THE LEAVENWORTH POST

VOLUME II, NO. 159. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON FEBRUARY 20, 1907. LAST EDITION PRICE TWO CENTS

State Historical Society

CLEVER MATCH FOR MR. JEROME

MRS. THAW PARRIES THRUSTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WILL CONTINUE FOR DAYS

Witness Bears Up Well—Every Incident of Her Life Will Be Brought Out — White's Checks in Evidence.

New York, Feb. 20.—Jerome continued today his cross-examination of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and at recess it was apparent that he would keep the young woman on the stand all afternoon and possibly for days to come.

Jerome has indicated that he does not intend to spare Mrs. Thaw in any way, but will turn over every leaf in her past life. The prosecutor took advantage also of Mrs. Thaw's statement yesterday that the story she told Thaw about White was true to attack the story as to it's minutest details.

Jerome questioned Mrs. Thaw as to her manner of posing for artists. She denied in positive manner that she had ever posed in the nude. The witness was put through the closest questioning, regarding her relations with various men about whom Jerome asked, and in reference to what she had done with all tne letters White had written her.

Mrs. Thaw's voice trembled at times, but she bore the ordeal with much fortitude, and there was no indication of a break down. Jerome continued his tactics of yesterday, jumping from one part of Mrs. Thaw's story to another and avoiding the sequence.

The witness fenced with Jerome constantly and seemed to hold her wits well about her.

This afternoon Delmas allowed checks endorsed by Evelyn Nesbit and her mother to go in the evidence. Mrs. Thaw testified that the checks, represented money furnished by White.

Curious Spectators.

There was a great rush of curious persons this morning anxious to see Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, under the ordeal of a cross-examination. Mr. Delmas was late in reaching the court room. He came up behind Thaw, who sat in his accustomed chair, and patted him affectionately on the back. Thaw smiled up at him and for a moment they whispered together.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was dressed precisely as she has been every day since the trial began, even to the little black bow tie. Her face was slightly flushed as she took her place in the witness chair with a little smile at her husband.

Mr. Delmas moved his chair inside the rail and seated himself beside the witness box. When Mrs. Thaw saw him she smiled faintly and then turned her eyes to the district attorney, who sat before her.

That Jerome does not intend to spare Mrs. Thaw's feelings was shown by his close questioning as to the exact manner of her posing for artists. He did not mince words.

Jerome began by showing Mrs. Thaw's photograph of herself taken in a kimono, and asked if she could recall the date of the picture.

"Was the defendant present when this photograph in the kimono was taken?"

"I don't think so."

"Did not the defendant give you the kimono?"

"Yes."

Jerome exhibited another photograph and asked when it was taken.

"Late in 1901, I think," replied the witness.

"Were you acting at that time?"

"Yes."

"What company?"

"Florodora,"

"Was this a Florodora costume?"

"No, it was a red dress my mother made me, and a red cape that Stanford White gave me."

Jerome interrogated her sharply as to the details of her dress when she was posing for artists in Philadelphia and New York. He persisted on having definite answers, though Mrs. Thaw said she could not exactly remember.

"Was there any exposure of person, or did you wear the so-called artistic draperies?"

"I would not say that," replied the witness. "I posed in a Greek dress and a Turkish costume."

Jerome persisted with questions as to the exposure of the person and Mrs. Thaw replied:

"I posed with low neck draperies after I was on the stage."

"What was your first theatrical employment?"

"With the Florodora company."

"And you contributed to the family support?"

"Yes."

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY AND COLDER.

Partly cloudy today; colder tonight and Thursnight.

"Didn't you take a photograph of yourself to the Broadway Magazine for publication?"

"Yes."

"And it was published under the name of Evelyn Florence?"

"Yes."

"This was before you went on the stage?"

"Yes."

"And the reporters came to your house for more pictures?"

"Yes."

"And your mother gave them the pictures, which subsequently were published?"

"She said she had become acquainted with Ted Marks, a vaudeville manager, and received letters from him."

"Were those letters among the packages of letters you burned after taking them from the storage warehouse in this city?"

Delmas objected to "this amazing question." Fitzgerald sustained the objection.

"Have you any letters from Stanford White?"

"I did have."

It developed that the forty-two letters introduced yesterday and identified by Mrs. Thaw were written by White to another girl.

