

## EXPERT CALLS DEVICE A BOMB

Rose Professor, Called As Ehrmann  
Witness, Says Instrument Intro-  
duced Was Dangerous.

AUDIENCE KEPT GUESSING  
BY TECHNICAL TESTIMONY

Court Finally Asks Him to Put Lan-  
guage in Plain Terms—Says  
Reckert Submitted Cyni-  
cal Affair.

By Staff Correspondent.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15.—The device which was said to have been found on the roof of the Ehrmann clothing factory prior to the shooting of Edward Wade by Emil Ehrmann was produced in court Thursday and Dr. John White, Ph. D., head of the chemistry department at the Rose polytechnic, testified that he would pronounce the device a bomb and said that if it had been exploded on the roof of the Ehrmann factory it probably would have torn a hole in the roof of the factory, eight or ten feet in diameter and if it had been thrown in the air and dropped near two or three people Dr. White said that they would probably be injured.

The defense expected to close Thursday afternoon. Other witnesses called during the day were Edward Tetzl, a gunsmith; Frederick Reckert, Sr., Frederick Reckert, Jr., and Tony Brooks, superintendent of the Ehrmann plant. It was said that the defense would close without calling Emil Ehrmann, the defendant, to testify in his own behalf.

Frederick Reckert, Sr., said that at the time of the shooting the vestibule was filled with rioters and he was struck three times when he tried to escort some of the strikers out of the factory.

Dr. White qualified as an expert witness by saying that he had taught chemistry at the Rose polytechnic for eleven years, that he had studied at John Hopkins university seven years and eighteen months in Europe. He said he had taught chemistry altogether twenty-three years.

During his testimony Louis Delgrande, of the Delgrande Fireworks company, of Paris, Ill., was admitted to the court room on motion of the state. At one point Dr. White went off into a technical discussion of explosives and their ingredients and his digression was so far beyond the comprehension of the individuals assembled in the court of justice that ribbilities of the assemblage were stirred to such a degree that the court admonished the expert to reduce his verbiage to a plane that might be comprehended by the average auditor. Dr. White smiled sympathetically at the lawyers, jury and spectators and readjusted his terms to the intelligence of those in the court room, including the reporters.

Reckert Brought Bomb.

Dr. White was asked: "Have you studied explosives?"

"Only incidentally."

"Did you see Fred Reckert, Jr., in April, 1913?"

"Yes, in the early part of April."

"Did you examine an article he brought you?"

"Yes. It was a cylindrical article made of brown paper, with a neck two or three inches long."

"Tell the court what you did."

"I examined the paper cylinder and found it to contain a yellow powder. About a pint, I should say, of yellow crystallized powder. I took a teaspoonful of the powder out to make a test."

Here Whitlock objected to this line of testimony on the grounds that the "bomb" had not been identified as the "bomb" which was found on the roof of the factory. Judge Alkman overruled the objection. Dr. White continued:

"I found that it contained picric acid. I made a physical and chemical test. I mixed a portion, about what could be held on a dime, with some red led in an iron dish or tray and placed this on a tripod. I placed a lamp under the dish for about two minutes and there was an explosion which knocked a hole in the bottom of the dish."

"What caused the explosion?"

"The picric acid."

"Is picric acid a high explosive?"

"Under certain conditions very."

"What are those conditions?"

"When it is compressed."

"What is it used for?"

"To make explosives, in the making of shells, in government ordnance and the like."

"Is its force upward or downward?"

"Like all high explosives, downward."

"What would have been the effect of this bomb had it exploded on the roof of the Ehrmann factory?"

"I would say that it would have torn a hole in the roof eight or ten feet in diameter."

Sheriff Brings Bomb.

Sheriff Nicholas was directed to bring the bomb into court and it was marked as exhibit No. 4. At this juncture the state asked that Louis Delgrande, of Paris, Ill., a fireworks manufacturer, be allowed to take a seat in the court room. The court complied.

"What was the nature of this instrument?" Dr. White was asked.

"I would classify it as a bomb."

Here Attorney Whitlock for the state took the witness.

"Is picric acid dangerous if not compressed?"

"No."

