

office chatting with acquaintances and newspaper men.

He and County Clerk George O. Hutsell conferred for several minutes in one part of the sheriff's office.

"I won't have anything to say now," Coffin said.

Haas remained in the office waiting for Duvall.

Marsh Gives Up

While he waited, Marsh gave himself up to arrest and supplied bond by the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company. Marsh transacted his business with the sheriff in a formal attitude.

He was dressed in "the minute," wearing light striped trousers, a wing collar, cutaway coat and wide-brimmed hat.

Realizing he was the target for photographers, he posed under one of the lights in the sheriff's office.

He said he had nothing more to say than his statement several days ago that "wrong interpretations" were being placed on his actions in the alleged conspiracy matter. He admitted at that time he was paid \$10,000 a year in the legal capacity of G4 of the Indiana Klan.

Duvall Is Tardy

Shortly after 9 p. m. Hawkins told Haas that unless Duvall appeared within a few minutes it would be necessary to serve him either at his home or office.

Duvall failed to appear and a signed bond provided by Haas was taken to the mayor at the city hall by Haas and Deputy Sheriff Charles Mann.

Last May, when six affidavits were sworn out against Duvall by the special prosecutors, and a seventh, which named him and former City Controller William C. Buser, the mayor surrendered himself to the sheriff. Haas provided his bonds in each of these cases, also.

The grand jury's action had been expected for several days, but not until Thursday did it appear immediate action was likely.

Duvall Bill First

The Duvall indictment was prepared Thursday. This was considered by the jury Friday morning, when prosecutors were excluded from the jury room for about half an hour. They went into conference in Prosecutor Remy's office and were known to be preparing the conspiracy charge.

The jury adjourned early Friday morning, announcing they would reconvene at 2 p. m. and "something might happen."

Immediately after the jury returned, the indictments were taken to the jurors by Deputy Prosecutor William H. Sheaffer. Remy left the room during the deliberation for an hour. He returned with a mass of papers, which, it was reported, came from the "black boxes."

BUSER REVIVES DREDGING ISSUE

Points Out White River Work Bonds Neglected.

Former City Controller William C. Buser returned from his vacation to discover introduction of an ordinance authorizing a bond issue to dredge and widen White River had been overlooked.

Councilmen have been blamed for failure to pass the ordinance, holding up the track elevation program. The board of works let the contract to widen White River between Morris and Raymond Sts., several weeks ago according to Virgil Vandagriff, board president.

Buser called attention of City Controller Claude E. Johnson to the error. Johnson said he would consult city attorneys on the course to follow.

Councilman Otis E. Bartholomew said the council likely would approve a bond issue if it did not include the Morris St. bridge repair.

Bartholomew said the council would not approve of the National Concrete Company contract to repair and extend Morris St., since "bids were not competitive."

ROB, GAG TAXI MAN

Two Men and Woman Steal Cab and Flee.

Earl Riley, 328 W. South St., taxi driver, was robbed by his man and taxi cab early today and left bound and gagged in a cornfield three miles west of Cumberland, Ind., by two men and a woman whom police believe are under arrest at Greentfield.

Riley said a "Miss Weaver" got into his cab at a downtown hotel. Later, at her direction, two men, one with a crimped hair, were picked up and he was ordered to drive to Arlington, Ind.

Nine miles east of the city one of the men placed a gun at his head, and forced him onto a side road. Then the three took \$4, bound and gagged him and carried him into the cornfield. He worked the gag loose later and was freed by passing motorists.

Sheriff Comstock of Greentfield later reported that he had arrested three suspicious persons resembling the taxicab bandits. He knew nothing of the taxicab, however.

GIRL IS SHIP PRISONER

Says Farewell Too Long and Boat Takes Her Away.

By United Press
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Miss Fannie Clancy, 18, went aboard the steamship Calcedonia to bid some friends good-by. She did not hear the warnings for visitors to leave and was carried 150 miles to sea. When she tearfully explained her plight, she was transferred in a lifeboat to a passing liner and brought back here.

Mosquitoes have been so troublesome on one of the Austrian bathing beaches along the Danube that authorities have built a special tower to house 200,000 bats, which will kill the insects.

Indicted by Grand Jury



Gov. Ed Jackson



Robert F. Marsh



George V. Coffin



Mayor John L. Duvall

ADAMS ASSAILS JURY 'PRESSURE'

Vincennes Editor Calls for Jackson Resignation.

By United Press
VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 10.—One of the men responsible for the Indiana political inquiry, Thomas L. Adams, editor of the Vincennes Commercial, today called for the resignation of Governor Ed Jackson and Mayor John L. Duvall of Indianapolis, two of those indicted, and concluded with this warning:

"The political parasites are through."