"Where are White's letters?"

"Mr. Hartridge has some of them."

Jerome demanded the productions of the letters. Thaw's counsel made no response. Jerome proceeded.

"Did you give those letters to Mr. Hartridge?"

"No."

"Who did?"

"Mr. Thaw."

"You gave them to your husband?"

"Yes."

"Was there a single word of impropriety or indecency in White's letters to you?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you keep all of White's letters?"

"No."

"Have you a copy of the letter you wrote White from Boulogne?"

"No."

"Do you remember its contents?"

"No."

"Nothing about it?"

"No."

"How many letters did you give Thaw?"

"Fourteen."

All these letters she said, were received from White, while she was abroad in 1903 and were given to Thaw.

"Where are those letters now?" asked Jerome.

"I don't know."

"When did you see them last?"

"In Paris in 1903."

"Do you remember their contents?"

"Only in a general way."

Jerome questioned the witness at length, regarding the letters, which were placed in the warehouse before she went to Europe and were taken out after her return.

"What became of these letters?" he asked.

"I gave them to Thaw."

Mrs. Thaw fenced with the district attorney quite skillfully at times, keeping her wits well about her. Jerome spent an hour or more on the subject of White's letters. Mrs. Thaw said that there may be some in a trunk in a warehouse in Paris.

She remembered taking some letters from a trunk in a warehouse in New York and others were sent to her later from the trunk. Mrs. Thaw said the goods in the warehouse was stored in her mother's name, and there was a row over letting her have anything. White arranged to get the trunk out,however.

"Why didn't you give Thaw all of White's letters?"

"I did not say that," replied Mrs. Thaw.

"You said some were in the trunk in Paris."

"I said they might be."

"Thaw was pressing you all the time to give him all the details of this affair with White, wasn't he?"

Mrs. Thaw Indignant.

"Yes."

"You gave him the letters before your marriage?"

"Yes."

"How long were you unconscious in that Twenty-fourth street house at the time of your experience with White?"

"I don't remember."

"Was it after midnight that you became unconscious?"

"Yes, I think it was."

"Was it before daylight?"

Mrs. Thaw hesitated and then replied, "Yes—before daylight."

Jerome read from Mrs. Thaw's direct testimony the statement that she sat up all that night. She replied she meant the rest of the night, after she had been taken home.

(Continued on Page 5.)

TO ENLARGE ARMY POSTS

LEAVENWORTH AND RILEY TO BE MADE BRIGADE POSTS.

LARGE APPROPRIATIONS MADE

The Soldiers Home Gets $486,000 and the Federal Prison Almost as Much—No Mention of Proposed Road to Fort Riley.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary of War Taft has finally won his point, and Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Fort Sill will be made brigade posts.

Chairman Tawney of the house committee on appropriations, today reported the civil sundry bill, containing these items:

For construction of buildings at brigade posts as follows:

Fort Leavenworth, to add one regiment of infantry, $329,750; Fort Riley, to add one regiment of cavalry, $329,750; Fort Sill, O. T., to add one regiment of field artillery, $225,000.

An effort was made to amend the military bill some days ago, to prevent the war department from enlarging army posts, except with the The bill is still in conference, but sanction of congress, but the amendment was voted down in the senate. the war department has received assurances from the senate conferees they will never permit the amendment to be reinstated. With the amendment out of the military bill, and the appropriations carried in the civil sundry bill reported today makes it certain these three posts will be made brigade posts. An order to that effect will be forthcoming from the war department as soon as the bill is passed.

Other items in the bill of interest in Kansas City territory include:

For reconstruction and repairing government road from Fort Scott to National cemetery, $17,500; for National Soldiers' home, Leavenworth, $486,300; for United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, $187,500; for maintenance, $100,000; for construction of the Dodge City Soldiers' home gets its usual $10,000.

A provision attached to the item giving aid to state soldiers' homes is that no part of the appropriation shall be paid any home which maintains a bar or canteen where liquors are sold.

