

# WOMAN HAD MEAL AN HOUR BEFORE SHOT, SAYS JURY

Coroner's Inquest Develops New Evidence—Dead Girl May Be From Colfax, Ia.

(Continued From Page One.)

shoes that were missing from the body, or through the surrender of the murderer.

Numerous queries have come to the chief of detectives from other cities, giving further possible clues to the identity of the murdered girl. Detectives Troby, Bolar and Trapp are still working on the case.

**Coroner's Jury Finding.**

"Said unknown person came to her death from a 38-caliber bullet fired by unknown parties at a place to this jury unknown, but body was found in a ravine in Washington county at a point about 14 miles north of Omaha on November 20, 1919."

This was the verdict of the coroner's jury, which conducted an inquest yesterday afternoon over the body of the unidentified woman found last Thursday in the gully off the Ridge road near Calhoun.

The same verdict was returned by a coroner's jury several days ago in Washington county. Miss Grace Ballard, attorney for Washington county, assisted W. W. Slabaugh, assistant attorney for Douglas county, in examining the witnesses.

**To Go Into Vault.**

Following the inquest it was announced the body would be placed in a vault at 4 this afternoon in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Guy P. Dorsey, deputy county surveyor, was the first witness introduced. He was questioned regarding the county lines following expressions of doubt recently as to whether the body was found in Washington or Douglas county. Mr. Dorsey declared he had run the boundary line lately and found that the body was discovered in Washington county one mile from the southern boundary of that county.

**Report of Autopsy.**

Dr. Samuel McClenaghan, county physician, was the next witness called. He testified the cause of death was a bullet entering just below the left ear and emerging two inches back of the right ear. There were powder burns at the entrance of the bullet, he said, indicating the weapon was held close to the woman's head when it was fired.

Witness declared that there was no alcohol in the stomach, and that the woman had eaten a meal of chicken and vegetables less than an hour before she was killed. The county physician asserted his belief that some of the bruises and contusions on the head and body had been inflicted before death.

Dr. E. S. Gleason of Fort Calhoun also testified as to the nature of the wound which resulted in death.

**Tell of Finding Body.**

A. J. Peterson, a farmer living near Fort Calhoun, told of how he discovered the body about 9 o'clock last Thursday morning. He was driving along the Ridge road, he said, when he looked over the embankment and his eyes fell on the prostrate form of the dead woman in the gully.

William Stevens, Fort Calhoun undertaker; L. N. Green, Washington county farmer, and Sheriff Morris Mehrens of Washington county, the first persons to arrive on the scene following the discovery of the body by Mr. Peterson, also testified as to the condition of the body and the ground near where it was found.

All indications, they declared, pointed to the fact that the body was hurled from the top of the 20-foot embankment, as there were no footprints in the soft earth, except those made by Mr. Peterson, who climbed down about 10 feet from the roadside in order to obtain a better view of the body, before he notified the police.

The jury was made up of Philip Wagner, David L. Bryant, George Lingley, Alfred Friesak, John C. Vizard and Al Keenan.

**Youth's Damage Suit Against Parents of Girl Taken From Jury**

District Judge Leslie yesterday took from a jury in his court the \$15,000 damage suit brought by 21-year-old William Erath against Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Raber and decided in favor of the Rabers.

Young Erath was permanently injured in his hurry to leave the Raber home the night of January 17, 1919. When Mr. and Mrs. Raber came home and found him with their 19-year-old daughter, Emily.

Erath was found by police in the street with no clothing except his shoes and underwear, without his trousers, hat, coat or vest. He said Mr. Raber had torn these off of him when he found him with Emily.

Erath also alleged that after Mr. Raber tore his clothes off Mrs. Raber tripped him and he fell down the stairs and broke his leg in two places. He will limp the rest of his life, his doctors testified.

**Liquor Has No Property Rights, So Men Are Freed**

Denver, Nov. 22.—Declining to accept the judge's ruling that whiskey has property rights and can be stolen, a jury in the west side criminal court freed two prisoners charged with stealing a quantity of booze.

The attorney for the defendants declared that, with prohibition effective throughout the nation, whiskey had no property rights in the statutes of the country and, therefore, could not be "stolen." The jury apparently was of the same opinion.

**A Tickle Is The Beginning**

of a throat cold or painful cough. HAYES' HEALING HONEY Stops the Tickle by Healing the Throat. 35c per bottle.

