

ROOSEVELT HOLDS THE RIGHTS OF MAN ABOVE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

Sterility Is Branded by Speaker as Crime of Magnitude Against Country.

Paris, April 25.—Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, delivered his eagerly awaited lecture on "Citizenship in a Republic," in the Sorbonne this afternoon. His audience was composed of all of the members of the French cabinet, students from the university of Paris, and many distinguished persons by whom the occasion was regarded as the most important feature of the distinguished American's visit to France.

Mr. Roosevelt's Speech. The speaker said in part: "With you here, and with us in my own home, in the long run, success or failure will be conditioned upon the way in which the average man, the average woman, does his or her duty first in the ordinary, every day affairs of life, and next in those great occasional crises which call for the heroic virtues. The average citizen must be a good citizen if our republics are to succeed. The stream will not permanently rise higher than the main source; and the main source of national power and national greatness is found in the average citizenship of the nation. Therefore, it behooves us to do our best to see that the standard of the average citizen is kept high, and the average cannot be kept high unless the standard of the leaders is very high."

It is well if a large proportion of the leaders in any republic, in any democracy, are, as a matter of course, drawn from the classes represented in this audience today; but only provided that these leaders possess the gifts of sympathy with plain people and of devotion to great ideals. You and those like you have received special advantages; you have all of you had the opportunity for mental training; many of you have had leisure to study, to have had a chance for the enjoyment of life far greater than comes to the majority of your fellows. To you and your kind much has been given, and from you much should be expected.

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error; who, standing there in the hour of trial, says to himself, 'I will do the best I can ever do in this best of all worlds.' He is the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error; who, standing there in the hour of trial, says to himself, 'I will do the best I can ever do in this best of all worlds.'

FRUIT BELTS ARE HEAVY SUFFERERS. Chicago, April 25.—The eastward moving storm, manifested yesterday in rain and high winds, developed snow and freezing temperatures in the western lake region and in the upper Mississippi valley today. In the fruit belts of northern Indiana, western Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, fruit was damaged to the extent of millions of dollars, according to reports from the sections affected. At Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque and other cities in the path of the storm, the thermometer dropped from 22 to 23 degrees over night.

On account of the blinding snow from Benton Harbor, Mich., to Chicago, was unable to locate the harbor here early today. The ice-increased bulk showed inside the river several hours later. The steamer Puritan, leaving Chicago at 11:30 o'clock last night, bound across the lake, was beaten back to her dock by a heavy gale. The small lumber schooner Cora was caught in the storm and experienced the gravest danger in making her way back to her wharf.

Galesburg, Ill., April 23.—The last vestige of fruit-growers' hope disappeared in this vicinity when a temperature of 18 degrees above zero was reached during the night. LaPorte, Ind., April 23.—The heavy frost and cold weather last night and this morning is said to have killed practically all the fruit in northern Indiana. One large fruit grower declared that where there are 100 trees alone will reach millions of dollars.

EARLY CLOSING AT VERMILLION. Vermillion, S. D., April 23.—Eighteen of the business houses of Vermillion have signed an agreement to close their places of business at 6:30 o'clock every evening after this, excepting Wednesday and Saturdays. This is the first time such a plan has been inaugurated in this city, but it has sufficient backing to meet any opposition. It will give the downtown people a chance to enjoy many privileges of the university and city, which they have up to this time been denied.

SULTAN HAS MEASLES. Constantinople, April 23.—Sultan Mehmed V., of Turkey, is suffering from a slight attack of measles.

WESTERN ROADS SOON TO BOOST UP RATES. Chicago, April 25.—The movement of the railroads to increase freight rates in an effort to offset the effect of advancing wages is expected to crystallize into definite action by western roads in a few days, according to a semi-official announcement today. The first general move is to be an advance in many of the commodity carload sales between Chicago and the Missouri river and the Twin cities,

up of riches, no sensuous development of art and literature, can in any way compensate for the loss of the great fundamental virtues; and of these great virtues, the greatest is the race's power to perpetuate the race. Savants Praise Visitor. According to the traditional custom of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Mr. Roosevelt entered without formal presentation.

