

Major Shot Yank in Back, Declares A. E. F. Veteran

Tells Senate Probe Committee Shooting by Maj. Opie Occurred North of Verdun in 1918

Washington, Jan. 10.—Testimony that they had been eye witnesses of the shooting of a soldier by Major Hierome Opie, of Stanton, Va., while the latter was in France in 1918 with the 116th infantry was given today by five separate witnesses before the senate committee investigating charges of illegal executions in the American expeditionary forces.

The witnesses who testified in turn that they saw the officer shoot a man down were Charles Fox, of Richmond, Va.; Stonewall Jackson Albin, Kernstown, Va.; James E. Carlton, Richmond, Va.; John R. Leedy, Luray, Va.; and Dewey D. Hester, of Marion, Va. Fox placed the incident he described as "back of Verdun in 1918." Albin and Hester did not give the location of the alleged shooting and the others agreed that it occurred in "October, 1918."

Washington, Jan. 10.—Charles E. Fox of Richmond, Va., testified today before a senate investigating committee that he saw Maj. Hierome Opie of Stanton, Va., shoot a soldier in the back north of Verdun in 1918.

"The man shot was wearing the American uniform," said Fox. "I was 150 feet away. As the boy was shot he threw his hands in the air and toppled over. I do not know if the man died. Sergeant Kane also saw the shooting."

Fox declared the soldier was within six feet of the major when the shooting took place, that he had approached the officer and was moving off.

"Do you know Opie?" Chairman Brandegee asked.

"I was positive it was Major Opie. There was much talk in the company—Company B, 116th infantry. The men wondered why the boy had been shot but they were afraid to ask about it."

"You made no complaint?" "No sir, I was afraid."

Asked why he did not report the case to Lieutenant Moring of Richmond, Fox said:

"That guy would shoot me; he would not take any foolingness." Fox gave Chairman Brandegee a letter from Moring, written from Casper, Wyo., saying he was "sorry to hear about Major Opie."

Fox did not want all the letter read, saying it contained "some rough stuff."

Used to Rough Stuff. "I am used to rough stuff in this case," the chairman said.

The letter quoted Moring as saying he had heard the soldier was running away and that Opie had a right to shoot and advised Fox not to say anything about the case "unless you actually saw the shooting," adding that rumors did not stand up in court.

Banging the table, Fox shouted that he saw Opie shoot.

"I saw it with my own eyes." "From Moring's letter, he believed that Opie was justified," said the chairman.

"Well, I don't," Fox declared.

'War' Looms Over New 'Peace' Dollar

Dimple in Liberty's Chin Removed—Initials Now Cause Talk.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The new peace dollar is misnamed and will have to be withdrawn from circulation and remodelled, it is said at the treasury.

Trouble has been associated with the new coin since its career was launched. President Harding, its sponsor, had a premonition of this when he objected to the dimple originally placed in the chin of the figure of Liberty.

Dahlman Spins Story of Frontier Thrills

(Continued From Page One.)

night job, especially in stampedes. That meant an all night run in the darkness and through the storm over all kinds of country, and many times when daylight came the herd would be 15 to 20 miles from camp.

Worked Under Hardships. "When a river was reached, sometimes a mile wide, after heavy rains, it was necessary to swim the herd across. Men on horseback would swim by the side of the herd, guiding the cattle. Sometimes the herd would split, some swimming across and the others swimming back. This divided the outfit and then it might take several days and nights to get the outfit together again. It meant hard and long work for every man. The cowboys would swim back and forth, carrying food, and not a stitch of dry clothes or sleep until the work was all done. They were stayers and they were loyal.

Mentions Big Storm. "The section north and south of the Niobrara was used for winter and summer range till 1878; south and east of the river was known as the sandhill desert, and was considered unsafe for man or beast to roam. Line riders were stationed along the edge of the sandhills to prevent cattle drifting into those hills during storms. In March, 1878, a terrific storm drove the cattle through the lines. The line riders could do nothing but seek shelter, and that resulted in thousands of cattle making their temporary home in the then dreaded sandhills.

"Mr. Newman had more than 6,000 cattle go through. Nothing could be done just then, and of course it caused much anxiety. Billy Irwin, our foreman, suggested to Mr. Newman that if he was allowed to select his men and horses, he would undertake to gather the cattle. The arrangement was made and my partner and I were selected as two of 12 men to invade the dreaded land. An old government trail leading from Kearney, Neb., to the Black Hills, led through these hills, but ran mostly through the valleys, away from the rough hills, and had been the cause of several persons perishing because they drifted away from the trail.

Encounter Blizzards. "Our outfit started April 15, 1878. The second day out we encountered one of the worst blizzards I have ever experienced. It lasted three days. All we could do was keep warm. The only wood we had was what could be hauled for cooking. However, when the storm was over, we gathered up the saddle horses, made another start, and sent out scouting parties. We soon began to locate cattle, quite contented in their new home among the splendid grass and water in the valleys, now the great hay meadow of the west.