GIVE AUTOIST WELCOME

British Country Ministers Provide Parking Space; Flocks Grow.

By United Press
LONDON, Sept. 10.—Country ministers are becoming more and more anxious to make the automobiles welcome at church, and more than 500 of them have offered to provide parking space for automobiles, says the secretary of the Owner-Drivers' Club in London.

In many instances clergymen are offering their own grounds for parking cars, while in others suitable space close by is suggested.

There also are numerous cases in which a clergyman, in offering parking facilities, adds the hope that the motorist visiting his church will make himself known after the service, so that the minister can exchange greetings.

GRAND JURY TO RECONVENE FOR PROBE MONDAY

Other Indictments May Be Returned; Much More Work in Sight.

The Marion County grand jury, which indicted Governor Jackson, Mayor Duvall, Robert F. Marsh, local attorney, and George V. Coffin, chairman of the Republican central committee, Friday, will reconvene Monday to continue the probe into alleged political corruption.

It was learned there is a possibility of the group returning more indictments, as a result of evidence obtained in the investigation.

Prosecutors said the jury might not take immediate action, as "there is much work ahead of the group." Theory that the jurors will carry on some routine investigation, while the trial of Mayor Duvall is going on in Criminal Court next week, was advanced. Jurors said they had "not decided."

Jury Gives Assurance

Immediately after the indictments were returned, the grand jury issued the following written statement:

"We have no statement to make other than to assure the people that every member of the grand jury conscientiously will continue to perform his duty."

The jury's indictment alleged Jackson, Coffin and Marsh conspired to commit a felony in their alleged efforts to bribe former Governor Warren T. McCray with \$10,000 and "no conviction in any Indiana court" if he would appoint James E. McDonald county prosecutor to succeed his son-in-law, William P. Evans.

It is charged the men concealed the alleged crime until the facts were published by The Times July 25.

Charge \$10,000 Acceptance

The indictment against Duvall charges him with violation of the corrupt practice act in accepting \$10,000 from William H. Armitage, local politician, and alleged promising of jobs to various persons.

The jury was selected July 11. Members of the jury are: William J. Mooney, foreman; Ross S. Hill Jr., Harry J. Wangelin, John J. Madden, W. O. Thiele and Charles Bernloehr.

The indictments returned compose the first jury action taken in the probe started Oct. 11, 1926. Two other juries failed to return indictments and the action taken before was in the form of affidavits filed by the prosecutors May 17.

Glider Testing in Indiana Prelude to Modern Planes

Gary Man Recalls Chanute's Work Thirty-Five Years Ago.

By United Press

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 10.—The first steps in the development of the airplane were taken more than thirty-five years ago at the little village of Miller on Lake Michigan, according to old-time residents of the Calumet district.

Judge William Westergren, now of the Gary police department, recently told newspaper men of his remembrances of those days when Gary and Hammond were but little villages and when Octave Chanute, came to the dune country from France to experiment with the first airplane gliders.

Those first machines were most strangely constructed, according to the judge. The first was a light frame work designed to resemble the skeleton of a bird and covered with feathers. It proved to be an utter failure, but provided the Frenchman with a theory upon which he constructed his next glider. This was a heavier machine, strongly trussed and with the wings covered with varnished cloth.

Many Disappointments

With this frail structure Chanute made a number of successful flights, according to Westergren who became the inventor's friend and assistant during the long months of almost constant disappointment, and thrilling, but infrequent triumph, when the two struggled to discover the secret of soaring flight.

To make his flights, Chanute would take the machine, run with it on a hill top toward the lake and then jump off north and northeast "trusting to God," as he said, and attempting to clear the next valley and ridge and fly to the lake's edge. It was strangely enough, Chanute's most successful flight which forced the Frenchman to give up his experiments in flying, according to Westergren. The two had constructed a new glider, stronger and more flexible than the many others which had been smashed, one after another, often giving the inventor bad falls.

Moved Body to Pilot

This new machine was a biplane, with a movable tail and two handles underneath the center posts to control the tail movements. To make a flight, or rather glide, Chanute would hold the plane overhead, suspended by a pair of handles, which he grasped tightly, the inventor steered by swinging his body from side to side or backward and forward, and manipulating the tail.

A day of bright sunshine and steady breeze came, and the two aeronauts planned to make their great effort to imitate the soaring flight of the gulls which they had watched for so long. Chanute grasped his new glider, took a long run, and leaped into the air. He wavered, reeled and then began a long circling flight. The pilot air

rising from the sand seemed to carry him upward. At last the problem seemed solved.