Emile Boutroux, who presided, after the customary routine business had been concluded, addressed the academy on the result of his observations, made during his recent visit to the United States regarding the growth of education there. Mr. Boutroux took Colonel Roosevelt's ideal as the highest type of man which American education sought to produce, quoting frequently Roosevelt's own words in the exposition of his theme. Of the doctrine that a man who accomplishes nothing and indulges only in criticism is a parasite, meriting only scorn, the speaker evolved Roosevelt's doctrine that a man is born for action, to work and to struggle, in other words for the strenuous life.

He said the aim of the American ideals as enunciated by Roosevelt, was the development of an American soul, regardless of the differences of politics or religion. While America was open to all comers, declared M. Boutroux, it recognized as true citizens only those who were entirely and exclusively Americans in heart and aspirations. The American spirit, he said, consists in the love of national independence, faith in the power of honest effort, respect for human dignity and religious toleration. He dwelt particularly upon Roosevelt's theory regarding the duty of the rich, which he said substituted riches as an obligation for noblesse oblige.

What Society Owes Individual. Continuing, M. Boutroux said that society does not owe happiness to its persons, but owes to all the possibility of an honest, comfortable life. The man without fortune should first work for his family, and with a fortune he should work for the public good. To devote life to amassing gold was ignoble. It is necessary to teach all the doctrine of work; to men of fortune the doctrine of work without remuneration.

Such said M. Boutroux, were the duties of the man whom America recognizes as its most authoritative representative, and whose return would be filled with spontaneous and universal enthusiasm.

It is our duty, said M. Boutroux in conclusion, "to consider whether we cannot learn a lesson from contemporaneous America."

Day in the Latin Quarter. Mr. Roosevelt spent today in the old Latin quarter across the Seine, which for centuries has been one of the intellectual centers of the world. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in his capacity as a foreign member of the French institute, he attended the regular session of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the conference hall of the Louvre palace, which is now the home of the institute. This room was selected instead of the smaller room in which the 40 "immortals" meet in order to permit the public to enter and because it is the usual meeting place for the academicians. The Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Inscriptions and Literature and the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

Although Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to special respect because of his fame as an academician, he appeared today in his familiar frock coat dress. At 3 o'clock he delivered his lecture in the grand amphitheater of the Sorbonne, where he was most cordially received. His remarks were followed with intense interest.

Albert Wolter, Degenerate Youth, Convicted of Murder in First Degree. New York, April 25.—Albert Wolter, a degenerate youth of 19 years, who had spent 30 months in prison for a "crazy" about women, must serve an electric chair for the murder of Ruth Wheeler, a pretty 15-year-old stenographer. After only one hour and 50 minutes of deliberation a jury in the court of special sessions found him guilty of murder in the first degree at 10:30 o'clock last night, bringing to a close a trial marked by its swift movement and its testimony of horror. His counsel said with eloquence that Wolter was not a tender-hearted man, but that he had strangled Ruth Wheeler and thrust her, while yet alive, in his fireplace, where, soaked with oil, her crumpled body writhed and burned.

With the wax-faced indifference that he had shown throughout the trial, Wolter evinced no emotion when the verdict was announced. With almost inhuman complacency he had been found asleep in his cell while the jury was deliberating. He will be sentenced on Wednesday. The jurors themselves showed emotion, while the boy who must die showed none. When asked if they had found a verdict, William V. Kulp, foreman, answered in a shaking voice, "We have," and announced that they had found Wolter guilty of murder in the first degree. All eyes immediately shifted toward the prisoner, but he was as stolid as a piece of stone.

No relatives of the murderer were in court to hear the verdict. His aged parents were in court during the afternoon. Wolter refused to talk. "I don't want to talk tonight; I'm tired, and I want to get a little good sleep first."

DIES AFTER BOUT. Boston, April 25.—Max Lundy, a boxer who spent six rounds with Joe O'Brien, of Cambridge, at Brockton last night, was found dead in bed at his home in Roxbury today. The body was sent to the city hospital morgue for an examination.

