

## WITNESSES IN CASE MISSING

Dalrymple Arrives to Aid in Boozing Quiz.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Disappearance of eight witnesses, wanted to corroborate the reported confession of William Sadler, New York stock broker, before the Federal grand jury here, was announced by officials today.

Sadler, according to Federal officials, made a confession to the grand jury recently exposing a huge liquor ring, said to be handling millions of dollars' worth of whiskey.

The confession implicated scores of Federal officials and many Chicago police.

Eight of those named, it is understood, were to have corroborated the confession, but had disappeared mysteriously today.

Major A. V. Dalrymple, head of the prohibition enforcement officers for the Chicago district, was expected to arrive from Washington late today to work on the investigation into the Chicago "whiskey ring."

Although reports continued to be published that Dalrymple had resigned these were denied by him in messages to newspapers in Chicago and to his office here.

Dalrymple will cooperate with the Department of Justice in conducting the investigation into Chicago's whiskey ring, his official status here asserted.

John J. Garrity, chief of police, was expected to testify before the Federal grand jury during the day.

The reports which claimed Dalrymple had presented his resignation also named Jesse R. Brown, his assistant, as his successor.

Brown denied any knowledge of his appointment to the office.

## CALLS ON WOMEN TO AID GOV. COX

Mrs. Lewis Exhorts Female Vote in Speech.

An appeal was made for women voters to support the Democratic party as the chief of woman suffrage by Mrs. Olive Belden Lewis in a talk at the League of Nations headquarters at noon.

"The Democrats did all and more than what the women asked for," declared Mrs. Lewis, "and when the Republicans go about claiming they got suffrage for women they can learn the truth that women got suffrage for themselves."

Mrs. Lewis pointed out that since 1890, during all the Republican administrations, the suffrage amendment never got out of the committee.

"Woodrow Wilson in 1916 allied himself with the women's cause and made it a national issue and had it put before him the women would not be able to vote."

Mrs. Lewis declared that when the ratification of the amendment depended on the thirty-sixth State if Will Hays had wished it could have been put over in Connecticut just as well as in Tennessee.

"No women from Indiana were delegates at the Chicago convention because Mr. Watson knew them too well from his experiences with them as chairman of the suffrage committee where he was a detriment rather than asset."

Mrs. Lewis declared the Democrats are not afraid of what the women will do for their party.

## BURGLAR FINDS MAN IN WAITING

A burglar, entering the restaurant of A. L. Presburg, 627 West Maryland street, early this morning, was surprised to find a rear room used as a bedroom.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jenkins, employed at the restaurant, were asleep in the room and were awakened when glass was broken from the door.

When the burglar entered he found Mr. Jenkins ready to receive him and retreated.

The glass was broken from the door of Sam Mendelsohn's dry beer saloon, 337 Indiana avenue at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

The sound attracted D. R. Batterberry and C. L. Johnson, night men at the Thompson lunch room, 355 Indiana avenue.

The burglar ran away.

Walter Jones, 2060 Dexter avenue, reported a burglar entered his home and carried away twelve phonograph records, five razor blades and a child's bank, containing \$8.50.

Morris Kelly, student at Shortridge High School, has reported his raincoat was stolen from the school building, the coat being valued at \$10.

Mrs. Ethel Wharton, 141 West Twelfth street, reported her watch stolen.

A thief took a tire and rim off the automobile of R. S. McClure, 1723 North Delaware street.

Vivian Bauman, 810 Woodlawn avenue, told detectives a cluster diamond ring valued at \$250 had either been lost or stolen from her.

Frank Moore of Bowling Green, Ky., laid his overcoat down in the Union depot and when he looked for it again it was gone.

The coat was valued at \$40 and there was \$45 in one of the coat pockets.

## ELECTION WILL TELL INTEREST IN TAXPAYING

(Continued From Page One.)

present a question for the voters to think about.

The people who are paying the expenses of the Government should think twice before they return to power the party which in five years has increased the amount collected in taxes \$10,000,000 and plunged the county into debt more than \$2,000,000.

In 1915, the taxpayers of Marion County paid into the public treasury \$8,000,000; next year they will pay \$10,000,000. In 1915, the county debt was less than \$4,000,000 and last year it was more than \$6,000,000.

