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WRIGHT TELLS OF SCENE WHEN HE MADE PROMISE TO SHIELD BEST FRIEND

With Emotion Recites Conversation When Brodrick Accuses Him of Going Back on Him.

TRIED TO EVADE TRIAL

"I Will Go to Penitentiary if You Testify," Said to Be Latter's Words.

SIGNING LABOR CHECKS

Laborer Gives Strange Evidence of Work of the Bank Officials.

Forced to testify against his best friend, Charles H. Wright, secretary of the Garden City Stationery Company, presented a pathetic picture as he sat upon the stand yesterday in the trial of Justus L. Brodrick, who is charged with embezzlement and sixty-three other offenses contributing to the ruin of the Indiana National Bank of Elkhart.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Brodrick are friends of long standing and the unhappy plight of the former as he gave up the most damaging testimony against the defendant touched many hearts in the courtroom.

By the testimony of Mr. Wright, the cause of J. L. Brodrick received a blow under which the latter's attorneys were helpless. Wright had endeavored by every means to escape appearing in court as a witness and just previous to the serving of the warrants left Elkhart and took a trip through Michigan.

However, he was followed and finally subpoened and forced to appear in court. Although he had been a heavy loser in the Elkhart bank failure, his friendship for Mr. Brodrick had not wavered.

When first placed upon the stand, it was evident that Wright was making every effort to shield Brodrick, but when District Attorney Kealing pressed him sharply he shrugged his shoulders wearily and made a clean breast of relations between himself and Brodrick. The sensational feature of Wright's testimony was a conversation which took place between himself and Brodrick Thursday noon at the Denison Hotel when the latter charged him with having gone out of his way to testify at the trial and told him that his perjured evidence would send him to the penitentiary.

CONVERSATION IN HOTEL.

Mr. Kealing asked Wright the last time he had seen Brodrick. He evaded the question. Then Mr. Kealing asked him if it was not yesterday noon that he had a talk with Brodrick. It seemed for a minute that Wright would break down, but he finally answered yes. Kealing then asked him to tell what had been said by them.

His words punctuated with emotion, Wright answered: "I met Mr. Brodrick at the Denison Hotel yesterday noon. He said that he wasn't feeling well, and that his best friend in the world was going back on him. He said that if I persisted in giving evidence he would be sent to the penitentiary, and I would be the one that sent him. He charged me with having gone out of my way to appear as a witness in the trial."

"What did you say to Brodrick?" asked Mr. Kealing.

"I told him that I had tried to evade the trial, and that if I could help it he would not suffer from my testimony."

"Was any one else present when this conversation took place?" asked the prosecution.

"Mrs. Brodrick was present," replied Wright.

"Mr. Wright," continued Attorney Kealing, "will you tell the court about your transaction of the Elkhart Paper Company with Brodrick?"

"I gave Brodrick two notes," testified Wright, "one for $3,000 and one for $4,000 for stock in the Elkhart Paper Company."

"Why did Brodrick want you to take stock in the Elkhart Paper Company?"

"He said that there was one of the stockholders who wanted to sell the plant at a rediculously low price and he asked me to agree to buy $7,000 in stock on condition that he would give the notes back if I should not care to purchase the stock formally."

"When did you get the notes back?"

"The day after the bank failed. Brodrick brought them to my home."

"What did he say?"

"He said: 'There are your notes.' "

"Is that all he said?"

"That is all I can remember."

STORY OF THE NOTES.

"Mr. Wright, to refresh your memory, didn't Mr. Brodrick say: 'I got them from the bank;' and you replied, 'I didn't know they were in the bank?' "

"It is my impression that I did."

"You really didn't have any stock in the Elkhart Paper Company, then. It just appeared that you did?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Kealing then questioned him about a note of $1,000 which he had given Mr. Brodrick to deposit in the Elkhart bank to the credit of the Garden City Stationery Company, but which, it is charged, he sold, with three other notes, to the Hamilton National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Wright said that he had given Brodrick the note and it had been recorded in his passbook.

