

# SWINE PRICES LEAD TO 10 CENTS HIGHER

Cattle Trade Dull — Calves,  
Sheep and Lambs Un-  
changed.

Oct.	Hog Prices Day by Day	Receipts
6.	12.80@13.10	4,500
7.	12.50@12.80	4,500
8.	12.35@12.65	8,500
9.	12.20@12.50	8,500
10.	12.00@12.30	8,500
11.	11.70@12.00	6,500

The downturn in swine at the Indianapolis Livestock Exchange was stopped today and prices remained steady to 10c higher. The dime premium was paid for heavy material while light weight stuff was steady. Receipts estimated at 6,500 and holdovers from Saturday numbering 325, cleared the pens at prices ranging from \$11.60 to \$12.85. The top price of \$12 was placed on light and light light material.

**Hog Price Range**  
Sales were made over the following sale of prices: Heavies brought, \$11.50; medium weight material sold from \$11.60 to \$11.85; lights commanded a price of \$11.85 to \$12; light light averages \$11.75 to \$12; pigs cashed at \$11.15 to \$11.75; smooth packing brought \$10.25 to \$10.75; roughs were priced at \$9.50 to \$10, and stags were \$9 to \$10.50.

Trading in the cattle market was slow and uninteresting as is usual with the first day of trading. Many of the important buyers were absent and a definite price trend was not established. Market was fairly steady with the previous trading session's close. Steers were priced from \$7 to \$13.50; heifers averaged \$5 to \$10 and cows \$3 to \$7.50. Heifers showed more strength than has been displayed in the past week. Receipts were estimated at 800 head of cattle.

**Calf Values Steady**  
Values in the sheep and lamb division of the Exchange were steady and choice lambs sold from \$11 to \$15, while sheep averaged \$5 to \$7. The run of material estimated at 900 cleared scaleward at a discount because of the grain. Two decks of western feeding lambs were off \$5 to a top price of \$14.50.

Calf prices remained steady throughout the session. The run of weaners estimated at 600 sold at prices ranging from \$13.50 to \$14. The top price paid was \$14.50. Only a few of the very best quality material cleared at the top price.

Heavy	Medium	Light	Lightest	Calves
11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	14.50
11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	14.00
10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	13.50
10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	13.00
9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00	12.50

Good to choice fat steers	Good to choice fat heifers	Good to choice fat cows	Good to choice fat calves
13.50	13.00	12.50	12.00
13.00	12.50	12.00	11.50
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00
12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50
11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Good to choice fat steers	Good to choice fat heifers	Good to choice fat cows	Good to choice fat calves
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13.00	12.50	12.00	11.50
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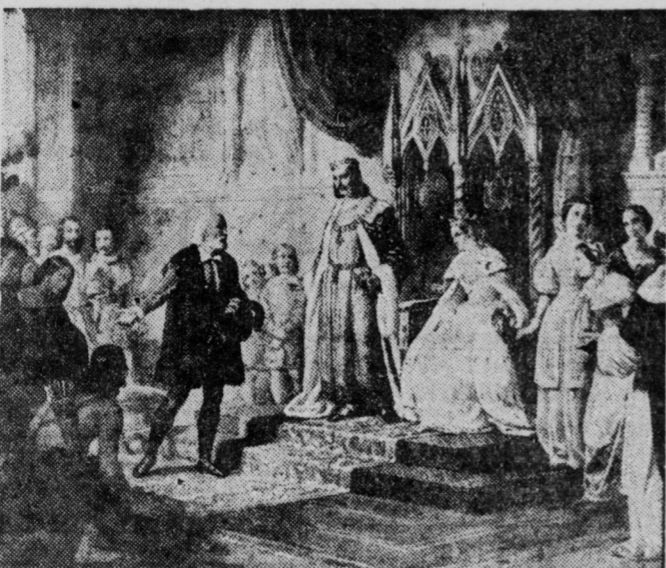
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# SCHOOL HELPS

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# COLUMBUS — He Dis- covered America 433 Years Ago Today.



The picture shows Columbus before he had journeyed across the Atlantic. He brought back Indians as captives. The picture shows Columbus, but no one knows how he looked.

**FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE** years ago today three little sailing vessels, bearing in all 88 men, sighted land off the coast of San Salvador, an island in the West Indies. The commander of these vessels was Christopher Columbus. He was looking for a new route from Spain to India, but instead he discovered a new world.

Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, about 1446. At school he studied Latin, mathematics and astronomy and became a skilled navigator. He was a sailor by profession. At an early age he himself became a sailor. We know little of his early voyages. We next find him an experienced seaman, living in Lisbon, capital of Portugal. Columbus knew, as did many of the wise geographers of his time, that the earth was a globe, and he believed that the shortest route to India, which European countries were attempting to find, could be found by sailing westward, instead of eastward.

Because he was penniless, Columbus had to obtain money to make a voyage to prove his theory. He appealed to John II of Portugal, to Henry VII of England, to two Spanish dukes and finally to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. Finally Queen Isabella consented to help him. He fitted out three little sailing vessels, the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina. He sailed first to the Canary Islands, where he refitted his ships and then began his voyage across the "Sea of Darkness."

The crew of the three ships was composed of criminals and vagabonds, most of whom had been given their choice of making the voyage or going to jail for their crimes. All were frightened, being almost sure they were sailing to their death. Some of them plotted against Columbus and some wanted to push him overboard so they could turn about and sail home.

Finally it was necessary for Columbus to tell the sailors that if land were sighted within three days they would return. But by this time there were signs that land was near. Birds were seen and a thorn twig and a carved stick floated past the ship. On the night of Oct. 11, Columbus kept a close watch for land. At 10 o'clock he thought he saw a tiny light as of some one bearing a torch. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 12, the booming of a cannon from one of the ships gave the word that land had been sighted.

After a short trip across the West Indies, Columbus returned to Spain. He made three more voyages to the New World. He learned that he had not discovered a short route to India, but he never knew that he had discovered two great continents. The people of Spain were greatly disappointed because Columbus had not reached India. He died unhonored and in poverty.

**NEW ATTACK INVESTIGATED**  
Woman Reports Early Morning Visit by Man.

Detectives today investigated the attack on Mrs. Geneva Harris, 26, of 1445 N. Holmes Ave., early Sunday by a colored man, who entered her house through a window.

Mrs. Harris said she was awakened when the burglar turned the light on in her room about 4 a. m. He was carrying two revolvers and threatened to kill her if she screamed. He took a diamond ring valued at \$60 and \$30 in cash.

Motorpolicemen Hague and Roberts told the man did not disturb Miss Opal Nichols, 18, in an adjoining room. He pulled the covers off her bed. Mrs. Harris' husband, who works at night, was away.

The bandit was about six feet tall and weighed 170 pounds. He wore a white handkerchief over his face, and answered the general description of the colored man, who has been terrorizing residents of the north side.

**BUS TERMINAL SAFE BATTERED**  
Other Robberies Reported.

Yeggs battered the combination lock on the safe at the Indianapolis Motor Bus Terminal, 50 Kentucky Ave., according to a report to police. Ralph Perry, 77, 614 N. East St., ticket seller, said when he opened the office Sunday he found the battered safe. Police were unable to learn how the building was entered. Nothing was taken.

A German police dog, valued at \$1,000, was stolen from C. Greenwald, 3533 Park Ave. The dog was wolf grey in color. Police Captain Roy Poe reported a female bird dog stolen from 117 N. Wallace St.

A purse containing \$10 was stolen from Miss Mary R. Dahn, 414 N. Pennsylvania St., at the city market. Two diamond rings valued at \$500 were stolen from L. K. McMurry, 614 Bosart St.

Adams and Jefferson, presidents of the United States during the Revolutionary period, died in 1826 within an hour of each other.

# STEPHENSON'S JURY RUSHED

(Continued From Page 1)

nence would have no influence on him either.

"No, sir, he ought to be punished just like myself," said Rushton.

"Will you make your decision if accepted for the jury according to the law and evidence?" asked Kane.

"I don't know much about law, but I'll do my best," said Rushton. He said he knew Floyd Christian and Ralph Walt, Noblesville attorneys retained by Stephenson, but wouldn't let that influence him.

**Second Excused**  
Booth was excused when he said he did not believe in capital punishment. He said he was willing to vote for life imprisonment, but not the death penalty. Judge Sparks, when attorneys began to bicker back and forth, told them in no uncertain terms to leave their repartee until the noon hour.

The judge also announced that court would be held from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4:45.

**Court Delayed**  
The examination was delayed while Eugene Ingram, Mallory searched the town for Theodore Wachstetter, to fill a vacancy left by Booth's excuse. Wachstetter was next on the list, and the State insisted the talemans be examined in order. When Wachstetter was finally located, Judge Sparks gave him a lecture for delaying the trial.

Johnson was excused temporarily by the State. Johnson was replaced by John Rupe, 33, a farmer, and former assistant road superintendent, who was questioned briefly.

