

DAUGHERTY TO HELP DECIDE HIS OWN FATE

Council of War Held
on Board President's
Ship, Mayflower.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 28.—Attorney General Daugherty, who came here with President Harding to take part in the "Commencement Monday" ceremonies at the Naval Academy, left the Mayflower today and hurried to Baltimore where he received word that his daughter was in a critical condition at Johns Hopkins Hospital here. He expects to return here later in the day.

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.
BY FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE.
WASHINGTON, May 28.—Administration policy with respect to the attacks on Harry M. Daugherty, attorney general, is being discussed over the week-end at a presidential council of war on board the Mayflower. President Harding is accompanied during his cruise in Chesapeake Bay by the three men often described as those on whose advice he would confidently depend in a grave political emergency.

They include Mr. Daugherty himself; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War and Senator from New Hampshire; and a fourth member of the Mayflower party is Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in whose judgment the President reposes high confidence. If Mr. Daugherty were to tender his resignation on the possible ground of wishing to save the Administration from "embarrassment" it is certain the President would do his utmost to dissuade him from insisting upon it. Between two men in American public life during contemporary times have ties of greater affection existed. Only the friendship of William McKinley for Mark Hanna is comparable to them. Mr. Daugherty, as much as any one man can do such a thing, "made" Warren G. Harding politically. The one claims it; the other concedes it.

HARDING'S PROBLEM FAR FROM SIMPLE.

Apart from their comradeship, the political equation enters into the situation with which President Harding now is dealing. He is required to consider the exigencies of the Daugherty case from the standpoint of the Republican party. Many G. O. P. leaders are ready to believe that the resignation of Daugherty would be a blow to the party, or to be allowed to resign, while under fire which his friends ascribe mainly to Democratic partisan machinations.

If the President's Mayflower counselors say to him what other Republican spokesmen are saying they will tell him the only sagacious course is for Mr. Daugherty to proceed to proceed full-steam-ahead with the war-protection. There will have to be, they say, equally unrelenting pressure in the conduct of the Federal case against Charles W. Morse and his associates. There are authorities in Washington who suggest that not only Democratic partisans, but Morse and his friends, are holding the balance of power behind the Attorney General. For all of these reasons, Republicans declare, the policy of the Harding Administration is clear, and without an alternative. The Attorney General must be backed to the hilt in the litigation he has initiated and out of which the Morse disclosures have grown.

PROBLEM TOUGH, AS STATED ONCE BEFORE.

Responsive as President Harding habitually is to public opinion, especially of a critical nature, there needs to be loyalty to mind in such a crisis his invincible loyalty to his friends and associates. When Mr. Harding was composing his cabinet in 1921, he was "knocked" by him ruthlessly, "booster" Harvey was "knocked" into the ambassadorship to Great Britain. Andrew W. Mellon was "knocked" into the secretaryship of the treasury. Harry M. Daugherty, the most meritoriously of all, emerged as Mr. Harding's first, last and all-time choice for the attorney generalship. The writer was at St. Augustine with the President elect during the month preceding Mr. Harding's inauguration. The anti-Daugherty campaign then was raging. As it waxed in intensity, the President-elect's loyalty to his principal political "buddy" waxed with it.

Mr. Harding announced, when he made public Mr. Daugherty's appointment as head of the Department of Justice, that he named him "because I believe he is going to make a great Attorney General." It is a fact that many men who were among Mr. Daugherty's most violent opponents a year and a half ago today are his sincere admirers. They tell you he won his spurs at the Department of Justice and vindicated the President's prophecy. They declare he has made greatly good appointments—they tribute the selection of Chief Justice Taft, Solicitor General Beck and other leading judicial officials in Washington and elsewhere largely to Mr. Daugherty's influence.

The Department's prosecution of Government cases in the Supreme Court has been marked by conspicuous vigor and success. Politics since time immemorial always has been played by succeeding attorney generals. No Cabinet officer has had such an opportunity for building up a political machine as a second-term attorney general. Mr. Daugherty has been no exception to the rule, but has contrived without so former acknowledgment to organize and administer the Department of Justice on efficient lines. It will be considerations of that sort, beyond a doubt, that will weigh heavily with President Harding if he is confronted with a widespread demand for Mr. Daugherty's official head. "Say right, 1922," by Public Ledger Company.

R. S. Meek, Retired Merchant, Dead

GREENSBURG, Ind., May 28.—Robert S. Meek, well-known retired business man, is dead at his home here. He was a son of John and Jane Montgomery Meek, early settlers of this county who came here in 1821. A widow and two children survive.

