

other towns were run into the stricken village. Each train was packed with persons attracted by curiosity and others by a craving for news from some loved ones.

MAN'S OBEDIENCE BRINGS DEATH

Engineer John Crowley Followed Orders, Killing Himself and Party.

CHERRY, Mo., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Obeying the engineer John Crowley in order of his superior may have caused the death of the rescue party which went down into the St. Paul mine yesterday afternoon.

At the coroner's inquest, which began today, Crowley, who is engineer of the main shaft, testified that he declined to accede to the demand of the persons standing at the top of his shaft that he at once lift the cage containing the rescuers.

The reason he declined, he stated, was because he had been told by the third vein boss, Alexander Noyes, to move the cage only in answer to the regular bell code.

When the rescue party had been at the bottom of the shaft some time without getting in communication with the engineer by the usual means, Martin Powers, Dr. Howe and Herbert Lewis, the latter a brother of one of the rescue party, rushed to Crowley, so the engineer testified. They demanded that the cage be raised immediately. Crowley refused, acting under orders from Noyes, the witness told the coroner's jury.

For a space of time, which Crowley declares to have been perhaps ten minutes, he would not listen to their frantic appeals, but finally he referred the matter to John Quinby of the top cage. Quinby hesitated, and Mr. Chastader entered. Crowley asked Chastader what should be done.

"Go ahead and raise it," answered Chastader, according to Crowley's testimony; "nobody is alive down there."

Crowley then brought the cage to the top, but every one of the men in the rescue party was either dead or dying when they reached the top.

Crowley defended himself on the stand by saying he had received Noyes's order to await the bell signal before moving the cage and that the three men who demanded that the cage be raised had no authority to tell what to do.

According to Crowley, he feared in raising the cage he would risk injuring some of the men below and that he might leave them without means of escape if he lifted the cage while they were not in it.

Crowley declared that after the final cage full of men in it had been raised five or six times, with the chances that some of the miners might reach the shaft. He testified he lowered and raised it slowly every time.

One of the jurors asked why Crowley could not have raised the cage slowly when Powers, Herbert Lewis and Chastader, Noyes's orders again were given as an excuse.

Previous to the final raising of the cage bearing the rescue party, Crowley said the bell signals had been unusual and disconnected. He received the signal of the cage to hoist away, which was followed almost immediately by a four-bell signal meaning "hoist slowly."

At a height of eight or nine feet the cage was stopped at a one-bell signal and started up at another when came a five-bell signal, "reverse the fall," and then two bells, "lower."

Crowley lowered the cage in answer to the signal, the last lever sent from the doomed members of the rescue party.

The jury adjourned after Crowley, John Reisbeck, engineer in the air shaft, and several relatives of the dead in the rescue party had testified.

The jurors will meet again tomorrow and more testimony concerning Crowley's refusal to lift the cage will be heard.

The inquest is being conducted by Dr. A. H. Main of Princeton, the coroner, and by L. M. Eckert of Princeton, the Bureau county state attorney. The jurors are: Pefer Delphic, marshal; Timothy McDonnell, farmer; J. C. Thompson, lumber merchant; John Stenstrom, barber; Joseph Neidheiser, stock buyer, and W. I. Kendall, deputy coroner.

MACHINERY MADE OF JUNK

Omaha City Plant for Working Old Asphalt is a Curiosity.

Dean Noyes Proves a Genius

Gathered Discarded Parts of Many Machines to Make Plant that Works Well—Making Stone Crosswalks.

"To build an asphalt repair plant that will astonish the scientific engineering world," said City Engineer Craig, "you take a scrap of junk yards, an abandoned grain elevator, a dismantled alfalfa mill, some old boards and older sheetiron and tin, a few ancient cog wheels and a collection of et ceteras. Gather these things all at one spot—then get Dean Noyes to assemble them into a working whole. The result is a manufacturing plant such as you see before you. It is without a rival in the world, and we can safely defy the universe to produce its equal. Why the Commercial club boosters did not arrange to show it to the Japanese visitors I cannot understand."

