

ny to talk with Stephenson as he passed through the halls, but finally departed, unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, the judge called a conference of State and defense attorneys in his office. This lasted forty-five minutes.

At 10:35 the judge and attorneys came back to the courtroom and called Stephenson down.

Judge Raps Hill

Hill stepped to the bench and remarked that he would like to be satisfied on that question.

McCabe: "If you are not satisfied I think you would better go to law school. It's as plain as A B C and that's only one question here: Will the witness testify or will he stand upon his constitutional right not to?"

Benadum, from the sidelines very respectfully—said:

"The court, of course, understands the law and I have advised Mr. Stephenson to that effect. I don't know what his grand jury testimony was. He alone knows that. He will have to decide whether he will avail himself of his constitutional privilege."

"Good," ejaculated McCabe, with apparent relief.

But Stephenson remarked: "I'm not satisfied as to what the law is."

Put Squarely Up to Steve

McCabe: "It's not a question of your being satisfied. The question is do you choose to testify or not?" Stephenson, a bit nonplussed, repeated "I am not satisfied."

The judge straightened in his chair and ordered briskly:

"Take the witness away. If he is not going to testify, bring on another witness."

Stephenson half rose from the chair, saying: "I didn't mean I wouldn't testify."

Benadum and Stephenson sank back.

Remy asked that the question be repeated. The stenographer read the now familiar query and Stephenson doggedly replied:

"I am not fully advised as to my rights and therefore I cannot answer."

Refuses to Answer

Remy put another question: "Will you if, on or about Dec. 8, 1923, you turned over \$10,000 in an envelope to the defendant, Jackson?"

Stephenson: "I am not fully advised and cannot answer."

Judge McCabe, with asperity: "You are just trifling with the court when you make that statement. You are fully advised."

Stephenson: "I think I am not."

McCabe: "You are mistaken about it, Mr. Stephenson."

Stephenson: "At least I am truthful."

McCabe looked long at the witness and then said:

"There is nothing the court can do to make him talk. Are we going to sit here at the expense of the county and let him consult with his attorneys about one thing or another? He was brought here to testify, not to spend time talking with his attorneys. My notion is that he should be taken back where he came from at once and stay there until he is ready to testify."

Suggests Conference

Special Prosecutor Johnson said the State did not know what Stephenson had in mind, but perhaps if he were permitted a long talk with his attorneys the point might be cleared up.

"Of course, the court will realize," said Johnson, "that we are anxious to have him testify, or we would not have brought him here. I suggest the court permit him to go to the grand jury room until 2 p.m. and then we will see if he is ready to testify."

The court assented and Stephen-

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Take Salts to Wash Kidneys if Back Pains You or Bladder Bothers

Flush your kidneys by drinking a quart of water each day, also take salts occasionally, says a noted authority, who tells us that too much rich food forms acids which almost paralyze the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken; then you may suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges.

To help neutralize these irritating acids, to help cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste, get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days, and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salts is made from the acids of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer irritate, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.—Advertisement.

Grandmother Knew

there was nothing so good for congestion and colds as mustard. But the old-fashioned mustard plaster burned and blistered.

Musterole gives the relief and help that mustard plasters gave without the plaster and without the blister.

It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Gently rub it in. See how quickly the pain disappears.

Try Musterole for sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pain and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosty feet, colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia).

Jars & Tabs

MUSTEROLE

WILL NOT BLISTER.

Better than a mustard plaster

Robinson Tells of Visit to Jackson; Testifies Coffin Made Bribe Proposition

Fred Robinson, former State purchasing agent and lifelong friend of former Governor Warren T. McCray, was the second State witness today in the trial of Governor Ed Jackson in Criminal Court on a charge of conspiracy to bribe McCray.

Robinson's testimony proceeded without interruption until he was called upon to relate what took place in Jackson's office the morning the alleged bribery offer was planned and carried to McCray.

"Detail what was said in the presence of Jackson?" was the question from Prosecutor William H. Remy who had brought Defense Attorney Silas Kivett to his feet with an objection.

The gist of his objections centered on the contention that Robinson's knowledge of the alleged conspiracy voided the State's claim of concealment, without which they could have been no prosecution because of the statute of limitations.

No Concealment, Says Kivett

"If there was any offense, it was not concealed," Kivett asserted. "The defendant is called upon to answer only those acts of concealment by means of which the alleged concealment was effected, as stated in the indictment."

"Whereas a number of persons are shown to have had knowledge of the alleged offense, the only definite acts of concealment alleged in the indictment were directed at Warren T. McCray. There is no charge that Robinson, Noel or Lyons were placed under any restraint."

