

INMAN GRILLS DOCTOR ON MURDER THEORY

Thrust Made at Previous

Testimony Given by Dr.

Kingsbury.

(Continued, From Page 1)

such a case were true, would have on her chances of recovery. The question took about fifteen minutes to answer.

"We object," said Floyd J. Christian, defense attorney. "It was admitted by Madge Oberholtzer that she was given one of the prescribed antidotes, milk." Judge Will M. Sparks overruled the objection, and the doctor answered with one word: "Adversely."

In response to other questions the doctor said: "In my opinion, death was caused by toxic nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys) due to mercuric chloride ingestion, with a terminal or super-added infection."

"What do you mean by terminal infection?"

"Bichloride poisoning is a chemical poisoning which is removable," replied the doctor. "In addition there was plus nephritis of the kidney."

The Question

The hypothetical question was as follows:

"Suppose a young woman of 28, in rugged health, who had had a slight attack of flu two weeks before, had been enticed from home, entrapped in a house, drugged with drink, or some drug such as chloral hydrate, or something of that sort, and abducted forcibly in an automobile, taken to the drawing room of a steel Pullman coach, confined there, was so sick that she vomited severely, then . . . that she was thrown in a lower berth, one or both men attacked her; that one of them at least checked her face, tongue . . . that at the time she did not know what happened."

"That she was taken to Hammond, taken from the train in a weak, struggling condition to a hotel room, put in a bed . . . that a little later she was found herself in a condition in which she wanted to die, in great mental and physical distress; that she swallowed six bichloride of mercury tablets."

"That she became extremely ill, vomited repeatedly; that five or six hours later she was given milk, part of which she drank, but continued to vomit; was given no medical attention then, or until twenty-four hours later; was taken in an automobile and driven 180 miles to Irvington suffering great pain and intense agony during that trip."

"That she begged help of some sort, that they stop to give her attention—which was unheeded; that she was returned to Indianapolis, taken from the car, to the loft of a garage, confined there until 11 o'clock or later the next day before she had medical attention; that she was taken from the garage, carried to her home, upstairs to her room, and laid in her bed, and that medical help was then called; that she was at once given medical attention, and nursing, such as it is generally recognized; that such methods were continued for the recognized and approved length of time."

"That at this time and many days following there was no secretion from the kidneys; that her blood was tested and found to contain much poison which the kidneys would not eliminate; that the doctors gave up hope and said she would die; that she remained in this condition about two weeks."

"Now, suppose after this, one of the lacerations became infected, a blood transfusion was given, that on or about the twenty-fifth day she became worse, and there was death at the end of the twenty-ninth day."

Defense Objects

Christian, leaped to his feet with a stock objection to "each sentence, clause, word, and paragraph, for the reason that the facts on which this assumption was made have not been proved, etc. That there was 'no evidence that she took or was given chloral hydrate—no evidence that a man put her in bed or got in bed with her. That all the questions of counsel have been in the nature of an argument. That it would call on the witness to make a conclusion on

it."

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Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago

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DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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the conclusions of other doctors with whom he was not in contact.

Judge Sparks overruled the objection, with the exception that he or denied all reference to the chloral hydrate struck out as there was no testimony concerning that.

"Toxic nephritis due to chloride ingestion, with a terminal or super-added infection," was Dr. MacDonald's answer to the hypothetical question.

Dr. Moon took the stand shortly after court opened for cross-examination by Inman on testimony given late Monday.

"What was the immediate cause of Madge Oberholtzer's death?" asked Inman.

"In my opinion, the immediate cause was inflammation carried into the blood stream, localizing in the left lung and in the kidneys," replied the medical expert. "That was the immediate cause. There were other and contributory causes."

Dr. Moon testified Monday afternoon that persons taking bichloride of mercury generally die between the fifth and twelfth days as a result of the poison destroying the kidneys. If the patient lived longer than twelve or fourteen days, he said, the effect of the poison began to wear off and the chances of recovery grew steadily better the longer the patient lived. The record case of death from such poison occurred twenty-five days after taking it, he testified, and all persons who live longer than twenty-five days had not well. He said that inasmuch as Madge had lived twenty-nine days he thought it was very probable her death was caused by something else than the poison.

Performed Autopsy

Dr. Moon, who performed an autopsy on Madge's body, also testified that his autopsy showed she had an abscess on the left lung, diseased heart and liver muscles and other inflammation resulting from bichloride introduced through some infected wound. Miss Beatrice Spratley, Madge's nurse, testified that one of the lacerations on Madge's left lung became infected.

"After she had lived twenty-five days, your opinion is that she would have recovered if complications had not set in?" asked Inman.

"Yes."

"Do you think the complications set in before the twenty-fifth day, or after?"

Set in Before

"I believe they set in before."

"How long after she took poison?"

"They were present, seven to ten days before her death," said Dr. Moon.

