

PARKER DENIES WRONG DOING

Former Sterling Minister Gives Account of Leave Taking.

CARRIED NOTE TO YOUNG WOMAN

Says Accommodated Young Man and Made Father Angry—Willing to Abide by Verdict of Community.

WYMORE, Neb., May 5.—(Special.—Rev. L. G. Parker, the former Sterling minister, is visiting in the city and he says that the account of his departure from Sterling was much overdrawn. He has made a statement as follows:

"Regarding the stories circulated concerning some trouble I had in Sterling, I want to say this: I did foolishly carry a letter for a young man to a young lady, and this made the girl's father very angry, and he called at the parsonage and ordered me to leave the city. I had already planned to go to Wymore to visit, and on Monday carried out this intention. About a half dozen ignorant toughs followed me to the depot and one weak-minded young man threw two eggs, both of which struck me. I looked at him with pity. I pitied his weakness.

"I have the respect of every good citizen in Sterling, and no one can deny this fact truthfully. "All of the flurry was made by the mob crowd that always wants to hit the preacher. I am 57 years old and have never had a hint against me in the past. "The names of the other parties in the case have not been made public by those who are circulating the report and this should be done in that event I am willing to trust my case to the judgment of the public.

"The story circulated is both absurd and untrue. "L. G. PARKER." Mr. Parker before leaving Sterling resigned his place with the Methodist church and intends to locate on the Pacific coast. He was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church here for a number of years. From here he went to Geneva, and from there to Lincoln, where he engaged in the real estate business for two years. From there he went to Sterling.

Mrs. Parker has been visiting here with her two daughters for a week.

HIGH POWER TESTING MACHINE

Valuable Equipment Installed by the Federal Bureau of Standards.

Some time ago an order was given by the Federal Bureau of Standards to a New England firm for two of the greatest testing machines ever manufactured. One of these, the smaller, with a capacity of 250,000 pounds, has already been installed in Washington and the other, with a capacity of 2,500,000 pounds, is being placed in a nearby room. The large machine, very similar in appearance to the small one, looks simple to the extreme when its great strength and purpose are considered. It has no complicated, delicate parts at a first glance, yet it has the power to crush a stonemason's block of solid steel.

The purpose of the two machines is to test iron and steel, as well as all sorts of building materials, such as reinforced concrete, brick piers, etc. They will afford information for engineers and architects to base their calculations upon. A test of a few seconds will determine just how much strain a steel girder will stand, and then the engineer who builds a skyscraper or bridge will be expected to tax the beam accordingly. The strength of a brick pier will be a known quantity, and it will be expected to stand the strain placed upon it.

The two testing machines will be given power by a central hydraulic power plant, containing three accumulators. These accumulators will be placed in a room to themselves and the power conducted by underground passages. Each hydraulic pound will be weighed, in order that the amount of pressure needed to test a piece of steel can be known to the exact amount. This weighing portion of the machines is one of the peculiar parts. From the machine there leads to a set of scales at any other part of the room a long copper tube. This tube has an opening about the size of the lead in an average lead pencil. Through the tube flows a liquid which is weighed on the scale, and the exact amount of pressure needed is registered.

The larger of the two machines is placed in a room about 20x30 feet. Beside it is a narrow gauge track, where a small car carries the material to be worked upon. Overhead are huge sliding cranes that also carry the pieces of iron and steel to the machine. The large machine will crush a column of 100 square inches and thirty feet long.

Although there are other machines like the two at the bureau of standards in the country, none of them comes up to the largest as regards precision. The Phoenix Iron company has a machine of 2,400,000 pounds capacity, and the American Bridge company has one of 4,000,000 pounds capacity, but they do not have the fine weighing mechanism as pertains to the bureau machines. They are more crude and less exact, and therefore cannot be depended upon as the new one can.

The smaller testing machine at the bureau cost \$10,000, and the larger one \$150,000. Counting all the equipment and details connected with the two machines, they will cost in the neighborhood of \$180,000 to install ready for use.