Appropriations for public buildings in Western towns:

Cape Girardeau, Mo., $30,000; Carthage, Mo., $25,000; Denison, Tex., $25,000; Fayetteville, Ark., $20,000; Fort Worth, $80,000; Houston, $10,000; Iola, Kans., $20,000; Manhattan, Kans., $20,000; Little Rock, Ark., $25,000; Nevada, Mo., $10,000; Newton, Kans., $20,000; Pine Bluff, Ark., $25,000; Pittsburg, Kans., $15,000; St. Charles, Mo., $20,000; San Antonio, Tex., $25,000; Sherman, Tex., $43,750; Texarkana, Tex., $25,000; Tyler, Tex., $20,000; Wichita, Kans., $35,000.

The Neosho, Mo., fish station gets $4,320 for salaries of superintendent, foreman and laborers.

There will be no water survey made in Kansas by government aid, at least not this year. The committee cut out the appropriation. Chairman Tawney insists if states want surveys they shall make them themselves. Kansas was just getting ready to make a survey with the co-operation of the United States geological survey, with the understanding the government would stand half the expense.

Total Appropriations, $104,137,540.

Appropriations aggregating $104,137,540 are carried in the bill for 1908. The amount carried in this bill for 1907 was $111,146,884.

Among the limitations in the bill is one which will work a revolution in the affairs of the Spanish treaty claims commission. At present the government pays the cost of taking the evidence of claimants, but the will provides that hereafter claimants are to bear this expense.

It is provided that hereafter the United States capitol is to be kept open to visitors from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Sundays and holidays.

The appropriation for Isthmian canal construction is $24,879,000. For this purpose $25,456,415 was appropriated last year. The next largest item is an appropriation of $14,254,752 for the construction of public buildings, including marine hospital and quarantine stations.

Other large items in the bill are:

Department of agriculture building, $250,000; enforcement of anti-trust laws, $250,000; armories and arsenals, $636,093; assistant custodians and janitors for public buildings, $1,570,790; enforcement of Chinese exclusion act $500,000; expense of collecting customs, $3,800,000; engraving and printing $3,122,131; fish commissions, $698,060; fuel, light and water for public buildings, $1,350,000; homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, $4,476,343; homes for soldiers in states and territories, $1,175,000; house of representatives office building, $1,050,000; power house for same, $1,237,000; life saving service, $2,004,010; light house beacons and for service, $1,156,400; light house establishments, $4,234,000; to carry out convention with Mexico, $1,000,000; artillery and coast defense, $1,250,000; new building for National Museum, $1,250,000; public health and marine hospital service, $1,162,720; collecting revenue from sale of public lands, $1,075,720; public printing and binding, $5,325,000; revenue cutter service, $2,040,087; river and harbor work authorized by law, $6,457,656; expenses of United States courts, $6,507,120.

RECOMMENDED FOR PASSAGE

Senate Committee Reports Favorably on Leavenworth Road Bill.

The Leavenworth road bill was recommended for passage by the senate committee of the whole last night. The measure provides for the paving of a road from the penitentiary to the city limits of Leavenworth and provides that the penitentiary shall furnish the brick.

MAY GET THE INCREASE

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT FOR ARMY SALARY BILL.

The Navy Is Better Paid Than the Army and This Enables It to Get Better Men.

There is a prospect that congress may, before the final adjournment of the present session, increase the pay of the officers and enlisted men of the army by at least twenty per cent.

For some reason or another there has always been a great inequality in the pay of enlisted men in the army and navy that of the latter being much the highest and more in keeping with the needs of the service so that capable men may be retained. This greater increase of the pay in the navy is due to an existing law giving the President authority to fix the pay of its enlisted men; in the army the pay is fixed by congress, hence the difficulty in securing an increase of the men's pay when to public interests demand.

The army and navy appropriation bills now before congress furnish an excellent illustration in the difference of the pay of the classes referred to. The navy estimate are for 37,500 men and call for $13,500,000, the army estimates are for 59,500 men, and the appropriation asked for is for $12,556,000. Thus for 59,000 men less is asked for than for 37,500. The average pay for the enlisted men of the army is $212.50 a year and for the navy $360 a year. The average given for the army includes all classes of enlisted men, while the navy appropriation referred to does not include the "warrant officers, though it does include petty officers. These latter, instead of receiving the pitiful sum of $30 or $34 a month, that congress pays to sergeants, with the exception of a few electricians who get $60 or $70 a month. Naval petty officers are paid as high as $85 a month on the President's order.

