

Barrington Review

M. T. LAMEY, Ed. and Pub.
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

COUNSEL HAVE ROW

HORACE APPEL, LAWYER FOR DARROW, ANGERS DICKICK ATTORNEY FREDERICKS

TRIES TO THROW INKWELL

Prosecutor's Hand Stayed When Others Rush In and Seize Missiles—Court Refuses. Both Sides—Also Rules Against Defense.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 27.—In the course of an argument in the Darrow case here Tuesday in which Horace Appel of Darrow's counsel was engaging in personalities, District Attorney Fredericks suddenly lost his temper and, with a face black with anger, tried to throw an inkwell at Appel.

Assistant District Attorney Ford, Earl Rogers, the bailiff of the court, had surrounded Fredericks by the time he had seized the missile and prevented him from throwing. The court rebuked both Appel and Fredericks but coupled with the rebuke a statement that knowing both of them were working under a severe strain, he would not take more drastic action. Just before adjournment of court, Fredericks made formal apology to the court for his conduct.

The court had ruled against the defense, after an argument which had lasted nearly 24 hours in its demand that the prosecution turn over to it the typewritten copy of the stenographer's report of the dictagraph conversation between John H. Harrington, Earl Rogers had returned to the cross-examination of Harrington and managed to get from him certain statements as to what he had said to Darrow and Darrow had said to him in these conversations. Upon that basis Rogers had again demanded the dictagraph document, and had declared that the prosecution was suppressing evidence.

"It will come out," said Fredericks. Appel jumped to his feet and shaking his finger at Fredericks said: "Yes, it will come out; you're coming out; you're altogether too prominent in this case. Your honor, just look at the way they interpret the law. Like chewing gum—" "See here, I'm through; I'm done. I've stood all of this I'm going to stand," said Fredericks, jumping to his feet and starting around the long counsel table in Appel's direction. Rogers and the bailiff blocked Fredericks' way and he came back to his seat, but Appel was still trying to talk and Fredericks was still trying to reach him. "I've stood all this fellow's yap I'm going to stand," shouted Fredericks, and seized the inkwell in front of him and was prevented from throwing it. The second demand of the defense for the dictagraph document was denied by the court.

HARRY THAW TAKES STAND

Spends Five Hours Under Examination of Jerome, Who is Opposing His Efforts for Release.

White Plains, N. Y., June 27.—Harry K. Thaw spent five hours Tuesday—the sixth anniversary of the shooting of Stanford White—on the witness stand, under the questioning of William T. Jerome, who is opposing Thaw's fight for release from the Matteawan asylum. Mr. Jerome reminded the witness suddenly of the anniversary of the tragedy and questioned him sharply as to circumstances of the killing. Both Thaw and his counsel, Clarence J. Blevins, quickly interposed objections on the ground that Mr. Jerome was showing animus and "serving private interests."

Mr. Jerome declared his questioning was within the province of a "mental examination" and he was generally upheld by Judge Keogh, but was unsuccessful in his apparent attempt to make the witness display undue agitation. The question of Thaw's motive in killing White did not bother him. "It was an accident of the cold blooded way in which he had done things to my wife and other girls," he declared, firmly. He refused to answer when Jerome asked why he was killing White. But he said later: "I think my mental condition was the same as that of Daniel Sickles" when he shot Key.

"But," Jerome quickly retorted, "General Sickles did not hide behind a woman's skirts." Blevins testified the other day that you had done things to my wife and other girls."

Thaw said that by a combination of his own opinion and that of his attorney had arrived at the conclusion that he is now sane.

Several Are Missing in Fire. Hitting Miss. June 27.—In a boarding house here on Tuesday at least one man was killed by death, two men were injured and several others were seen being accounted for. Five others were missing.

Laura Allen-Tadousa, Publisher, Div. Williamson, Germany, June 27.—Mr. ...



William H. Taft.

James S. Sherman.

TAFT IS RENOMINATED; ROOSEVELT WITHDRAWS

President Again Named to Head Republican National Ticket at Convention Marked by Bitter Fighting—Sherman for Second Place—Story of the Gathering.

Chicago—William Howard Taft of Ohio and James Schoolcraft Sherman of New York were again named to head the Republican national ticket during the closing hours of the convention Saturday night, after five days of desperate fighting in which every step was bitterly contested by the Taft and Roosevelt forces. While Taft was being nominated a new party, headed by the ex-president, was being born.

La Follette was the only other candidate presented to the convention. Colonel Roosevelt early in the afternoon outlining all ties with what he designated as a packed and fraudulently constituted assembly.

Winner on First Ballot. President Taft was nominated at 8:30 o'clock and elected on the first ballot, the vote being: Taft 651 Roosevelt 107 Cummins 348 La Follette 41 Hughes 3 The total number of delegates was 1,075; necessary to a choice, 540. Roosevelt's Retirement Announced. Henry J. Allen of Kansas made the announcement of Colonel Roosevelt's retirement. He read a statement from the colonel in which he set forth that the convention had no claim to represent the voters of the Republican party, and that the convention represented nothing but success fraud in overriding the will of the rank and file of the party.

Michael B. O'Brien, a young lawyer from Madison, placed the name of La Follette before the delegates in a speech that was frequently interrupted by applause, and it was seconded by Robert M. Pollock of Fargo, a member of the North Dakota delegation.

