afternoon of wrangling, the senate late this afternoon recommended for passage Governor Weaver's bank guaranty investigation bill, House Roll No. 555, but not until the old guard faction had shorn the bill of practically all of the amendments attached to the bill in the house of representatives at the governor's request.

U. S. to Aid in Survey of Inter-American Hiway

One of the Last Acts of Retiring President was to Sign Cole Resolution.

Washington, March 21.—(Special)—Announcing the readiness of the United States government to cooperate in a study and survey of the proposed Pan American highway, Dr. L. P. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, has written the envoys of the Latin American nations apprising them of the passage in the closing hours of the last congress of the Cole resolution authorizing the appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose.

The passage of this resolution is the first formal action by the government looking toward the realization of this project. Under the terms of the resolution, the secretary of state, when the funds are appropriated, will have his disposal \$50,000 to be expended in working with the government of Central and South America in the first field study of this project that has been undertaken since the days when Henry Clay first broached it.

The effect of the authorization is to place the United States in the position of being able to respond to requests for cooperation, if such aid is sought by any of the neighboring countries.

"This idea was expressed by Dr. Rowe, who also is chairman of the International committee of the Pan American confederation for highway education, in a letter to the ambassadors transmitting copies of the resolution.

"You will recall," wrote Dr. Rowe, "that a resolution adopted at the Sixth International conference of the American states requested the Pan American Union to compile information and prepare projects showing the most desirable route for such an Inter-American highway. Because of its peculiar fitness for this work, the governing board at the session of November 7, 1928, requested the cooperation of the executive committee of the Pan American confederation for highway education in the preparation of these projects."

"The Pan American Confederation for highway education has already completed a study of the highways in the American republics, but it is altogether possible that before a route is selected for the proposed Pan American highway an actual survey may be necessary to determine the most feasible route. The confederation will be most happy to cooperate with the government of the several American republics in undertaking such reconnaissance surveys, and the enclosed joint resolution of congress is intended merely to provide for the cooperation of the government of the United States in any surveys that may be undertaken."

"If it is felt that an actual reconnaissance survey is desirable, the Pan American Confederation for highway education will be most happy to undertake such a survey and would only request that your government designate one or two engineers to cooperate with the Confederation in making the survey of the most desirable route."

The signing of the bill by Calvin Coolidge, the retiring president, was one of the dramatic events preceding the inauguration of the new president. The signature of the president was affixed to the resolution a few moments before he mounted the rostrum to hear his successor take the oath of office.

Throughout his administration Mr. Coolidge was a strong advocate of cooperation between the United States and the governments of the Latin American republics, especially in the realm of transportation. The subject was twice mentioned by him in messages to congress and he frequently referred to it in public addresses and in private conversations.

President Hoover is believed to be no less concerned to this phase of the United States' relationship with Latin America, his recent tour following the election having given him a more intimate insight into the requirements of the neighboring nations.

Representative Cyrenus Cole of Iowa was the author of the resolution and its sponsor before the house committee on foreign affairs and up on the floor of that body it was carried through the senate by Senator William Clayton, chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs.

In the closing hours of the last congress, Senator Borah sought unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution, which was given without objection by his colleagues.

SOUTH BEND

Glenn Weaver drove to Lincoln Sunday.

Jesse Kleiser was a business visitor to Omaha Friday. Mrs. Emma Calder spent Sunday with Mrs. Hiram Hunter. W. J. O'Brien and Jason Streight drove to Lincoln Tuesday.

John Leifer was a dinner guest Sunday at the Virgil Besack home.

Miss Carrie Kleiser spent Friday evening with Mrs. Floyd Haswell. Mr. and Mrs. John Grabow were business visitors at Omaha Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sweeney spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Buskirk.

Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell spent Monday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rau.

Miss Janet McNameara of Fairmont spent the week end with friends in South Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Graham spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell.

Mrs. Viola Long and son, Harry, called Saturday evening at the Kleiser brothers home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grabow and family were dinner guests Sunday at the Frank Ross home.

Miss Hazel Jones spent the week end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones.

Mr. Fred Thimman purchased a McCormick-Deering tractor last week of E. J. Kiddie in Ashland.

John Timm and J. Carnice were shopping and delivering corn to the elevator the first of the week.

Mrs. Douglas Kitzell spent a couple of days last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deck.

Mrs. Walter McGinness and Miss Mary McGinness were Omaha passengers from the Rock Island.

Mrs. Mary Neuman and Mrs. John Timm, Sr. and son, Lyle, spent Sunday evening at the Floyd Haswell home.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Richards and Mr. William Richards spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Willis Richards at Havelock.

Mr. Verne Hutchinson and Mr. and Mrs. John Potter of Plattsmouth called Sunday afternoon at the Wm. Oliver home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shaffer of Plattsmouth and Mr. Ed Rast spent Sunday afternoon at the John Campbell home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Long and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Viola Long. Miss Viola Everett of Murdock was an afternoon visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stander and Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Roebor spent Sunday afternoon at the Peter Spangler home near Weeping Water.