Mr. Craig was speaking of the Omaha city asphalt repair plant, located on Nicholas street, down in the bottoms, and he was showing its efficiency and explaining its strange and wonderful construction to a party of newspaper men and city officials. The explanation was simple and definite as specified by Assistant City Engineer Campen, Dean Noyes, superintendent and builder of the plant, modestly elucidated the particular points the engineer did not comprehend. They are trained in regularity and plumb-line processes. While Noyes has in over-flowing measure the Yankee "knack" of contriving unique combinations of common things and making them do work they were never intended for.

The late city engineer, Andrew Rosewater, was of an original turn of mind himself, with a great deal of practical ability to see his original notions worked out. To save money and have the city repair work on asphalt streets done when needed, and when needed, without the necessity of outside, expensive help, he succeeded in having a plant built and owned by the city, to do the work. This plant was regular and standard in its construction, but the idea of working over the old asphalt taken from streets that are to be repaved, had not been given a practical trial during his lifetime.

How Noyes Built His Plant. During the last summer Dean Noyes, who had been superintendent of the plant under Andrew Rosewater, began to gather material together in furtherance of the belief that old asphalt could be crushed, ground up and worked over at small cost for the purpose of street repair work. He secured a grinder that was originally built for an alfalfa mill and set it up in the city yard. On this he built an elevator, having small buckets attached to the sides. This was used for elevating grain. With some tinkering and the addition of the cast-off machinery he succeeded in developing a machine, or combination of machinery, that crushed the old asphalt fine enough for his purpose. He has had the thing working successfully since October 7.

"You attempt to crush a piece of tarry by slow pressure," says Mr. Noyes, "and you simply make it pulp and sticky without pulverizing it. But hit it smartly with a hammer and you smash it into small fragments at once. So with old asphalt. Having got his grinder working in good shape, much beyond the promise of its unbusinesslike appearance, he rigged up a cooking tank with bricks and old sheet iron from various scrap heaps and junk yards. At one end of this he attached an elevator similar to the one that carries the asphalt refuse to the crusher. To this the pulverized material is brought and, being elevated into the heating tank, here it is turned over and over by a worm-like mixer, also of home-made construction. Quick fires are kept going under this mixer, but burning of the material is prevented by jets that shoot hot steam continually into the mixer and keep it damp and of the proper consistency.

More Scrap Iron Efficiency. From this mixer over the hot fire the asphalt is wormed to a point where it drops into a second mixing box, also made of scrap pieces. On arriving in this second mixer, the asphalt is mixed with water added in fluid form. This is called "sweetening" by r. Noyes, and adds just the element of new life needed to make the worked-over asphalt pliable and give it renewed "setting" qualities. It is shoveled directly from here into the city wagons and taken wherever it is needed for patching large or small holes in the paved streets. The machine is capable of turning out twelve loads a day, going full speed.

POWER PROJECT IN CUSTER. F. M. Currie Heads Scheme to Harness North Loup River. BROKEN BOW, Neb., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—A big project is under way to harness the North Loup river so that it will develop a 2,000-horse power. Frank M. Currie is at the head of the enterprise and from present indications will make a success of it. The river at Burwell makes a loop of several miles, the distance from channel to channel being three or four miles. The forty-two feet can be had between these two points, furnishing a tremendous amount of horse power. Export engineers are now at work on the project and as soon as a report is submitted a company will be organized with Mr. Currie as its head. It will be the purpose of the company to develop power for public and private plants, and not apply for a franchise to any of the towns it may furnish power to. The towns most benefited by the enterprise will be Broken Bow, Aradale, Hargen, Burwell, Ord and Comstock. It is estimated that the company can fully supply these towns and then have a surplus of 500 horse power. The project will probably cost from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Work of Fire Marshal. MITCHELL, S. D., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—The state fire marshal of this city has just completed his annual report for the business of his office for the fiscal year, and it shows that the position of fire marshal has had a good effect in doing away with

its average production in eight to ten fires.

Formerly the old asphalt torn from the streets when repaved was used to fill holes in macadamized and dirt streets, with unsatisfactory results. Today, thanks to the junk heaps and the man who saw fit finished machinery in their component parts, the city is saving big money and making money, too.

The Noyes creation turns out enough re-made asphalt every day, when working full time, to pave 800 yards of street two inches deep. Counting all costs of hauling to and from the yard and all labor cost at the plant, the expense of the 300 yards is \$17.50. Week in and week out the most of the product is about 20 cents a yard, laid on the street, but if we add the cost of getting the old asphalt to the city yard the cost reaches 37 cents a yard. For the product the city asphalt repair plant collects \$1.00 a yard from the street railway company or any private contractor it may do patching for.