Adding to the number of enlisted men in the Navy already referred to, the 819 "warrant officers" comprising the skilled class with a pay running from $900 to $1,950 per annum and with an average pay of $1,239.36 it brings the total enlisted strength of the navy to 38,319 and requires $14,500,000 to meet their annual pay or an average of $378.58, which is 80 per cent more than the average pay of the army.

Congressman Parker of New Jersey, a member of the military committee of the house made a very able address on this subject of the pay of the army. He presented his views in a form to arouse the attention of congressmen and was loudly applauded upon conclusion.

A study of the figures Mr. Parker presented must lead to the conclusion that congress is not dealing equitably with the two branches of the defense forces of the country, though it is not inferred that such inequality is by any means intentional.

Such inequality in the pay of the skilled classes between the two branches undoubtedly creates dissatisfaction and the army on that account is unable to retain in its ranks the very men it needs. In these days of varied. pursuit skilled men are needed in every branch and as Mr. Parker has painted out, "the United States must pay them if we expect to have them and keep them."

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dempsey of Jarbalo announce the birth of a son on February 9th.

FRED KISER SHOT TO DEATH

THE SAD NEWS WAS RECEIVED BY RELATIVES TODAY.

DEPUTY SHERIFF IN ARIZONA

Telegram Did Not State Particulars of Killing—Believed That Young Man Met Death in Attempt to Make Arrest.

Fred Kiser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kiser, of Leavenworth, was shot and killed at Harquahalla, Arizona, last night. Particulars of the killing were not stated in the telegram received by the father of the unfortunate young man today, but it is supposed that, as deputy sheriff of Alma county, Arizona, the young man had attempted to make an arrest and was shot by the person he was arresting. Alma county is infested with Mexicans and other foreigners usually found in a mining country and an officer of the law is constantly running the risk of being killed.

Fred Kiser first went to Arizona about five years ago. He visited his home in Leavenworth a number of times since he made his first trip west, his last visit here being summer before last. About three months ago he secured the position of deputy sheriff. He was 25 years of age, was born and raised in Leavenworth and was unmarried. Frank Kiser, a brother of the dead man, is working for a mining company in Alma county, and was with Fred most of the time.

The body of the unfortunate young man will be brought to Leavenworth for burial as soon as arrangements for shipment can be made, and full particulars of the death may not be known before the body arrives.

Mrs. S. H. Kiser, mother of the young man, is prostrated over the terrible news.

Fred Kiser leaves, besides his parents, the following brothers and sisters: George, Gerald, S. H., Jr., and Frank Kiser, and Miss Harriett Kiser and Mrs. Archie Barnes.

Fred Kiser formerly worked for the Missouri Valley Bridge company and while working on a bridge at Sherman, Texas, a few years ago he fell a great distance, terribly injurying himself. In this accident he sustained many broken bones and it was thought at first that he could not possibly recover.

HE WAS FINED $100

J. J. RICE WAS ARRESTED FOR BEATING A WOMAN.

Went Back to Resort After Being Warned By Police and Finally Landed in Jail.

J. J. Rice was fined $100 in police court this morning for assault and battery. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he went into the resort at 310 Cherokee street and created a disturbance, threatening to "do up" one of the girls. He was arrested and taken to the police station where he put up $10 for his appearance in police court this morning. About an hour later the police received word that Rice had gone back to 310 Cherokee and was beating the girl he had previously had trouble with. He was taken back to the station and locked up.

H. Rogers and William and John Bucey, all colored, got into a racket, near Third and Cherokee streets, last night and were arrested by Officer Bammer: In police court this morning they were fined $3 each for disturbing the peace.

EDMUND RUPPERT DEAD

Deceased Had Been Resident of Leavenworth Many Years.

Edmund Ruppert died shortly after midnight last night at his home, No. 743 Miami street, of paralysis, age 73 years. The deceased was born in Germany and had lived in Leavenworth close on to half a century, being one of the earliest German settlers of the city. For many years he was a member of the firm of Becker, Ruppert and Linck, soda water manufacturers. He had been a member of the A. O. U. W., for nearly 30 years.