## Garfield Wage Rate Is Refused by Miners

(Continued From Page One.)

repudiate the act of its authorized agent or abide by it?"

"There is no gentleman in the cabinet I respect more than Secretary Wilson," Dr. Garfield replied. "His powers are clearly defined. Among other things his duties are to effect conciliation. But under the labor act the president was empowered to control prices and that duty was conferred upon the fuel administration. You cannot fix prices without affecting wages and you cannot change wages without affecting prices."

"Both Secretary Wilson and I both frankly realize this difficulty, but I cannot allow it to stand in the way of doing my duty. It is not my understanding that Secretary Wilson made a definite offer to either the miners or operators, but that he merely suggested a basis on which you might get together."

Dr. Garfield said the cabinet approved the basis of settlement as presented.

**Garfield's Statement.**

Dr. Garfield's statement to the joint conference of miners and operators follows:

"On the 24th instant I announced that the public must not be asked to pay more than it is now paying for coal, unless it is necessary to do so in order to provide reasonable wages to the miners and a reasonable basis for the operators. A careful investigation forces me to the conclusion that in accordance with this and the other principles set forth on the 24th instant, the public ought not to be required to pay any increase in coal prices at this time."

"The prices fixed by the government on coal were calculated to increase production for war purposes. Coal was basic and the increase in production was imperative. The operators are now in receipt of margins which were necessary to effect that increase of production, but which are larger than are required under present conditions. It was estimated that the production needed for 1918 was 60,000,000 tons. The estimate for 1919 is 50,000,000 tons."

**Increase by Deduction.**

"Applying the principles set forth in paragraph two of the statement of November 24, when the average increase in wages since 1913 for the various classes of mine workers are deducted from the increase in the cost of living since that time, we arrive at the amount of additional increase in wages justifiable at the present time."

"I have taken the figures of the bureau of labor statistics for both coal and lignite and for the weighted average of wage increases. According to these figures the cost of living has risen 79.8 per cent since 1913, and the amount necessary to bring the average wages of mine workers up to this point at the present time is 14 per cent."

**Readjustments heretofore made since 1913 were such as to give certain classes of mine workers an average increase in excess of the increase in the cost of living and certain others an average increase below the increase in the cost of living. This formal adjustment was made in order to establish or preserve certain relative basis in the mining industry. I do not think this condition, however, ought to result in giving to mine workers as a whole, and in consequence imposing upon the public, a total average increase in excess of the total average increase in the cost of living, because if this course be adopted the result would be that the total increased burden placed upon the mining industry will be far in excess of the increase in the cost of living. If this principle were applied to industries generally it is obvious that the resulting cost would be passed along to the general public and the increased wages would increase in a rapid spiral taking as a minimum the percentage of increase in the cost of living. In the long run, this would add many new and serious burdens to the cost of living of the entire public and would fall more injuriously upon the working classes than upon any others.**

**Government Control.**

"It seems to me that the reasonable way to deal with this situation is to give to the industry as a whole an average increase commensurate with the increase in the cost of living and then let that amount of increase be apportioned in accordance with the wage bases that are acceptable to the employers and the employees."

"Control of prices by the government will be maintained for the present."

"The present negotiation stands by itself, but it is far from disposing of the fundamental controversy between operators and mine workers. That controversy is bound to be a continuing one as matters now stand."

**Building for the Future—Here's the Oakford Way**

First and foremost, to so satisfy each customer that he shall always be able to say of his piano: "I bought it of Oakford and it is giving me a dollar's worth of service for every dollar I paid for it."

To never forget, even in the busiest hours and most trying arguments, that courtesy is an absolutely essential requisite of a successful store.

To select pianos for our floors which we know from years of experience are the BEST IN QUALITY, and to pay for them in cash, so that in SAVING FOR OURSELVES we will SAVE FOR THE CUSTOMER.

To mark each piano at a price which, QUALITY for QUALITY, we guarantee to be the lowest in the United States.

To give neither heed nor pay to the commission taker, that avaricious person who sells his influence to dealers and deceives his friends into believing he is helping them select their piano "just for friendship's sake."

To require that the price marked on each piano shall be a "one price."—In other words, to give discounts to none; first, because our prices are so low we could not afford to, and second, because we insist that every stranger is as much entitled to the lowest prices as is every friend.

To gather in our store the best pianos of the best makers, including Weber, Kurtzmann, Haddorff, Steck, Cable, Conover, Kingsbury, Clarendon, and also STEINWAY and other Duo Art Pianos.