These figures will indicate that the city engineer and his assistants have good ground for their boast that Dean Noyes and his hand-made plant of rejuvenated scrap material are well worth a visit from anybody interested in effective engineering at small cost. In fact, all this plant cost the city of Omaha about \$10,000, the cost of putting it together. Its success has convinced the city engineer and all others who have seen it; that great sums can be saved the city in a series of years by building a real plant to grind up the old asphalt and make it do duty again. When re-laid it stands as well as new asphalt, at all intents and purposes.

Complete Testing Laboratory. The chemist of the city engineer's department, Henry Milburn, also has his office and laboratory at the asphalt repair yard. It is a complete laboratory of its kind, too. Here all materials are scientifically tested, such as sand, cement, asphalt, everything that enters into street construction. Mr. Milburn demonstrated for his visitors, by a testing machine, that cement deteriorates to an appreciable degree shortly after it has been laid and set. Later it is stronger, and after a term of years has reached its full resisting power.

There is one part of Mr. Milburn's laboratory equipment which would gladden the heart of many a prize fighter who has advanced a claim of having been knocked out too quick. It is a sort of perpetual motion contrivance, with a pointer that swings backward and forward, ticking off the seconds with a regularity that cannot be gamed. "It beats a watch all to pieces," says the city chemist, and the observer will readily agree that it does.

Making Stone Crosswalks. Across the street from the asphalt repair plant the city engineer has established an entirely new industry as a feature of his department. This is the construction of stone crosswalks, also in charge of Mr. Noyes. It has not been in operation long, but promises great results. Here cement and broken stone is made into sections of crosswalk five feet long, three feet wide, sloping from five inches in thickness at the center to three inches at the outer edges. Some twenty-five of these new crosswalks have already been laid on unpaved streets in different sections of the city, and more are being put out every week. It is but a question of a few years until not a wooden crosswalk will be left.

Assistant City Engineer Campen, talking of the new crosswalks, said: "We can manufacture and lay them for just about the cost of the lumber in wooden crosswalks, and when they are practically finished, and when any is paved, later on, we can take up the walks and place them at other locations."

That the stone-crosswalk innovation promises well will be seen from the following figures, showing lumber and nails used in crosswalk construction during six months of the present year: January, 2,500 feet lumber, and 62 pounds nails; February, 5,000 feet lumber, 124 pounds nails; March, 25,435 feet lumber, 710 pounds nails; April, 25,435 feet lumber, 710 pounds nails; May, 30,927 feet lumber, 467 pounds nails; June, 19,987 feet lumber, 494 pounds nails.

This lumber for crosswalks cost \$34.75 a thousand, the cheapest price, and the walks had to be renewed often within a year or two.

YORK—Farmers are gathering and storing corn in Erie, claiming that corn is sufficiently dry to be cribbed. The various reports of the good yields in York county makes the corn crop this year on an average with other good years, far above the average.

YORK—Walter Wellman, newspaper correspondent, article explorer at one time and a former resident of York, has been elected to the position of secretary of the York Men's Christian association lecture course and will visit York, the scene of his boyhood days, on Saturday.

DAVID CITY—Bricklayers have completed work on the outside of the library and gymnasium building and it is now under way to improve the inside of the building on the interior of the auditorium part, so that it will be ready for the first number of the season.

YORK—Many new features are being introduced in York's schools that put them in advance. The use of drinking cups has been abandoned, and our faucets and drinking faucets are installed. Teachers are instructed to carefully observe the health of their pupils, and Prof. W. Stoner is principal.

YORK—The new smokestack of the York Lumber and Coal company, 100 feet in height, is completed, and another monster boiler will be installed. The rapid growth of the city is being met by providing power, heat and light, is such that the company deem it advisable to increase its capacity at this time to twice what is necessary at present.

SHELTON—Six inches of wet, heavy snow covers this part of Nebraska this morning, and the ground has been frozen and ice. Although the ground had been soaked by rain before this snow fell it is now the best of crops and the corn is big fall sown crop of wheat showing through the winter months and when spring comes the crop in excellent shape for growing.