SNOW AND WIND MAKE CHICAGO MISERABLE. Chicago, April 26.—Chicago has been the grasp of a heavy snow and violent wind storm for several hours today, but there are no signs of its abating. The snow followed one of the heaviest rainfalls of the year yesterday. The wind was so strong during the night that it lifted the roof of a barn and dropped it on the cab of a passing locomotive. The engineer and fireman jumped and neither was hurt.

FOREIGNERS FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES. Honkew, April 25.—The situation in Hunan province is reported as critical. Women and children are fleeing for their lives from Chang Sha, the capital. A number of villages near that city have been burned by native mobs. The country is placarded with threats to kill all foreigners. This news was brought by missionary refugees, who arrived here today from Chang Sha and nearby stations. Many of them had traveled 30 miles on foot and reached the Yantse Kiang river in rags. Their houses had been burned and they lost all of their personal effects.

Guns Trained on City. The missionaries stated that gunboats in the river have guns trained upon Chang Sha and nearby points, and have afforded refuge for many foreigners. Three thousand Chinese imperial soldiers are occupying the strategic points of the capital, and detachments are being hurried to outlying districts, where rioting is reported.

BRADSTREET AND DUN GRIEVED AND WORN, MARK TWAIN GIVES UP LIFE STRUGGLE

Uncertainty as to Crop Outlook and Other Things Cause of Dullness.

THE WEEK IN GRAIN. New York, April 26.—Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending April 21 aggregated 1,299,275 bushels, against 1,836,266 last week and 1,685,778 this week last year. For the 42 weeks ending April 21 exports are 120,172,198 bushels, against 149,637,145 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 362,041 bushels, against 941,200 last week and 1,080,408 in 1909. For the 42 weeks ending April 21, corn exports are 24,775,117 bushels, against 27,629,166 last year.

New York, April 26.—Bradstreet's Saturday report regarding the unsettled outlook for prices of many commodities are causes assigned for the quietness in many lines. Retail business and to a certain extent record demand from jobbers was affected by the return early in the week of wintry weather. These influences were, however, largely temporary and were largely offset by the decided benefit of the crop outlook generally by the breaking of the drought.

Doubt as to ultimate crop outcome is still given as the main reason for buying for fall and beyond, falling to take orders to realize prior to the new crops are visible in easing prices. The situation in the cotton goods trade, where prices are still steady, however, is and has been a bar to active buying. Retailers are reported to be buying only for absolute wants, and present cost of production of goods renders the manufacturing line unprofitable at present prices. In the iron trade demand is apparently not equal to the supply. The steel industry and curtailment of production in evidence for some time in the cotton trade is now talked about as being actively pursued by furnace men. Liquidation of supplies and lower prices for the new wool have led to a wool trade. Collections are about fair.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with April 21 were 193, against 207 last week, 247 in the like week of 1914, 254 in 1908, 157 in 1907 and 177 in 1906. Business failures in Canada for the week number 15, which compares with 27 last week and 36 in the corresponding week of 1909.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade today says: While business sentiment is distinctly optimistic wherever the process of extracting eight or nine billions of new productive capacity is in progress, there is confusion and uncertainty in the financial markets. There the severe depression on bonds, the pressing needs of London, the continued large exports of gold from New York and the heavy merchandise exports into the United States, the over production in pig iron, coke and copper, leading to talk of curtailment of operations and some political developments, both in England and the United States, produce confusion of opinion as to the immediate future. Yet there has been a notable abatement of the recent unrest of labor in several important corporations. The crop prospects, on the whole considered to be excellent, are improving.

ELECTRIC CHAIR FOR YOUNG GIRL'S SLAYER

Albert Wolter, Degenerate Youth, Convicted of Murder in First Degree.