Find Native Cattle. "I remember the first bunch of native cattle we struck; they were as wild as any bunch of deer I have ever seen. Irwin and I were the scouts on that day. We rounded up this little bunch of cattle and then there were two surprised cowboys. Here were cattle as fat as any ever

brought out of a feed lot, unbranded mavericks from 1 to 2 years old. We could hardly believe our eyes. Remember, these cattle had no feed except the native grass, and this was in the month of April after a terrific winter. One cow in this bunch weighed not less than 1,400 pounds. As we had been living on fat bacon for several weeks, and not a very good quality at that, I suggested trying down this cow until we could move up the outfit the next day. It was no sooner said than done came both our lariats, the chase was started, and soon I was close enough to throw the rope. I caught the animal the first throw; one end of the lasso was tied to the horn of my saddle, and when the cow, running at full speed, tightened the rope, your humble servant, horse and all, went down in a heap. Believe me, there was some miteup. I drew my revolver at once for defense, but Irwin roped her by the hind feet. It did not take long to hog-tie her and back to camp we went. The next day we moved the outfit, butchered the cow, and we had plenty of fat beef.

Find 9,000 Head. "We moved along, studied the lay of the valleys and the rough hills and began to gather thousands of cattle. We were away five weeks, working day and night. We brought in 8,000 cattle that had drifted in from our side, and 1,000 head of natives that had been in there for years. We brought out 300 unbranded mavericks from 1 to 4 years old. These were awarded to Mr. Newman by our crew, the rule in that day being that mavericks belonged to the man on whose range they were found. There was none to dispute that right.

"The news of that trip spread all over the west and cowmen came from everywhere to hear the story. From that time, instead of trying to keep the cattle out of the sandhills in the winter time, they were thrown in. The country, not only in the sandhills, but all over that section, shortly afterwards, began to settle up with the best blood of our country. We know what has been accomplished during the last 40 years in that section. What will the next 40 years bring forth?"

To Hear Omahan's Claim for Big O'Connor Fortune

Hastings, Neb., Jan. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The heirship claim of John Kirkman of Omaha, who is one of the numerous applicants for the \$100,000 estate of the late John O'Connor, will be heard in the district court here, January 23. Mr. Kirkman has filed numerous depositions and the case is attracting wide attention.

Relief Felt When Dail Eireann Adjourns

(Continued From Page One.)

garded as plainly intended to strengthen the hands of the treaty makers, and that labor looks for practical and immediate results from the provisional government and afterwards from the free state.

Labor Makes Demands. The deputation from the labor congress was headed by Thomas Foran as chairman and Thomas Johnson as secretary.

Mr. Johnson said that his party

might have had the right to speak as members had they chosen to contest seats at the last election, but labor had stood down in the national interests. They represented 300,000 organized workers.

There were now in Ireland 130,000 men and women unemployed. There were murmurs from the starving people, pressing the tremor of an earthquake, and unless something was done quickly there would be a serious problem. The workers had done their part in the national struggle for freedom, and not only freedom of nationality, but freedom from capitalistic bondage.

Agricultural workers numbering 20,000 were unemployed because a million acres were out of cultivation. The only real safeguard of Ireland

against England, he urged, was an ample home-grown food supply. The workers, he continued would not be content to return to the low standard of living prevailing before 1914; their patience was becoming exhausted; the social problem could not await political exigencies. He emphasized that if the dail failed to deal with the problem the people would rise and sweep them out.

De Valera States Stand. At the afternoon session, Mr. De Valera announced that he could promise help to Mr. Griffith as president of the dail, but not as head of another government. He appreciated Mr. Griffith's difficulty. He and his associates would not stand in the way of his carrying out these duties, but would do anything possible to secure to the full for the Irish people

the enjoyment of liberty. His party would continue their own policy and would criticize anything they thought contrary to the interests of the Irish people and the established government of the republic. They would continue to insist that another government was not legitimate at all until the people disestablished the republic.

But when there came a question between the president of the republic,

as head of the state, and any outside power, the president could count on them as definitely as if there had been no division. He recognized the great services of Mr. Griffith as minister of foreign affairs, who had a terrible task. He would support Mr. Griffith in any way consistent with national principles.

Children Is Rebutted. Mr. Childers then questioned Mr. Griffith whether provisional govern-

ment would function under the powers conferred by the partition act.

Mr. Griffith angrily said: "President De Valera has made a general statement, an Irishman's statement, but I will not reply to any Englishman in this dail."

This was greeted with cheers and Mr. Childers replied: "My nationality is a matter for myself and my constituents, who have known me from boyhood."