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

## Germans Approach Ostend; Plan Raid on London From Seacoast Town



A VIEW OF THE DIGUE OR DIKE, THE PROMENADE EXTENDING ALONG OSTEND'S SANDY BEACH.

## OPEN SESSIONS OF CONVENTION

Mayor Roberts and President Ball  
Welcome Delegates From Indiana  
Commercial Clubs.

DAY'S PROGRAM IS FEATURED  
BY ADDRESS ON GOOD ROADS

Secretary of Indiana Commission  
Discusses Great Advantages  
Brought About By Improve-  
ment of Highways.

Officials and delegates from the various commercial organizations of the state began to arrive in the city Wednesday evening, and were pouring in rapidly Thursday morning, to attend the seventh annual convention of the Indiana Federated Commercial Clubs, the opening session of which was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in the Tribune building Thursday afternoon.

Among the early arrivals was Secretary C. B. Williams, of the Huntington Commercial association. Mr. Williams is after the convention for 1915 and already has several others boosting for his city. It is said the Huntington Commercial association is one of the liveliest organizations in the state and that the members are hustlers from the word go.

The opening session was called to order at 2 o'clock, with President C. C. Hanch presiding. The convention was opened by Mayor Donn M. Roberts, who extended a hearty welcome to the visitors on behalf of the city of Terre Haute.

Mayor Roberts' Address.

Mayor Roberts found a sympathetic audience for his address, the federation concerning itself deeply with the problem of good roads. The mayor discussed the improvements that have been made here, saying that the city made more advance in this respect in the last year than in ten years previously and expressing the belief that when the initial cost of pavement is cared for nothing so enhances the comfort and convenience of a community as good streets and good roads. He said in part:

"In the future the question of 'good roads' will mean permanent roads, or hard roads. The volume and severity of modern traffic means that the roads which formerly sufficed for the ordinary community will no longer answer the purpose. Communities will have to build 'hard roads,' roads built of granite, brick or concrete. I believe that reinforced concrete for road building is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Too, we have built good brick streets here. Streets built of wire cut brick and laid in a practically pure cement filler can hardly be excelled. We have some such streets that have been down for 22 years. Indiana is the third state in the union in the matter of improved roads. Next year this state will collect \$300,000 in automobile tax. This should be the nucleus for the construction of \$3,000,000 worth of good roads in the state and I believe that the next legislature will be committed to such a program."

Here we are solving some of the public problems which confront our municipalities. We have established a system by which all city supplies are bought through our purchasing agent. During the first six months of the present administration the city spent \$26,000 less than was spent in the corre-

Continued on Page 12, Column 1.

## Secretary of Labor Wilson Terre Haute's Guest Today

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson will arrive here late this afternoon and this evening at 8 o'clock will deliver an address on the political issues of the day from a platform in front of democratic headquarters on Ohio street. Five thousand seats will be provided and the committee in charge said at noon that the indications were for the largest crowd of the campaign.

Secretary Wilson has had an unique career in public life. For many years he was secretary of the United Mine Workers. He attracted attention by the broad spirit in which he administered the affairs of the international union and in which he conducted the relations of employer and employee and when the department of labor was created in the president's cabinet the eyes of the administration turned to Wilson as the logical man for this important post.

His administration has been characterized by notable achievements in the advance of labor and the betterment of labor conditions and relations. He is deeply regarded by the miners of the country and has been greeted by tremendous crowds wherever he has appeared on his present speaking tour.



SECRETARY W. B. WILSON.

## FIERCE BATTLE RAGES IN WIRBALLEN, POLAND

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—It was officially announced today that the battle to the east of Wirballen, in Russian Poland, which has been raging since October 4, continues favorable to the Germans. Repeated attempts of the Russians to storm the trenches have resulted in heavy losses. The Russian efforts to drive out the Germans by terrific artillery fire daily so far have failed.

"The Austrian stronghold of Przemyśl, the German official statement continues, 'is now entirely freed of the Russian siege.'"

"The Russians are reported to be in fortified positions along the line of Stry, Sember and Medyk, which now are being attacked by the Austrians. This line is supposed to keep in check the direct Austrian advance from Przemyśl toward Lemberg."

