

Peeping Scenes Are Described In Stillman Case

Spectators Get Thrill at Re-opening of New York Divorce Trial—Witnesses Break Down.

Chicago Tribune—Omaha Bee Leased Wire. New York, May 4.—"Peeping" scenes in the loneliness of Blackburn house in the Canadian wilds, involving Mrs. "Fifi" Stillman and Fred Beauvais, afforded a thrill for the reopening of testimony in the marital tragedy involving children, chorist girls, an Indian guide and bags of gold.

Mrs. Stillman heard two witnesses from Canada tell how they spied and "peeped" on Beauvais, "Apollo of the Canadian forest," and guide for the Stillman summer camp, and Mrs. Stillman, but in cross-examination it was disclosed the witnesses are still on the payroll of Stillman.

Mrs. Stillman, judging by her smiles to the camera squad and barrier of reporters, wasn't worried about the "peeping" stories.

Besides the "peeping" witnesses—George and Fred Adams—two others testified for Stillman's case. They are Edward Purdy, superintendent of Montauk, the great estate of Stillman near New York city, and Byron Kelly, former superintendent.

Knows Handwriting.

Kelly, who was in charge of the estate from 1917 to 1919, was used in an effort to clear the way of legal technicalities for the introduction by Stillman of the now famous Beauvais "love letters" to Mrs. Stillman.

Kelly testified he knew Beauvais' handwriting and he was shown letters "B to H" exhibits of Stillman's case.

"Do you know who wrote those letters?" he was asked.

"Yes, that's Beauvais' handwriting," he replied. The letters were addressed to Mrs. Stillman at "Montauk."

Exhibit "A," Mrs. Stillman's so-called hysterical letter to Stillman, was not brought into the hearing today. The court, in the alimony and counsel fees feature, ruled it could not be admitted as evidence because it is a privileged communication between wife and husband.

Beauvais, correspondent in the case and alleged by Stillman to be the father of Guy, Mrs. Stillman's youngest child, was not at the hearing today, but as an indication that he and his folks are standing by Mrs. Stillman there appeared Arthur Beauvais of Montreal, a brother.

Says Stories False.

"We are not worrying about those 'peeping' stories, because we can bring 10 or 12 witnesses down here to show they are false," said Beauvais.

Beauvais, the correspondent, will not testify at the present; in fact it develops that tomorrow and Friday also will be devoted entirely to hearing witnesses for Stillman and at later hearings Mrs. Stillman will present her "affirmative defense."

As Mrs. Stillman has almost a score of witnesses to testify about Stillman's affairs with the former chorus girl "Mrs. Florence Leeds," and her young son, Jay, and of Stillman's other love conquests, it will be Monday before the issue is finally settled.

First witnesses called by Stillman's counsel were George and Fred Adams, the father and son, respectively, Canadians in the carpentering business at Grand Anse, Quebec. On trips to Grand Anse each night they stopped off at the Blackburn house and there saw Beauvais and Mrs. Stillman in compromising circumstances.

Clarkson School Head Resigns and Will Travel

Clarkson, Neb., May 4.—(Special.)—Supt. R. V. Prokop, who has been at the head of the public schools of Clarkson for three years, has resigned, to take effect at the close of the present school year. Mr. Prokop plans to spend a year in travel and in looking after various business interests in which he is concerned. The school has grown rapidly and a new building is contemplated for the near future. Rev. B. A. Filipi, pastor of one of the local churches, is president of the school board, and teaches manual training in the high school.

Howells Teaching Corps Re-Elected—Have Big Garden

Howells, Neb., May 4.—(Special.)—The entire teaching corps of the Howells school was re-elected. An additional teacher will also be added to the force for next year. Jerome Ve Srb, superintendent, has been in this position for 10 years. A feature of this school is a four-acre school garden which was designated last year, by a government inspector, as the best kept school garden of its kind in the United States.

First Woman Official Installed in West Point

West Point, Neb., May 4.—(Special.)—Mayor Clatanoff made the following appointments: Attorney, John H. Lindale; water commissioner, C. J. Boyer; street commissioner, G. H. Vandenberg; marshal, Willie Krieken; councilman, L. W. Johnson was unanimously elected president of the council. Two billiard halls were licensed for the city. Miss Sarah E. Lindale, city clerk, was installed in office, being the first woman city officer in the city.

Husband Follows Wife to Grave in Just Two Months

Just two months after the death of his wife of 40 years Charles F. Sandholm died Tuesday of apoplexy. He had lived in Omaha 40 years, sang in the choir of the Swedish Mission church for 35 years and had been an employee of the Alfred Bloom company for 20 years. He married Miss Charlotte Anderson in 1883. She died two months ago.

