

Home Edition

READ about what a modern girl did when she was left a million dollars. Her name is Joanna. Her story starts in The Times today.

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The Indianapolis Times

COMPLETE WIRE SERVICE OF THE UNITED PRESS

WORLD'S GREATEST EVENING PRESS ASSOCIATION

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1925

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TWO CENTS

Forecast

INCREASING cloudiness and warmer tonight, probably followed by showers Wednesday.

BALLOTTING NORMAL IN CITY ELECTION

State Bolsters New Blood Poison Theory

POLLS QUIET; ONE WORKER IS ARRESTED

Many Unregistered Persons
Are Turned Away,
However.

COURT GIVES MANDATES Citizens' School Committee Reports Interference.

Arrest of one Democratic worker by police today was all that marred the tranquility of one of the quietest election in the city's history.

Many persons, however, were denied the right to vote at the polls, because their names were not on the election books. They were told to appeal to Circuit Judge Harry L. Chamberlin for a mandate to vote.

The Circuit Court room was crowded all day by those seeking mandates.

About twenty-five mandates had been given out at noon.

No Clash

Clashes between police and civilian officers were missing, in contrast with balloting in the primary last spring, when there were numerous near-fights and a resulting trial in court. Police Chief Herman F. Rikhoff notified State police, constables, horse thief detectives and deputy sheriffs that he would not tolerate any interference with the election.

Democratic officials said that they had hired private detectives to guard the polls, and to watch counting of votes after the polls closed. William E. Clauer, Democratic city chairman, also said he had hired detectives a short time ago to investigate actions of some elections officials.

"We want to see that we get fair play in this election," Clauer said.

Beverly Howard, 53, colored, 1439 Martindale Ave., ex-Republican, and now a Democratic worker, was taken to police headquarters early in the day as the result of his election. (Turn to Page 8)

300 COPS PAID BY GANG, CHARGE

Gennas Bought \$8,000
Worth of Protection.

By United Press
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Three hundred Chicago policemen were charged today with having been on the pay roll of the notorious Genna Brothers, bootleggers for the past two years.

The charge was made by Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell, in the court of Judge William Brothers, where two Genna henchmen are on trial for murder. The 300 policemen collected \$8,000 a month. O'Donnell charged.

Some of the policemen took their pay in liquor and bootlegged it, the attorney said. In return for their pay the policemen kept hands off the score or so of liquor manufacturing plants maintained by the brothers, and saw to it that no one was molested by law officers and protected from hit-sackers, O'Donnell declared.

O'Donnell made his charges to prove that the police had attempted to dispose of Albert Anselmi and John Scalisi, Genna henchmen for fear of exposure. The two men are charged with the murder of two policemen and O'Donnell declares it was a case of self-defense.

FLAPPER FANNY SAYS:



A fellow thinks the best place to hold the World's Fair is in his lap. (Turn to Page 8)

Second Doctor Called to Show Miss Oberholtzer Died From Infection
—Inman Hints at High Fee and Charges Moon 'Framed' Testimony.

By John L. Niblack and William L. Toms.

TIMES STAFF CORRESPONDENTS
CIRCUIT COURTROOM, NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Additional expert medical testimony was introduced by the State this morning in the trial of D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, on charges of murdering Madge Oberholtzer, to bolster the contention that Madge died, not from bichloride of mercury poison, but from infected teeth wounds.

Dr. J. A. MacDonald, Indianapolis, consulting expert, followed Dr. Virgil H. Moon, in a morning devoid of excitement, much to the disgust of the large crowd of spectators who were impatient to hear more sensational testimony, such as marked the trial Monday.

Prosecutor William H. Remy seemed to have completed the first phase of his case, that of "psychological murder" in which he contends that Stephenson and his aids are guilty of murder from testimony that Madge took poison after finding herself violated.

Telephone Man Heard

James Carver, Indianapolis, manager of the fourth unit of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, which includes the Irvington exchange, was the only other witness on the stand. In a few brief replies he established the fact that "Irvington 0492" during March, 1925, was the phone number of D. C. Stephenson, 5432 University Ave. Madge received four telephone calls the Sunday she left home, and whoever called left the number "Irvington 0492" for her to call when she came in, according to State's testimony.

Attorney Charles E. Cox, assisting Remy, established that the State considers an important point, when he drew from Dr. MacDonald's testimony that persons suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning rarely had fever. Madge died with a temperature of 106.

"Does bichloride of mercury poisoning usually produce high temperatures?" asked Cox.

"There is no reason why such poisoning should produce such temperature," was the reply.

Usually Low

"Is the temperature of such patients usually normal or subnormal instead of high?"

"That's my observation," was the reply.

"State whether, if a wound had been received by Madge Oberholtzer March 16, and had become infected and septic, and if the infection had continued several days what is the fact as to whether it might have been the cause of her high temperature."

"It might have been."

Dr. MacDonald testified that medical reports of 1924 show that mortality in cases of this poison run from 6 to 15 per cent. Formerly as many as half of such patients died, he said.

The physician corroborated Dr. Moon's testimony that twenty-five days between swallowing the mercury and death was the record case. He said that any one who lived fourteen days after taking the poison had a steadily improving chance to recover, due to the fact that the kidneys began to repair themselves about the end of the second week. Death from such poison, he said, resulted from destruction of the kidneys.

Stephenson appeared to have lost the buoyant air which characterized the first days of the trial. He spent the morning leaning back in his chair, occasionally darting a keen glance at the witnesses. Gentry also appeared grave and concerned, but Klinck, the third defendant, sat at the press table, laughing and chatting in whispers with newspaper reporters.

Dr. MacDonald said that he examined Madge on April 6 and 10 before her death, which was April 14.

Describes Condition

"Describe her condition to the jury," instructed Cox.

"On the first occasion, this patient was very ill. She was semi-unconscious and showed evidence of critical illness."

"What did you see, if anything, of physical injuries?"

"Over the front chest were one or two small abrasions, practically healed. Over the left hip was a large bruise. Those were the only evidences of external injuries I saw."

"What was her condition when you saw her the other time?"

"She was worse. Her temperature had ascended to 105.4. She was profoundly unconscious."

Cox then asked a hypothetical question, starting out with the word "suppose" in which he included practically all the facts of the dying statement, and asked the doctor's opinion as what effect a delay of twenty-four to twenty-six hours in getting medical aid, supposing that

(Turn to Page 8)

MITCHELL WINS WITNESS FIGHT

Colonel to Summon 73 to
Defend Him.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Col. William Mitchell today by court permission won his fight to summon seventy-three witnesses in his behalf at his court-martial on charges of insubordination. The witnesses who will be subpoenaed include three members of President Coolidge's cabinet and the President's secretary.

Colonel immediately adjourned until Monday to give the defense time to examine the witnesses. Adjournment came after the court had overruled Mitchell's motion to stop the trial on the allegation that the Army prosecutors had failed to make a case against him.

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