The deceased is survived by a wife and the following sons and daughters: Edward Ruppert, Phoenix, A. T.; Mrs. Kruse, Kansas City; Mrs. Theresa Hartman and Mrs. Henry Voight, Gerber, O. T., and Mrs. F. W. Keller of Leavenworth.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

CHARGES HIM WITH BIGAMY

Bride of Two Months, Has Her Husband Arrested.

Tulsa, I. T., Feb. 20.—Ward M. Snyder, 36 years of age, son of Nicholas Snyder, a millionaire oil man and partner of the Mellon Bros. of Pittsburg, Pa., was arrested here yesterday on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Jeannette R. Killian of Olney, Ill., a striking brunette of 22, whom Snyder married at Sapulpa, I. T., on January 29. While on their honeymoon trip she claims to have discovered Snyder's duplicity and charged him with it. He made an excuse, she says, and deserted her at St. Louis, and afterwards wrote sensational letters to her from Tulsa admitting the deception. The letters are now in the possession of United States Commissioner Hyams, in this city.

Nicholas Snyder tonight wires from New York city, refusing support to Ward M. Snyder. The latter's bondsmen deserted him, and he was placed in jail.

DRAWING TWO SALARIES

Senate Committee on Canals to Investigate Charge.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Having heard that Theodore P. Shonts is now drawing $35,000 a year from the government and something like $100,000 a year from the traction interests in New York, the senate committee on canals raised the question today whether Shonts should be confirmed as chairman of the commission. Senator Millard, chairman of the committee, was asked to ascertain if the story was true, and Mr. Shonts denied that he is yet drawing salary from the traction interests. The committee probably will recommend the confirmation of Mr. Shonts and the other nominees tomorrow.

The committee also agreed to recommend an appropriation of $2,298,000 to buy up the outstanding bonds of the Panama Railroad company. The complaints of the port of New Orleans that it does not get a fair share of the canal shipments were discussed and Mr. Shonts explained that it gets about 25 per cent as against 75 per cent from New York.

THE PRISON SALARIES

PRISON APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED BY STATUTE.

Salaries at Penitentiary Are Given a Decided Boost—New Job for John Brown.

Late yesterday afternoon the senate in Topeka passed the appropriation bills for the state penitentiary at Lansing, and Western university at Quindaro, and took the steps necessary to revolve $78,508 of the accrued profits of the state twine plant out of the treasury and into a fund for the operation of the plant during the next two years. There was no opposition to the measures, although Waggener maintained his usual watchful vigilance over the state check book.

The maintenance fund for the penitentiary is fixed at $115,000 a year for the next two years. The maintenance appropriation for the two preceding years was $105,000 a year. Senator Miller said the increase was due to the fact that there are now 145 more prisoners than there were two years ago. In addtion $2,000 is appropriated each year for the school and library, $2,500 is to be spent in electric lighting the coal mine and $14,000 goes to construct an ice and cold storage plant. Some incidentals bring the total for 1908 up to $135,700, and for 1909 up to $118,000. Of this the state gets back $50,000 a year for taking care of the Oklahoma prisoners.

Under the new appropriation several of the penitentiary employees will receive "Christmas" presents. The engineer is advanced from $1,200 to $1,500 a year and the superintendent of the brickyard gets the same increase. Fourteen shop keepers are given an increase from $680 to $800 a year and nine cell house men are advanced to the $800 class.

In revolting $78,508 out of the profits of the twine plant and appropriating it to the support of the industry, a new job is created for Col. John Brown, chief clerk of the penitentiary. Col. Brown is made clerk and cashier of the twine plant and is to be paid $800 a year for doing the work of the place. This together with his salary as chief clerk will give Col. Brown a $2,000 a year job.

SIGNED IMMIGRATION BIL.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The President today signed the immigration bill.

HAS KIRKMAN A CHANCE?

JUDGE POLLOCK'S INTIMATION IN EX-CAPTAIN'S CASE.

THE PRACTICE MAY BE WRONG

The Practice of Making Certain Sentences Cumulative Rather Than Concurrent Is a Custom, Not Law, Jurist Said.

Judge J. C. Pollock in the United States circuit court in hearing the application of ex-Captain George W. Kirkman for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his release from the federal penitentiary, indicated that a military precedent that has been in vogue thirty-five years probably would be broken when the case is finally heard beginning February 28.