Then, according to Westergren, when the glider was several hundred feet above its starting point, it was gripped by a strong current of air blowing directly backward. In vain the Frenchman twisted and squirmed in his efforts to turn about.

It became plain to the watcher below that the glider would be carried far out into the lake, and Chanute started his predicament. The inventor realized his predicament, and as he passed over the beach at a slightly lower elevation, let go his hold and dropped, evidently believing he would strike the shallow water near shore.

Again the wind deceived him, sweeping him inward on his descent so that he struck the hard, packed sand of the beach with great force and was badly injured.

He was moved to a house in Milwaukee for treatment and later taken to Chicago, where he was ill for a long time. No records are available to show whether Chanute ever made another attempt to fly.

Chanute Hill, named after the discoverer by Judge Westergren, and the place where the flights were made, has been leveled by the encroachment of civilization. Gary residents have made subdivision of the site. In fact, almost every one had forgotten the rather eccentric dreamer who had worked there until employees of the Natural History Museum in Chicago discovered a model of the glider constructed here.

A newspaper item reminded Judge Westergren of the experiments on the beach and he is now backing a movement to have a fitting monument erected to the man who made some of the earliest successful flights, and to whose efforts the Wright brothers, Glenn Curtiss and many others who later experimented with motor-driven airplanes owe much of their success.

NECK BROKEN; HE LIVES

Man Can Work If He Can Get Suitable Situation.

By United Press
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Louis Mickens has recovered sufficiently from a broken neck to return to work, if he can find some form of work his doctors have not barred. He must not ride in any vehicle, work up or downstairs or engage in any bodily exercise or movement, lest his neck be broken again.

Forged to Wed?

By Times Special
MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 10.—Clarence Malden, married two weeks ago, is held here on a charge of issuing a fraudulent check for \$84 to a local jeweler in payment for the wedding ring. Following the arrest, Mrs. Malden returned the ring to her husband.

Jurors Who Returned True Bills



The Marion County grand jury which returned indictments Friday, left to right: W. O. Thiele, John J. Madden, Harry J. Wangelin, William J. Mooney, foreman; Charles Bernloehr and Ross S. Hill, Jr.

GOV. JACKSON IN LIMELIGHT SINCE INQUIRY STARTED

The name of Governor Ed Jackson flashed into the Stephensonism investigation at the outset last Oct. 2 and repeatedly was interwoven into the startling developments.

On Oct. 2, Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, made public a statement which D. C. Stephenson had smuggled out of Indiana State Prison, declaring he could disclose an extensive story of corruption in official Indiana life if permitted to talk freely.

The Indianapolis Times, upon receipt of this statement on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 2, interrupted the preparation of a world series baseball extra, ripped open the front page, and was the first paper to print the story. For five days The Times was the only Indianapolis newspaper to carry the important developments from Stephenson's dramatic move.

Jackson in Spotlight

Jackson took the spotlight in the investigation, out of which he seldom has strayed since it began, the Sunday evening following issuance of Adams' statement.

Two Times reporters found him at a church in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was speaking. The Governor flatly declared he would not permit a Times' representative to interview Stephenson in prison to determine whether Stephenson had anything with which to back up his charges.

The Governor was asked if it was not within his power to let reporters see Stephenson. He replied: "I suppose I could, but I will not do it."

Sticks to Policy

And Jackson stuck to this policy throughout the months when prosecutors, grand juries, The Times, and at least a dozen leading newspapers of the Nation of all political complexions were trying to ascertain what Stephenson had up his sleeve.

Balked by the Governor, the agencies of the law and the newspapers turned to other channels and proceeded to dig into Stephenson's political activities, with the result that three grand juries have been kept busy for practically eleven months.

Obstacle after obstacle was thrown in the way of the grand jury. Important witnesses disappeared. Stephenson's documents and his "black boxes" were chased about the country like a will-o'-wisp.

Witnesses Dodge Issue

Witnesses, when finally cornered and compelled to go before the grand jury, evaded questions.

City hall agents joined with agents of the State political organization in the blocking tactics.

Smoked Out by Roosevelt

After repeated demands by The Times and after a group of Republican leaders had been smoked out by a speech of Theodore Roosevelt Jr., in which he declared that he thought it most certain that all honest officials would want a complete investigation and had made statements suggesting an investigation, Criminal Judge James A. Collins laid the matter before the Marion County grand jury on Oct. 11, 1926.

On the same day Prosecutor William H. Remy named Ralph K. Kane, Fred C. Gause and Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom special prosecutors.