Nine out of every 10 prospective brides who have applied for a license to wed in Boston in recent years were 30 years of age.

Admiral Kolchak, Anti-Soviet Leader, Escaped Execution at Hands of Sailors Due to U.S. Naval Officer, Says Daniels

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS

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How an American admiral saved Admiral Kolchak from a Russian prison—the shimmering sword that fell in the sea—The speech that unlocked a prison door—Kolchak's visit to America and his apparent premonition of tragedy—The most famous banquet ever held in Washington—How the Russian patriot was executed by lamp-light.

Admiral Kolchak failed to redeem Russia from the bolsheviks, but he made a brave effort, and for a time held the world's attention as the hope and promise of a triumph for sanity and constitutionalism over the madness of Lenin and his proletarian dictatorship.

The chance to win such fame as will follow his memory in the annals of Russia he owed to an American admiral.

Story of Folchak.

And this is the story: Admiral Kolchak commanded the Black sea fleet. When the revolution swept Russia in March, 1917, the sailors of the Baltic fleet mutined, assassinated their commander-in-chief and brutally murdered about 100 officers, but the sailors of the Black sea fleet remained loyal.

The Black sea fleet remained a cruising fleet in winter, owing to the open conditions in Black sea latitudes; for this reason its men were in a better frame of mind—they had less confinement, less unoccupied leisure and hence less occasion and opportunity for grumbling and growing and getting disaffected.

Black Sea Men Mutiny.

Through the spring, and, indeed, until the middle of June, the Black sea fleet remained loyal to the provisional government, and was still a formidable force.

But in June, 1917, a little group of agitators from the Baltic fleet arrived in Sebastopol, and began to talk and harangue. They told how the Baltic ships were now wholly in the control of committees of sailors; how no officers had any right to order them around, and how much happier everybody was under the new system.

Admiral Kolchak was popular in the Black sea fleet; his personality exercised a powerful influence over the men; they were reluctant to mutiny against him.

But the persuasions of the Baltic agitators at last prevailed. On June 20 the sailors of the Black sea fleet called a meeting and adopted a resolution deposing Admiral Kolchak, and electing a commander-in-chief from their own ranks.

When the admiral was notified of what they had done, he appeared on the quarter deck of his flagship and addressed the men.

It was a dramatic scene, and a tense moment. The admiral appealed to the men to remain loyal in simple, but eloquent language. He made his plea in the name of Russia and of the cause of justice and democracy for which she was fighting with the allies and the United States.

The men were moved, but not to repudiate their action. They were touched, but they stood by their purpose.

Casts Sword Into Sea.

The admiral saw that it was in vain to plead with them. There was nothing for him to do but to give up his command, abandon his ship, leave the fleet, in which he had taken a just pride, to be managed by a committee.

But Kolchak, although surrendering, would not turn his sword over to any representative of these mutinous sailors.

They demanded it, but he would not give it. Instead, drawing it from its scabbard he held it for a single moment in salute to the Russian flag, and then, with a quick gesture, sent its shimmering blade spinning through the air and watched it fall into the sea.

There was a gasp from the sailors as they realized what he had done, but there was not a man among them who did not honor him the more for it.

Turning upon his heel sharply the former commander-in-chief came down from the quarterdeck, climbed over the side of the flagship into a waiting boat, and was taken to Sebastopol, where he was put in prison along with Smirnov and other officers.

What might have been the fate of Kolchak we cannot tell, although it is not unreasonable to think he would, in time, have suffered the fate of the commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet. "Execution by order of the sailors' soviet" is quite as deadly as assassination.

American Mission Arrives.

But it happened that while these things were going on in the Black sea, other things had been happening in Petrograd. The Root diplomatic mission, appointed by President Wilson and headed by Elihu Root, reached Vladivostok on June 3 and went straight to Petrograd on a special train provided by the Kerensky government.

The naval member of this mission was Admiral Glennon, who, after reaching Petrograd, with little delay, set out for Sebastopol to visit Kolchak and the Black sea fleet, wholly unaware of the serious situation which had developed.

With Admiral Glennon went Admiral McCully, who is a master of the Russian tongue and a great admirer of the Russian people, whose affection and confidence he has held through all events.

The first intimation the American admirals had that they were about to face unusual circumstances was when, on reaching the station in Sebastopol, they found a reception committee awaiting them composed wholly of workmen and sailors.

There were no officers. Kolchak was not there, nor had he sent any members of his staff to greet them.