Attorney Spaan questioned Wright but briefly as he did all the witnesses who were on the stand yesterday afternoon. D. C. Thomas was then called to the stand again.

Mr. Kealing asked him to turn to the entry of the Garden City Stationery Company and tell the jury if there was an entry of $1,000 deposit on Nov. 9. He said there was not.

"Is there any entry from Nov. 9 until the bank closed of a $1,000 deposit?"

"There is not," replied Thomas.

"Was there any difference between the account on the pass book and that on the ledger?"

"There is a difference of $1,000."

"Is there any record of a $1,000 deposit in the bank books?"

"There is not," replied Thomas.

"In whose handwriting is the record in the pass book?"

"J. L. Brodrick."

There were many new developments in the trial yesterday afternoon. Eleven witnesses were on the stand, among them Mrs. Fannie K. Thompson, who, as a stockholder of the Acme Cycle Company, lost heavily by the bank failure; J. Walter Brown, who is charged on sixty-seven counts as having been instrumental in wrecking the bank; several of his stenographers and bookkeepers employed in the defunct bank and several men with whom Brodrick, Brown and Collins had had dealings.

STENOGRAPHER'S TESTIMONY.

A notable phase of the trial was the trend of the testimony towards implicating J. Walter Brown in the financial chicanery. The testimony of Beryl Tousley, employed in the Consolidated Paper and Bag Company as Brown's stenographer, was to the effect that she had, at Brown's request, made out many notes to the bank which were carried as assets, although they represented nothing, as Miss Tousley had no money. She said she signed the notes because Brown told her to. Her signature on them was M. B. Tousley. She said that

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Willie "Coeur De Lion" Will Crusade Indiana and Endeavor to Rescue the State from the Taggart-Parker Combine.

MINE WORKERS VOTED DOWN STRIKE BY BIG MAJORITY

Over 100,000 Members Uphold Officials' Stand Before the Convention.

LEADERS ARE ELATED

Total Vote Cast Exceeds 170,000 —Operators Are Greatly Pleased.

Total vote cast	170,453½
For strike	68,526½
Against strike	101,927
Majority against strike	33,401

By an overwhelming majority, which exceeded even the hopes of the national officers of the United Mine Workers, a strike was voted down and the reduction of 5.55 per cent. in wages was accepted when the miners of the soft coal districts cast their ballots on the important issue last Tuesday. They not only put themselves on record as favoring a reduction, but they saved the long-cherished interstate movement from a dishonorable death.

The canvass of Tuesday's votes was completed yesterday afternoon and of the 170,-453½ votes cast, 101,927 favored the compromise and 68,526 favored the strike. The work of counting the votes consumed the greater part of two days and the tellers who did the canvassing were Nat Charlton, of Illinois, Patrick Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania, and James Pritchard, of Ohio.

A number of district officers were present at the canvass, among them W. Bellingham, vice president of District 5; W. H. Haskins, president and D. H. Sullivan, vice president of District 6; W. D. Ryan, of District 12; G. W. Purcell, of District 8, and E. L. Ison, organizer, of Fontanet, Ind.

As a result of the amicable outcome of the vote the interstate movement, which it was feared had been disrupted, will be preserved and two more years of industrial peace is assured in the central mining fields.

A meeting of the subscale committee, consisting of two operators and two miners from each of the competitive States, will be held at the Claypool in this city Monday.

It is then that the new scale will be signed up between the operators and miners to go into effect on April 1, 1904, and to continue for two years. It is expected that the scale will be signed up for each State separately by the district presidents and the representatives of the operators. There will be no meeting of the joint conference for the purpose.

REJOICING AT HEADQUARTERS.

There was general rejoicing yesterday at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers in the State Life building at the outcome of the vote.