Call or write

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**THE MUSIC House You Can Trust**

**A Tickle Is The Beginning**

of a throat cold or painful cough. HAYES' HEALING HONEY Stops the Tickle by Healing the Throat. 35c per bottle.

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stand. It involves living conditions and conditions in the mines, as well as wages and profits, and the general relation between operators and mine workers. Therefore, to aid in applying the principles which have governed us and which should govern in reaching conclusions in the future, it is urged that a permanent consultative body with purely advisory powers be set up, consisting of the secretary of interior as chairman and an equal number of representatives of the operators and of the mine workers, chosen in such manner as they may each determine from time to time.

**Wants Definite Data.**

"In order that the data necessary for the consideration of this body may at all times be available it is urged that the congress make provision for collecting definite and trustworthy information concerning the coal and coke industry and for the tabulation of the same in quarterly reports, showing:

"1. Production, distribution and stocks of coal and coke."

"2. The cost of production and distribution of maintaining suitable stocks and any other data concerning the industry deemed necessary."

"3. The cost of living in the several coal fields."

"4. The selling prices and profits obtained by the operators, middle men and retail dealers."

"5. Export requirements and the conditions limiting them."

"The settlement of the present controversy on the wage and price basis above indicated must be considered in the light of the proposed to set up this permanent consultative body. While it will not have powers of decision, it will hardly seem possible to a reasonable man that in the light of its conclusions demands for exorbitant profits or unreasonable wages can be successfully maintained on that conditions unfavorable to the American standard of living will be tolerated."

**Angeles Is Killed by Mexican Firing Squad**

(Continued From Page One.)

ficer. It entered behind the right ear of Angeles.

A military surgeon arrived and performed the final autopsy. Later the body was taken to the home of a friend and buried from there.

General Angeles spent the few hours between the time of being sentenced and the time of execution with friends and a priest. During most of the night they discussed philosophy, metaphysics, politics and religion. The general appeared to have little concern in the fate awaiting him.

**Dictates Letters Home.**

He slept the hour and a half between 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Arising, he dictated letters to Mrs. Angeles and his sons, Albert and Manuel. He wrote personal letters to friends and to the president of the United States.

General Angeles throughout the world was known as a military genius. He was the reputed friend of Americans and during his trial lauded this country and its citizens. He was the man who brought the French 75 millimeter gun to the perfection that gave it fame as the world's most efficient piece of artillery. This gun was one of the greatest factors against Germany in the world war. For his work for France, he was made a chevalier of the French legion of honor.

**Curse Carranza.**

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 26.—Upon the receipt of information announcing the execution of General Angeles at Chihuahua City this morning, Gen. Rodriguez Gonzalez Garcia, a former provisional president of Mexico, now living in San Antonio, wired President Carranza as follows:

"Men like you who forget, due to passions, the valuable services rendered by a friend like General Angeles, deserve the curse of their people."

A number of similar messages were sent by prominent Mexican refugees here.

**Wife of Executed Mexican General Not Told of Death**

New York, Nov. 26.—Madame Felipe Angeles, wife of the Mexican revolutionary leader, is gravely ill at the home of friends here, which he not been notified of his execution. Friends with whom she is stopping stated that she was in a very precarious condition and they feared to give her the news at this time.

Madame Angeles came here from El Paso three months ago with her daughter, aged 22 years, and three sons, the oldest of whom is 20. Since coming here she has had no direct word from her husband, who had been wandering around in the wilderness of the interior of Mexico. Her illness is said to be due to nervous exhaustion resulting from worrying over General Angeles' safety.

## Forbes-Robertson Traces Lineage to David Garrick

Actor Gives Discourse on Shakespeare to Audience at The Hotel Fontenelle—Makes Him Mad to Be Asked the Question: "Was Hamlet Mad?"

A discourse on Shakespeare by the incomparable Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson was the treat offered by the Fine Arts Wednesday afternoon to an audience which comfortably filled the ball room of the Hotel Fontenelle. Mrs. Louis Nash presented the speaker, referring to the spoken word as one of the fine arts.

Before engaging his hearers in the real movement of his theme, Forbes-Robertson asked leave to present his credentials, which proved to be a father and mother who encouraged the early study of the great dramatist, presenting him in a play at the age of 14 and in legitimate acting at the age of 21 under Samuel Phelps, the famous tragedian.