GEORGE ADE SHINES AT FROLIC



Once there was a man named George Ade. He slung a wicked typewriter and enriched the English language by the addition of about seventeen million expressions which he called slang. As a result he bought a farm which consists

mostly of golf links and led an easy life. George was a bright and shining light in the affairs of the Indiana Society of Chicago and when they held a frolic at Culver, George dined overalls and escorted with enthusiasm in the bill-post-

ing-contest as the above snapshot will indicate. To George's right is shown Carroll Shaffer, now president of the society. About 500 former Hoosiers attended the affair.

DEMOCRATS ANTICIPATING STRONG LIST

(Continued From Page One.)

ters of taxation and his friends who are boosting his candidacy claim that his views are in sympathy with the movement for a general revision of the tax law. Judge Link resigned as a member of the State tax board after serving four years and was appointed by Governor Halden circuit judge in Dekalb and Steuben counties. In 1916 was elected judge in those two counties which were considered normal Republican territory.

The names of Ed Elmer of Seymour, Henry Barnhart of Rochester, Lincoln Dixon of North Vernon and Walter Mendenhall of Indianapolis also have been mentioned as possible candidates for secretary of State. Robert Bracken of Frankfort, who was a candidate for secretary of State, has been persuaded to decline the nomination. He is a judge of the Supreme Court. Daniel C. McIntosh of Worthington, who was the candidate for State superintendent of public instruction, is again expected to win the nomination for that office.

EXPECT JUDGE SHEA TO WIN.

There is less tangibility to the form which the rest of the ticket will take, except for the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court. Joseph H. Shea of Seymour, former ambassador to Chile, and former judge of the Appellate Court, is expected to be the nominee for judge of the Supreme Court. Daniel C. McIntosh of Worthington, who was the candidate for State superintendent of public instruction, is again expected to win the nomination for that office.

ARE ACTIVE.

Albert Stump of Indianapolis, representing the younger element in the party, is being urged as the Democratic candidate for chief of the State Police. Little Albert, his friends feel, would be a material addition to the campaign strength. He is regarded as an orator of unusual ability.

The delegates to the State convention will be in session only on Thursday although many of them are expected to attend the preliminary conferences Wednesday and Thursday evening. The committee of resolutions, credentials, and rules will be named Wednesday evening and the platform drafted.

A meeting of Democrats who are regarded as somewhat radical by the more conservative elements, will be held Wednesday at the Denison Hotel. They endeavor to bring into the platform a plank for the prohibition of the public service commission, the repeal of the State tax law, the repeal of the State primary law, the professional engineering law, and others which have been the subject of popular agitation. However, it is expected that the resolutions committee will be largely in sympathy with the proposals with the exception of that for the control of the public utilities law, a Democratic law, which the Democratic leaders expect to stand by and claim success for.

The Democratic advisory committee was without information concerning plans made by a few local Democrats to conduct an all-day session Wednesday at the Denison Hotel. The State convention to obtain incorporation of certain planks in the platform. The program of the "rump" forces centers directly on the State board of accounts and also attacks some other State boards. The meeting has been called, it is said, to start a fight on "hand-picked planks" in the platform. Although the State chairman followed only the regular program, an advisory committee, he and the State committee, are attacked for endeavoring to "frame the platform."

John McFadden of Rockville, chairman of the platform advisory committee, is known to be in sympathy with plans calling for a complete revision of the State tax law, but like many other Democrats is opposed to some of the amendments proposed by the "rump" forces. The advisory committee has no actual authority but is following custom in endeavoring to relieve the resolutions committee of a large part of its work. Back of the move of these conducting Wednesday's meeting are said to be some influences which hope to cause dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks.

City Sells Bonds for Improving of Streets

On a bill of par, accrued interest and \$10,000 premium, City Controller Joseph L. Hoyle today awarded a \$300,000 issue of street improvement bonds to the Meyer-Kiser bank. The bonds bear 5 per cent interest and mature in ten years. The proceeds will pay the city's share of improving several streets under the connecting link law.

AUTO SMASHES KILL ONE AND HURT ELEVEN

(Continued From Page One.)

The toll of week-end automobile accidents in Indianapolis reached on deck and eleven injured. Three drivers face charges as a result.

THE DEAD:

James Engle, 11, Fairfield, Ohio, struck by automobile while crossing the street.

THE INJURED:

Raymond Fletcher, motorcycle policeman, fracture of left foot and tibiae; injured when struck by automobile while chasing a speeder.

Roscoe Day, 12, 803 East Maryland street.

William Stewart, 12, 820 East Georgia street. Both injured slightly when struck by automobile.

Herbert Reynolds, 8, 1555 Shelf an avenue. Thrown from father's car when in collision with auto. Injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marshall, 1040 Kinsley avenue. Injured when automobile was struck by speeding motor, who was later arrested.

Joe Clark, 14, negro, 1233 Vandemere avenue. Struck by automobile while running for street car. Injured slightly.