New York, April 25.—Albert Wolter, a degenerate youth of 19 years, who had spent 30 months in prison for a "crazy" about women, must serve an electric chair for the murder of Ruth Wheeler, a pretty 15-year-old stenographer. After only one hour and 50 minutes of deliberation a jury in the court of special sessions found him guilty of murder in the first degree at 10:30 o'clock last night, bringing to a close a trial marked by its swift movement and its testimony of horror. His counsel said with eloquence that Wolter was not a tender-hearted man, but that he had strangled Ruth Wheeler and thrust her, while yet alive, in his fireplace, where, soaked with oil, her crumpled body writhed and burned.

With the wax-faced indifference that he had shown throughout the trial, Wolter evinced no emotion when the verdict was announced. With almost inhuman complacency he had been found asleep in his cell while the jury was deliberating. He will be sentenced on Wednesday. The jurors themselves showed emotion, while the boy who must die showed none. When asked if they had found a verdict, William V. Kulp, foreman, answered in a shaking voice, "We have," and announced that they had found Wolter guilty of murder in the first degree. All eyes immediately shifted toward the prisoner, but he was as stolid as a piece of stone.

No relatives of the murderer were in court to hear the verdict. His aged parents were in court during the afternoon. Wolter refused to talk. "I don't want to talk tonight; I'm tired, and I want to get a little good sleep first."

DIES AFTER BOUT. Boston, April 25.—Max Lundy, a boxer who spent six rounds with Joe O'Brien, of Cambridge, at Brockton last night, was found dead in bed at his home in Roxbury today. The body was sent to the city hospital morgue for an examination.

FOREIGNERS FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES. Honkew, April 25.—The situation in Hunan province is reported as critical. Women and children are fleeing for their lives from Chang Sha, the capital. A number of villages near that city have been burned by native mobs. The country is placarded with threats to kill all foreigners. This news was brought by missionary refugees, who arrived here today from Chang Sha and nearby stations. Many of them had traveled 30 miles on foot and reached the Yantse Kiang river in rags. Their houses had been burned and they lost all of their personal effects.

Guns Trained on City. The missionaries stated that gunboats in the river have guns trained upon Chang Sha and nearby points, and have afforded refuge for many foreigners. Three thousand Chinese imperial soldiers are occupying the strategic points of the capital, and detachments are being hurried to outlying districts, where rioting is reported.

GRIEVED AND WORN, MARK TWAIN GIVES UP LIFE STRUGGLE

Neighbors. They remember him best as one who, above all things, loved a good listener, for Mark was a mighty talker, stored with fairy tales for the little maids he adored, and raucous, ruder speech for more stalwart masculine ears.

is a legend that he was vastly proud of his famous mop of white hair and used to spend the pains of a court lady in getting it to just the proper stage of artistic disarray.

Affected by Rogers' Death. Last summer the walks began to falter; last fall they ceased for good. The death of H. H. Rogers, a close friend, was a severe blow. The death of his daughter, Jean, who was seized with an attack of epilepsy last fall while in her bath, was an added blow from which he never recovered. It was then that the stabbing pains in the heart began. Mark Twain died, as truly as it can be said of any man, of a broken heart.

The last bit of literary work he did was a chapter of his unfinished autobiography, describing his childhood in Bermuda, where he was the guest of the American vice consul, William H. Allen, whose young daughter, Helen, acted as amanuensis for what few letters he cared to dictate. His winter was gay, but not happy. When he heard of the successive deaths of his two friends, William M. Lafan, of the Sun, and E. W. Gilder, editor of the Century, he said sadly: "The fortunate they are; no good fortune of the kind ever comes to me."

Burial at Elmira. The burial will be in the family plot at Elmira, N. Y., where he already has his wife, his two daughters, Susan and Jean, and his infant son, Langhorne. No date has yet been set, as the family is still undecided whether or not there shall be a public funeral first in New York city. It is probable that Stormfield will be kept as a summer place by Mrs. Gabriilowitsch, who is very fond, both of the house and the country, although her husband's musical engagements make it necessary that she spend a part of each year abroad.