This year residents of Center township are paying \$1.00 in taxes upon each \$100. Next year they will pay \$2.42, an increase of more than 20 per cent, and this is in the face of an increase of 54 per cent in the valuation of their real estate, under the infamous Goodrich tax law.

This is not a question of politics; it is a question of business. The Republican prosecuting attorney has not only endeavored to suppress the publication of the "Pop" Leppert, but he petitioned and prevailed upon the county to pay \$1,000 of the taxpayers' money to the lawyer for helping him in the trial of the Hang Terjurg cases, when, under the terms of our Supreme Court, he should have paid this out of his own pocket.

He has failed to prosecute any of the taxpayers' money annually, and he has permitted the purchase by the city, for \$175,000 of a garbage plant, which Governor Goodrich was a part owner and which, under the sworn statement of the man who knew most about it, was worth only \$10,000, without, as far as the public knows, making any investigation of it.

This political machine is absolutely driving this county into bankruptcy. It is spending three times as much for janitor service in the courthouse as it costs for janitor service in the Board of Trade Building. It has paid out more than \$300,000 in salaries to \$40 worth of palms and hardware on the election booths, according to the State Board of Accounts' report. It is spending \$5,000 of the taxpayers' money annually to operate automobiles for county officials without any legal authority. It paid more than \$1,000 a mile to pull a route from in front of Lewis D. George's store to Valley Mills, and this, according to the State Board of Accounts' report, was "an extremely lavish expenditure." This road was built without contract, and without any legal authority. It is this political machine which, in 1916, sold bonds in the sum of \$100,000 for the purchase of a bridge at the intersection of the ground and the approaches and on the contract for the bridge, according to the State Board of Accounts, to let the balance of more than \$85,000, left out of the public pocketbook.

The State Board of Accounts says: "The work of building the bridge was at a standstill for some time on account of the purchase of the ground and as shown by another tabulation, the funds have dwindled away on account of the purchase of the ground and the greater portion of the cost of the bridge construction is yet to be paid."

The bridge is not only bankrupting the county, but its conduct of our public institutions has been shameful.

It was disclosed in the investigation of the Marion County jail in the Federal Court that a poker game was maintained in the jail and prisoners were induced to play while guards took a "rake-off" from every pot; that decomposed meat was served and the food was insufficient to sustain life; that prisoners were mistreated and were the jail for visits to their homes and paid jailers for that privilege; that an insane elevator was used in a cell and was washed with a hose, then being allowed to lie unprotected on the floor; that a cell was used for the storage of prisoners for special privileges and for specified sums made them "treasures."

It was under this same political machine that the pauper dead were desecrated. According to the report of the State Board of Accounts, the man appointed by the county committee, named "Woody" with the bodies of three pauper dead and bodies in a box, ranging from 11 to 18 inches deep and such that rodents and vermin entered and made nests in them, that he collected money from the county for the burial of paupers whose bodies he turned over to

the medical institutions for fees; that he collected money from the county for the burial of persons whose relatives also paid for their burial.

Regardless of one's political affiliation, it seems to me that there is no good reason for continuing this political machine in power in Marion County.

RETELLS STORY OF WHITESIDE AND HIS GRAFT

(Continued From Page One.)

stems and wheat straw gathered from a nearby wheat field. No box was used to place the coffin in. This was grave No. 38.

We also opened a grave which contained eleven small boxes, in which were buried the bodies of eleven babies. These boxes were exceedingly crude, hand-made boxes, and eight of them were on the bottom of the grave and three on top of the eight.

Of the cases for which claims have been filed allowances made against the county, the report reads:

We find eleven in which no service whatever was performed by Whiteside, for the reason that the bodies were delivered by him to the State anatomical board for distribution to various medical colleges of the State. In all these cases the school receiving the body paid the transportation expense on the basis of \$10 for bodies from Joliet, \$5 from the poor asylum and \$1.50 from the city hospital, said amounts being paid to A. C. Whiteside on delivery.

We find numerous cases where the body of the deceased was turned over to relatives for interment in other cemeteries in accordance with their wishes.

