

JUDGE UPHOLDS ATTACK STORY

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defense attorney, contented himself with asking the parents if they had personal knowledge of any facts charged in the indictment and upon obtaining negative answers dismissed them from the stand.

The State asked no questions on cross-examination.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Oberholzer plainly were under a severe strain, and the father's voice was almost inaudible as he answered Inman's questions. During the few minutes he was on the stand, his eyes never left Stephenson for a second.

Nurse on Stand

Miss Beatrice Spratley, Miss Oberholzer's nurse, was called to the stand shortly after court convened.

She testified as she had done at Coroner Paul F. Robinson's inquest at Indianapolis in April, that she is a citizen of Great Britain, but has taken out first naturalization papers. That she has been in the United States two and one-half years and in Indianapolis about a year.

She said she went to the Oberholzer home in response to a call by Dr. John Kingsbury at 11:30 a.m., March 17, and found Miss Oberholzer in bed. She said she remained on the case until Miss Oberholzer's death at 10:05 a.m., April 14. She said she had previous experience with mercury poison cases during the time she was in charge of a 400 bed hospital in Preston, England.

Inman asked her as to the course of treatment and then brought out that the witness had no personal knowledge of any facts stated in the indictments. With that he closed his examination.

Remy Begins

Remy then took the witness on cross-examination.

"Did you find any wounds on the body?" asked Remy. Defense attorneys objected in a chorus, but the nurse had already answered "Yes."

"Describe them," urged Remy.

Miss Spratley began.

"Now, your honor," said Attorney Hemes, "we wish to object. This is not proper cross-examination, because the defense was careful not to ask the witness anything about superficial wounds."

Attorney Charles Cox, assisting Remy, replied: "She has testified Miss Oberholzer was sick and suffering. On cross-examination we have a right to develop in full what they showed in part, namely, her physical condition. If it hurts the defense, that's their bad luck."

Defense Overruled

After a few moments thought, Judge Hines overruled the defense, and Miss Spratley proceeded in detail.

The right and left leg were deeply bruised, so much so it had not cleared up by the time she had died. Both ankles were slightly bruised. Do you want me tell it all?"

"Yes, go on," said Remy.

Miss Spratley then described lacerations on the body, glancing at the defense attorneys expectantly. The latter arose again and objected in a body.

Judge Hines ruled out some of her testimony.

Paul F. Robinson, Marion County coroner, was the last witness. He identified the coroners' verdict which he returned following the inquest. It was that Madge Oberholzer died of mercurial poisoning self-administered. Over objections of the State he was permitted to answer a question asked by Inman, if in his opinion a person taking six grain or more of mercury could recover if six hours or more intervened before medical assistance was given. He said, "no."

If the first day's hearing Tuesday was a day of unbroken victories for the defense, the tables were com-

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All ruptured men and women who are fortunate enough to see this announcement will welcome the glad news that representatives of the world famous Capt. Collings System for rupture is coming to Indianapolis, Ind., to personally explain and give every ruptured person who applies, a trial of the Collings System, absolutely without a penny in advance. You are allowed to test it out and prove its genuine worth; then if you want it, the cost is only a trifle.

Why wear tresses the rest of your life? What you want is to be relieved of your ruptures so you can throw your trousseau away. You are given an opportunity to find out how you can do this by accepting our Free Trial Plan. We want a chance to prove to you that the Collings System for rupture is a real, genuine means of relief from goring, cutting, chafing spring trusses. We want you to try this treatment at our expense, and send our representative to personally explain and apply it to your individual case. Remember it costs you no money to give this System a trial, and you should be anxious to find out what can be done for you. F. S. Reed, representing Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Watertown, N. Y., will be at the New Colonial Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., Friday and Saturday, June 19 and 20. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 evenings. Cut out this announcement and bring it to the Hotel for a free trial—Advertisement.

DO SIGNATURES COMPARE?

*Miss Beatrice Spratley, Franklin
said better satisfied
O. C. Stephenson
has been so much talk about*

Did D. C. Stephenson register himself and Miss Madge Oberholzer as "Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Morgan, Franklin," at the Indiana Hotel in Hammond, Ind., the fatal night before Miss Oberholzer took poison, as the State alleges in the Stephenson murder indictment.

Above is shown the writing in the hotel register and two examples of Stephenson's name signed to a communication several weeks before. Should the murder case get to a jury it is likely the State will call in handwriting experts to compare the hotel entry and known examples of Stephenson's handwriting.

FORD QUESTION GIVEN REVIVAL

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Following a conference of the State's forces composed of Remy, Cox, Riph K. Kane and Thomas Kane, Remy announced that the State was convinced that the defense had entirely failed in its efforts to prove that the defendants were entitled to bail.

Ruling by Judge Hines denying motions of the defense to strike out testimony of various witnesses, including Dr. John K. Kingsbury and Marshall Oberholzer, brother of Madge Oberholzer, as to stories told them by Miss Oberholzer, undoubtedly were great victories for the prosecution.

Previously upon the same identical motion he had excluded the dying statement from evidence at that particular time.

The persistence with which Inman examined witnesses, all of whom are believed to be important witnesses, for the State, should the murder case go to trial before a jury, gave color to the opinion expressed by many lawyers that the object of the ball proceedings from the standpoint of the defense was as much to force the State to uncover its evidence as to obtain freedom for Stephenson, Klinck and Gentry.