While this staff was chasing the elusive witnesses, the investigation was enlivened by United States Senator James Reed's inquiry into Indiana politics, as the result of request of The Times and several prominent citizens.

Meanwhile, Times agents were locating witnesses and furnishing documents, letters and papers for the grand jury.

Duvall Files Suit

Mayor John L. Duvall filed suit for \$1,000,000 each against The Times, six other newspapers, and several individuals, charging conspiracy to defame. He dismissed these suits several days ago.

Some time before the conclusion of the work of the first grand jury, Stephenson sent a message out of prison that the report of the grand jury would be four to two for indictment. It takes five votes to indict.

No indictments were returned, the jury on Dec. 17 reporting: "This is the best possible report under conditions as they now exist in the grand jury room." The prosecutors said indictments should have been returned upon the evidence introduced.

Members of this first grand jury were Wilson Furnas, foreman; O. F. Calvert, 5262 Central Ave.; Hilary Morris, 6045 Ashland Ave.; Joseph Schaf, Columbia Club; William Webb, 1816 W. Washington St.; and Herman P. Sprandel, 1135 Central Ave.

New Jury Called

Judge Collins immediately called a new grand jury, but it took several weeks and examination of fifty-two takers before these men were sworn in: John Collett, 26 E. Thirty-Third St.; Charles L. Clark, 2514

Station St., who later was given a city hall job; S. S. Sutton, Camby; Lee Williams, Camby; Charles Wheeler, 1717 N. Talbot St., and Claude A. Achey, 641 E. Thirty-Third St.

Under Collins' instructions, these men turned to routine matters. After a time Deputy Prosecutor William H. Sheaffer began asking the group to take up the political inquiry.

Suddenly Collett resigned, giving ill health as the reason, and was replaced by James F. Chamberlain, 1336 W. Thirtieth St. Soon afterward Wheeler resigned, because of advanced age, and J. P. Van Camp, R. R. K., replaced him.

Bribery Is Charged

This jury just had gotten well into the political probe when Juror Achey announced that James E. Armitage, brother of William H. Armitage, one of Duvall's backers in the municipal campaign, had offered him \$2,500 and a city job if he would vote against indictment of Duvall.

Achey swore that Armitage had told him there were two other jurors who would "go to bat" with him.

Armitage was tried for contempt of court, fined \$500, and sentenced to three months on Indiana State Farm, which he has not yet served. Pending appeal moves.

Collins discharged the entire grand jury, directing Remy to file affidavits in the absence of a grand jury.

Collins appointed John W. Holtzman and Emsley W. Johnson as special prosecutors and the inquiry was resumed.

Affidavits Hit Duvall

These prosecutors on May 17 filed seven affidavits against Duvall, the principal charge being that he failed to list in his 1925 campaign expense account a \$10,000 contribution in return for which Armitage was alleged to have been promised the privilege of naming several high city appointees.

Duvall goes to trial on this charge in Criminal Court Monday.

William C. Buser, the mayor's brother-in-law, then city controller, was named in one of Duvall's affidavits, but is not involved in the present case.

The prosecutors subsequently filed affidavits charging Earl S. Garrett, city market master, with collecting excessive market stand fees and City Purchasing Agent John J. Collins with soliciting a \$500 bribe on a contract.

Things Start to Happen

Only July 11 the present grand jury took office. The first charge to happen at the Courthouse began to happen at the Courthouse. There was every appearance that the grand jury meant business.

The transcript of the evidence heard by former juries was studied and then systematic interviewing of old and new witnesses was begun.

On the day the grand jury started work, The Times sprung a new bomb. It began publication of thirty-one of Stephenson's cancelled checks which it had obtained and informed the grand jury and prosecutors where they could obtain more.

The first check was the famous one for \$2,500 from Stephenson to Jackson, accompanied by a pencilled notation by Stephenson that it was part of \$10,000 he had contributed to Jackson's campaign fund.

Jackson had not listed such contributions from Stephenson in his campaign expense account.

The Governor then issued his famous explanation that the \$2,500 was for a saddle horse and equipment which Stephenson had purchased. It was learned that this horse was "The Senator."

The man to whom Stephenson had given "The Senator" as a gift was found and declared that the horse had choked to death on a corn cob and by the widest stretch could be valued at about \$300. Jackson stuck to the horse story.

With the Stephenson checks unearthed, the way was paved for the grand jury to obtain the great mass of Stephenson correspondence, documents and other papers of the period when he was "the law" in Indiana.

L. G. Julian of Evansville, who has been before each of the grand juries, turned over an automobile load of Stephenson's papers to Special Prosecutor Johnson at a farm near Washington, Ind.