Kirkman was sentenced to two years' imprisonment under one court-martial proceeding and on another court-martial hearing at an interval of several months received another sentence of one year. He was accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The findings of both court-martials were sent to the President for review and approval and June 15, 1905, the President placed his approval severally on each of the sentences and findings of the two courts-martial. Kirkman entered the United States penitentiary two days later, June 17, and commenced serving sentence. His two years' sentence expired January 22 of this year, deducting the time granted for good behavior.

Following this Kirkman filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that inasmuch as the President had approved the two varying sentences, one year imprisonment and two years' imprisonment, the same day for identical charges and findings the two sentences were concurrent and not cumulative.

He therefore stated that he had finished with the conclusion of the 2-year sentence all that the law intended he should serve. The military authorities held differently, however, and said that Kirkman had one year to serve yet.

Since 1872, on a ruling handed down from the judge advocate general's department on a case similar in its circumstances to the above, it has been held that sentences of this nature were cumulative and not concurrent. The precedent established then by this ruling has been maintained unvaryingly ever since by official practice before military courts. It never had a federal statute existing to authorize such an interpretation. Custom had molded it into a semi-statute. When this practice was cited in former hearings in the federal court it has been accepted without hesitancy. It remained for Judge Pollock to place the question mark and probe the precedent.

"Simply because it has been practiced for years does not signify that it is good law," said Judge Pollock.

REYBURN WAS ELECTED

FORMER LEAVENWORTH MAN MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

His Plurality Over 35,000—Reyburn Married a Daughter of the Late Judge Crozier.

John E. Reyburn, formerly of Leavenworth, a cousin of T. T., and W. D. Reyburn, was elected mayor of Philadelphia yesterday by a plurality of 35,000. He was the Republican candidate.

Reyburn started his career in Leavenworth during Rebellion times, the story of his achievements appearing in The Post last Friday. Since going to Philadelphia to live he has been elected to congress and other important offices.

Reyburn married a daughter of the late Judge Crozier of Leavenworth. She is a sister of General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States army. Mr. Reyburn is now 62 years old.

THREATENING LETTER

Accused Judge of Siding With Jerome Against Thaw.

New York, Feb. 20.—Justice Fitzgerald received a threatening letter yesterday, sent from St. Louis. It accused the judge of siding with Jerome against Thaw. The writer threatened Fitzgerald and Jerome if Thaw was convicted.

The Leavenworth Post,
Wednesday, February 20, 1907

FRED KISER SHOT TO DEATH

THE SAD NEWS WAS RECEIVED BY RELATIVES TODAY.

DEPUTY SHERIFF IN ARIZONA

Telegram Did Not State Particulars of Killing—Believed That Young Man Met Death in Attempt to Make Arrest.

Fred Kiser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kiser, of Leavenworth, was shot and killed at Harquahalla, Arizona, last night. Particulars of the killing were not stated in the telegram received by the father of the unfortunate young man today, but it is supposed that, as deputy sheriff of Alma county, Arizona, the young man had attempted to make an arrest and was shot by the person he was arresting. Alma county is infested with Mexicans and other foreigners usually found in a mining country and an officer of the law is constantly running the risk of being killed.

Fred Kiser first went to Arizona about five years ago. He visited his home in Leavenworth a number of times since he made his first trip west, his last visit here being summer before last. About three months ago he secured the position of deputy sheriff. He was 25 years of age, was born and raised in Leavenworth and was unmarried. Frank Kiser, a brother of the dead man, is working for a mining company in Alma county, and was with Fred most of the time.

The body of the unfortunate young man will be brought to Leavenworth for burial as soon as arrangements for shipment can be made, and full particulars of the death may not be known before the body arrives.

Mrs. S. H. Kiser, mother of the young man, is prostrated over the terrible news.

Fred Kiser leaves, besides his parents, the following brothers and sisters: George, Gerald, S. H., Jr., and Frank Kiser, and Miss Harriett Kiser and Mrs. Archie Barnes.

Fred Kiser formerly worked for the Missouri Valley Bridge company and while working on a bridge at Sherman, Texas, a few years ago he fell a great distance, terribly injuring himself. In this accident he sustained many broken bones and it was thought at first that he could not possibly recover.