Tompson, Belden & Co

Fashionable New Furs for HALF PRICE

Our buyer has been in the New York market purchasing New Furs, which we are able to offer for half of their usual prices.

The best of qualities and the finest of workmanship feature these new coats and wraps.

A Few of the NEW VALUES on Sale for Wednesday

Hudson Seal Coats

Skunk collar and cuffs.
\$550 36-inch coats - - - \$275
\$625 40-inch coats - - - \$312

\$600 Mole Wrap, \$295

A 45-inch wrap with squirrel collar and cuffs.

\$500 Caracul Wrap, \$250

A 45-inch taupe caracul wrap with dyed squirrel collar and cuffs.

\$200 Marmot Coats, \$97.50

40-inch model with raccoon collar and cuffs.

\$450 Jap Mink Coat, \$225

A 36-inch model.

The Fur Shop—Third Floor

Tompson, Belden & Co

A Clearance of Women's Distinctive Apparel



Smart Suits One-Half Price

Including our exclusive fur trimmed and plain tailored models. In sizes 34 to 40. In black, navy, Arabians and mixtures. Absolutely no reservations. Every suit offered for these attractive prices.



Charming Frocks 25% to 50% Less

Afternoon, dinner and dance frocks all offer new low prices that will surely meet with your approval. Sizes are 34 to 40. In soft dark shades.



Becoming Wraps 25% to 50% Less

Fashioned of the season's loveliest fabrics—some with large collars and cuffs of fur—others smartly stylish with self trimmings. The sizes are 34 to 40. The prices are interestingly low.

Trimmings Greatly Reduced

Attractive fur bandings, from one to nine inches wide—one-half price.
Remnants of wonderful fine embroideries for much lower prices.

Sale of Household Linens



All Linen Cloths and Napkins

\$6.00 Cloths, 68x68 inches, square designs, \$4.00
7.50 Cloths, 2x2 yards, round designs, 5.89
10.00 Cloths, 2x2 yards, round designs, 6.89
\$6.75 Napkins, 19 inches, half dozen, \$2.50
7.50 Napkins, 20 inches, half dozen, 3.00
8.75 Napkins, 20 inches, half dozen, 3.38
10.00 Napkins, 22 inches, half dozen, 3.99
12.00 Napkins, 22 inches, half dozen, 4.99

Woolen Hosiery Specials

—Hand knit with lace clocks, lace fronts and allover lace. \$4.75 to \$6 hose, \$4.
—Children's English half hose in pure wool. Cadet blue, green, champagne, brown and black. \$1.25 and \$1.10 qualities, 79c.

45c Checked Dimities 35c a Yard

Our Best Fabrics for Lower Prices

An abundance of choice silks selected from our regular stock for about one-half their original price. Such weaves as Cantons, Crepe Meteors, Duvetyn, Crepe Jersey and Taffetas priced now from \$1.25 to \$2.95 a yd.
Poplins, Serges, Poiret Twills, Tricos, mixed suitings and coatings now \$1.69 to \$4.95.

Towels—Crash—Towelings

35c Linen Crash Toweling, 25c yard.
40c Linen Glass Toweling, 25c yard.
75c Linen Glass Towels, 50c each.
75c Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 50c each.
\$1.00 Linen Hemstitched Towels, 75c each.
65c Heavy Bleached Turkish Towels, 49c each.

Heavy Silver Bleached Scotch Damask

The 72-inch width by the yard—
\$3.75 damask, \$2.75.

Extra Heavy Bleached Irish Damask

The 72-inch width by the yard—
\$4.75 damask, \$3.50.

White Goods for Saving

22½c 36-in. Soft Finish Longcloth, \$1.75 bolt 10 yards.
35c 36-inch Soft Finish Nainsook, \$2.95 bolt 10 yards.
50c 36-inch Japanese Nainsook, \$4.50 bolt 10 yards.
65c 36-in. Luna Checks, 50c yard.

The Store of Quality



The Store of Quality

Wednesday January 11th 8:30 A. M.

Drexel's

Wednesday January 11th 8:30 A. M.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Ladies' Shoes—Oxfords—Pumps

Thousands of pairs of Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps for Women. All broken lines and a few full lines are included. For over 33 years this store has been known for quality footwear and fair dealings and this policy will continue during this big Clearance Sale. This sale is not held to increase our business, but is being held to clear the stocks of broken and discontinued lines.

We Advertise No Prices—

We will not advertise prices during this sale; it is enough, when we say, we have cut the prices so low as to clear the stock of these shoes.
The shoes going on sale are from our regular stock, and not bought for this sale. All shoes are of the best standard makes, and are stamped with the DREXEL name.

Drexel Shoe Co.

1419 Farnam Street

Store Open at 8:30

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The Children's Page in the Sunday Bee devoted exclusively to the children—they all enjoy it...