Mr. Paine said that Mark Twain had put his affairs in perfect order and that he died well off, though by no means a rich man. He leaves a considerable number of manuscripts in all stages of completion and of all characters, many of them begun years ago and put aside as unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Gabriilowitsch will aid Mr. Paine in the final decision as to what use shall be made of these. Mark Twain's Career. New York, April 22.—The mere chronology of Mark Twain's life is sootlike. Like most dwellers in the imagination, his significance to posterity lies, not as with men of action, in how he wrought upon events, but rather in how events wrought upon him; for such reaction reached his imaginative output—one of the most considerable of his time and, as it now seems, one of the most secure.

Briefly, then, Mark Twain was born Samuel Langhorne Clemens, in Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. "My parents," he writes in his own burlesque autobiography, "were neither very poor nor conspicuously honest. The earliest ancestor the Twains have any record of was a friend of the family by the name of Higgins. The county chronicles have it that the elder Clemens failed in business and died, leaving his son the ample world to make his fortune in."

Mark Twain's acquaintance with literature began in putting words into type, not ideas into words. Educated only in the public schools, he was apprenticed to a printer at 13 and worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York until at 18 he could qualify a boyish ambition to become cub to a Mississippi pilot. Both these happenings recurred profoundly on his later life.

Four children were born to Mark Twain of whom two—a son and a daughter, died early. One other daughter, Jean, who had been an invalid for life, was found dead in a bathtub last fall in her home at Redding, Conn. Her tragic death greatly saddened her father, who died in health from that moment.

FOREIGN PRESS JOINS IN HONORING AUTHOR. Berlin, April 25.—Extended appreciations of Mark Twain appear in today's journals. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Not only English speaking peoples, but the whole world of culture grieves that he has gone."

The Berliner Zeitung "Am Mittag," during a two-column estimate of Twain's work, expressed the opinion that the American author was loved in Germany more than is the whole body of French and English humorists because his humor turned fundamental upon serious and earnest conceptions of life. The paper says that the American works most widely read in Germany are probably those of Emerson and Mark Twain.

Rome, April 22.—The whole press of Rome gives much space today to the death of Mark Twain, recalling the months that he spent in Italy, the death of his wife at Florence and the recent visit to Rome of his daughter Clara, and her husband, Ossip Gabriilowitsch, on their honeymoon.

The Giornale Italia publishes abstracts from the author's autobiography, with his likenesses. London, April 22.—"The American Chancer" is the Evening Standard's estimate of Mark Twain's position in literature. Today the paper says: "Like Chaucer, he kept a hospitable heart for what was good and healthy. Since the death of Charles Dickens no writer of English has been so unreservedly read, and at the moment of his death Mark Twain was known as only one other living writer was known, Mark Twain and Count Tolstoi are inheritors of world-wide fame."

"I think you may buy that old house for me," Mark Twain said. The delectable name of that old house, and where it stood Mark Twain reared the white walls of the Italian villa he first named "Innocent at Home," but the first experience of what a New England winter storm can be in its whiteness, quickly caused him to christen it anew, "Stormfield."

The house has been thus described by Albert Bigelow Paine: "Set on a fair hillside, with such a green slope below, such a view outspread across the valley as made one catch his breath a little when he first turned to look at it. A trout stream flows through the meadows. There are apple trees and gray stone walls. The entrance is a winding, leafy lane. Through these lanes the innocent at home loved to wander in his white flannels for homely gossip with the

WOMEN IN CENTER OF THE STAGE IN CASE OF DR. HYDE

Story of Operation on Hunton Is Corroborated by Eye Witness.

Kansas City, Mo., April 25.—Cross examination of Miss Pearl Keller, Colonel Swope's nurse, was resumed in the criminal court by Attorney Frank P. Walsh today. Miss Keller was recognized as the state's premier witness in the hearing. Mrs. Hyde will be used by the defense in an attempt to refute Miss Keller's testimony. Thus the whole fight centers down to a battle between the two women.