MCCOOL JUNCTION—In the death of Mr. A. R. Wallin at Wood River, Neb., an early blizzard on Monday, Nov. 14, the York county was removed. He, for many years, was a resident of south York county, and he died at his home in the town of McCool, and for several years before removing to Wood River he was engaged in the coal business at McCool. The body was brought to McCool and interred in the cemetery here.

BROKEN BOW—The Modern Woodmen of America log rolls here will take place here November 22-23. It will be one of the events of the year in western Nebraska. The report of Lewis and Clark will be present and take part in the festivities. Among the leading features will be a grand parade of the citizens, band, friends of Woodmen and citizens band, and competitive drills. The largest crowd of people is expected to attend the log roll in this part of the state. The territory covering the entire Sixth congressional district.

New Editor at Sioux Falls. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Commencing tomorrow the Sioux Falls Press will have a new editor, in the person of A. E. Beaumont, formerly editor of the Press, but who during the last four years has been telegraph and associate editor of the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader. He succeeds as editor of the Press W. R. Ronald, a former Sioux City newspaper man, who recently purchased the plant of the Mitchell Daily Herald, formerly owned by the Weekly Capital. Mr. Beaumont also is a former Iowa newspaper man, having prior to coming to Sioux Falls been one of the proprietors of the Sibley (Ia.) Gazette. He is one of the best newspaper men in South Dakota, and has an editorial writer has few superiors in the state.

Land Prices Boom. The talk of moving the state university out into the country from Lincoln in order to secure more ground has already had its effect on the value of real estate, at least in the vicinity of the state farm, where it is supposed naturally the school would go. It was announced this morning that a quarter section near the state farm could be bought now for the mere pittance of \$1,000 an acre. Several weeks ago land was priced south of town near the Catholic orphanage and the owner wanted \$300 an acre. Whether that, too, has been boosted because of university removal talk has not been learned.

fires of an incendiary nature. The fire marshal has investigated six different fires of an incendiary nature, and in five of them the cause was a defective conviction, the most notable of which was the arrest of four young men at Canton, who set fire to a number of buildings. The local authorities at Canton succeeded in effecting the arrest and they finally pleaded guilty and were sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Six prairie fires have come under the notice of the fire marshal, and in every instance the violator of the state law was found guilty and was forced to pay a fine.

PASSES ENTIRE NIGHT IN WELL. Farmer Near Wahoo May Die from Injuries Due to Fall. WAHOO, Neb., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Last evening about 8:30 August Thoresen, section foreman for the R. & M., went up to the water tank to shut off the windmill, when in some manner he fell in the well. He was discovered this morning and rescued. His legs were broken, and his collarbone. He had laid there moaning and calling for help all night. His condition is serious.

Indian Graveyard Unearthed. WAHOO, Neb., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—The city street force unearthed an Indian graveyard between Beach and Elm streets this week, while grading down the street. The street is being cut down and the high school ground is being filled in on the south side. Five skeletons were unearthed and they seemed to have been buried in a row. A copper kettle, a hoe, two pipes, three knives, bow and arrow, jagged powder brittle and a large number of beads were found. Wahoo is situated on the site of an old Indian burying ground and several such graves have been found in different parts of the city.

Divisionists Still Busy. ANSELBY, Neb., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—A meeting of county division friends and advocates has been called at Anselby November 22 to draw new lines and begin the county division campaign for the next general election, November, 1910.

Nebraska News Notes. HARVARD—The Congregational church is without a minister, their pupil having been filled by men on trial for several weeks.

YORK—N. Miller, owner of the LeGrand hotel here and the Toussaint hotel at Wynmore, has traded both hotels for a large tract of land near York.

NEHAWKA—Isaac Polford & Sons have just closed the season's shipment of apples from the Nehawka fruit farm. They have shipped about 20,000 barrels of apples, and manufactured 4,000 gallons of cider.

LEBERTON—Ed Reynolds, a groceryman of this city, died at Kirksville, Mo., night before last. He had been in poor health for some months past and had been operated upon for tumor on the liver.

WAHOO—The democratic candidates who were defeated in office in the Saunders county election are still talking content. They were defeated by majorities ranging from 100 to 200 votes.

STERLING—The 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hayes of this city, died at Sterling, Mo., of spinal meningitis and suffering intensely, is now gaining and is bright and full of vigor.

