

PARDONS BOARD TO HEAR PLEAS

Former Hastings Doctor Among Nebraska Convicts Who Are Seeking Favor

Lincoln, Neb., (UP)—Dr. Charles P. Egbert, 50 years old, a former practicing physician of Hastings, now serving a 10-year sentence in the state penitentiary for manslaughter, has appealed to the board of pardons for a commutation of sentence. The case will be heard at the regular meeting of the board, November 13.

Egbert was convicted of killing his son-in-law in Hastings, February 21, 1923, during an argument. The only eye witness to the tragedy was his daughter, now Mrs. Mae Morris, of Grand Island, who said the revolver was discharged while the two men were struggling for possession of it.

Although County Attorney Walter M. Crow makes no recommendation on behalf of the prisoner, petitions favoring clemency for Dr. Egbert are on file signed by citizens of Adams, Clay and Custer counties.

Another plea for clemency now before the board is that of Samuel Stone, last of five diamond robbers of Omaha convicted of the murder of Officer Frank Rooney. Stone has asked for liberty on commutation of his 20-year sentence. He is wanted at Anamosa, Ia., to serve a probable 13-year term for escaping jail, as soon as he is released from the Nebraska institution.

Stone was 34 years old when convicted in 1918. The state board has released one at a time his four companions in this murder, Burl Kirk, Frank Martin, Thomas McCoy and Harry Williams.

The pardon board will also hear the pleas of Rowland Shafer and Dave Hukill, of Burt county, who were convicted in 1921 of robbery and given from 6 to 15 years. The pair were arrested after they had tortured a hermit who lived on the banks of the Missouri river, and made him reveal the hiding place of his money. They appealed for clemency once before.

The following cases will come before the board at the next meeting:

Penitentiary—Paroles
Henry Payne, Morrill county, sentenced in 1927 to from one to 7 years for stealing.

William Loescher, Hall county, sentenced in 1928 to from 1 to 10 years for jail breaking.

Rowland Shafer, Burt county, sentenced in 1921 to from 6 to 15 years for robbery.

Dave Hukill, Burt county, sentenced in November 1921 to from 6 to 15 years for robbery.

Frank Davis, Richardson county, sentenced in August 1925 to from 2 to 5 years for breaking and entering.

Art Spencer, Lincoln county, sentenced in February 1927 to from 2 to 3 years for hog stealing.

George Morrison, Dawes county, sentenced in April 1924 to from 2 to 15 years for felonious assault.

Harry Griner, Dawes county, sentenced in April, 1924 to from 2 to 15 years for felonious assault.

Penitentiary—Communitations
Mike Herman, Douglas county, sentenced in April 1924 to 7 years for robbery.

Clyde Gladson, Dawson county, sentenced in September 1926 to from 7 to 10 years for contributing to the delinquency of a minor child.

Charles Egbert, Adams county, sentenced in November 1925 to 10 years for manslaughter.

Ray Kronquist, Douglas county, sentenced in June 1922 to 15 years for sodomy.

Raymond Murdock, Douglas county, sentenced in October 1924 to 7 years for robbery.

Samuel Stone, Douglas county, sentenced in May 1918 to 20 years for murder in the second degree.

Reformatory—Paroles
Howard Vernon, Jefferson county, sentenced in January 1927 to from 1 to 10 years for breaking and entering.

Andrew Novac, Deuel county, sentenced in October 1925 to from 1 to 5 years for burglary.

Henry Lake, Scottsbluff county, sentenced in June 1927 to from 1 to 7 years for grand larceny.

Anton Miller, Lancaster county, sentenced in June 1927 to from 1 to 10 years for auto stealing.

Robert Williams, Douglas county, sentenced in November 1926 to from 1 to 3 years for auto stealing.

Arthur King, Douglas county, sentenced in November 1926 to from 1 to 3 years for auto stealing.

Robert White, Dawes county, sentenced in July 1927 to from 1 to 10 years for horse theft.

Reformatory—Communitations
Morris Rifkin, Douglas county, sentenced in September 1927 to 2 years for assault to rape.

Meyer Levy, Douglas county, sentenced in September 1927 to 2 years for assault to rape.

Reformatory for Women—Paroles
Opal Haddix, Hall county, sentenced in October 1927 to from 1 to 7 years for grand larceny.

Hazel Haddix, Hall county, sentenced in October 1927 to from 1 to 7 years for grand larceny.