Mrs. Hyde is well versed with every angle of her husband's case and is lending much aid to his lawyers, especially in the examination of Miss Keller. She has had her chair moved forward in the court room so that she is at the elbow of her husband's counsel. Little headway was made by Mr. Walsh yesterday when he attempted to entangle Miss Keller. The witness admitted on the stand that she had made a careful study of what her testimony in the case would be as soon as the investigation began. She retired to her room and wrote a history of the case for her own reference before she ever gave a word of testimony at any place, she said.

Swope's Strychnine Tonic. Asked if Colonel Swope took the strychnine tonic three times a day, Miss Keller said she never testified that he did. Mr. Walsh then read from deposition of the nurse:

"I administered the tonic three times a day." "You may have said that," said Miss Keller, "but my chart will show the tonic was not administered three times a day. I gave Colonel Swope his medicine as often as he would take it." Mr. Walsh completed his examination of Miss Keller in less than an hour.

Attorney Reed took the witness. "Was Mrs. Hyde present when Dr. Hyde asked you to use your influence in having him appointed administrator of the estate?" was asked. "She came into our presence twice," answered the witness. "When she appeared Dr. Hyde ceased speaking."

Nurse Is Corroborated. Albert M. Ott, an attorney and former Independent member, succeeded Miss Keller on the stand. His testimony corroborated Miss Keller's story of the bleeding of James Moss Hunton by Dr. Hyde.

Dr. Twyman asked Dr. Hyde three times if he had made the incision. Mr. Hyde implored him to close the incision, said the witness. Cross questioning of Mr. Ott by Attorney Walsh developed the fact that Mrs. Hyde held Hunton's head in her arms throughout the operation. The recital of the death scene moved Mrs. Hyde to tears. This is the first time that she has given up to her emotions since the trial opened.

Between Mrs. Hyde and Hunton there was a peculiar and strong bond of friendship. During the entire time of the open breach between Mrs. Swope and Mrs. Hyde over the latter's marriage to the physician, Hunton never gave evidence of favoring either party more than the other. He lived at the Swope home and often visited with the Hydes. It was largely due to his influence that friendly relations were restored.

"Uncle Moss," as he was called, was considered in the light of a parent to all of Mrs. Logan O. Swope's children after the death of their father, 10 years ago. Mrs. Anna Houlihan, who nursed the typhoid patients in the Swope home, was the next witness called.

Death of Chisman Swope. Over the protest of Dr. Hyde's counsel the witness began an account of the death of Chisman Swope. The court advised the jury that in case testimony about the relation of either party tends to prove motive on the part of Dr. Hyde in the alleged murder of Colonel Swope, the evidence would be ordered excluded.

The nurse's charts in the case of Chisman Swope were introduced as evidence. They showed several nurses had made entries in them. Miss Houlihan said that on the night of December 5, when Chisman Swope was seized with typhoid fever, she immediately preceded his death, she was attending to three patients.

"Mrs. Hyde called me to Chisman's room and told me the doctor said the patient's temperature was rising. I went out of the room and upon returning a few minutes later Dr. Hyde told me he had given Chisman a capsul."

"Dr. Hyde left the room. I started to give the patient a bath. He talked with me and seemed in good condition. Suddenly he was seized with a convulsion. His head drew back; his arms doubled up; the legs became rigid; his whole body shook violently. He made a most peculiar moaning sound."

Gives a Pantomime. Here Miss Houlihan gave an illustration of how the patient acted. Imitating the moans of the suffering man, she made a weird noise that caused many spectators who did not understand just what she was doing to rise out of their seats and peer at the witness.

"I rushed to the door and called Dr. Hyde," she continued. "He came and asked, 'What has happened to Chisman?' I told him I did not know. Shortly afterward I remarked to him it looked as though Chisman had meningitis. Dr. Hyde said that that was the matter."

WOMEN IN CENTER OF THE STAGE IN CASE OF DR. HYDE

Story of Operation on Hunton Is Corroborated by Eye Witness.

Kansas City, Mo., April 25.—Cross examination of Miss Pearl Keller, Colonel Swope's nurse, was resumed in the criminal court by Attorney Frank P. Walsh today. Miss Keller was recognized as the state's premier witness in the hearing. Mrs. Hyde will be used by the defense in an attempt to refute Miss Keller's testimony. Thus the whole fight centers down to a battle between the two women.