Glennon Talks to Sailors.

But Glennon and McCully were quick enough to catch something of the significance of this unexpected welcome and to accommodate themselves to its peculiar character.

"They wore no swords," said Admiral Glennon to me in making his report, "so the American officers left their swords in the train."

The American officers were taken to the flagship from which Kolchak had been deposed the day before. Admiral Glennon stood on the

quarterdeck, where Kolchak had stood in his final appeal, and spoke to the sailors on the meaning of democracy. He paid a generous tribute to their ships. He spoke of Russia's bravery and urged the sailors to stand loyally by the cause for which the allies were fighting. He referred feelingly to the cordial relations which had always existed between Russia and the United States and made much of the argument for their continued friendship and co-operation, which lay in the fact that they were now the two biggest republics in the world. But not a word did he say of the deposed officers.

Admiral Glennon is a big man, with commanding appearance, but with a kindly and genial bearing. His speech made a most favorable impression on the sailors. Evidently they talked over the things he had said and decided to show their appreciation in some way.

Obtains Kolchak's Release.

So when the American admirals and other officers were boarding their train again at Sebastopol, on the return journey to Petrograd, representatives of the sailors came on board and told Admiral Glennon that they had voted to restore the arms to all the deposed officers except Kolchak and Smirnov. These two, they said, they would probably keep in prison and give them a trial.

Admiral Glennon saw his chance. Manifestly these sailors wanted to please the Americans. They are a little afraid of Kolchak and Smirnov, so they felt obliged to keep them in prison, but probably, if Kolchak and Smirnov were to leave Sebastopol and the region of the Black sea, the sailors would be satisfied.

So the admiral, smiling down from his towering height upon the shorter Russians, made a proposal. In effect he said:

"Release Smirnov and Kolchak and we will take them to Petrograd with us."

Petrograd was far away, moreover, the authority of Petrograd was still recognized, so the sailors agreed.

Kolchak and Smirnov were taken from prison and put on board the train with the Americans.

Visits United States.

For them it was deliverance from almost certain death. It is little wonder that Kolchak regarded Glennon with the greatest affection and gratitude. A few weeks later Kolchak came to the United States at the head of a Russian naval mission, and his renewal of acquaintance with Admiral Glennon was like the meeting of brothers.

The visit of the Russian naval mission had for its primary purpose, probably, a study of how discipline was maintained in the navy of a republic. However, its officers told us many interesting things about the organization and operation of the Russian navy.

I had a chance to see a good deal of Kolchak while the mission was here. It was said of him that he was of Tartar descent, and his appearance gave some weight to this rumor. He was of medium height, very dark, with piercing eyes and a determined expression. He was famous for his resolute purpose in all undertakings, and his face gave clear evidence of it. He was intensely Russian and patriotic, but broad-minded, simple and practical. He admired Farragut greatly, and made a special trip to his tomb to place a wreath upon it. He was also a great admirer of our arctic explorers, probably because of his own polar service.

Not Man for Leader.

But he was not fitted for the sort of leadership the Russians required after the revolution. Valorous and fine though he was too conservative and too class-conscious to inspire the sympathy and confidence of millions of Russians who had vowed they were through forever with aristocracy and militarism.

Moreover, he was lacking in faith, lacking in optimism and enthusiasm. When I heard he had become leader of the counter revolution, I expressed my belief that it was doomed to failure. You can not win a great campaign with a man upon whom melancholy and hopelessness have set their seal.

I remember the dinner Admiral Kolchak gave at the Shoreham hotel in Washington to the secretary of the navy and prominent officers of the navy department just before the Russian naval mission took its departure in 1917.

Beyond all question it was the gloomiest, most funeral occasion I experienced in all my eight years in Washington.

News had just arrived of a German victory over the Russians in the Baltic. The Kerensky government

Baikal and there his forces disintegrated and dissipated, leaving him alone. The allies had abandoned him.

Captured and Executed.

One day in January, 1920, a revolutionary group raided the village of Innokentievskaya, near Irkutsk, and found Kolchak. They took him prisoner and turned him over to the bolshevik commissars.

There was a preliminary court-martial, and the predetermined sentence of death.

In the early dawn of February 7 he was led from his cell to the courtyard of a building in Irkutsk, where he was stood with his back to the wall.

According to the story which has come to us it was too dark to see his face distinctly, so a soldier held a lighted lamp near it for the better guidance of the firing squad.

When the command to fire was given the squad failed to obey. Perhaps it was the fearless defiance in his eyes that held their fingers unlightened on the triggers.