The State then quizzed Beaver, the first talemans questioned.

**Against Death, Too**  
"Are you opposed to capital punishment, in murder cases?" After stumbling over the answer, Beaver replied, "Yes, I am conscientiously opposed to capital punishment."

He was excused for cause.

Fisher when first questioned said he was the father of two daughters. The State laid particular emphasis on the sex of talemans' children.

William Cressen, Noblesville printer, was called next. When asked by Kane if he felt that he could pass judgment on the case on the "bare evidence and the law," he replied, "I believe I am prejudiced."

He then was questioned by Judge Sparks, who asked, "you feel you could not lay aside your personal feelings?"

"I don't believe I could," said Cressen. He was challenged for cause by the State and excused, being replaced by George Craycraft, Noblesville merchant.

Walls said he had two children, a boy, 13, and a girl, 15. He knew none of the defendants, according to his statements.

"Are you a believer of the proper enforcement of the criminal laws of the State of Indiana," Kane asked.

"I am," Walls replied.

"Will the fact that a man might have had financial means or political prominence influence you?"

"No."

"Are you acquainted with any of the defense counsel—Mr. Walt, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Inman, or any of the others, I don't want to overlook anyone?"

"I know some of them but I am not really acquainted with them," Walls replied.

**Merchant Next**  
New said that he was married and had a daughter, age 9. He admitted that the Stephenson case had been discussed in his presence "quite a lot."

"As I juror passing on questions you will be called to pass on, would you be influenced by the fact that any of these defendants had been men of prominence, socially or politically," he was asked by Kane.

defendants as evidence of their guilt, would you?"

"No," said Craycraft.

Craycraft said he had read considerably of the case in the Indianapolis and Noblesville newspapers, and said he had heard it discussed much. Craycraft said he had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants.

"Would it require a good deal of evidence to remove that opinion?" Inman asked.

"I'm afraid it would." He was immediately excused for cause by the defense, and replaced by Lew Fenner, Judge Sparks, before calling the noo recess, warned the veniremen against discussing the case.

**Third Trial Date**  
The trial today follows months of tiresome jockeying by attorneys in legal maneuvers, such as change of venue from Marion County, petition for freedom on bail and motions for separate trial. Twice before the trial date has been set, only to be changed at the last moment. The first date set was June 2, in Marion County Criminal Court and the second, July 6, in the Hamilton County Circuit Court.

Stephenson, the principal defendant, is the ringleader of the trio, according to Prosecutor William H. Remy, and it is upon him the heavy guns of the State have been turned. A Marion County Republican politician and coal dealer at the time of his arrest last spring, he was widely known through the State as the man who pushed the Ku-Klux Klan to the front in Indiana in 1922 and 1923. He was known as the "Old Man," holding the official position of Grand Dragon. Present Klan leaders have repudiated Stephenson.

**Girl's Charge**  
According to the dying statement of Miss Oberholzer, a Butler College graduate, she met Stephenson's acquaintance through politics during the session of the 1925 Legislature. The gist of the statement, upon which Prosecutor Remy bases his case, and which the defense claims was "framed" in an unsuccessful attempt to have "Steve," as he is known to his followers, settle for a cash sum, is as follows:

On March 15 she was summoned to Stephenson's home in Irvington, formerly the home of the Butler chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. On entering, she was confronted by Stephenson and some men and was forced to drink liquor. Later that night she was taken by Stephenson and the other two men to the Union Station, and placed in a state room with Stephenson. The next morning the trio took her to a hotel in Hammond. During the morning she got Stephenson's chauffeur to take her shopping for cosmetics and a hat, as she had left home bareheaded. The chauffeur had met the party with Stephenson's car at Hammond, the statement said.

**Buy's Poison**  
She bought some bichloride of mercury tablets, the statement continued, and took six of them, forty-five grains in all, on her return to the hotel. She became deathly sick, and that afternoon told the chauffeur, who told Stephenson.

The latter said she was "a fool," and made her drink some milk. The party then started to Indianapolis. She asked for a doctor, but the request was refused, the statement said. She was taken home the next day and carried in the house of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Oberholzer, 5802 University Ave., who were downtown looking for her.

Miss Oberholzer died April 14, after a long period of unconsciousness.

Previous to her death, Stephenson was indicted on charges of kidnapping and attacking Miss Oberholzer. He was charged with assault, conspiracy and malicious mayhem. He was released on \$25,000 bond.

At the coroner's inquest it was testified the girl's body was lacerated and bruised, including her lips, chest and legs.

**In Jail Since April**  
After her death