## INCOMPLETE AUSTRIAN DREADNAUGHT BURNED

LONDON, Oct. 15.—3:30 p. m.—Fire in the government arsenal at Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria-Hungary on the Adriatic sea, has virtually destroyed an Austrian dreadnaught under construction there, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome.

Six torpedo boat destroyers also were damaged by the fire, which quickly enveloped the work shop. It is alleged that a quantity of woodwork in the arsenal was soaked with petrol. A number of workmen have been arrested.

## POLICE SEARCH FOR SUPPOSED SUICIDE

"God bless all my relatives. I have caused nothing but sorrow and trouble for my children. Life is not worth living. All my love is gone. I cannot stand it any longer. Forgive me, all, and if ever you meet Jesse give him all my love and tell him my last thoughts were of him. MOTHER."

This note found scrawled on a piece of cardboard on a dresser in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Barker, 105 Osborne street, started the police on a search late Thursday for the writer, Mrs. Lucy Barker. The note was found by Mrs. Barker's son, Otha Miller, 413 Arleth street, whom she visited early Thursday morning after a quarrel with her husband, who is employed by Patrick O'Leary, the contractor.

The son at once turned the note over to the police, and they began a search with the idea that she either had gone to the river or had taken some other means to end her life. The son said she had tried before to end her life with poison.

Below the note was the following postscript:

"I love him with all my heart and cannot live without him, for he is all I had in the world to love. Goodbye, my lost love, my darling Jesse."

The police had not located Barker at a late hour.

## GERMANS ENTER BRUGES

LONDON, Oct. 15.—2:15 p. m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam confirms the report that the Germans have occupied Bruges, 15 miles west of Ostend.

## ENGINE GRINDS MAN TO DEATH

Isaiah K. Hankey Run Down Near  
Union Station Sheds, and Head  
Is Severed.

LONE WITNESS OF ACCIDENT  
TELLS OF TRAGEDY AT DAWN

Says C. & E. I. Detective Stood  
Watching Freight While Work  
Train Approached Apparently  
Unnoticed.

Isaiah K. Hankey, 64 years old, 1342 Poplar street, a C. & E. I. railroad detective, was instantly killed Thursday morning at 4:20 o'clock at the crossing just north of the Union station train sheds when a Vandalla engine, drawing a work train, struck him. Hankey was badly mangled. His head was severed from his body and his right arm was cut off. The body was taken to the Stees-Gillis morgue.

The train that hit Hankey was the Vandalla work train that carries the workmen to the roundhouse each morning. It is called the "Huray Gurdy." According to the station master's report the only witness of the accident was Charles Bays, 1913 Locust street. From Bays' statement to the station master it appears that a freight train was passing east and Hankey was standing in the middle of the west bound track watching the freight. He probably did not notice the work train which was west bound, and was standing still when the engine struck him. Engineer Hardy and Fireman Modent were on the engine but made no report of the accident. It is not known how Hankey happened to be at this crossing.

Coroner Jett was notified of the accident soon after Hankey was killed and ordered an undertaker to take charge of the body. When the coroner arrived the body was taken away. He said he did not know any of the particulars of the accident and has not yet examined Bays or any of the trainmen.

Hankey, who had been an employee of the C. & E. I. railway company for years, is survived by his wife, Barbara, and five sons, John B., George W., William O., James C. and Clester F. Hankey, all of Terre Haute. He was a member of Ute tribe, Number 152, Red Men, and the Fraternal Aid association. The funeral will be held Saturday at 2:30 o'clock.

## WILSON SIGNS CLAYTON BILL.

Administration's Trust Program Is  
Thus Completed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Wilson today signed the Clayton trust bill, thus completing the administration's trust program. There was no ceremony connected with the signing of the bill.

## AUSTRIA BUILDS FORTS.

VENICE, via Paris, Oct. 15.—11:15 a. m.—It is reported from Trieste, Austria, that all able bodied men in Austria are being forcibly compelled to construct fortifications. All those who refuse to obey the order are arrested.