**Back to Garrick.**

He traced his histrionic pedigree back to David Garrick, saying, "I am a link between today and the classic past. I have been a long and ardent student of Shakespeare, and the fact that I was trained by the best actor of the time, make up my credentials for speaking to you on the chosen subject this afternoon." The speaker was seated during the preliminary remarks. "I sit down because I want this part to be familiar," he explained.

There are 17 comedies in the first folio of Shakespeare. The Tempest, Measure for Measure and Winter's Tale are classed as comedies. These are in reality serious dramas, and tragedy in character, though they end happily. In our day we would call them romantic drama, of plays, which words seem to fit the character of the play better than the word comedy.

**One-Third in Prose.**

"Those who worship at the shrine of Shakespeare are so worried away by the beauty of his verse that they are apt to forget what wonderful passages are in his prose. In all his plays there are 104,530 lines. Of these, 76,530 are in verse and 28,000 in prose—considerably more than one-third in prose. Only four plays are without prose—King John, Richard II, the third part of Henry VI and Coriolanus. Merry Wives of Windsor contains only 119 verse lines and Much Ado About Nothing is, to all intents and purposes, a prose play."

In the opinion of Forbes-Robertson it is not true that prose is used by Shakespeare only when dealing with a familiar subject. "The thought is often exalting—and really poetry, though written in prose. King Lear, Lady Macbeth and Ophelia speak frequently in prose."

"It is a significant fact," the audience was told, "that Shakespeare elected obviously to have his mad people, or those affecting madness, speak in prose."

"We all have our idols in past history—those of us who study or read

of the past. I have two, Garibaldi and Abraham Lincoln."

At this the audience gave warm applause. He explained Shakespeare's treatment of Julius Caesar by a theory that Caesar was Shakespeare's historic idol.

"He mentioned Caesar 10 times as often as any other great person in the past," declared the speaker. "He reserved his glorious impassioned lambics for Mark Antony in his defense of Caesar, while other characters in that scene were made to speak in prose."

"Except for King Lear, Henry V and the French king in Henry V, and six lines in Henry VIII, no king speaks in prose, nor any queen, except Lady Macbeth when mad."

Shakespeare was 40 years old in 1604 when Hamlet was written, and in the opinion of Forbes-Robertson, Hamlet speaks more like a man of 40 than one of 30—which the gravedigger tells us he was. It was stated that there are 3,885 lines in Hamlet, 2,779 of which are verse, leaving nearly one-third of the play to prose.

**Characters Seem Real.**

"Was Hamlet mad?" We ask the question that way instead of asking, Did Shakespeare intend the character of Hamlet to be mad? The characters are so real to us that we think of them directly. Personally, the question when it is put to me, makes me mad."

Then followed a series of recitals of famous passages from the wonderful tragedy, elucidated with all the delicacy and magnetism of personality of which Forbes-Robertson is capable and for which he is famous.

"If Hamlet was mad," said this great exponent of Shakespeare, "then would I be mad, for I would be the most wonderful person of the 19th century."

After each of Forbes-Robertson's many recitations of Shakespearean passages, hearty applause from the audience gave proof of full appreciation of his exquisite interpretation of thought and surpassing mastery of the fine art of the spoken word.

**Lloyd George Interested In Dry Law Reception In U. S.**

London, Nov. 26.—Premier Lloyd George said today that he never had thought the introduction of prohibition in Great Britain possible, even during the war, but that he was watching the American experiment sympathetically, with a mind free from preconceived opinions.

His reply to a temperance deputation, to which he made this remark, foreshadowed legislation before Christmas in connection with the control of liquor.

**There's a smile here for you.**

**It's Worth Something —to be greeted sincerely**

and it's a pleasure to know that, no matter what time of day, that greeting comes from every one connected with the bank in which you do business.

The CORN EXCHANGE is just that kind of a bank. You always feel, while here, that little something which—if you give it a thought—means genuine welcome and co-operation in your business matters.

You need no card, nor do you have to feel that you are not properly dressed to meet any of us. Come just as you are—whether from the shop or stock yards—and when you leave you'll say

**The Corn Exchange Has an Interest in You**

**Corn Exchange National Bank**

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Come in today—see the difference.

**Thanksgiving Dinner**

Main Restaurant

\$2.50 the Plate

**Hotel Fontenelle**

12 m. to 9 p. m.