Vice President Lewis said that he had made an estimate on the figures of the vote and thought that the strike would be voted down by a vote of 100,000 against it. He was short on his guess about 1,000 votes. Mr. Lewis said last night: "I believe the result of the vote demonstrates that when any important issue is to be decided which affects the interests of the United Mine Workers that the mine workers themselves know how to turn out and decide that question.

"The result of the vote means the preservation of the interstate movement and the joint conferences between the employers and the employes in the mining industry, and it is an emphatic vindication of the joint method of arriving at wage agreements.

"The vote on Tuesday also demonstrates that the United Mine Workers' organization is a conservative institution, and one that will wield a powerful influence in the industrial affairs of this country. It will give a new impetus to the labor movement and encourage the rank and file of every other labor organization of this country to place and keep at the heads of their unions conservative men."

J. Smith Talley, of Terre Haute, one of the leading operators at the joint conference, was in the city yesterday. He said that the outcome of the vote was the greatest honor that the miners could place upon themselves and the industrial world.

The vote by States was roughly tabled last night as follows:

	For strike.	Against strike.	Total.
Cent. Pennsylvania	4,553	19,400	23,953
West. Pennsylvania	6,993	14,530	21,523
Ohio	7,036	26,909	33,645
Indiana (block)	714	2,159	2,873
Indiana (bitumin's)	4,074	7,936	12,010
Illinois	34,700½	14,702	49,402½
Iowa	8,130	4,615	12,745
Maryland	78	643	721
West Virginia	395	6,573	6,968
Kentucky	1,071	1,726½	2,797½
Michigan	811	1,609	2,420
Unclassified votes	84	277	361

The one-half votes are accounted for by the fact that the trapper boys employed around the mines and who pay only one-half dues into the organization, are entitled to a one-half vote on issues of this kind.

Illinois Miners to Meet Next Week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—State Secretary-treasurer W. D. Ryan, of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, to-night issued a call for a meeting of the miners of the State to meet the operators in this city Thursday, March 24. The session will be a joint one, and a new scale will be discussed and adopted for two years, commencing April 1, next.

SHE MAY HAVE MAILED THE POISON TO HERSELF

New Theory in the Nelson Candy Case on Which Officers of Boone, Ia., Are Working.

PROSECUTOR ACCEPTS IT

PIERRE, S. D., March 18.—State's Attorney Goodner has been to Boone, Ia., on an investigation of the Nelson poisoning case, and has finally come to the conclusion that the case was one of suicide with an attempt on the part of Miss Rena Nelson, of this city, to place the blame on Mrs. Dye, of Boone, Ia., as the person standing in her way toward the realization of her hopes of marrying Sherman Dye.

BOONE, Ia., March 18.—A theory that Miss Rena Nelson, of Pierre, S. D., mailed to herself the box of poisoned candy which caused her death, is now being worked on by officials of this county, who expect to phove that Mrs. Sherman Dye, of Boone, is innocent of the charge of sending the candy. County Attorney Goodner says developments in a few days will cause surprise.

The officials have been unable to find in Boone a candy box similar to the one received by Miss Nelson, but they have found such a one in Pierre. The cancellation stamp on the box is similar to that used in the Pierre postoffice.

It is averred that Miss Nelson, in letters written to Mrs. Dye, had threatened to take poison.

STRUCK OIL WHILE DRILLING FOR WATER

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—While drilling for water in the western part of the city last week a vein of oil was struck and the flow has been so great that the city authorities to-night ordered the pumping stopped to avoid any accidents. The flow has been escaping into the sewer and the sewer commissioner this evening discovered that there were large quantities of oil at the large outlet sewer. Serious results are feared if the oil should become ignited.

VEIN OF COAL LAID BARE BY AVALANCHE

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18.—An avalanche in the Cascade mountains in the recent storm opened one of the largest veins of bituminous coal ever found in Washington.

The big snowslide covered a mountain road for a quarter of a mile to a great depth, and timber cruisers estimate that it carried down 2,000,000 feet of timber from the mountainside.