# EXTRA COUNTER CLAIMS LEAVE WAR RESULTS IN DOUBT

U. S. WEATHER REPORT.  
TEMPERATURE RECORD, OCT. 15.  
6 a. m. 52 Noon 55  
9 a. m. 54 3 p. m. 58  
LOCAL CONDITIONS AT 7 A. M. OCT.  
15, 1914.  
Temperature, 53; highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest temperature last night, 52; precipitation, .14; direction of wind, northeast; velocity of wind, seven miles per hour; state of weather, cloudy; relative humidity, 95 per cent.  
FORECAST.  
TERRE HAUTE—Partly cloudy tonight and Friday.  
INDIANA—Unsettled tonight; Friday partly cloudy.  
OTHER LOCAL REPORTS.  
Temperature by Buntin's thermometer: 7 a. m., 47; 2 p. m., 60.  
River Stage—8 feet.

## ALLIES RENEW HEAVY ATTACK

Succeed in Driving Germans Back To-  
ward Muelhausen After Losing  
Heavily In Assault.

WIRELESS MESSAGE REPORTS  
FRENCH LOSS AT ST. MIHIEL

Says Teutons Are Continuing March  
Toward Ostend and French  
Frontier—Russian Defeat  
Described.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—6:30 a. m.—The right wing of the allies is now beginning to show signs of activity. According to reports reaching Paris this morning there was yesterday an almost continuous firing of heavy artillery along the frontier. A force of Germans delivered a spirited attack on French troops in which numbers were wounded. As night closed this force of the enemy was driven back in the direction of Muelhausen.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Information concerning the progress of the war was given out in Berlin today as follows:

"German troops in Belgium are now marching in part towards Ostend and in part in a southwesterly direction toward the French frontier. The headquarters of Emperor William has been moved farther into France."

"There has been heavy fighting in France east of Soissons and the Argonne. The French official reports about successes in the Woivre district are untrue. The Germans nowhere have lost ground. Etan, twelve miles east of Verdun, is in German hands. French attacks against our position near St. Mihiel have been repulsed."

"The war booty secured in Antwerp cannot yet be estimated. Twenty-six thousand Belgians and 2,000 Englishmen have been interned in Holland. In the harbor of Antwerp we found thirty-two German steamers, the boilers of which apparently had been disabled."

"Russian forces have been defeated at Schiewine in East Prussia, nineteen miles east of Gumbinnen, with a loss of 1,500 prisoners and twenty cannon. German troops have repulsed the Russians south of Warsaw and hold southern Poland as far as the Vistula river."

"Emperor William, acting on a petition handed him by Cardinal Hartmann, of Cologne, has ordered that French Catholic priests among the prisoners in Germany who entered the French ranks as common soldiers shall be treated in Germany in the same manner as are French officers."

"It is reported here from Stettin that German torpedo boat destroyers discovered six vessels of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish nationality loaded with goods and provisions destined for London and also for Russia. All were taken into Swinemunde."

## FRENCH RECOUNT SITUATION.

Little Change Noted in Official Paris Communication.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—2:45 p. m.—The official communication given out by the French war office this afternoon, is as follows:

"In Belgium, German troops coming from Antwerp are marching toward the west and the evening of October 14 they reached the region of Bruges and Thiel (15 miles southeast of Bruges)."

"First—On our left wing the enemy has evacuated the left bank of Lys. Between the Lys and the canal of LaBassée, the situation shows no change."

"In the region of Lene and betw in Arras and Albert our progress has been marked."

"Between the Somme and the Oise there has been no changes. The Germans have cannonaded our line without, however, delivering any infantry attacks."

"Second—On the center between the Oise and the Meuse, we have advanced in the direction of Craonne."

"In the northeast of the highway from Berry-au-Bac to Rheims and to the north of Prunay, in the direction of Beine, several German trenches have been taken."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle, after having repulsed during the night of October 13-14, certain attacks to the southeast of Verdun, our troops advanced on the 14th to the south of the highway from Verdun to Metz."

"Third—On our right wing the partial offensive movement undertaken by the Germans in the Ban de Sapt, to the north of Saint Die, has been definitely checked."

"In Russia the fighting continues along the front beginning in the vicinity of Warsaw, stretching along the Vistula and the San as far as Przemyśl, and further in a southerly direction as far as the Dnieper."

"There has been no change in East Prussia."

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.