"Why do you arbitrarily fix twenty-five days as the limit for death after taking bichloride of mercury?"

"I did not fix twenty-five days. That was the longest case on record."

"You mean the longest case reported?"

"Yes."

Inman suggested there might have been exceptions not reported, but the expert replied that exceptions are reported rather than common cases.

"Framing" Charged

Inman then sternly accused Dr. Moon of "framing" his testimony with State's attorneys.

"Was not that hypothetical question read to you before you took the stand Monday?"

"There was no hypothetical question read to me before I took the stand," replied Moon, who admitted, however, that he had been consulted by State's attorneys on the subject of bichloride of mercury poisoning and that he was prepared to answer any question on that subject.

The crowd which jammed the courtroom took great interest in an experiment in which Inman had the doctor dissolve a bichloride of mercury tablet in a glass of water to show how quickly it would disappear.

"That's not our drinking glass you are using is it," inquired Judge Will M. Sparks, "if it you can throw it away afterwards."

The tablets took two minutes and ten seconds to dissolve.

Inman accusing the doctor of not shaking the glass hard enough to get good action. The glass was rather full and Dr. Moon was careful not to spill any drops as he shook it gently, whereupon Inman took it

ETHEL:



When Winter Comes

Four Children in One Year

By United Press
MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 3.—Four youngsters have been born to Mrs. Henry Maas of the town of Maple Grove, near here, within the past year. The first child was born Nov. 12, 1924. Yesterday Mrs. Maas gave birth to triplets, two girls and a boy. The girls weighed 4½ pounds and 4¾ pounds while the boy tipped the scales at 6 pounds.

BOND IS GIVEN BY PROMINENT INDICTED MEN

Shattered Political Prestige Follows U. S. Jury's Action Here.

By United Press
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—Shattered political prestige followed today in the wake of announcement of indictments voted by a United States grand jury at Indianapolis, Saturday, in connection with the famous Jack Daniels whiskey "milking" graft.

Some of the most prominent of St. Louis politicians were included in the list of thirty-nine.

The autopsy was held in an effort to strengthen the State's case at Rockville against Dr. Henry M. Dixon of Washington, D. C., who is charged with manslaughter and is at liberty under \$5,000 bonds. Dr. Dixon is charged with performing an operation upon Miss Devoe. The death certificate pronounced death due to natural causes.

Miss Devoe had been engaged at private nursing in Washington for the past three years. She was graduated from the Kendallville High School in 1914, and attended Indiana University two years. She then completed a three-year nurses' training course at the Robert Long Hospital, Indianapolis.

FINDING SECRET

Doctors Refuse to Talk Except Before Grand Jury.

By Times Special
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Three doctors who performed an autopsy on the bodies of Mary Devoe and her premature baby at Kendallville refused to make public their findings on their return here today. They will talk only before the grand jury they said when the alleged manslaughter case against Dr. Henry Marshal Dixon of Washington, is laid before it Nov. 9. Maynard and Elmer T. Devoe, brothers, are here insisting charges be filed against man supposed to be the father of their sister's child.

BODIES OF GIRL, BABY EXHUMED; VERDICT HELD

Autopsy Conducted in Effort to Strengthen Case Against Doctor.

By Times Special
KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Working quietly and without even consulting Coroner L. F. Frurip and other local authorities, officials of Rockville, Md., came into Kendallville yesterday, exhumed the body of Mary Devoe, 30, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Devoe, well-to-do farmers near here, held a post-mortem and returned east with vital organs of the dead girl.

Miss Devoe died Oct. 22, in a private sanatorium at Rockville, under mysterious circumstances and was buried here a week ago today. The autopsy was conducted by Drs. Bird, F. J. Baschat, W. T. Pratt and Sheriff Clay Plummer of Rockville. A brother, Forrest Devoe, was present to identify the body as that of his sister.

Coroner Frurip is much wrought up over the procedure in the case by Maryland officials and is making a thorough investigation into the legal status of the eastern officials' action.

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FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Over 70 Years of Success

No Dangerous Drugs Guaranteed.

After-Dinner Magic!

They had asked the popular speaker how a man of his age stood a steady diet of rich, heavy banquets, night after night.

"It's magic!" he declared, "and every man present ought to employ it. One little tablet I hold in this hand is a match for any ten-course dinner."

They three on board were William G. Taylor, Secretary of State and former mayor of Wilmington; Edward R. Pusey, wealthy coal merchant, and a third man, name unknown.

Parents of the members of the football team will occupy bleachers, and the players' "dads" are to wear large numerals on their backs which will correspond to those worn by their sons.

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BOAT DRIFTS IN; THREE MISSING

Fate of 'Bunny's' Occupants Is Unknown.

By United Press

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—A telegram from Georgetown, S. C., received this afternoon, stated that the motorboat Bunny was found drifting off the coast, burned to the water's edge. It is not known what happened to the three occupants of the boat.

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