SUBMARINE BOAT SUNK AND ELEVEN LIVES LOST

Struck by a Steamer, Which Reported She Had Run Into a Torpedo.

NO CHANCE FOR ESCAPE

Crew Perished in Steel Tomb—Their Boat Was Lying in Wait for Enemy.

PORTSMOUTH, March 18.—The British submarine boat No. A1 was run down and sunk off the Nab lightship to-day by a Donald-Currie liner and eleven persons were drowned, including Lieutenant Mansergh, the senior officer engaged in submarine work. The liner passed on and reported that she had struck a torpedo.

At the time she was struck the vessel was off the lightship engaged in the maneuvers and was lying in seven fathoms of water waiting the approach of a battleship.

The boat was one of the newest of the fleet of submarine vessels and was built from the latest models, but she has always been a bad diver. She was inspected recently by both King Edward and the Prince of Wales.

It was learned to-night that the name of the Donald Currie liner which struck the submarine boat is the Berwick Castle, from East London, South Africa. The loss of the boat was not known for some hours after the liner had reported to the maneuvering fleet that she had struck a torpedo. The officers of the liner say that they saw a glistening torpedo-like hull in the water and it is supposed, therefore, that the submarine boat rose just before she was struck. The officers of the fleet did not suppose for the moment that the submarine had been struck and continued operations, expecting that vessel to reappear at some other point. Finally a search was made and the breaking of the waves revealed the presence of the submarine boat.

There is no doubt that all the members of the crew died in their steel tomb. It is presumed that the Berwick Castle, in striking, upset the trim of the boat and spilled the gasoline in her tanks, rendering her helpless. The crew were battened down and must have met their terrible fate from suffocation in the absence of air and owing to the fumes of the gasoline.

May Stop Over Ten Days.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—At a meeting of the association of general passenger agents of St. Louis terminal lines to-day it was decided to allow a ten days' stopover privilege on all tickets reading through St. Louis during the world's fair period. This ruling will apply to all tickets except colonists'.

DANIEL J. SULLY, THE "COTTON KING," LOSES HIS THRONE AND WEALTH

Failure of the Great Bull Operator Is Announced on the New York Exchange.

LIABILITIES ARE LARGE

He Drops About $5,000,000 on a Slump in Price of Nearly $13 a Bale.

WILD SCENES IN PITS

New York and New Orleans Brokers Tear Coats, Smash Hats and Play Other Havoc.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Daniel J. Sully, the cotton operator, also called the "cotton king," who has for fifteen months been the biggest figure in the cotton markets of the world, and who has "bulled" cotton from 7 cents a pound to over 17, announced his inability to make good his engagements on the New York Cotton Exchange to-day. Within a few moments cotton fell nearly $13 a bale from the highest figures of the day.

Scenes such as followed the announcement of the failure it has been the privilege of few brokers to witness before. Traders in the street have witnessed stock panics in previous years; corners have been broken and many crashes have been recorded, but none has been accompanied by such frenzy and confusion.

While there had been no premonition of the impending crash no morning session has witnessed a more demoralized market. In less than ten minutes after the opening half a cent had been taken off the price of cotton. Prices went up and down ten, twenty and thirty points within two and three minutes. May opened at 15.25 and sold down to 14.75 in less than fifteen minutes, while July, opening at 15.22, went down to 14.86. Towards the end of half an hour early sellers started to cover and there was a rapid advance. There was nothing in the news to account for the excitement. It seemed merely a renewal of bear operations and the catching of further stop orders.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Shortly after the afternoon session, however, there was a lull in the pit and at about five minutes after 2 o'clock the announcement of the suspension was made by Superintendent King, who read from the rostrum this notice:

"We regret that we are unable to meet our engagements and will, therefore, have to suspend.

"DANIEL J. SULLY & CO."