McCray Charge Filed

The jury and prosecutors delved into these a few days and then the prosecuting staff, excepting Sheaffer, went on vacation during August.

The grand jury remained in session during the month interviewing witnesses intermittently and studying the papers.

The prosecutors were all back by Sept. 1.

Meanwhile, the jury had something else to look into. On July 25, The Times had charged that in December, 1923, when William P. Evans, son-in-law of Warren T. McCray, then Governor, was about to resign rather than help prosecute McCray upon financial fraud indictments, Governor Jackson, then Secretary of State, carried to McCray

an offer of local politicians, including George V. Coffin, Marion County Republican chairman, of \$10,000 for attorney fees and a guarantee no jury would convict him if he would name James E. McDonald to succeed Evans. McCray refused. The Times said.

Times Reveals Offers

The Times followed with stories that Robert I. Marsh, Jackson's law partner, went with D. C. Stephenson to transmit the same offer to James W. Noel, McCray's attorney. McCray refused again.

Then The Times declared that the politicians even had sent Fred B. Robinson, McCray's life-long friend, to him with the offer, to be refused.

The grand jury indicated it took cognizance of this information by calling Evans, Marsh, Robinson and others before it in rapid succession. The remainder of the time until the indictments were returned was occupied with interviewing of a dozen or more witnesses cognizant of information touching upon various phases of the whole investigation.

New Hospital at Brazil

By Times Special
BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 10.—A contract for the erection of Clay County's new hospital here will be awarded Monday by the hospital board.

With the Legislature in session one possibility discussed is that the Senate might try to unseat Nejd as president pro tem and elect a man some leaders more generally favor as a prospective Governor.

Seven Scholarships Are Awarded at State Fair

Mrs. L. G. Vannice, Amo, director of the State fair school of home economics, awarded seven scholarships Thursday at a dinner in the Womans' Bldg. Miss Mildred Tobey, Rochester, was given a \$100 scholarship to Purdue University; Miss Lucille Elrod, Coatesville, was given the Monroe Schlosser \$100 scholarship to Purdue; Miss Dorothy White, R. R. No. 21 B, Indianapolis, was given a \$50 scholarship to Purdue; Miss Alta Clark, Frankfort, was given a \$50 scholarship to Muncie Normal; Miss Ava Short, Williams, Miss Thelma Kuhn, Shelbyville, and Miss Florence Keatts, Greentfield, were all awarded \$50 scholarships to the Terre Haute Normal.

Chief Longview, shown by Mrs. W. P. Roth, Redwood City, Cal., placed first in the five-gated class in the horse show and is one of the most popular candidates for the \$10,000 Louisville stake next week at the Kentucky State fair. The audience gave Chief a big reception and expressed approval of the judge's decision.

Choice Sainet, also owned by Mrs. Roth, won the opening event for three-gated mares or geldings over 15.2.

One could almost hear the baying of the hounds and the horns of the hunters as the jumping events were run off at the show. Nick Griffin, owned by Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bailey, Indianapolis, took first.

When plans were inaugurated for the fruit and vegetable displays for this year, many pessimists were certain the exhibits would not be up to the general standard of excellence because of bad weather and poor growing conditions. But the ex-

hibit ran true to form, and even better, and one of the largest and most complete displays are on at the diamond jubilee celebration.

The Ken-Caryl Ranch Company, Littleton, Col., managed by Frank J. Smith, will take twenty live stock awards back to the farm. Smith said the cattle barn here was the best he had ever seen at any fair this year.

Carey Jones, Chicago; Everett Button, Knightstown, and Harry Henderson, Tipton, were to be auctioneers this afternoon in the Coliseum for the sale of the boys' and girls' club calves. Many of the leading packers and buyers of fancy beef were on hand.

Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, spoke before the 130 boys attending Indiana's 4-H camp. He complimented them on their work. Other speakers were Harry G. Leslie, speaker of the House of Representatives; Calvin McIntosh, member of the public service commission, and Elmer Waters, former State legislator.

Interest in prehistoric monsters ran riot in the Indiana University exhibit Thursday with the result that a part of the screen protecting a plaster model exhibit of the animals was torn away. Some of the models were broken as the crowd craned around the booth.

Since the models are valued highly by university professors and are used in class room instruction, it was thought for a time that they would have to be withdrawn.

Boy Scouts are giving a valuable service to the Red Cross emergency hospital by acting as messenger and errand boys, says Dr. Herbert Wagner, director in charge.

Thinks Judge Is Playful; Mistake Costs \$100 Fine

real estate dealer, and between them decide if the property were repairable. If so, Redding would have the place in good condition by the first of next month; if not, torn down by then.