The larger of the two machines, although made to handle the pieces of the strongest steel, can test the strength of a tiny power spring just as easily as it can tell the power of a bridge girder. The crushing and tension parts of the machine work on the same hydraulic plan, one pulling where the other pushes.

The three accumulators to be used in furnishing power to the machines have a combined weight of 300,000 pounds, and are dropped in a fifty-foot pit, where they rise to the ceiling when in operation. The largest of the two testing machines weighs in the neighborhood of 300,000 pounds. Although both of the devices look simple in construction, they are not built on a simple plan, as the blue prints prove. The latter cover masses of sheets of paper, and the most experienced engineer would have no little trouble in figuring out all the details.

To test the strength of a steel column the latter is gripped at each end by a tapering device. The latter is screwed up until the "teeth" hold the steel firmly in place. When the power is turned on these "teeth" grip tighter than ever, and steel is pulled from each end. When the piece breaks, as it does when the power is gradually increased, the scales tell to the exact number of pounds just how much pressure was needed in the operation. In this way it is known how much strain the steel will stand.—Washington Star.

Ladies, no need to mark your husband. Read The Bee Market Showers on what he wants for Sunday dinner, page 8.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Neely have returned from a two months' tour in California.

FORCE OF UNWRITTEN LAWS

Tradition and Custom Invest Them with Power of the Statute.

There is a class of unwritten law which does not and cannot become written law, because it approaches so near the danger line that man dare not recognize it to the extent of publishing it and declaring it as a part of the positive law. It is the unwritten law of the sea that a captain must go down with his ship. Men dare not write it into the contract, and nations dare not incorporate it in their navy or marine regulations, yet the tyrants of the sea know the law, and believe that to obey it betters their service, and there are few instances of its being disregarded.

It is the unwritten law of the army and navy that an officer shall not seek cover, or at least shall not show apprehension of danger to his person, in time of battle and in the presence of enlisted men or common sailors. In the Franco-Prussian war nearly 400 officers of the German army were killed and the great majority of them gave up their lives because they believed in the law of conduct.

In obedience to this law Farragut bound himself to the mast, Lee rode to the head of his charging column at the bloody angle, and Lawton walked coolly in front of the line and was shot in the presence of his men.

The law of the right of revolution has been much talked about and much written about. Every intelligent citizen believes that he has the right under certain conditions to suppose the established government of his own land and join in an effort to establish another in its place. Just prior to and during the civil war there was much discussion in this country by learned men on either side of the right of revolution and the "higher power" and the "greater law."

The law justifying one person in the killing of another has required the serious consideration of every country. Every criminal code provides certain punishments for homicide, and many of them graduate the punishment with minute particularity, according to the circumstances of the killing, so that any one of six crimes may be involved in a single tragedy. Such codes also attempt to define what killing is justifiable and what killing is excusable and with their interpretation by the courts attempt to describe the only conditions under which one human being can kill another and not be guilty of crime.

The Hebrew code almost stands alone in its recognition of man's desire to kill and his right to have that desire and that climax of all satisfactions which comes to him who under great provocation slays another. It is not at all strange that in this branch there should be an extended code of unwritten, as well as written law, unwritten now and always to be unwritten for the reason that the recognition given by its embodiment in the statutes would be taken as a license by dishonest men and would result in harm rather than good.

It is an unwritten law among the officers of the army that if a subordinate officer kills a superior officer because that officer has publicly degraded him by striking him or by any other action equally humiliating then the court-martial will not convict. During the civil war at Louisville, Ky., General Nelson said to General Davis:

"How many men have you?" General Davis replied, "About—" giving an approximate number. Nelson said, "You an army officer and say 'about'! Why don't you 'know' how many men you have?" And with that he struck Davis in the face with his glove. Davis shot and killed him, and the court martial acquitted Davis.—Case and Comment.

THRILLS PUT IN THE LEAP

A Theatrical Episode Transforms Heroic Romance Into Stiff Athletics.