For a few seconds there was an ominious quiet over the floor as though the news had stunned all within hearing of the announcement. When, with one impulse, a mighty shout went up from bears, they who had been fighting Sully and his bull clique for months. Hats were thrown into the air to fall wherever they would, a moment later to be trampled upon by the stampede for the pit. Coats were torn by frantic brokers in their mad efforts to unload their holdings and chairs and camp stools were dashed into the pit to emphasize some wild broker's offer to sell. Messengers soon were rushing in and out of the building with orders to sell or buy; telephone booths were besieged, and telegraph offices were flooded with dispatches.

Outside the Cotton Exchange appearances gave little indication of the pandemonium within until the messengers began to rush between the exchange and the brokers' offices. Soon the news reached the Stock, Produce and Coffee Exchanges, and traders on these markets hastened to the scene of the panic. Crowds assailed the entrance to the visitors' gallery, but a double guard was placed at the doors and admittance was refused to all but those accompanied by members.

It is estimated that something like three-quarters of a million bales of cotton were traded in during the twenty minutes of the panic that followed the announcement, and that of this upward of a half million bales represented "forced liquidation," or the selling out of men whose margins have been nearly or quite wiped out. As the market slumped 250 points during this period, the loss falling on this element amounted to something over $1,000,000.

SHARP RISE.

The market steadied after about twenty minutes and there was a sudden upward shoot of about an even hundred points. This sharp upward rise was brought about by the buying of brokers and speculators who saw that the market had slumped too far and would react just as it did. A part of the excitement on the floor of the Exchange was caused by the scramble of brokers who wanted just such bargains and had to fight to get in the ring to get them. The buying rush was almost as exciting and just as noisy, if not more so, as the panic.

The announcement of Sully's suspension was put on the tickers everywhere within a few moments after it was made, and there was somewhat of a flurry on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange after the news reached there. Mr. Sully is a member

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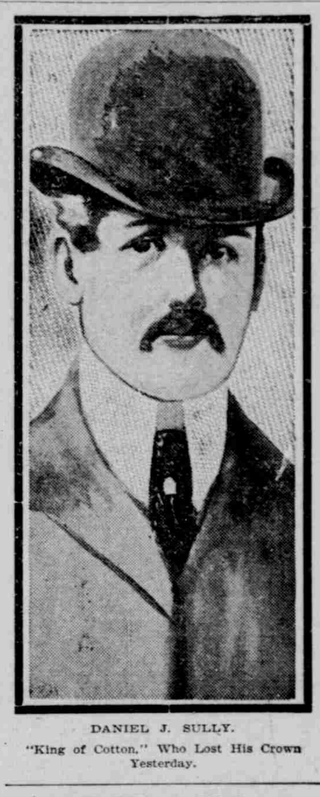

DANIEL J. SULLY.
"King of Cotton," Who Lost His Crown Yesterday.

ALEXIEFF TELLS CZAR THAT PING-YANG IS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE

Also Reports an Attack on His Patrols About Three and One-Half Miles from Anju.

ONE HORSE IS KILLED

Only Casualty of the Fight—Vladivostok Squadron Is on Another Cruise.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—Under to-day's date Viceroy Alexieff cables to the Emperor from Mukden as follows:

"General Mishtchento reports that Ping-Yang is occupied by Japanese infantry with some guns, and that Korean carts are carrying their supplies. The enemy's cavalry is not visible in large bodies and only isolated horsemen are seen. Their horses are poor.

"Our patrols discovered the presence of the enemy's infantry on the banks of the Cheng-Cheng river, five versts (about three and a half miles) from Anju. The enemy opened fire and killed one of our horses."

PARIS, March 19.—The Petit Parisienne's St. Petersburg correspondent cables as follows: "I learn from a sure source that the Russian Vladivostok squadron has left port. The officials absolutely refuse to discuss the destination of the squadron. Seventy-two hours have passed since the ships left Vladivostok."

RUSSIANS UNABLE TO JOIN THEIR FLEETS

LONDON, March 19.—Again there is no news from the far East printed in this morning's papers with the exception of vague rumors of unsuccessful attempts of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok fleets to join hands.

