

MRS. DOXEY TELLS TRAGIC CHAPTER

Woman Accused of Murdering William J. Erder Takes Stand in Own Defense.

DENIES CHARGES AGAINST HER

Also Declares that She and Alleged Victim Were Not Married.

MORPHINE CAUSED HER ACTIONS

Blames Her Husband for Drug Habit that Proved Master Over Her.

WEEPS WHILE GIVING TESTIMONY

Not Cross-Examined by Lawyers, Who Say that Evidence Discredits Itself—Mrs. Grace Latham Questioned.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Mrs. Dora E. Doxey told Judge Grimm today the story of her tragic acquaintance with William J. Erder, for whose death she is on trial.

She denied that she and Erder were married, but said they agreed to pretend they were in order that they might openly live together. That was after Dr. Doxey had cast her off, she said.

Intense stillness reigned in the packed and stifling room while Mrs. Doxey, nervous, dejected and pale, told her story. Once or twice she burst into tears. The first time when she aged father stood up to be identified by her. She threw all the blame for her slavery to morphine on Dr. L. H. Doxey, jointly indicted with her for Erder's death. She denied that she had administered any arsenic to Erder.

Mrs. Doxey said Dr. Doxey knew of her relations with Erder and that Erder read her letters to and from the doctor. When she concluded her testimony Assistant Circuit Attorney Newton, to the surprise of all present, announced that he would not cross-examine her.

Omaha Woman Testifies.

Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Grace Latham of Omaha, another sister, testified to have known Dr. Doxey give his wife morphine. Jefferson Fuller, the accused woman's father, told of his efforts to break her of the morphine habit.

With the testimony of three rebuttal witnesses who testified to having known Mrs. Doxey in 1906 as Dora Dodge, the presentation of testimony ended and court adjourned.

The judge's instructions will be given to the jury tomorrow morning. Each side will have two hours for arguments and the case will go to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Doxey had a story by which she said she was married to Dr. Doxey, August 23, 1906. Prior to this she had been in St. Louis, her relations with him, she said, were often unpleasant. She testified she became addicted to morphine in March, 1907, when Dr. Doxey supplied it for her.

"Sometimes I could take fifteen or sixteen grains in a single day," she testified. "I never took less than half a grain at a time. On some days Dr. Doxey gave it to me every hour. I remonstrated with him and begged him not to do it, but he insisted that he knew best what I ought to have. He pretended at times to be giving me other medicines, but it was really morphine. I tried to break the habit, but he wouldn't let me."

"My father saw how the drug affected me," said Mrs. Doxey, "and I promised him I would quit taking it. He knew all my trouble was due to it, but somehow I could not quit. When I was without it I was wild. I was so nervous that I could not bear it."

Letters to Erder.

Mrs. Doxey said she continued to correspond with Erder after her marriage to Doxey. She became acquainted with Erder on a visit here.

"Mr. Erder knew of my suffering and of my life with Dr. Doxey," she testified. "He wrote for me to come here and he would take care of me. I was thinking of a final separation from the doctor when Mr. Erder kept urging me and I finally consented."

"I came here in April, 1909. Erder met me at the station and took me to his home, where I remained almost a week, when I returned to Des Moines. Dr. Doxey had gone to Columbus, Neb., and I followed him."

Mrs. Doxey related how Dr. Doxey in his flight from creditors informed her she must take care of herself and expect no assistance from him, and how she in desperation consented to accept Erder's proposal to live with him as his wife.

She said she was introduced into the Erder family at first as Mrs. Dodge at Erder's suggestion. He did not want his mother to know Mrs. Doxey was a married woman. She denied she married Erder, but she said she consented to have Erder tell that they were married because of Erder's family.

Attorney Johnson then exhibited to the witness a copy of the marriage license affidavit made at Des Moines, Mo., and signed by Erder and Mrs. Doxey.

"Did you ever see that paper before?" he asked.

"Not that I have any recollection of, until the other day when I saw it in court."

She said she first learned of Erder's life insurance after they went to housekeeping. Erder, she said, told her he was going to have his policies changed to her, as he was not well.

Erder, Mrs. Doxey said, knew Dr. Doxey was writing to her, and that Erder mailed most of her replies to the doctor's letters.

As to the events of the blackberry pie which figured in the case, she denied the pie made Erder ill.