Regardless of the general trend of events Wednesday in favor of the State, this object, if the defense had it, had been accomplished to a great degree.

Brother Testifies

Marshall Oberholzer told the story of the events leading up to his sister's final illness, as related to him by her.

Substantially, it bore out the dying declaration and Dr. Kingsbury's story, probably following the same closely. It was the same story, of Miss Oberholzer being called to Stephenson's home the night of March 15, and of being kidnapped, taken to a sleeping car, being attacked by Stephenson, then being taken to a hotel, where she obtained poison and took it, then being rushed back to Indianapolis by automobile and held prisoner in the garage in the rear of Stephenson's home, 5434 University Ave., until 11 a.m. March 17 when she was taken to Michigan City and Gary.

Company officials state that an addition to the plant for manufacturing bodies has a place on the building program of the Ford interests, if the street is closed. This branch would employ approximately 400 more men, it was estimated.

"Oriental St. extends only two blocks south of the Pennsylvania Railroad," said Elmer W. Stout, president of the Fletcher American National Bank, one of a group of business men who fought a unsuccessful battle before the board of works to retain the Ford factory.

"It would seem to be poor judgment to allow a street to remain open for the convenience of only a few persons, and thereby to lose a huge industry that employs men who spend more than \$1,500,000 annually in the city."

While no confirmation could be obtained at the Ford branch, there is a report that the Ford company has received overtures from Michigan City and Gary.

Board Members Firm

Members of the board of works today remained firm in their determination to allow Oriental St. to remain open.

"If we allow an exception in the case of the Ford company, more than two hundred other factories along the lines of future elevation projects would have an equal right to demand that other streets be closed," William H. Freeman, board member, declared. "The result would be a death blow to the entire elevation project."

Freeman said costs of remodeling the Ford factory, as quoted by officials were excessive. He minimized the benefits accruing to the city from the expenditure by the company, stating that 75 per cent of the Ford employees live outside of Indianapolis, and took it from and work in their automobiles.

Von Dett contradicted Freeman's statement. He estimated that less than 25 per cent of the men at the plant were not citizens of Indianapolis.

The brother testified that Madge told him after she had informed Stephenson she had taken poison, he pressed a revolver against her heart and demanded that she marry him.

Heard Mrs. Shultz

Mrs. Eunice Shultz, mild mannered, keen of mind, clear thinking, definite, a striking little figure, was the last witness of the day, and from the State's standpoint one of the best of the entire hearing. Mrs. Shultz lives at the Oberholzer home, 5802 University Ave., and was the only person at the house when Miss Oberholzer was brought home March 17.

She testified that she heard Miss Oberholzer groaning as she was being carried to the house from an automobile by some man. The man, she said, carried Miss Oberholzer upstairs and came down, before she had any conversation with him.

"Do you know the man?" Inman asked.

"I do. He told me his name was Johnson and that he was from Kokomo."

Inman made no attempt to have Mrs. Shultz identify the man further. "Where was he when he made this statement to you?"

Auto Accident

"He had come downstairs and was near the front door. I asked him how badly hurt Madge was. He said she had been hurt in an automobile accident, that he did not believe any bones were broken, but that I had better call a doctor. He went to the automobile in the driveway. It was a large car."

Mrs. Shultz said she then went up to Madge's room and that Madge told her to come in.

"She told me to call Dr. Kingsbury by telephone, and I did," Mrs. Shultz said.

"Did you have any conversation with her?" Inman asked.

"I told her I hoped she would be all right, and she said, 'I am dying, Mrs. Shultz.'"

This statement was regarded as of vital importance by the State as it is claimed by prosecution attorneys that it will help qualify the dying declaration and Dr. Kingsbury's testimony.

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Hands Numbed

"She was very cold," Mrs. Shultz continued. "Her hands were almost numb."

"How long was it before Dr. Kingsbury came?" Inman questioned.

"A very short time. He said 'Madge you must tell me what happened so I can help you.' I went out and closed the door. A little later the nurse came and I helped her make Madge warm. Then I left the room and never saw her again."

The testimony of Mrs. Shultz verified statements of Dr. Kingsbury in a number of particulars.

LA FOLLETTE LOSES TO DEATH

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to Madison, where he attended the university.

The farm not bringing in enough revenue to support his mother and sister, La Follette worked while attending school by getting out the University Press.

Defined Machine

After graduating from a law course, he announced his candidacy for prosecuting attorney. The Dane County "boss" came to him and told him the Republican organization would not stand for his running, and La Follette, naturally enough being a fighter, defied him. Thus began his forty-five year battle against machine politicians. He won and was re-elected, aspired successfully for Congress later, made friends with President McKinley, and held his congressional post six years. A Democratic landslide returned him to private life at the end of his third term.

La Follette then settled down to practice law at Madison, but was not destined to remain out of politics long.

But La Follette's brother-in-law, Robert G. Siebecker, was a Judge. La Follette made public a charge that Senator Sawyer, now dead, attempted to have him (La Follette) use his influence with his brother in-law to give a certain decision in a pending lawsuit. Sawyer and his friends branded the accusation as false and La Follette started into politics again, with the announced

Only residents in the hundred yards between Bates St. and the railroad line would be affected by the closing of the street.

"The home office of the Ford Company has the issue to face and the decision to make," said Roy W. Von Dett, assistant superintendent of the Indianapolis branch.

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