IOWA MAN ARRESTED ON DESERTION CHARGE

Lincoln, Neb., (UP)—Upon request from the sheriff at Rock Creek, Ia., Clarence McCaughey was arrested here on a charge of deserting his wife.

McCaughey told local officers that the woman who filed the charge against him was the same woman who divorced him on April 2, 1923. He was released on his promise to appear later when a copy of the warrant was received from Iowa. It is understood he will resist extradition.

ONE NEBRASKA G. A. R. POST GAINS IN MEMBERSHIP

Gering, Neb., (Special)—While death thins the ranks of veterans of the Civil war and while the number of G. A. R. posts throughout the country dwindles, the plains of western Nebraska claims the distinction of having a post whose membership has increased.

Post No. 265 of Gering, located in a thinly populated region, added two names to its roll at a recent meeting. It was the second increase of members in the last four years. The post takes its membership from a large portion of western Nebraska and the latest additions are John Covatt of Broadwater, 89 years old, and Alfred L. Debruler, of Gering.

LAW PROTESTS PHEASANT NOW

Open Season in Nebraska Closed Wednesday Evening at 6 O'clock

Norfolk, Neb., (Special)—Three of the various game seasons in Nebraska closed today and one will open tomorrow.

Fishermen who have been bagging trout and pike since April 1 were forced to suspend their sport until the first of April next year. The seven months season officially closed at 6 o'clock tonight. These two are the only species upon which there is a limited season. December 31 is the closing season on the other kinds which include bass, catfish, perch, sunfish, pickerel, bullhead, carp and buffalo.

At 6 o'clock tonight pheasants also became forbidden game. The short season opened in nine of the 93 counties last Monday. Since then hundreds of nimrods from all over the state have hunted in the open areas.

Another popular open season starts tomorrow, however, and sportsmen will vary their activities. From November 1 to February 15 racoons and opossums are legal game. These two animals are plentiful in the central and western parts of the state, but few in the thickly settled eastern portion.

ASK PUBLIC TO SUPPLY MONEY

Promoters of Norfolk-Yankton Road Expecting Aid from Townships

Norfolk, Neb., (UP)—Work of raising necessary money for building of a short line railroad from Norfolk to Yankton, S. D., will start at once following action of the Interstate Commerce commission in Washington, Wednesday, of granting permission to build the 65 mile line.

Money for the new line will be raised chiefly through bonds voted by townships through which the road will pass. Eastern capitalists are willing to start construction when assured that voters approve these bonds. First bond election will be held at Crofton, Neb., tomorrow. Yankton's share is to be \$50,000 and Nebraska townships will be asked to levy bonds ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000, it is understood here. Total cost for constructing the railroad is \$2,212,676.

The road will cross the Missouri river on the new Yankton bridge.

NEBRASKA SCHOOLS COST QUARTER MILLION LESS

Lincoln, Neb., (UP)—Nebraska's public school system cost the state \$297,554.24 less in the year that ended in 1927 than it did in the previous year, Charles W. Taylor, state superintendent, said in a report made public today. In 1926-27 the total expenditures amounted to \$30,903,155.60. In 1925-26 the sum was \$31,200,709.84, and in 1924-25 it was \$26,541,121.68.

Total receipts from all sources for the year were \$35,879,719 as compared with \$37,151,921 for the year ending in 1926 and \$33,358,061 for 1925.

The value of school district property has increased from \$64,045,344 to \$78,767,624, the report said. An debt was also noted. In 1926 it was \$26,045,344 and in 1927 it was \$36,781,326. In 1925 it was \$21,188,534.

The report showed a decided falling off in the number of school children in the state as compared with former year, and a decrease in the number of teachers, number of schoolhouses built and a decrease in enrollment of all except high schools.

An increase in the number of accredited and non-accredited high schools was reported. The number of free high school tuition pupils in 1925 was 17,600, in 1926 it was 17,251 and in 1927 it had increased to 18,658.

CANADIAN GEESSE ARE KILLED NEAR DECATUR

Decatur, Neb., (Special)—Guy Lambert, Jim Young and Guy Sweet, of Decatur, were successful the first of the week in bagging six Canadian geese while hunting on the river. Hunters report a large number of geese and ducks on the Missouri river.

OMAHA WOMAN DIES IN AUTOMOBILE COLLISION

Omaha, Neb., (UP)—Miss Melba Thom's, 28 years old, was the 29th automobile victim of the year here.

Miss Thomas, who conducted a cafe, was fatally injured when her automobile collided with a machine driven by Rev. A. B. Schwerdfeger, assistant pastor at Kountze Memorial church.