She said she did not give him any medicine other than that prescribed by the physician. She denied giving Erder arsenic in any form. The money she said she wrote to Des Moines about was to come from the estate of Dr. Doxey's father.

Mrs. Doxey was followed on the stand by her sister, Mrs. D. M. Margis of Evanson, Mo., who has been her companion during the trial.

Her statements were too incredible as it stood," said Assistant State's Attorney Newton, when he was asked why he did not cross-examine Mrs. Doxey.

Hundred Six in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA, June 2.—The temperature today reached high degrees, the heat of the season in Oklahoma. Injury to crops is feared.

For Announces Campaign Plans For Presidency

Former Governor of Missouri Tells Democrats that Doctrine of Equal Rights is Paramount.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Missouri democrats of all factions at a dinner here tonight heard former governor Joseph W. Folk announce the principles on which he said he will seek the presidential nomination in 1912. The dinner was in charge of men who have been promoting the boom of the former governor.

"The doctrine of equal rights should be made a living, vital and controlling force in the government," said Mr. Folk, after he had listened to democrats from all parts of the state tell the guests that the former governor is the man they should endorse for the presidency.

"The democratic party," continued Mr. Folk, "should insist upon the stamping out of the graft and corruption from every department of government; the eradication of all special favors, including bounties, subsidies and a tariff for any purpose other than revenue."

"We need the honest, sincere enforcement of the laws we already have and the regulation of the rates of public utility corporations upon a reasonable basis that justice may be done the people and a fair return for the amount actually invested be afforded."

Other principles named by the speaker were the preservation of the rights of the state to self government, the restriction of American territory to the Western Hemisphere as a necessary corollary of the Monroe doctrine, the extension of American trade by removing the restriction upon commerce, a just income tax, the abolition of United States senators by direct vote and unremitting opposition to the domination in public affairs of special interests and the elimination of such influences from politics.

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RAILROAD RATES STIR UNCLE SAM

Filing of Schedules by Eastern Lines Arouses Wickersham to Further Action.

WESTERN MANAGERS IN SESSION

Traffic Directors in Chicago Considering Problems of Case.

INJUNCTION DOES NOT APPLY

Iowa Commission Points Out Weakness in Complaint.

IT COVERS RIVER CITIES ONLY

Points in Iowa Not on the Missouri Are Paying the Increased Rates—Railroads to Hold a Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Attorney General Wickersham said today that he had not given any thought to the question whether the government should take action looking to injunction proceedings against the Interstate Commerce commission.

Until he learns more of the conditions under which the rates had been filed, Mr. Wickersham said he was not prepared to say what the government might do.

The attorney general pointed out that conditions under which the eastern roads had filed their rates might be entirely different from those in the west.

It is now too late for the government to take any action toward extending the scope of the injunction granted by Judge Dyer at Hannibal, Mo., so as to cover other rates than those referred to in the bill in equity filed by the Department of Justice against the Western Trunk Line association. This was made plain at the department today.

The government included in the bill such rates as were called to its attention and the failure to embrace all the tariff advances made by the association, it was said, must be laid to the doors of the shippers.

Revised freight rates, effective July 5, were filed today with the Interstate Commerce commission by the New York Central & Hudson River company, the West Shore railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. There is some advance in the commodity rates.

An advance in commodity freight rates, eastbound from Chicago to New York, was filed this afternoon by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. It will take effect July 1. The average increase is approximately 3 per cent.

Railroad Managers Meet.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Presidents and traffic managers of railroads centering in Chicago met here today to consider problems which recent rate decisions have brought to the climax. E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe system, took the initiative in calling the meeting, which was held in his office. The discussion turned on a defense against the assault of the government on the recently enjoined advance in freight rates in Western Trunk line territory.

The meeting was secret, but it is known that the president's opinion that any action taken might be concerted, but not sufficiently so to come under the ban of the law.

Say Injunction Falls.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 2.—(Special Telegram)—Iowa shippers and manufacturers became alarmed today over the reports that the injunction asked for by the government in the federal courts to prevent the increase in railroad rates falls to include the schedule which affects rates to most of the Iowa points. They took it up with the attorney general and railroad commissioners, and they immediately wired to Attorney General Wickersham to have Iowa points included in the suit.

It was also stated that unless this is done an independent suit will be commenced here.