Angered at their soft-hearted reluctance, a bolshevik commissar, who was supervising the execution, pushed the squad aside, strode to close range of Kolchak and shot him down.

At least that is the tale that is told, and, knowing what we do of Russia under the red regime, it may well be true.

So died a brave, honest, patriotic Russian. How many of them have died! How many more must die before the salvation of Russia is wrought!

Another article by former Secretary Daniels will be printed tomorrow.

Accidents Claimed Six Victims Here Last Month

Six deaths due to accidents were recorded in Omaha during the month of April. A year ago there was the same number.

There were 50 accidents last month with an injury list totaling 33.

Elks' Lodge to Use Mother's Day Ritual

Three years ago the Grand Lodge of Elk adopted a ritual for Mother's day. This ritual will be used for the first time by the Omaha lodge at the meeting to be held in the Shrine room, Masouie temple, Nineteenth and Douglas streets, Friday evening, next.

The ritual service is very beautiful, and a program of singing and speaking has been arranged that will be in perfect harmony for the occasion.

Rotary Club Members Hear Lecture on Letter Writing

Members of the Rotary club were instructed in the art of writing better business letters by Charles McIntosh, Chicago, general sales and advertising counselor of the extension department of LaSalle university at their noon meeting at the Rome hotel Wednesday.

In his talk Mr. McIntosh declared 45 per cent of the business of the nation was transacted through letters. He advocated getting away from the "cut and dried useless business lingo," injecting more personality into business letters and making a greater effort to obtain the good will of customers.

County Attorney Probing Election Officer's Action

County Attorney Showtell will continue today the probe into the claim that E. O. Ames, member of the election board, took a ballot at the polling place at Thirty-sixth and Jackson streets.

"We have obtained four affidavits in the case, but will carry the investigation still farther before taking definite action," said Mr. Showtell.

Totally unemployed women in England now number more than 600,000.

Twenty Men Searching For Missing "Employer"

Twenty men who "thired out" to work in canning factories in Alaska assembled at the Union station yesterday to begin the long journey, only to find their employer, a mysterious Mr. Johnson, was missing.

They are now searching the town for Johnson, who they say advertised for men to work in the Kanni Salmon canneries at \$150 a month and all expenses.

A majority of them said they had paid Johnson \$75 for a chance to make the trip. They enlisted the aid of police and went with them to the Chatham hotel, only to find their "employer" had checked out.

Sentenced to One Year.

"Slim" Davis, negro, pleaded guilty to violation of the narcotics act and was sentenced by Federal Judge Woodrough to the federal prison for a year and a day.

Shoes and Oxfords

New shoes and oxfords of the best quality, at special prices—

- Ladies' Tan Oxfords or Pumps, \$10 value..... \$6.50
- Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords, \$6.50 value..... \$4.00
- Men's Dress Shoes in tan or black, \$15.00 value..... \$5.00
- Men's Work Shoes in tan or black..... \$2.50
- Boys' and Girls' Shoes and Oxfords..... \$2.50
- Child's Barefoot Sandals, pair..... \$1.50
- Child's Barefoot Sandals, pair..... \$1.25

J. HELPHAND

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BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Union Outfitting Co. Will Hold a Notable Sale of Lace Curtains and Panels Saturday

If You Expect to Hang New Draperies This Spring It Will Pay to Buy Now.

Beautiful, airy draperies add so much to the attractiveness of a room that the Sale of Lace Curtains at the Union Outfitting Co. next Saturday is of importance to any woman who plans on beautifying her home.

There are Curtains for Living Rooms, Bedrooms and Dining Rooms ranging from very inexpensive grades to the very elaborate patterns; all marked at decisive reductions. And, as always, you make your own terms.

—Advertisement

See Want Ads Produce Results.



Showing air-tight tin (actual size) with vacuum-sealed inner cover partly cut and bent back. This inner cover keeps contents absolutely air-tight. It is removed by turning outside cutter-top (also shown here) around edge of tin.

and now —

Chesterfields in vacuum air-tight tins of 50!

If you already smoke Chesterfields, you'll be interested in this new packing.

If you don't, it's a fine way to get acquainted.

The new tins each hold 50 Chesterfields.

The air is drawn from each tin and the cigarettes actually sealed in vacuum.

This method of packing—similar to that used by the big canning companies—positively insures freshness, besides holding every bit of the tobacco's fine flavor intact.

What about a tin — for your desk? — for your library table? — for over the week-end?

The price is 50 cents.

They Satisfy — and the blend can't be copied

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

20 for 20 cents
In glass-wrapped packages
50 for 50 cents
In air-tight vacuum tins

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