

### Husband of Slain Woman Creates Scene at Inquest

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her throat cut from ear to ear, he threw himself on the ground and remained there fifteen minutes.

**Bank Hard to Climb.**

It was only by forming a human chain that the coroner's jury and the other members of the party could scale the steep incline, back about forty feet from the track, where the body was found.

The jurymen, Deputy County Pittati and the sheriff's workers could not conceive how a man, no matter how strong he was, could carry a woman's body to this spot from the track. The early police theory was that Mrs. Nethaway, walking along the railroad track on her way to meet her husband at Briggs's Crossing, was knocked in the head and carried to the spot where her body was found. This theory is now exploded and the sheriff's sleuths believe she got to the spot by another route. Why she ever went there is the next phase of the mystery to clear up.

### Goes Over Until Tuesday.

The coroner's inquest was resumed at 11:30 o'clock and after two witnesses were examined was set over until Tuesday morning.

A sensation was sprung in the court when the inquest is being held when Nethaway leaped to his feet during the testimony of T. A. Edwards, a neighbor, and challenged his veracity as to certain movements and incidents on the afternoon of the murder.

Edwards, a farmer, was one of the men who joined in the man hunt Sunday. He also discovered several important clues and investigated the murder district on the afternoon of the crime.

He testified he could find no evidence that a body had been dragged up the hillside. Edwards found Mrs. Nethaway's hat below the body, toward the railroad track, and a knife handle ten feet from the body and the blade on the other side of the spot.

This morning he wound an additional piece of evidence in the shape of a small piece of white cloth. This piece of cloth, which, so far as can be learned, was not part of the murdered woman's garments, was found about half way from the railroad track to where the body laid.

**Relations Not of Best.**

Edwards said he had known the Nethaways about one year. He testified he did not believe their domestic relations were pleasant.

He told the jury he had heard them quarreling and had heard Nethaway swear at his wife.

"I have heard him use strong language toward her because she didn't open the gate into the yard soon enough. It was language a man should not use toward his wife. I've heard him yell at her in a strong way."

Benjamin S. Baker, Omaha lawyer, who was motoring through Florence Sunday when he heard Nethaway cry that "someone had murdered my wife," was one of the witnesses.

Judge Baker said he investigated the scene of the crime at the time and could find no evidence of anyone having dragged a body up to the spot where it was found.

**Found Woman's Clothes.**

He also found a woman's hair switch, a handkerchief and a piece of undergarment, all later identified as belonging to Mrs. Nethaway, near the murder spot.

All of the articles were introduced as evidence at the inquest.

Judge Baker told of Nethaway's actions after the murder. He said the real estate man was moaning and repeating over and over again: "A negro has murdered my wife; a negro has murdered my wife. He related how Nethaway, armed with a shotgun, was walking around his wife's body and imploring the crowd to search the fields and find the murderer.

### Germany Will Force Poles To Battle Against Allies

Amsterdam, Aug. 31.—The central powers have decided to put Polish troops in the field against the entente, according to a dispatch from Vienna, received here today, the move being prompted by the vigorous allied attacks. The dispatch adds:

"Negotiations between Germany and Austria-Hungary for the establishment of a Polish government are approaching a conclusion and it is expected that within a short period institutions will be established whereby the country will re-enter the list of independent states."

The Polish troops referred to are doubtless those raised in Russian Poland, after it had been conquered by the central powers, and the recruiting of a so-called Polish army begun. Polish enlistments in this force are understood to have been limited and recently some of the units resigned rather than be put into the field under Austro-German command.

### Philadelphia Says Goodbye To 35,000 Soldier Sons

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—Philadelphia today paid a farewell tribute to its departing soldiers. It was estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons viewed the parade.

Raw recruits still without uniforms and arms made up a large quota of the 35,000 soldiers who marched for more than five hours in one of the greatest solemn patriotic spectacles ever witnessed in this city.

Special services in all the city churches closed the day's celebration.