Order Served on Roads.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Service in the injunction suit of the government against twenty-five western railroads to restrain them from advancing freight rates was obtained on officials of three of the roads here today. Delegates from the United States marshal's office served the writ at the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific, Wabash, and Frisco systems.

The announcement last night that the defendants proposed a vigorous contest of the restraining order granted by Judge David P. Dyer of the United States circuit court at Hannibal, Mo., Tuesday, though not unexpected, was taken in shippers' circles here to indicate conclusively that the government had "caught them napping."

The action coming as it did was a complete surprise, so much so that officials here were unable to decide quickly upon definite action. It was only after extended telegraphic conference yesterday that the general conference of railroad counsel to be held in Chicago tomorrow was agreed upon.

From information obtainable this morning the old freight rates are in effect at all points on railroads having general headquarters here. None of the officials would permit himself to be quoted on the question of rates today.



From the Cleveland Leader.

Gerbracht Tries to Put Blame for Fraud on Spitzer

Ed P. Smith Says Northern Millers Are Real Prosecutors.

BLOW AT WINTER WHEAT STATES

Wheat from Nebraska and Kansas Makes Flour that is Slightly Tellow—Denies that Bleaching is Injurious.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—Edward P. Smith of Omaha, attorney for the millers in the bleached flour case which is being tried in the federal court here, made his opening statement to the jury today when he said the case is not litigation between the government and several sacks of flour that had been seized as the government's brief seemed to indicate, but a suit between the millers of Minnesota and the Dakotas whose flour is naturally white and the millers of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, whose wheat produces a flour that is just a bit yellow.

The government alleges that the process used by the millers in bleaching flour adulterates it in violation of the federal pure food and drug act. It is charged that elements are introduced into the flour which destroy the bread-making possibilities and when taken into the stomachs form gases which affect the lungs and attack the blood. Attorney Smith argued that bread made from bleached flour does not have this effect.

First Testimony Taken.

John H. Mitchell of St. Louis, president of a company that manufactures machinery used in a certain process for bleaching flour, was the first witness called. He testified that his company installed the machinery used by the Lexington Mill and Elevator company at Lexington, Neb., where the flour seized by the government and forming the basis of this suit was manufactured.

B. O. Perry, a grocer of Greencastle, Mo., testified that he bought the flour, 625 sacks, from a salesman of the Lexington Mill and Elevator company and after selling twenty-eight sacks a United States marshal seized the remaining sacks in his possession. He said he bought the flour under a guaranty and that no representation was made to him as to whether the flour was bleached. He said the Lexington mill replaced the flour seized by the government.

Dr. James H. Shepard, professor of chemistry at the State agricultural college of South Dakota, qualified as an expert on the chemical processes incident to the manufacture and bleaching of flour. His testimony was a thorough technical description of these processes.

IOWA ROAD INCORPORATES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Forest City, Fertile & Mason City Line Files Articles at Pierre.

PIERRE, June 2.—(Special)—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state for the Forest City, Fertile, and Mason City railroad company, with headquarters at Watertown, S. D., and the privilege of a business office at Forest City, Iowa. It is capitalized at \$400,000, and the purpose of the company is the construction of a line of road thirty miles long in the counties of Winnebago, Hancock, Worth and Cerro Gordo, Iowa. The line is to start at Forest City, Iowa, running in an easterly direction to Fertile, and from there in a south-easterly direction to Mason City.

The incorporators of the company are P. O. Koto, C. N. Christopher, C. S. Isaacs, Forest City, Iowa; A. M. Schmelz, Baldwin, Wisconsin; A. L. Sheelin, M. J. Hawley, Watertown, S. D.

Chief of Police Lindsay says that he has received information which leads him to believe that Joseph Wendling, the missing janitor, remained in Louisville as late as March 1.

GRAIN BROKERS ARRESTED

Albany, N. Y., Men Are Charged with Swindling by Manipulating Bills of Lading.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—Gibson Oliver, treasurer of the grain firm of Durant & Elmore, and Henry C. Palmer, former freight agent of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, were arrested today on charges growing out of alleged manipulation of bills of lading. It is claimed the firm was able to borrow hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Oklahoma to Vote on Suffrage.

GUTHRIE, Okl., June 2.—Whether women will be granted suffrage in Oklahoma will be decided at the regular election to be held in November. The last obstacle to the vote of voting on this question was removed yesterday.