Mrs. Hyde is well versed with every angle of her husband's case and is lending much aid to his lawyers, especially in the examination of Miss Keller. She has had her chair moved forward in the court room so that she is at the elbow of her husband's counsel. Little headway was made by Mr. Walsh yesterday when he attempted to entangle Miss Keller. The witness admitted on the stand that she had made a careful study of what her testimony in the case would be as soon as the investigation began. She retired to her room and wrote a history of the case for her own reference before she ever gave a word of testimony at any place, she said.

Swope's Strychnine Tonic. Asked if Colonel Swope took the strychnine tonic three times a day, Miss Keller said she never testified that he did. Mr. Walsh then read from deposition of the nurse:

"I administered the tonic three times a day." "You may have said that," said Miss Keller, "but my chart will show the tonic was not administered three times a day. I gave Colonel Swope his medicine as often as he would take it." Mr. Walsh completed his examination of Miss Keller in less than an hour.

Attorney Reed took the witness. "Was Mrs. Hyde present when Dr. Hyde asked you to use your influence in having him appointed administrator of the estate?" was asked. "She came into our presence twice," answered the witness. "When she appeared Dr. Hyde ceased speaking."

Nurse Is Corroborated. Albert M. Ott, an attorney and former Independent member, succeeded Miss Keller on the stand. His testimony corroborated Miss Keller's story of the bleeding of James Moss Hunton by Dr. Hyde.

Dr. Twyman asked Dr. Hyde three times if he had made the incision. Mr. Hyde implored him to close the incision, said the witness. Cross questioning of Mr. Ott by Attorney Walsh developed the fact that Mrs. Hyde held Hunton's head in her arms throughout the operation. The recital of the death scene moved Mrs. Hyde to tears. This is the first time that she has given up to her emotions since the trial opened.

Between Mrs. Hyde and Hunton there was a peculiar and strong bond of friendship. During the entire time of the open breach between Mrs. Swope and Mrs. Hyde over the latter's marriage to the physician, Hunton never gave evidence of favoring either party more than the other. He lived at the Swope home and often visited with the Hydes. It was largely due to his influence that friendly relations were restored.

"Uncle Moss," as he was called, was considered in the light of a parent to all of Mrs. Logan O. Swope's children after the death of their father, 10 years ago. Mrs. Anna Houlihan, who nursed the typhoid patients in the Swope home, was the next witness called.

Death of Chisman Swope. Over the protest of Dr. Hyde's counsel the witness began an account of the death of Chisman Swope. The court advised the jury that in case testimony about the relation of either party tends to prove motive on the part of Dr. Hyde in the alleged murder of Colonel Swope, the evidence would be ordered excluded.

The nurse's charts in the case of Chisman Swope were introduced as evidence. They showed several nurses had made entries in them. Miss Houlihan said that on the night of December 5, when Chisman Swope was seized with typhoid fever, she immediately preceded his death, she was attending to three patients.

"Mrs. Hyde called me to Chisman's room and told me the doctor said the patient's temperature was rising. I went out of the room and upon returning a few minutes later Dr. Hyde told me he had given Chisman a capsul."

"Dr. Hyde left the room. I started to give the patient a bath. He talked with me and seemed in good condition. Suddenly he was seized with a convulsion. His head drew back; his arms doubled up; the legs became rigid; his whole body shook violently. He made a most peculiar moaning sound."

Gives a Pantomime. Here Miss Houlihan gave an illustration of how the patient acted. Imitating the moans of the suffering man, she made a weird noise that caused many spectators who did not understand just what she was doing to rise out of their seats and peer at the witness.

"I rushed to the door and called Dr. Hyde," she continued. "He came and asked, 'What has happened to Chisman?' I told him I did not know. Shortly afterward I remarked to him it looked as though Chisman had meningitis. Dr. Hyde said that that was the matter."