"If this case had been outlined in the indictment as it was in Mr. Johnson's opening statement yesterday, there would have been no case."

"There was not a concealed, but a revealed offense, if any at all."

Special Prosecutor Emsley W. Johnson replied by insisting that the fact that other persons knew of the

son, Hill, Benadum, and Newman were put in the grand jury room, with guards inside and out. The doors were kept open so the quartet could be seen inside, in earnest conversation.

Meanwhile, the State put Robinson on the stand and the trial was resumed.

Stephenson was on the witness stand for almost an hour and a half Monday, but answered only a few questions, because defense attorneys began a battle, similar to the one argued before, in the motions to quash the indictment, to prevent Stephenson's testimony from getting in the records.

Defense Blocks Answers

Defense objection blocked an answer. Louis B. Ewbank, chief of the defense counsel, contended the State was able to bring prosecution only on the contention that concealment had tolled the statute of limitation.

Therefore, he contended, concealment must be shown before evidence would be admissible as to existence of the conspiracy.

Ewbank argued that because of the number of persons alleged to have knowledge of the alleged conspiracy, there could have been no concealment.

The State contended the logical and usual course would be to prove that a conspiracy existed and then to follow with evidence of concealment.

Judge McCabe agreed it was within the discretion of the court to govern what should be the order of proof in the trial, but withheld formal judgment until this morning.

Asks for Briefs

After hearing the arguments for an hour and a half, McCabe asked attorneys to submit briefs on the question. These he looked over during the night for guidance in his ruling this morning.

Stephenson's few words followed the defense opening statement by Attorney Clyde Jones. The jury was selected early in the forenoon. Johnson made the State's opening statement.

ASQUITH IS SINKING

Famous British Liberal Cannot Survive Long.

By United Press

SUTTON COURTNEY, England, Feb. 14.—Relatives at the bedside of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith today abandoned hope for his recovery.

"It is only a question of time," Sir Maurice Bonham-Carter, Lord Oxford's son-in-law, said. "Although there is no change, we have given up hope."

Lord Oxford remained unconscious today and members of his family were gathered at his bedside.

The former prime minister of Great Britain was noticeably weaker than yesterday.

He became ill several days ago at his country home at Sutton Courtney, on the Upper Thames, suffering from an attack of pharyngitis, with signs of bronchitis.

JEWETT AND RUCKER SPEAK AT LOGANSPORT

Republican Governor Candidates Talk on Lincoln and Utilities.

By Times Special

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 14.—Two Republican gubernatorial candidates spoke here last night. Charles W. Jewett addressed the Lincoln Club on "Abraham Lincoln," and Alvah J. Rucker spoke before a large number of Republicans on "Utilities in Government."

Confining himself to the career of Lincoln, Jewett sketched the early days Indiana, Lincoln's exploits in the Black Hawk war, and devoted the remainder of his talk to the great emancipator as a statesman.

The honors accorded Lincoln are not those accorded to mere man. Hero worship never takes the form of granite, marble and bronze, unless the object of that worship first has been enshrined in the hearts of his people. Great souls alone survived the test," Jewett declared.

BURNS DENIES HE SLEUTHED IN CONTEMPT CASE

Remy then opened another line of questioning.

Q—

Who was it, if you know, from whom you got the call when you first went to the Secretary of State's office?

Q—

Was this not answered because of defense objections.

Q—

You are acquainted with the voice of Ed Jackson? A—Yes.

Q—

What was said? A—He said this is Ed Jackson and he wanted to know if I could come down.

Q—

When you got there did anyone else but Coffin say anything to you? A—Nobody else said anything to me.

Q—

Did you return to that office after you had been to the Governor's office? A—Yes.

Q—

Was there any conversation after that? A—Yes.

Q—

Who was present? A—Jackson, Coffin, and Lyons.

Q—

What conversation did you have when you returned? A—I told them that it had been rejected, just as I anticipated before I left, and the Governor said under no circumstances would he entertain such a proposition as this and to tell those from whom I came that he had already decided on the appointment of Remy.

Q—

What did they say to you? A—Jackson said he didn't think I had put the matter up in a way that he could and that he would call on the Governor himself.

Q—

What did the defense object to? A—

Q—

What conversation did you have with McCray on the grounds that the witness had answered the query? A—

Q—

What did you say to him? A—

Q—

What did Jackson do when you told him about the conversation with McCray and his refusal? A—He didn't say anything in particular while we were in the room.

Q—

What did Jackson say when he returned from the Governor's office? A—

Q—

What did Jackson do when he informed the Government of the jury shadowing, were false until several days after Burns testified before the grand jury. He had backed such reports, telling of an alleged contact between Juror Glascock and a Department of Justice official, in belief they were true, he was.

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