The minister was released on \$2,500 bond pending an investigation.

In the Best Parisian Manner



From head to toes, you just know, this creation, including its wearer, were "made in France." The circular tiers of frailest lace bordered in black, are distinguishing features. The gown was designed by Drecolh. Flesh colored hose, silver pumps, imitation pearls, and that certain way of knowing how to wear them, complete the picture.

(International Illustrated News)

Safeguarding British Iron and Steel

Despite Stanley Baldwin's adverse decision in 1925 and again a few weeks ago, manufacturers in the North of England have by no means given up the attempt to secure the safeguarding of the iron and steel industry. The depressed condition in England of this trade, the second of the basic industries of Great Britain, makes it impossible for any constructive suggestion to be lightly dismissed. But it is the very importance of the iron and steel industry that has hitherto led Mr. Baldwin to reject the proposal of safeguarding; for he feels that the introduction of safeguarding into an industry of such magnitude would savor too much of a policy of protection, which of late years has had no popularity with the British electorate.

There is, too, an economic reason why it would seem to be unwise for Britain to follow the example of other countries and introduce a protective tariff into her iron and steel trade. To the very extent by which such a tariff kept French, German, and Belgian products out of Britain it would by increasing their supply abroad, drive the prices of the foreign market below even their present level. Yet the prosperity of the country in this industry depends principally upon, not her home, but her export trade, which takes off upward of 70 per cent. of the whole production. It would, therefore, be unwise for her to do anything, especially since the foreign market is expanding, that might conceivably injure the export trade.

Yet there are several steps that British manufacturers might take with advantage. It is generally admitted that, if the industry could be organized in such a way that orders should be distributed among the various firms so that each would have the most continuous possible work on the smallest variety of sections, the cost of production would be very greatly lessened. The efficiency of plant might also be improved; Britain is still far behind the continent and the United States in blast furnace practice and the application to industry of methods of fuel economy. And thirdly, a closer connection might be fostered between the industry and the technical universities, so as to make as sure as possible that steady supply of men of inventive capacity and organizing ability which the Balfour committee regards as the principal need of the situation. That committee is probably not unduly optimistic when it says that, remembering her capacity to import rich iron ores cheaply by sea, "Great Britain would seem to be one of the most favorably situated countries in Europe from the point of view of iron and steel production."

Enter the Fathometer

Few landsmen realize the extent to which new discoveries and appliances in navigation are at the present time increasing the assurance of safety and the convenience of travel and commerce by sea. An immense advance was attained in the gyroscope compass, which not only points constantly to the true north, instead of the magnetic north, as the old compass did, at every moment at sea, but which is capable of recording in every part of the direction. We have now a rather indefinite announcement, through the United States lines, of the in-

vention of another remarkable appliance, which is called the fathometer. This invention, which has been installed on the steamship Leviathan, automatically measures the depth of the water underneath the moving vessel. By its aid, the navigator is able to plot accurately the course of the ship, in fog or in darkness, without sounding, and therefore without slowing down.

What such an invention will do for the navigator is made apparent by the experience of the Leviathan, when the ship's recent arrival at the one-hundred-fathom curve of the Grand Banks was instantly notified, though at the time the vessel was proceeding at full speed. Not only is such a device a great saving of time, but it enables the experienced navigator to know exactly where he is at all times. Nothing is more noteworthy in the history of commerce and navigation than the wonderful increase of the safety of those who "go down to the sea in ships." What was once a great peril, a deeply solemn thing, so that all who so much as embarked upon the waters had it enjoined upon them by the Psalmist "to cry unto the Lord in their trouble," has become a proceeding very much safer than the ordinary experience of walking across a city street. Science has laughed the stormy wind and the mountainous waves to scorn. The great ship knows her course, as it were automatically, and without a pause feels the bottom of the sea beneath her. For the great liner, the line and lead may become as obsolete as the raging captain standing on the quarter-deck and directing with curses the skipping of the sailors through the shrouds.

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

(With excuses to the late Sam Walter Foss.)
By F. P. A. in New York World.
There are crowded souls that live in town
Where the madding millions dwell.

Where night and day the subway roars,
And day and night the L,
There are souls who live where never a car
Passes in one week's span.

But let me live by the side of the road
And sell antiques to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the motor traffic's thick;
Oh, the city graft I'll leave to you;
My racket is being a hick.