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**HAYDEN BROS.**

## City's Distinguished French Guests Are Delighted With War Preparations Now Rapidly Going Forward in Omaha



Upper, Left to Right—Colonel James Martin, W. D. McHugh, Captain E. J. P. Rouvier and J. A. Sunderland.

Lower, Left to Right—Dr. Felix Despecher, Lieutenant Henri de Courtivron, Lieutenant Emanuel Lemouzin.

Insert—Deputy High Commissioner Eduard Debilly.

### High Commission From France is Guest of Gate City

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about the uniforms of the distinguished Frenchmen, might be able, after a glance at the men, to read their war record. For a tiny red and white silk bow pinned on the chest indicates that the wearer has been wounded in action. One chevron on the arm means that the man has spent one year in the trenches. Every additional chevron means that he has spent six months additional in the trenches. Colonel James Martin of the party wears four chevrons on the left arm.

**Mark of Long Service.**

"That means two and one-half years in the trenches," he explained. "Of course I might have been in longer, but I was in the hospital five months."

Colonel Martin laughed at the reports that have come out relative to the shortage of men in France.

"You see they kill us so many times," he explained. "As for me, I have been killed many, many times, according to the German report, and yet, here I am," and he pushed out his palms in the characteristic French way. "Of course, I had my leg hurt, the bones broken and all that, and you see I have to carry a stick, but that is nothing. I am not killed."

**Praises American Troops.**

Colonel Martin praised the personnel of the American troops. "I saw General Pershing just before I left France, and visited the American camp. The American soldiers are training hard and are very anxious to learn all about the methods. Of course they cannot understand our language. But it is always said that the French talk with their hands, so, of course, in the sign language the American soldiers understand our men very well. They get along fine with the French troops, too, for they realize that they are all there for a common purpose."

In the Omaha committee in charge of the auto tour for the commission were C. C. George, J. A. Sunderland, Robert H. Manley, Dr. Felix Despecher, Charles Martin and Judge W. D. McHugh.

The French commission is headed by Deputy High Commissioner Eduard Debilly. He is accompanied by three French army officers lately from the French front. The commission is in America to get information, study conditions, and confer with American officials on matters pertaining to the co-operation between the governments as fellow allies in the great war against Germany.

They stopped as the guests of Omaha, enroute to San Francisco. They are making a tour of the country, and will go back to Washington from San Francisco. They will remain in America an indefinite period. On September 6, Lafayette's birthday, the commission will dedicate the Lafayette room at the University of California.

**Speaks Good English.**

M. Debilly lived for two years in the United States several years ago, speaks English fluently and is an eloquent orator. He is a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique and of the Ecole of Mines before the war. He was a member of the council of administration of various maritime and mining companies and vice president of the Paris Underground railroad. When the war broke out he was a reserve officer and was assigned by the French government with the rank of captain in the English army in Belgium. He was nominated respectively major and lieutenant colonel, and the French government appointed him afterwards to the office of director of "Travaux Publics" in Morocco.

M. Debilly was then charged with a special mission by the French government to London where he organized the interallied bureau of munitions. Since May 25 he has been deputy high commissioner of France in the United States and in conjunction with M. Andre Tardieu has direction of the French missions which have their headquarters in this country, military, naval, financial, and those charged with purchases of munitions and food supplies.

**Captures German Flag.**

Colonel James Martin of the commission is a graduate of Styr and at the beginning of the war was chief of battalion No. 137, infantry, the flag of which was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor on August 27, 1914, at Buelson in the Ardennes for having captured a German flag with the colonel of the German regiment.

Colonel Martin took part in the battles of Messin, Bouillon, in defense of the bridges of Sedan and in the battles of Chaumont Attigny Moronvilliers, Bouy and Sommeson. He was seriously wounded on January 15, 1915, while leading his battalion in the attack on Namur.

He returned to the front on April 13, 1915, at the head of the Four Hundred and Twelfth regiment and later took part in the battles of Champagne, Hill 304, Morthome, Cote du Poivre, Courrieres Chambrette and remained at the front until June, 1917. He has been decorated with the legion of honor and with the English order of St. Michael and St. George. He has been mentioned several times in the official reports.