INSURGENTS' PLACE IN DOUBT

Action on Postal Savings Bank Bill Not Known.

LENGTH OF DEBATE PROBLEM

Iowans in Caucus Secure Number of Amendments to Measure—Committee to Revise Court Practice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—(Special Telegram)—Without attempting to reflect in any manner upon the position of the so-called insurgent republicans on the postal savings bank bill their absence from the house republican caucus last night defeated the wresland amendment to the bill, which provided that forty-seven and one-half per cent of the deposits could be withdrawn for investment in bonds or other securities of the United States and that seventy-two and one-half per cent should remain on deposit in banks in each state and territory willing to receive the same under the terms of the act.

The wresland amendment was defeated by five votes and had the republican members of the Nebraska delegation plus two insurgent members from the Iowa delegation been in caucus, the wresland amendment would have been adopted instead of the Davidson amendment which provides that not exceeding thirty percent of the amount of such funds deposited may be withdrawn by trustees, requiring that a residue of sixty-five percent shall remain on deposit in the banks of the state of territory.

Iowa Secures Amendments.

In the caucus of last night, Iowa showed up large in amendments adopted. Representative Good securing an amendment to section 5 of the bill which authorizes the board of trustees to take from a bank's securities public bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and water bonds on municipalities supported by taxing power and which the board may deem sufficient to insure safety and prompt payment of deposits which the trustees may make in solvent banks.

Congressman Dawson, who has labored earnestly for the passage of such a bill, secured an amendment as to the investment of bonds or other securities of the United States from the fund which the act provides for when in the judgment of the president the public welfare and the interests of the United States require.

Just what position the insurgents purpose taking on the postal savings bank bill now perfected by the republican caucus is problematical. Unless they join the republicans in supporting the rule to limit debate on the bill it is impossible to predict how long the debate will last and everybody is interested to know with which side the insurgents purpose to play when the postal savings bank bill comes up for consideration.

Wyoming Lands.

The house committee on public lands today made a favorable report on the Thaddeus Bell bill to make vacant lands within what was known as the Fort Bridges Military reservation and which the state of Wyoming undertakes to reclaim and settle. It is believed that some of these lands can be reclaimed and settled only in that way. There are about 7,000 acres of land according to surveys made by the state of Wyoming that can be irrigated as provided by the Carey act now lying worthless within the old Fort Bridges reservation.

Shortening Law's Delay.

Ralph W. Breckenridge of Omaha was in Washington for a short time today on his way to Omaha from New York, where he was in attendance upon the committee of the National Civic Federation, appointed to draft the revised court practice act. A subcommittee of the committee appointed by Judge Alton B. Parker was appointed at the meeting yesterday to whip into shape suggestions for new procedure in equity cases and if possible to bring about a revision of the act.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Des Moines Doctor Robs Apartment Houses in Memphis

J. C. Brown, Who Called Himself Dr. E. E. Fuller, Commits Twenty Robberies in Tennessee City.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2.—Admitted having committed at least twenty burglaries in Memphis during the past two months at the fashionable apartment house, where he had quarters as a physician and attributing his absence at night to the exacting of his profession, J. C. Brown, formerly of Des Moines, Ia., is imprisoned here tonight while the police are gradually recovering the numerous bits of jewelry taken by Brown during his nightly travels. So far ten watches, besides numerous other trinkets have been recovered.

Brown posed as Dr. E. E. Fuller, and but for his linguistic idiosyncrasy and his neighborly attitude he would still be at liberty. He was recognized by an occupant and his arrest followed.

According to his own declaration he has served terms of imprisonment at Leavenworth, Kan., Guthrie, Okla., and Cassville and Jefferson City, Mo., for burglary.

Brown declares he will offer no defense.

Asks Rehearing on Inheritance Tax

Attorney General of South Dakota is Not Satisfied with Decision of Supreme Court.

PIERRE, S. D., June 2.—(Special)—Attorney General Clark is not satisfied with the findings of the supreme court in the McKennan inheritance tax case, in which it held that the state inheritance tax law as it stands is unconstitutional. His contention is that the law in his opinion is good and he has filed a petition for rehearing in the case which will act as a stay in proceeding until it is argued and a second decision reached. The decision was of more than local interest, as it has brought out inquiries from many county treasurers as to further collections of this tax under the court ruling.