HARVARD—Rev. M. H. Hentzberger has resigned from the pastorate of the Christian church and has removed to Grand Island, Neb., where he will be in charge of that city. Rev. Davis has been engaged by the church here and begun his labors.

YORK—H. H. Mason, a former resident of Polk county, two years ago bought a farm in York county, and this week sold the farm for \$100,000. He believes that farm lands in York county will advance at least \$10 an acre within one year.

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Some Things You Want to Know

Popular Photography.

Photography is playing a part in the mechanical reformation of the habits of civilized man only less important than that of the steam engine, the telegraph and the telephone. The steam engine, applied to steamships and railway locomotives, brought the people of different parts of the world into one community. The telegraph and telephone made it possible for the whole world to know in one moment the local event of the moment before. Photography has visualized the current history of the hour and has brought before every eye the wonders of the universe.

Photography has taken an important position in journalism, and it is becoming more and more to be used as a vehicle for transmitting ordinary intelligence. First the illustrated magazines and newspapers, by the use of halftone photographs on metal plates, were able to give their readers a truthful reproduction of the features of great men and women concerned with important events. So common is this use of photography that the average American child is able to recognize at a glance the portrait of any notable person or the picture of the scene of any great event.

Supplementing this journalistic feat of spreading visual information broadcast, has come the moving picture machine. Now the pictures of the streets not only recognize the portrait of the English King or the German Emperor at a glance, but also know just how Edward VII. lifts his hat to a lady and just how William II. acknowledges the salute of an officer. The people of Vinton, Ia., the court ladies of the Kansas legislature, the students of the University of Nebraska, all have seen Wilbur Wright flying through the air in his aeroplanes. Within a few weeks after the news came that the North Pole had at last been found the world saw the stars and stripes at the top of the expeditionary flag flying in the air.

No other habit has grown so rapidly in America as that of amateur photography. Commercial photography has kept pace and the business of manufacturing and distributing photographic supplies has become one of the most important in the country. The people of the United States in 1909 spent \$30,000,000 for photographic and photographic apparatus and materials. Conservative men in the trade estimate that the expenditure for 1909 will be at least \$5,000,000. One firm has made over 15,000,000 exposures since 1888, and in the few years that the high priced, anastigmatic lenses have been on the market, this same concern has turned over a million of them. These lenses sell for more money than the best cameras fitted with ordinary lenses, and it is evident that many people, as well as professional photographers, are turning to the photographic supply business in its latest statement reported property worth \$22,000,000. The profits for the year, after allowing a heavy percentage for depreciation, were more than \$7,000,000. As \$1,000,000 was set aside for the year, the stockholders were paid a handsome dividend and \$2,000,000 was retained as surplus.

The city now has a photographic supply business which ranks high in the list of retail money-earners. Inquiry at any one of these retail stores will discover the fact that the amateur photographer is a veritable slave to his machine. While there are a great many persons who purchase cameras, only to throw them away after the "new" is worn off, the average kodak fiend, once in the clutches of the habit, never recovers. He snatches on to his gear.

Perhaps no other single invention has served as many widely differing purposes as has the photographic camera. It has been of incalculable aid to science. The astronomer has captured on photographic plates thousands of the secrets of the stars which the unaided human eye has never been able to see. The bacteriologist has used the photograph in the study and identification of germs and thereby has helped onward the progress of modern medical science. The nature student has used the camera to interpret and explain his discoveries and observations to the world. The soldier has applied the photographic camera to the science of war, and by using the telephoto lens camera in connection with airplanes it has been practically impossible for an enemy to escape a daylight photograph. The printer has welcomed the photograph as the most substantial enhancement to the range and value of printing since Gutenberg first discovered "the art preservative of all arts."

The most interesting phase of the art of photography is the moving picture. The cinematograph machine is in use in every civilized country in the world, and in many which are not considered to be civilized. It is the most ubiquitous form of amusement.

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CUNNING MEN ARE CARELESS

District Attorney Goss Calls Attention to Oft-Noted Fact.

WHERE GRIGWARE FELL DOWN

Left Piece of Envelope Near Scene of Holdup—Carelessly Hidden Strap Falls to Light the Robbers' "Plant."

In his closing argument to the jury in the trial of the Overland Limited mail bandits, United States District Attorney Goss called attention to the fact that "it is the little things that have proved the undoing of these men."

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