**Receives Honorable Mention.**

Captain E. J. P. Rouvier began his career as a sublieutenant. From Styr he distinguished himself immediately by his bravery, which won for him successfully the ranks of lieutenant and captain and also the exceptional honor of being mentioned five times in the official reports; first, in the order of the day of his regiment, for his brilliant counter attacks on August 24, 1914; second, in the Fourth Army after the Champagne attacks in September, 1915; third, in the Sixth Army for making reconnaissances under fire of June, 1916; fourth, in the Twelfth division after the battle of the Somme; fifth, in the Sixth Army corps again after the offensive on the Aisne.

**Known as an Explorer.**

Lieutenant Henri Le Compasseur Crequi Montfort de Courtivron is a reserve officer who had established before the war a reputation as an explorer in South America. He is a knight in the legion of honor. As an officer he has fulfilled delicate missions with the staff and he has served at the front. He has been mentioned three times in official dispatches; first, in May, 1915, in the order of the day in his company brigade, second, in November, 1915, after the battle of the Somme, and third, in December, 1916, after the battle of Douaumont at Verdun. All three officers speak English fluently.

**Large Crowd at Commercial Club.**

"The resistance of the Germans on our front is growing weaker. The French and the British have long looked forward to the time when that resistance will be smashed. And that day, I am confident, will come when the American forces get in the field." Thus spoke Deputy High Commissioner Debilly of the French High Commission at the Commercial club at noon. The dining room was so crowded that many could not be served.

"Germany," he said, "was in 1914 no longer the ideal Germany of the close of the eighteenth century, the lover of poetry and art. It was no longer the Germany of 1848, lover of liberty and freedom. It was the Ger-

many turned to a war machine by the yoke of Prussia."

The speaker traced the rapid de-

velopment of the war, the French unpreparedness and desire for peace, the great French retreat and the final turning of the tide at the Marne.

"At the beginning of the war we had but 300 large caliber guns," he said. "Now we have 6,000 of these. Today we have factories capable of turning out 250,000 75-centimeter shells a day.

"And let not yourselves be impressed by the stories you hear about France being bled to death. We have suffered great losses and made great sacrifices of the lives of brave men, but we have easily 3,000,000 men under arms today, and with our colories we will be able to maintain this number for a long time to come. Seventy-seven per cent of the line of the western front today is held by the French."

Speaking of the entry of the United States into the war, he continued, "You also made great efforts to preserve peace. You did not want war. Nothing but Germany's aggressive and unreasonable policy on the sea could have forced you to give up peace and enter the war. But you are a large producing country and the liberty of the seas is absolutely necessary to you."

Colonel James Martin, member of the French commission, also spoke briefly. He said he had seen Germans chained to their machine guns. "For a long time we saw the reports in the papers and did not believe them," he said. "Then one day after a big battle I was walking over the field, stepping from one shell hole to the other. I found a shell hole where some German machine guns had been operating. I looked in and saw three Germans dead. The upper parts of their bodies were entirely blown away, but each had his leg tied to a machine gun so that he could not have retreated if he had wished. "I had to believe it then, for I saw it with these two eyes. That is the policy of the Germans. They treat their men like slaves and they wanted to treat other nations like slaves."

Chiropractic Health Talks

(BY DR. BURHORN.)

Paralysis is an affection characterized by loss of muscular power or by the sense of touch, taste or smell becoming impaired from injury to a nerve by accident or disease.

The disease is generally due to simple lack of nerve force or power. This may come from interference with the blood supply of the nerve centers, as in hysterical palsy and reflex paralysis.

Whatever destroys or impairs the natural structure of nervous matter, or whatever interferes materially with the conducting power of nerve fiber, or the generating power to nerve centers, will produce paralysis, the extent of which will depend upon the amount of nervous matter affected.

Since it is possible for the vertebra to become slightly displaced, due to strains, jars, wrenches, falls, blows, muscular contraction, poisons, etc., thereby pinching the nerves passing between the vertebra and restricting or obstructing the nerve force from the brain to the organs or tissues—this is the REAL CAUSE of disease.

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