Music 12 to 2 o'clock and 6 to 8 o'clock.

**Building for the Future—Here's the Oakford Way**

First and foremost, to so satisfy each customer that he shall always be able to say of his piano: "I bought it of Oakford and it is giving me a dollar's worth of service for every dollar I paid for it."

To never forget, even in the busiest hours and most trying arguments, that courtesy is an absolutely essential requisite of a successful store.

To select pianos for our floors which we know from years of experience are the BEST IN QUALITY, and to pay for them in cash, so that in SAVING FOR OURSELVES we will SAVE FOR THE CUSTOMER.

## STAGE NOTABLES BOOST FUND FOR ACTORS' BENEFIT

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson and Richard Bennett Speak at Dinner Of Elks.

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, Richard Bennett and Julius Tannen spoke at noon yesterday at a luncheon given at the Omaha Athletic club by the Elks' committee having in charge the actors' fund benefit performances which will be held Friday afternoon, December 5, at the Boyd and Brandeis theaters.

"During the period of the war, actors did not have one benefit for themselves, and they were always willing and ready to give of their time, talent and even money to promote the activities of the war," said Sir Johnstone. "I feel confident that this benefit, which will be held in all of the cities of the country, December 5, will prove to be a real success as it deserves to be."

Joseph Barker, chairman of the committee of Elks, announced that box tickets will be auctioned at the Live Stock exchange, Friday at 11 a. m., and that Richard Bennett and Julius Tannen will be present. E. Buckingham will have charge of the general sale of tickets at the Live Stock exchange and the packing houses.

W. S. Stryker will canvass the retailers and H. M. Christie will call on the real estate men. G. F. West will see the jobbers and others will be assigned to districts. The drive will be started Friday.

In his brief talk to the committee Mr. Bennett emphasized the thought that the actor, as a rule, does not measure his success in dollars and cents as other people do.

"If everybody would give away as much of their profession as actors do, we would all be paupers," he said.

He referred to the Elks and the theatrical profession as two of the greatest factors in the everyday life of the country.

"One may obtain relief in the theater from nearly anything at \$2.20 per," Mr. Bennett added.

"The actor never loses his sense of generosity and he never figures it on a dollars-and-cents basis. He always takes his banjo with him, figuratively speaking. During the war the actors went, they did things, and they gave," Mr. Tannen said.

The speakers are prominent stage folk. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Tannen appearing here this week and Forbes-Robertson being here to give Shakespearean readings.

For garages or service stations a gasoline pump entirely operated and controlled by electricity has been invented.

**Opening Scott Army Goods Stores**

NEW AND RECLAIMED ARMY GOODS

All Reclaimed goods with the exception of Jersey Gloves have been washed and thoroughly disinfected. Are absolutely germ free.

PONCHOS—These are rectangular squares of oiled slicker goods with an opening which buttons in the middle for a person's head. Size 54x6 ft. Two of them make a soldier's Pup Tent. A1 condition, each...\$2.20

KHAKI SERVICE JACKETS—These are good shirts with easily repairable tears in them. To be worn with puttees, laced boots or leggings. All without holes or tears, each...\$.82c

WEATHERS—U. S. regulation, all-wool with sleeves, 12-14. These have only slight minor defects...\$4.95

No. 2—These have been excellently repaired. They are perfect for every man and those who have to be out in the weather, here is a snap...\$3.95

No. 1—Perfect coats but wrinkled. No defects...\$3.45

RAINCOATS—All-wool, with sleeves, 12-14. These are perfect shirts without holes, rips or tears. Laundered and pressed...\$3.10

No. 2—These are good shirts with easily repairable tears in them. Laundered and pressed...\$2.60

No. 3—These are good shirts with easily repairable tears in them. Laundered and pressed...\$2.10

SOCKS—Cotton. Pure white, laundered, most of them perfect. Per dozen...\$.85c

GAS MASKS—W. S. Stryker will canvass the retailers and H. M. Christie will call on the real estate men. G. F. West will see the jobbers and others will be assigned to districts. The drive will be started Friday.

SHOES—These are good shoes with easily repairable tears in them. Laundered and pressed...\$2.60

LEGGINGS—Brand new, extra heavy, side lace, artillery style. Pair...\$1.40

LEATHER GLOVES—These are all made of heavy steel and have been heavily coated with tin. Some slightly dented but finished like new. A snap at only...\$.35c

TEASPOONS—Heavy regulated U. S