Mary Chantam, negro, 32 Chicago street. Injured when struck by automobile on a joy-ride turned over. The other injuries are:

Ruma Washington, negro, 28, Alton, Ind. Injured when struck by automobile.

Martha McAllister, negro, Chicago. Slightly injured.

Lewis McAllister, negro, Chicago. Slightly injured.

The fatal accident occurred Saturday when James Engle, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, 1040 Kinsley, Ohio, was struck by an automobile driven by Walter H. Walker, 2301 East Georgia street. Walker was arrested on a charge of involuntary manslaughter. He was released on the recommendation of the coroner. Witnesses said that the Engle boy stepped back in the path of the automobile.

Clarence Stevenson, negro, is in jail charged with speeding and failure to stop after an accident as a result of which Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall were injured. Witnesses who said he was speeding at a rate of at least thirty miles an hour, obtained his license after he notified the police, who arrested him.

Mrs. Esther Chantam, 1211 Sturm avenue, was arrested for running into the back of a car. It is said that he ran in front of her automobile.

POINT SCORED BY DEFENSE IN COURT TRIAL

(Continued From Page One.)

In the body of Frank Carl after his death it might be explained because of certain attributes used in the embalming fluids. In analyzing this theory of the defense, introduced the makers of the embalming fluid, who testified their embalming formulas do not contain arsenic. The undertaker testified he did not know of any arsenic in preparing the bodies of either Frank Carl or Alonzo Carl, the father, for burial.

The State has built up a circumstantial case against the defendant in which the following points are the most vital:

First: Large quantities of arsenic were found in the organs of the bodies of Frank and Alonzo Carl.

Second: Mrs. Carl purchased powdered arsenic a few days before the death of Frank Carl.

Third: Mrs. Carl, with the exception of the doctor, was the only one who waited on Frank Carl during his illness.

Fourth: Mrs. Carl exhibited much concern immediately after the death of her second son in obtaining his \$2,000 life insurance policy.

Fifth: During her marriage to Frank Carl and ever after his death, neighbors of Mrs. Carl saw her in the company of Mrs. Carl purchased powdered arsenic, but the State failed to show the slightest misconduct on the part of either. The defense contends Mrs. Glascock was attorney for Mrs. Carl at the time she filed a divorce proceeding against Carl, but which was later withdrawn from the Hancock Circuit Court.

The action of Judge Alonzo Blair in permitting the State to introduce evidence concerning the death of Alonzo Carl, the father of Frank and the father-in-law of the defendant, makes it a reasonable duty of the defense to introduce evidence in defense of Mrs. Carl relative to the death of Alonzo Carl in the Carl home several months before the death of Frank.

Conceded the defense fought bitterly against the introduction of evidence concerning the death of the elderly Carl and the record shows a lengthy exception and objection to the introduction of this evidence for the purpose of showing motive. During the trial the attorneys for the defense have guarded the record carefully for the apparent purpose of taking an appeal if circumstances should warrant such action.

TWO OF SIXTY BOOZE CASES ARE DECIDED

(Continued From Page One.)

giving the same address, was charged with drunkenness.

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Fire Damages City Yards Building

Fire slightly damaged a building at the city yards, East New York street and the Monon Railroad late Saturday afternoon. The blaze started from careless handling of a match in an oil storage room, it is said. The roof of the storage building and part of the office of the city engineer's department were destroyed. Some of the records in the office were burned. Officials said the damage amounted to approximately \$1,000 which is completely covered by insurance.

MAIAC HOLDS THREECAPTIVE AND IN IRONS

Police Squad Rescues
Two Young Women
and Man.

OMAHA, Neb., May 28.—Police today rescued two young women and a man from a lonely shack on the outskirts of the city, where they had been captured and chained by Gus Grimes, a maniac.

The women, Mrs. James Jenkins and Miss Gertrude McMahon, had been without food since Saturday.

The man, H. E. Boyd, was captured by the mad man Sunday when he, hearing the women's cries, attempted to rescue them.

Grimes dug a hole in the earthen floor of the shack and told Boyd:

"That's to be your grave." Then he threw the women into the hole and assaulted them there until police.

Boyd succeeded in freeing himself from his chains this morning and went for help. Grimes escaped in Boyd's automobile and fled to drive them home.

They accepted. When he drove past their destination they became alarmed and demanded to be let out of the car.

Miss McMahon and Mrs. Jenkins were waiting for a street car at 6 p. m. Saturday when Grimes drove up in an automobile and offered to drive them home.

They accepted. When he drove past their destination they became alarmed and demanded to be let out of the car.

Grimes took a gun from his pocket and threatened to shoot them if they did not get out.

"Keep still, or I'll blow your brains out," he said.

Soon they arrived at the shack.

"What are you going to do with us?"

"I'm going to hold you for some money. See if your relatives won't give me some," Grimes replied.

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