The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent says that Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China, has renewed his protest against the dispatch of Chinese forces outside the great wall, and intimated that unless they are withdrawn Russia may be compelled to act on the assumption that China is abandoning her neutrality in favor of Japan. The minister is also reported to have renewed his threat that on the slightest movement on China's part Russian troops will march on Peking. It is understood in reply to this, the correspondent adds, China refused to recall her troops.

The Nieu-Chwang correspondent of the Times, cabling under yesterday's date, asserts that there are no Japanese north of the Yalu river, and that not any of their scouts have been seen there since the beginning of March. On the other hand, the correspondent says, the Russians are reported to have crossed the Yalu to the south, leaving a small force to guard the river.

RUSSIANS MUST NOT WAGE WAR ON KOREANS

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—A communication from the Foreign Office is published here confirming the statement made to the correspondent of the Associated Press that Russia does not regard Korea as belligerent and will not do so until there is evidence that Korea is actively making common cause with Japan. The communication, after reiterating the assertion that Russia considers it implicitly a neutral state acting under pressure by Japan and deprived of the power of free action, and that Russia, therefore, cannot regard as valid any treaty to the benefit of Japan, nor the abrogation of Russian concessions, proceeds: "Should the Russian troops encounter Korean forces operating against the Russians under the influence of Japanese officers, who are forcing them to act against the wishes of the Korean government, the Russians are instructed not to fight them as though they were troops of a belligerent state, but to confine themselves to placing them under arrest."

EXECUTIONS AT SEOUL; FLIGHT OF KOREANS

SEOUL, March 18.—On Wednesday thirteen accomplices in the murder of the Queen in 1895 were executed by strangling in the city prison. Twenty-two highwaymen were similarly executed at the same time.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati took to Che-Foo the Korean general, Yi-Hak-Kiumen and Chamberlain Hak-Sang, both advocates of the declaration of the neutrality of Korea submitted to the powers in January, the effect of which would have been favorable to Russia. When the Japanese were victorious at Chemulpo the advocates of neutrality became alarmed and many of them came to the American lega-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 3.)

C. F. S. NEAL FOR GOVERNOR, SIMMS TO BEAT TAGGART, IS HEARST'S PROGRAMME

Managers Mature Plans and John C. Eastman Issues Formal Statement to the Public.

WAR ON REORGANIZERS

Challenge Sent Taggart and Indiana Boss Must Fight for His Political Life.

DEAL MADE TO BEAT DEAL

Headquarters to Be Opened at Once, with Neal Directing Operations.

William R. Hearst for President, C. F. S. Neal, of Lebanon, for Governor, and Dan W. Simms, of Lafayette, for member of the Democratic national committee from Indiana.

Such is the detailed programme Hearst's managers have set out to carry through in Indiana by their invasion of the State and the establishment of a Hearst bureau in this city. Mr. Neal will be the real head of the Hearst forces in Indiana, although he may not be the nominal head of the bureau, for as a gubernatorial aspirant it will be a part of his plan to be the power behind the throne.

The Hearst programme means war to the finish on the reorganizers, war on Parker and the Parker following in Indiana, and a war of extermination against Thomas Taggart, who is recognized now as the leader of the Democratic forces in the State and the prospective leader of the national organization in event the reorganizers control the St. Louis convention. The gauntlet has been flung at Mr. Taggart with a no uncertain challenge. One of Hearst's managers last evening sent the following message to the wily boss by a mutual friend:

"You tell Taggart that he has committed political suicide—that he's a dead one now. And you tell him that I said that we'd let him go just so far, but that when we get ready to stop him he'll be given just thirty minutes in which to decide to quit, and he'll quit."

When C. F. S. Neal appeared in the city Thursday morning with John C. Eastman, Hearst's personal representative, C. A. Walsh, secretary of the Democratic national committee, and J. G. Johnson, chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, and the public statement was made that he was here as a Hearst boomer, his friends in his own party immediately set about discovering an explanation for his sudden alliance with the Hearst forces.