In some of these cases the relatives have paid the funeral expenses, but the county paid the contract price of a pauper burial, without knowledge of the payment by the relatives, and the relatives had no knowledge of the payment by the county.

ALLOWED FREEDOM ON GOVERNOR'S ORDER

On Sept. 23, 1919, Whiteside was permitted to plead guilty to one indictment, charging the presentation of a false claim to the county and was fined a total of \$515.95 and sentenced to the State reformatory for an indeterminate period of two to fourteen years.

There is now a recommendation for commutation of Whiteside's sentence from G. A. H. Shideler, head of the reformatory on file in the Governor's office.

This is the same Whiteside, who, after a few months' incarceration at the reformatory at Jeffersonville, was released on the order of James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana, and permitted to spend five days about Indianapolis.

No record of his release was made public until after he was seen by newspaper men waiting an audience in the office of Governor Goodrich.

Then it was announced that he had been permitted to come home on the representation that Judge James A. Collins of the criminal court was satisfied that the error Goodrich had made in releasing the man was not a serious one.

TEXAS GOVERNOR DENIES REQUEST

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"These challenges will be followed up by arrests and prompt and vigorous prosecution in the Federal or State courts."

"If it is at all possible to prevent fraudulent voting, we are determined to do it."

The decision of Judge Thornton in sustaining the demurrer of the defendants, is as follows:

The first challenge in this case is that the relator has no power to maintain this suit.

## CLUB WOMEN ASK SCHOOL LUNCH AID

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In home and school, and to place in the hands of the legislative committee, a bill tending to the incorporation of thrift study in the schools, and reaffirmation of previous resolutions urging passage of legislation for purchasing the Sand Dunes of Indiana.

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A brief discussion was entered into over an amendment to the State constitution providing a change of the time of the State federation convention to spring, whereas it has always been held in the fall.

The majority of the women preferred the present time of meeting, and with the final plea from the farmer women that in the busy spring they could not possibly attend, the amendment was lost.

"MOVIE" COMMITTEE GIVES REPORT

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Mrs. Viola Newman gave the report of the State endowment fund, followed by the report from the cooperative committee for the blind, given by Mrs. E. K. Montgomery, in which she announced the sale of needlework had netted them more than \$3,000.

Mrs. John Paul Ragsdale gave the press report, and Miss Mary Orvis the reciprocity committee happenings of the season.

Mrs. E. C. Rumples told of what had been done toward the purchase of the Foundry home, where the first woman's club of the world, the Minerva Club, was founded in 1859 at New Harmony.

The federation has an option on the house until Jan. 1.

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Mrs. Zoercher gave an outline of the legislative program of the federation, which named as objects to be taken up: A woman on the industrial board, an all-time health officer, better laws for women in industrial labor, child labor and school attendance laws, preservation of the churches and other places of Indiana.

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon of the Housing and Child Welfare committee, made a plea for special judges for juvenile delinquency in all parts of the State.

Industrial and social conditions were reported by Mrs. Wilmer Christian, who brought a message to the club women from the industrial girls of the city.

"Tell the Indiana federation to work for the eight-hour law."

She said child labor was being practiced in Indiana and asked the women to make it their business to report all cases to the district attorney they found in their various districts.

Edward R. Jonastone of Vineland, N. J., mental hygiene expert, gave an address on "Mental Hygiene."

"Medical and psychological inspection in schools; special classes in public schools, support to the Ft. Wayne school, and the establishment of colonies for the mentally deficient, according to their phases of deficiency; are the things that should be supported by the federation in aiding in the handling of the big problems of the mentally deficient," said Mr. Jonastone.

Further reports of committees will be read this afternoon and an address will be given by Miss Agnes Ellen Harris.

"Woman and Finance" was the subject discussed by William Mather Lewis, head of the Savings Department of the United States Treasury, at the dinner given last night by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in connection with the State convention, which is being held here this week.

"Every woman is a capitalist," he said, "and patriotism demands that every one have financial knowledge and financial independence."

Mrs. Margaret Wells Wood of the industrial department of the Y. W. C. A. of the "Woodmen of the World," in which she outlined the advantages of the eight-hour day for women.