For why should I slave for a silly wage,
And wrinkle my tranquil pan?
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And sell blue plate dinners, gasoline, oil, pure honey, battery service, transients accommodated, hot franks and postcards to man.

From "Men Are Pigs," by Bueno de Lesquita.

Love's four stages:
(1) "You are a saint and I worship you."
(2) "You are an adorable woman and I love you."
(3) "You are a good little pal, you know."
(4) "Gosh, what a hat!"

Real Speed Age.
From Passing Show.

Mistress: Marie, there is a policeman in the pantry.

Maid: I know nothing about him, ma'am. The last maid must have left him there.

Q. Is there such a thing as a black raccoon? E. D. A.

A. Yes, and it is considered by some to be the most beautiful of all fur bearers. They are quite scarce and good breeding stock is difficult to obtain. Raccoon is well known for its wearing qualities and this fact added to the beauty of the black raccoon makes it particularly popular.

"BUFFALO BILL'S" SISTER DIES AT HONOLULU

North Platte, Neb., (Special)—A sister of the late "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Mrs. Julia Cody Goodman, 85 years old, former resident of North Platte, died at Honolulu Sunday, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

The body is to be cremated and the ashes sent here, according to the dispatch. She was visiting her son, Walter P. Goodman, when stricken.

Four other sons and a daughter are living. They are Finley and George Goodman of California, William Goodman of Florida, Edward Goodman of Denver, and Mrs. Josephine Thurston of Cody, Wyo.

The Goodmans came to North Platte about 1885, and the children were educated in the schools here. Walter was noted for fancy riding and roping and is said to have doubled for Tom Mix and other western actors.

BABE KIDNAPER BEING SOUGHT

Boy Who Wanted to "Chop Off That Baby's Head" Taken into Hideg

Alliance, Neb., (UP)—Raymond Babcock, 7-year-old kidnaper of Dale E. Colerick, 2 months old, was taken from Alliance some time last night, authorities learned today.

The boy caused great excitement here last week when he kidnaped the baby and was discovered searching for an ax which he said he would use to "chop off that baby's head."

Following frustration of the supposed murder plot, Raymond was taken into custody but was later turned over to his parents for keeping. Today the boy was missed and a search showed his parents apparently left town with him. A search was started at once.

OMAHA SOCIETY IS GIVEN SHOCK

Young Updike's Bride-to-Be Becomes Wife of Man She Met in Fiance's Home

Omaha, Neb., (UP)—Omaha society was deeply stirred today upon learning that the engagement of Miss Eleanor Evans and Nels B. Updike, Jr., had been broken by Miss Evans.

The girl, who came here from Chicago Saturday and is reported to have returned to Updike her engagement ring, is to be married in Chicago today, it was learned from relatives here. Her husband will be William E. Barnaby, 31 years old, member of a Chicago engineering firm.

Young Updike, following return of the ring, departed for the Cherry county duck hunting lakes. His family refuses to give out any information.

Barnaby met Miss Evans while engaged in construction work here, a former wife, whom he divorced in 1920, is understood to live in Jackson county, Missouri.

Updike is the son of Nels B. Updike, millionaire grain man and former publisher of the Omaha Bee-News.

THE LICENSE ISSUED

Chicago, (UP)—A marriage license has been issued here to William E. Barnaby and Miss Eleanor Evans, both of Omaha, Neb., and, according to rumors, both were scheduled to have been married to other persons.

Miss Evans, according to reports here, was to have been married to N. B. Updike, Jr., son of a millionaire, while it was understood that Barnaby was to be married to an actress playing in a stock company in Omaha.

Miss Evans met Barnaby at Updike's home, it was said.

CEDAR COUNTY DRAINAGE CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Lincoln, Neb., (Special)—Claiming that the district court improperly instructed the jury that tried his flood damage case against Cedar county, Aaron B. Clark, land owner, is asking the supreme court to order a new trial.

Baker creek runs through the Clark farm, draining a large territory to the west. To the east of his farm is a public highway, the grade on which was raised two feet by the county board when it reconstructed it. This road connects Omaha and Yankton. Clark says that in building the highway no culverts or spillways were constructed of sufficient size to carry off the water from the flood that caused the creek to overflow. He asked \$3,688 damages, claiming that his tiling system was clogged, his crop destroyed, and the land covered with alkali and debris and water-logged.

Homicides also showed an increase, there being 48 in 1927 compared to 36 in the preceding year. There also was a large increase in accidental deaths, the total in 1927 being 826 against 749 in 1926.