"What is Neal after?" was the question asked by all the Democratic leaders.

The answer to this question, which has been obtained from reliable sources, is:

"Neal wants the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana."

CONFERS WITH NEAL.

The story in a nutshell is that Hearst sent for Neal in Chicago last Tuesday and told him that he wanted him to take charge of the Hearst campaign in Indiana. Hearst knew that Neal had a wide acquaintance over Indiana, gained through his long connection with the Knights of Pythias, and that he might look much farther and not find a better man. Hearst learned adroitly that Neal was troubled with the gubernatorial bee and that made his task an easy one.

The plan as finally developed was that Neal should come to Indianapolis and take charge of the campaign and undertake to line-up the Indiana delegation to St. Louis for Hearst, while at the same time he should capture the gubernatorial nomination for himself. Incidentally, a good man was to be selected for the Democratic national committeeman from this State to succeed Mr. Taggart, and Dan W. Simms, of Lafayette, former member of the Democratic state committee from the Tenth district, and one of the men who have been mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, was eventually agreed upon as the man who should beat Taggart.

Mr. Simms was at the Claypool Hotel last night in close consultation with Neal, Eastman, Walsh and Johnson.

The Neal-Simms end of the deal was to be kept a profound secret for the present, but some of Mr. Neal's friends had to be taken into his confidence and in this way the story leaked out. When the matter was put to him directly last evening Mr. Neal pooh-poohed the suggestion that he had gubernatorial aspirations, but his denial was far from convincing. He admitted that he expected to assist in the management of the Hearst campaign in Indiana, but he denied that he was to take charge of the headquarters.

Inasmuch as the Hearst managers have had so much to say of the deal which Mr. Taggart and his associates are said to have made with the Parker interests, the full details of the Hearst deal with Neal and Simms are not uninteresting. It is pointed out that through their statements to the press the Hearst people have been denouncing Taggart for making a deal to deliver the State to one of the presidential candidates, while at the same time they have been negotiating a deal with Neal and Simms to have the State delivered to them for Hearst.

CHARGES AGAINST TAGGART.

They charge that Taggart is attempting to deliver the Indiana delegation to Parker, in consideration for which he is to receive the position as chairman of the Democratic national committee.

At the same time they are making a bargain whereby the State is to be delivered to Hearst, and in return they are to help make Neal the candidate for Governor and Simms the Democratic national committeeman, with further emoluments in sight.

To carry through this deal the Hearst barrel is to be tapped and Neal and Simms are to have all the money they need or can use. This will be good news for hundreds of Democrats in Indiana who have yearned in vain for financial encouragement for their party services for the last eight years.

When asked to name prominent Indiana Democrats who would lend their names and efforts to the Hearst cause one of the quartet at the Claypool mentioned Dan W. Simms, of Lafayette; S. M. Ralston, of Lebanon; Ben F. Shively, of South Bend, and John W. Kern, of Indianapolis. All four of these men have heretofore been classed as ardent supporters of W. J. Bryan.

The Hearst headquarters, it is announced, will be opened in one of the office buildings of the city on Monday or Tuesday of next week. Hearst literature will be scattered broadcast over the State and Hearst speakers will be sent into every district to hold meetings and urge the cause of the cheek and checkbook candidate. It will be a brass band campaign, of the kind Hearst has been conducting all over the country wherever he started his forces into action. The organization will be officered by a chief in Indianapolis, with a captain in each district and lieutenants in each county.

LACK OF AN ORGAN.

One difficulty the Hearst boomers have had to encounter is the lack of an organ. The State Democratic organ is controlled by Taggart and none of the Indianapolis papers has espoused Hearst's cause. It was reported last night that the Hearst people were negotiating for the purchase of an Indianapolis paper, and that they had threatened to establish a newspaper here unless the Democratic organ "toted fair" with them.

John C. Eastman denied that Hearst had any intention of starting a newspaper here, although he intimated that if necessary he could have a newspaper in this city within ten days.