"Indiana," she stated, "has no law limiting the hours of work for women."

"We must see to it that public opinion is aroused and the State takes definite measures to protect its 200,000 working women."

Several hundred women attended the dinner, which was presided over by Mrs. E. C. Rumples, State president.

Greetings from past presidents were given, including Mrs. O. P. Kinney, Mrs. W. S. Major, Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, Mrs. Felix T. McWhorter, Miss Viola Newman and Mrs. John Edward Moore.

A musical program was given by Mrs. David Silverstein, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Knight.

At the session Wednesday afternoon B. J. Burris, assistant State superintendent of public schools, spoke on the "Rural Schools of Indiana," deploring the unfortunate conditions of the greater portion of the country schools and urging the club women to get behind a movement to better conditions.

A motion was made, following his talk, to instruct the resolutions committee to embody his appeal in a resolution.

Miss Bertha Howell and Mrs. Henry E. Hayward, active in the girl scout movement, told briefly of the work of the organization, asking for the federation's cooperation.

Mrs. Jesse Riddle of Lawrenceburg was nominated as the only candidate for the State vice presidency.

Mrs. Blanche Boruff of Bedford, Mrs. Myra Gordon of Logansport and Mrs. John Hiner were nominated for recording secretary; Mrs. E. F. Colbertson of the Second district for treasurer; Mrs. T. Cox of East Chicago, Mrs. Ella Bagot Kerker of Anderson, Mrs. S. J. Withers of Benton County and Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper Turner of Terre Haute for trustees.

This afternoon Mrs. E. H. Darrach, 1502 North Meridian street, were to entertain the delegates and visitors of the convention with a tea, and women of the Department Club also were to receive the clubwomen from 4:30 to 5:30 in the clubhouse parlors.

The election was to be held this afternoon and tonight the conservation dinner will be given in the Severin Hotel.

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The decision of Judge Thornton in sustaining the demurrer of the defendants, is as follows:

The first challenge in this case is that the relator has no power to maintain this suit.

He is maintaining the suit simply as the chairman of the Democratic party.

Heretofore it has been the rule that before one could maintain a suit of this kind it was necessary to show that he was a voter of the county or political division involved, but it is claimed that that rule does not now apply.

The contention that we have here in hand is that the county chairman is elected according to the provision of law and that he has certain duties to perform under the statute, and therefore, although he may not be a voter, he may not be a resident of the county, he may maintain this suit.

He is not an officer of the State, of the county, township, city or town.

He is simply an officer of a political party.

It is my opinion that a man to maintain this suit must be a voter, and that the relator has no power to maintain the suit.

Now we come to the next question. In regard to the 600 voters not being parties to this complaint.

The proposition is to disfranchise them for this election without any notice to them, or any opportunity for them to be heard in court.

I am asked to strike their names from, or cause them to be stricken from, these registration rolls, and still effect absolutely prevent these 600 from voting on election day.

I am asked to do that without these men having an opportunity to be heard. Now the right to vote, I might say, is a sacred right, and there is not one of you lawyers here that for a single instant would think that I had a right to deprive a man of his real estate, his life, his court and being heard; and yet the proposition is made that I am to do that with reference to the right to the exercise of the electoral franchise; and the man might go to the polls on election day and know nothing about it until he is about to vote, and then he is to be told that the court has acted and stricken his name from the registration.

Gentlemen, I have no power to do that. I have no right to do it.

The very fact of the number of men, or voters, that is involved in this case looks to me as if it was an argument against any such proposition.

If there were only one or two it would not present itself to one so forcibly as where there are five or six hundred.

Therefore I say to you that the demurrer will have to be sustained because the complaint does not state a cause of action, and because of the absent parties.

In regard to this case the law provides that a demurrer must point out who are the absent parties, but it does not tell the relator's mouth in this case to say that the demurrer has not done that, because the relator has mentioned or stated that there are parties but has not given the names, and the defense has the right to take the complaint just as it is and point to the fact that just parties are not informed, that the defendants are not informed, that the relator has not named and of whom the defendants have a right to take it just as the relator has made it, and say that the absent voters should be made parties defendant.

Therefore the demurrer is sustained and an exception given.

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