Mr. Arthur Besack of Omaha, came Monday to spend a few days at the home of his brother, Virgil, and assist with the spring work.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spang from Friday evening until Sunday evening at the home of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gakemeier.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Haswell and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Haswell. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hofman and children were afternoon callers.

Rosee and Mildred Johnson and Clinton and Hazel Jones drove to Myndard Sunday evening to visit Blanche Jones, who is working at the Louis Sack home.

Mrs. Ellen Berge returned home Saturday. Her husband, Donald, is visiting at the home of her children Clyde Berge of Richfield, and Mrs. May Richardson of DeWitt.

Kenneth and Leonard Roebor spent Sunday afternoon at the Henry Stander home. Keith and Lowell Besack, and the children of Donald Thornton were also afternoon callers.

Mr. Scott Hare, who bought grain in South Bend a number of years ago, passed away last Wednesday and was buried in South Omaha Saturday. He had made his home in Omaha for many years.

South America Found to Gain by Open Doors

Rapid Growth Laid in Part to Immigration Diverted From United States

Hanover, N. H.—Problems in international relationships are being discussed at the International Institute which opened March 7 at Dartmouth College under the auspices of the Dartmouth Christian Association.

The principal speakers at the initial session were Dr. S. G. Inman, author and lecturer on Central and South American problems; Prof. L. C. Porter of Yenching University, Peking, China, and Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Inman's talk was given before a class in foreign travel at the Ames Tuck school of business administration. His subject was "Recent Pan-American Relations" and dealt largely with the commercial aspect of these relations. He pointed out that all the South and Central American nations have developed rapidly in the last few years and that in those countries there is at present the largest extent of undeveloped fertile land in the world.

Get Surplus Immigration

The reason of such rapid growth, he said, is due largely to immigration that has been diverted from the United States by the adoption of a restrictive policy. South American countries encourage immigration by granting all in securing land. Their big problem, he continued, is in breaking up the large landed estates so that land may be given to new settlers. Dr. Inman stressed the difference in business methods between North and South America and noted that our large exports of manufactures to South America were consumed by the cultured class, which is the business class.

Professor Porter spoke to another group on the "Spirit of Chinese Culture and Philosophy." He presented the Chinese views on life, stressing their intimacy with nature and their manner of regarding man's growth and development as natural and spontaneous. He stated that the Chinese social system emphasized courtesy and held in high esteem service to fellow man in all activities of life.

Mr. Abbot Expounds Clean News

The chief address of the day was delivered by Mr. Abbot on "The Press and the Foreign Interests of the United States." He stated that the press probably is the greatest existing mold of public opinion and regretted that in Europe the greater part of the printed news from the United States is a sensational character. The same, he said, was largely true of reports in newspapers of the United States from European correspondents.

If reports of international conferences could be released to all countries with an unprejudiced view, Mr. Abbot said, more for world peace would be accomplished.

Mr. Abbot ventured the belief that, in the future, only those papers printing accurate and important foreign news would enjoy the best reputation. He said the United States should be a model to other nations for fair play, and assume a moral leadership.

Irish Free State Narrowly Escapes General Election

With 65 Per Cent of Electorate Voting, Majority of Only 151 Was Secured

London.—The Irish Free State Government is regarded here as having narrowly escaped being driven into a general election by the results of the Dublin City North contest, where its candidate, Dr. Thomas O'Higgins, though in a constituency hitherto looked upon as one of Cosgrave's strongholds, had only beaten de Valera's representative, Oscar Traynor, by 151 votes out of 56,723 polled. The outcome is being attributed to the alienation of Protestant farming and other interests by Mr. Cosgrave's agricultural policy and his measures for literature censorship and compulsory teaching of the Irish language.

Mr. Cosgrave's majority in the Dail Eireann, even with the support of Labor and independent members, is already so small that the possibility of de Valera's getting an eventual majority is being seriously discussed, and the North Dublin City counted upon an easy victory, is held to be a crucial test.

The importance attached to it is shown by the fact that 65 per cent of the electorate voted, compared with 45 per cent last year. In a statement made after the poll de Valera indicated the line he has taken through the by-election in endeavoring to use the British connection for stirring up opposition to the Government.

"There is no use blinding yourselves to the fact," he said, "that you are regarding the present situation as another form of British authority in the country and any other executive that gets into your position will have the same handicap."

The Dennison line offers you year-round entertainment goods. Picnics, lawn parties and outdoor events can be supplied as well as interior decorations, favors, etc. Call at the Bates Book and Gift Shop.

Bates Book and Gift Shop is exclusive Dennison dealer in this vicinity. Nothing like the genuine Dennison goods and you can get them only at the one place.

Phone your news to No. 6.

Read the Journal Want-Ads.