E. H. Sothorn, apropos of April 1, told at a dinner in New York a story about his father. "My father in his youth," he said, "was once playing in a romantic drama, wherein he made a tremendous leap—a leap from his lady love's tower to a mattress behind a wooden rock on the stage, far below. It was a thrilling leap, and my father no doubt enjoyed the applause it won him; but one night he sprained his ankle and vowed he would leap no more. "So the manager hired a professional acrobat, made up as my father's counterpart, to do the leap, while my father would slip back under cover of the tower and descend to his dressing room by means of a hidden ladder. "The afternoon the acrobat came to the theater to rehearse he made the leap and then he set up a loud complaint. "What's the matter?" asked a young member of the company who happened to be in the theater. "Why," said the acrobat, in a disgruntled voice, "this here leap is too tame. It's too easy. A man with glass eyes and cork legs could do it. Now, if they'd let me

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

FORKS American Beauty Pattern, High-Grade Silver-Plated ware. Other pieces in this pattern will be on sale from week to week.

52c Set of Six Knives To match 54c SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLES This Table is made of selected solid oak, has large 45-inch top, very heavy pillar and massive carved claw feet; it is of finest workmanship and finish, extra well made, this sale \$11.75

BUFFETS Made of selected solid oak in artistic Early English finish. It is of superior construction—extra well made. It has one lined drawer for silver-ware, leaded windows in doors below and heavy French bevel mirror—also extra large top—also extra large fine buffet for only \$19.75

THIS ELEGANT DRESSER \$18.75 By far the greatest Brass Bed value ever presented to the home-furnishers of Omaha. It proves that Rubel's really undersell all others to a surprising extent; this brass bed has massive 2-inch posts, is heavily lacquered and will not tarnish; it is certainly a most unusual value. \$12.75

LEATHER COUCHES Of massive proportions, solid oak frame, extra well constructed oil tempered springs tied by hand, diamond tufted tops, covered in genuine leather; special price \$22.50; upholstered in Boston leather, this sale, only \$14.25

DAVENPORTS Solid Oak frame, automatic opening, makes full-size bed, hand-tied oil-tempered steel springs, heavy Boston leather upholstery. \$18.75

BRASS BEDS For Saturday only at this price. \$12.75

REFRIGERATORS Large size The famous White Mountain Refrigerator, removable parts, double circulation, cold dry air, economical, round corner design special— \$12.75

GO-CARTS One-Motion Collapsible Go-Carts All metal frame, strong and substantial, yet light and easy to carry; new adjustment to back seat; 1/2 inch rubber tires; wheels fold under; one-motion cart, sale price \$3.95

RUBEL'S 1513-1515 HOWARD STREET

Keep cool this summer in a cool, clean office. Roomy, airy offices appeal to the business man who has a large amount of work to do each day. The cooler he is the better work he can do. Tenants of the best known office building in the city catch every breath that is blowing during the days when the mercury is mounting high. Elevator service, light, ventilation and janitor attention are the best.

THE BEE BUILDING Select from these offices at once as they will not be available long: ROOM 416—Is a very desirable room, having a south and west exposure, which affords good light and plenty of air. The space is 12x12 1/2, and rents at a very low figure; per month, \$12.00. ROOM 418—Adjoins the above on the north and these offices could be rented en suite. As a single office it is desirable on account of size, \$20.00. Price, per month, \$12.00. ROOM 507—Is one of the cheapest and best lighted rooms in the building, being located on the north side of court near skylight. It is 15x11 and rents for, per month, \$12.00. ROOM 517—The only room in the building which rents for \$10.00 per month. It is located on the east side of the court and is 13x14 feet in size. New elevators are now being installed. The Bee Building Company Bee Business Office. 17th and Farnam Sts.

How to Avoid Street Car Accidents III.—Passing Behind a Car

WHEN passing behind a car always make sure that a car is not approaching from the opposite direction on the parallel track. Failure to take this precaution may result in fatal injuries or instant death. Never pass too closely behind a standing car, as it may back unexpectedly and come in collision with you. Our most serious accidents result from people stepping from behind one car directly in front of another.

Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Ry. Co.

The Omaha Bee's Great Booklovers' Contest

What Does This Picture Represent?



NO. 22—SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911.