Messrs. Eastman, Walsh, Johnson and Neal were exceedingly busy all day yesterday receiving numerous callers at their

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STUDENTS HISS AWARD OF JUDGES TO NEGRO

Shortridge Primary Oratorical Won by Colored Youth—Much Ill-Feeling.

WAS NO DEMONSTRATION

That the color line is well defined at the Shortridge High School was manifested last night at the primary oratorical contest, when Samuel Taylor, a negro youth, won first honors. The decision of the judges announcing Taylor as winner was greeted with hisses and noisy disapproval from many parts of the English Lutheran Church.

So boisterous and evident became the displeasure of many of the students that it was necessary for half a dozen policemen to quiet them.

Although the teachers of the school made an effort to quell the din of disapproval, their presence was disregarded by the students.

After the adjournment of the meeting the students remained and talked the occurrence over. A number of them, in the height of their excitement, declared that they would not give Taylor any support whatever in the State contest, which action may jeopardize the chances of the school of remaining in the State association, as teachers of the school may forbid any similar contests in the future.

In spite of the feeling against the negro winning the contest it is conceded that he delivered a winning oration. His subject was "The Winning Quality." Samuel Clancey won the second place with the oration, "The Society of Crime." Many of his supporters thought that he should have been given first place. The third place was given to Ward Fisher. His oration was "A Real Ideal." The other contestants were Luther Benson, "The Declaration;" Waldo Wurt, "Our National Flower;" Herbert Wyman, "Robert Morris," and James Myers, "Harriet Beecher Stowe."

LEBANON FLOURING MILL AND ELEVATOR BURNED

Loss of Upwards of $25,000 on Building and Contents, with Insurance of but $12,000.

CAUSED BY HOT JOURNAL

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., March 18.—The large flouring mill and elevator owned by I. F. Adney, his son, Earl Adney, and John Walker, doing business as I. F. Adney & Co., caught fire about 11 o'clock to-night and in an hour was destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $20,000 and $25,000, with insurance of $10,000 on the building and $2,000 on the stock. No decision has been reached on the question of rebuilding.

The fire started on the third floor and is supposed to have originated from a hot journal. The firemen were unable to prevent the destruction of the building and devoted most of their efforts to preventing the spread of the flames to adjoining residence property and to the business part of town, but a block away. Blazing embers were carried by the wind all over the business part of the city, but no damage resulted.

The contents of the building were destroyed. They consisted of upward of 40,000 pounds of flour, about 3,000 bushels of wheat, from 500 to 800 bushels of corn and considerable quantities of oats, feed and screenings.

Jury Secured to Try Mrs. Botkin.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The jury to try Mrs. Cordelia Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning was completed to-day and the trial will commence to-morrow.

SIX TRUSTEES OF THE HANNA CHAIR ARE NAMED

They Include Governor Durbin, of Indiana, and President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers.

SCOPE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

CLEVELAND, March 18.—The names of six of twenty of the trustees of the Hanna chair of political science to be established at Western Reserve University in this city are announced. They are Governor Herrick, of Ohio; United States Senator Dick, Governor W. T. Durbin, of Indiana; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Elmer Dover, secretary to the late Senator Hanna, and the Rev. J. S. Rutledge, of Cleveland, who suggested this method of perpetuating the senator's memory. The remaining trustees will be named next Friday. They include prominent men in cities from Washington to Indianapolis.

The scope of the contributions, however, will be national, and $150,000 instead of $100,000, as previously stated, will be sought. It will be the purpose of the trustees to secure the ablest man possible to fill the chair.

The project is the idea of the Rev. J. R. Rutledge, who, because he had a struggle to obtain his own education, suggested that a memorial to such a practical man as Senator Hanna should take a more practical form than a silent tomb or statue. The suggestion was adopted and the matter has met with very encouraging responses from widely separated points. Harris Creech, 43 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, is treasurer of the fund.