HUGE GRAY EAGLE IS SHOT BY DUCK HUNTERS

Lyman, Neb., (Special)—A huge gray eagle, with a wing spread of six feet and eight inches, was shot by Dan Stephens of Lyman and W. H. Bright of Morrill while duck hunting. It measured two and a half inches across the head above the eyes.

COUNTY REFUSES TO PAY MURRAY'S APPEAL COSTS

Nebraska City, Neb., (UP)—Thomas Murray's efforts to have the county pay for his appeal to the supreme court from his conviction of forgery, were unsuccessful in the district court here yesterday.

Murray, former president of the defunct Dunbar State bank, pleaded he was poverty stricken, but the plea was not sustained. Attorneys said an attempt will be made to raise the necessary money before all hope of an appeal is given up.

PILGER YOUTH GOES ON TRIAL

"Bubble Millionaire" Faces Charge of Using U. S. Mails to Defraud

Omaha, Neb., (Special)—Jack Parsons, of Pilger, Neb., youth who claimed to be sole heir to an English fortune of many million dollars will be placed on trial in federal court here November 19 for alleged use of the mails to defraud. Arthur Parsons, Jack's father, will answer to similar charges.

Young Parsons, known as the "bubble millionaire" because of his fantastic claims, is charged with capitalizing on his expected fortune by borrowing from several persons.

NEBRASKA HAS MORE TURKEYS

Increase Noted in Flocks of Farmers Who Breed on a Large Scale

Lincoln, Neb., (UP)—Nebraska turkey growers have nearly six per cent. more birds to market than a year ago, according to a report issued today by the state and federal bureau of agricultural statistics.

There were indications that the number from small farm flocks was slightly reduced but in Nebraska as in some of the western states there was a marked increase in the numbers produced by a few large scale commercial turkey men.

The number of turkeys to be marketed from 30 states, known as the leading turkey states, is about four per cent. greater than the supply last year and close to the number marketed in 1926 the report said.

Except in the south, weather was more favorable to turkey production than last year, but rain and cool days in June caused heavy losses in some regions. With this increase in turkeys should be noted the reported 10 per cent. decrease in chickens hatched and raised on farms throughout the country this year.

NEBRASKA TEACHERS HOLD DISTRICT MEETINGS

Omaha, Neb., (UP)—Politics will be forced to take a back seat in six Nebraska cities this week. These cities, Omaha, Lincoln, McCook, Chadron, Norfolk and North Platte, are entertaining annual district conventions of the Nebraska State Teachers' association.

There are 15,000 schoolteachers in Nebraska and 14,500 of them will attend meetings in their particular districts, it was predicted here. Membership this year is the highest in the history of the association, with only about 500 non-member teachers.

CHARGE HE STOLE WHEAT FROM HIS ATTORNEY

Bridgeport, Neb., (Special)—A theft of wheat from Attorney Bern R. Coulter, who had defended him from another charge, is charged against Herman Rodgers. Lloyd Hatfield is implicated on the same charge. The two men, it is said, took the wheat to the Sidney market and their peculiar actions led to an investigation, and their arrest. Both failed to obtain bail of \$1,000 and are still in jail waiting trial in district court.

NEBRASKA SHOWN TO BE HEALTHIEST STATE

Washington, D. C., (UP)—Nebraska was one of the healthiest states in the union during 1927, according to figures made public by the department of commerce which is gathering vital statistics for each state. Of the 20 states so far reporting, Nebraska's death rate of 836 per 100,000 of population is the lowest. In 1928 the death rate in this state was 913 per 100,000.

Nebraska's rate compared with 1,006 for Ohio, 952 for Arkansas, 1,002 for West Virginia and ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 in other states heard from.

The principal decreases in causes of death in Nebraska in 1927 were from pneumonia, from 907 in 1926 to 702 in 1927; influenza from 562 to 354; whooping cough from 111 to 50, diarrhea and enteritis from 184 to 128, appendicitis and typhlitis from 270 to 238 and tuberculosis, all forms, from 894 to 814.

Diseases of the heart caused more deaths than any other one thing, showing an increase from 1,941 in 1926 to 2,119 in 1927. Deaths from measles increased from 23 to 78; diabetes from 240 to 275; cancer from 1,190 to 1,250 and suicides from 175 to 197.

Homicides also showed an increase, there being 48 in 1927 compared to 36 in the preceding year. There also was a large increase in accidental deaths, the total in 1927 being 826 against 749 in 1926.

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