Title Author Your Name Street and Number City or Town

After you have written in the title of the book save the coupon and picture. Do not send any coupons until the end of the contest is announced. Remember the picture represents the title of a book—not a scene or character from it. Catalogs containing the names of all the books on which the puzzle pictures are based are for sale at the business office of The Bee—25 cents. By mail, 30 cents.

Rules of the Contest

All persons are eligible to enter this contest except employees of the Omaha Bee and members of their families. Each day, for seventy-five days, there will be published in The Bee a picture which will represent the title of a book. Each picture shall be a blank for the contestant to fill in the title of the book. The cut will be held in the office of The Bee in the name and address of the book and add your name and address neatly and plainly in the space provided. No restrictions will be placed on the way in which answers to the picture may be secured. Each picture represents only one title of a book. If you are not sure of a title and wish to send in more than one answer to each picture, you may do so. BUT NOTE THESE RULES: ANSWERS WILL BE ACCEPTED TO ANY ONE PICTURE. Incorrect answers will not be counted against contestants if correct answer is also given. More than one answer should not be put on the same coupon. Extra coupons should be used for extra answers. All answers to the same number should be kept together in a book in the set. Write not absolutely necessary, it is desirable that the picture should in each case be sent in with the answers in order that all answers be uniform. Additional pictures and answers may be mailed at the office of The Bee by mail or in person. When you have all seventy-five pictures, fasten them together and bring or mail them to The Omaha Bee, addressed to the Contest Editor. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants according to the largest number of correct solutions. In event of two or more persons having the same number of correct solutions, the person using the smallest number of answers will be declared the winner. In event of two persons having the same number correct and using the same number of answers, the person whose set will have the most neatly prepared, in the opinion of the Editor, will be the winner. Only one list of answers may be submitted by a contestant. The use of the coupons is not obligatory upon the contestant, and an answer may be submitted in any legible manner the contestant may desire. Answers will be made strictly confidential in the month of each month's list. The names of more than one person must not be written upon any one coupon. The awards will be made by the Contest Editor and a committee of well-known persons, whose names will be published. The Contest is limited to the following territory: Nebraska, Wyoming, that portion of Iowa great but excluding Des Moines, and that portion of South Dakota known as the Black Hills District.

First Prize Value \$2,000 A \$2,000 Apperson "Jack Rabbit" Touring car, Model Four-Thirty, with five-passenger capacity. It is a great car in a great contest. It has many speed and road records, and today ranks among the leading motor cars. For both service and speed this auto will make an excellent possession. It is a real joy-maker. It is fully equipped and is just like accompanying illustration. The famous Apperson warranty goes with this car. The prize may be inspected at the Apperson sales rooms, 1192 Farnam street.

Second Prize Value \$750 Not everybody can play a piano but everybody would like to. The \$750 Kimball player-piano, worth \$750, which is the honor of grand prize, will furnish music for you whether you play or not. It is a wonderful instrument, and will make some home a happy place for every member of the family. Even Grandma can play this instrument. If sister wants to play it without the touchboard, she simply has to lift a lever. This player is exhibited at the A. Hooper store, 1515 Douglas St.

Third Prize Value \$500 This prize is a beautiful lot in A. F. Tukey & Son's 11er addition, adjacent to Hancock park and Central boulevard. It is lot 4 of block eight, on Thirty-third street, and is 58x110 feet. The street car line runs along Thirty-second Avenue, just a block from the site of the lot. Some young couple, perhaps, will here erect a little cottage in which to live for years and years. Who can tell what lucky persons will get this ideal lot? You may be the one.

Fourth Prize Value \$250 A \$250 Columbia "Regent" Grafonola and \$50 worth of records form the fourth grand prize. This excellent instrument is one of the best manufactured in the world of grand mahogany throughout. For any family this instrument is simply a musical gem. It is sure to lift the bliss of any home. It will draw the family near together and furnish means of entertainment night after night. This Grafonola is now exhibited at the Columbia Phonograph Company's agency, 1311-13 Farnam Street.

Thirty-Five Cash Prizes Value \$140 Five Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Twenty Prizes of \$2.

Watch for the Daily Picture in The Bee