State	La Follette	Roosevelt	Fol.	Not	Vote's
Alabama	22	1	1	1	25
Arizona	8	1	1	1	11
Arkansas	17	1	1	1	20
California	2	1	1	1	5
Colorado	12	1	1	1	15
Connecticut	14	1	1	1	17
Louisiana	6	1	1	1	9
Florida	6	1	1	1	9
Georgia	28	1	1	1	31
Idaho	1	1	1	1	3
Illinois	2	1	1	1	5
Indiana	20	1	1	1	24
Iowa	16	1	1	1	19
Kansas	2	1	1	1	5
Kentucky	24	1	1	1	28
Maine	2	1	1	1	5
Maryland	1	1	1	1	3
Massachusetts	20	1	1	1	24
Michigan	20	1	1	1	24
Minnesota	2	1	1	1	5
Mississippi	17	1	1	1	21
Missouri	16	1	1	1	19
Montana	8	1	1	1	11
Nebraska	2	1	1	1	5
Nevada	6	1	1	1	9
N. Hampshire	8	1	1	1	11
New Jersey	2	1	1	1	5
New Mexico	2	1	1	1	5
New York	76	1	1	1	80
N. Carolina	1	1	1	1	3
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	3
Ohio	12	1	1	1	15
Oklahoma	4	1	1	1	7
Oregon	8	1	1	1	11
Pennsylvania	2	1	1	1	5
Rhode Island	10	1	1	1	13
S. Carolina	9	1	1	1	12
South Dakota	5	1	1	1	8
Tennessee	23	1	1	1	27
Texas	8	1	1	1	11
Utah	2	1	1	1	5
Vermont	6	1	1	1	9
Virginia	12	1	1	1	15
Washington	24	1	1	1	29
West Virginia	2	1	1	1	5
Wisconsin	22	1	1	1	27
Wyoming	6	1	1	1	9
Dist. of Col.	2	1	1	1	5
Hawaii	2	1	1	1	5
Phil. Islands	2	1	1	1	5
Puerto Rico	2	1	1	1	5
Totals	107	107	107	107	107

abandoned. By unanimous consent the convention then placed all of the delegates with the exception of the contested Texas, upon the permanent roll.

The Texas contest was then submitted to the credentials committee. The credentials committee recommended the same delegates as did the national committee. This decision gave the delegates who favored the contested Texas, and seated all of the seventy-two delegates, whom Colonel Roosevelt has charged were stolen, and because of whose seating he announced he would no longer recognize the convention.

Minority Reports Made. Two minority reports were presented on the Texas delegate-at-large, one by Sullivan, Ohio, and the other by Cady, Wisconsin.

Cady concluded that some of the Taft delegates should have been seated, but expressed the opinion that there would not be enough rightfully seated delegates to give the Taft people control of the convention.

"Neither Taft nor Roosevelt had enough lawfully elected delegates to obtain the nomination," read the report at its close.

It further went on to say that the Texas case was a conspicuous contest where the majority of the credentials committee had acted on might rather than on right.

The majority report stated that the Republican sentiment in Texas "was overwhelmingly in favor of present Taft." This was greeted with groans and guffaws by the Roosevelt adherents. The committee majority in favor of the Roosevelt delegates scored the so-called "Cecil Lyon officeholder machine" in Texas. It also referred to Texas as "boss ridden."

Even Chairman Root showed that he was willing to take part in the good-natured "last day" frolic of the convention. During the mad rush of the delegates to the platform, a Mississippi delegate, who bears distinction of being instructed for both Taft and Roosevelt, arose and announced that he wished to state a point of personal privilege.

"I wish to say that the steam roller is exceeding the speed limit," he said. "The gentleman is sustained," announced Chairman Root to the surprise of the delegates. "But it is because we have hopes of getting home to our Sunday dinners," he added.

The temporary organization of the convention was made permanent at 4:45 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The organization was effected with the utmost ease and without incident.

Candidates Are Nominated. President Taft's name was placed before the convention shortly by Harding of Ohio, and the nomination was seconded by John Wamanager of Philadelphia and Nicholas Murray Butler of New York.

Sherman was nominated by J. Van Vleetor Olcott of New York and seconded by the North Dakota delegation of the 14 followers of the president from that state.

Senator Cummins of Iowa was not placed in nomination, according to the program, although he received 17 votes.

Michael B. O'Brien, a young lawyer from Madison, placed the name of La Follette before the delegates in a speech that was frequently interrupted by applause, and it was seconded by Robert M. Pollock of Fargo, a member of the North Dakota delegation.

Before La Follette was nominated, however, Walter L. Houser, his campaign manager, read a statement from the senator in which he stated that on the platform adopted by the convention, even if selected, as it did not embody the progressive principles for which he stood.

Roosevelt Men Give Up. From the time that Chairman Root called the last day's session to order 10:45 a. m., it was apparent that the Roosevelt men had given up the struggle against their opponents. They had reached a point where they could laugh at their own misfortunes, which they did to the great enjoyment of the entire convention.

All the contested delegates were given their seats with hardly a word from the Roosevelt forces. Even when the Texas contest was reached and heard by the convention, the steam roller failed to pause.

Time being short and the delegates hoping to get home in time for Sunday dinners, it was necessary at times to forget even parliamentary practice. The program included a motion from James E. Watson of Indiana favoring adoption of the credentials committee report after each contest had been heard. It was, however, evident that this was consuming too much time, so the "silver-tongued orator" only rose in his seat and Chairman Root announced that the motion had been made.

By the same method Mr. Root announced that the motion had been carried after the thousands of volumes of objectionable delegates had read the report whereupon the Roosevelt men tooted their whistles, laughed and appeared to be waiting the time of their lives. The reports of the credentials committee that were ready when the convention met were quickly disposed of by seating the Taft delegates as recommended by the majority report.

About 11 o'clock this committee was forced to delay work.

Chairman Root announced that the credentials committee had failed to work on the contest. Secretary Gleason read the report of the credentials committee to the effect that all remaining contests had evidently been

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