

Downers Grove Reporter

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BOOST—DON'T KNOCK

FROM NATIONAL ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE

Washington, March 18.—(Special to Downers Grove Reporter.)—The developments of the past week in the field of politics were many and varied and crystallized themselves into a tidal wave of sentiment in favor of nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of the Republican party for the presidency.

One of the principal Roosevelt victories of the week was the refusal of Mr. McKinley, manager of the administration campaign forces, to accede to the request of Senator Dixon, chairman of the National Roosevelt Committee, that a joint plea be sent out to the Republican committees in the states or to the legislatures of the states asking that action be taken toward inaugurating preferential preference primaries in those commonwealths where no such law exists at present.

By his reply to Senator Dixon's letter, Mr. McKinley made plain the attitude of the administration with reference to the campaign. His evasion demonstrated clearly that the administration intends to rely upon the "steam roller" to get himself named as the candidate of the Republican party at the Chicago convention, casting to the four winds any compunctions which he may once have had in forcing himself upon the people whether they want him or not.

Mr. McKinley, in replying to Senator Dixon's letter, designated the matter of selecting a candidate for the presidency as a "game," and indicated that the administration intended playing the "game" like the veterans who once made a living at poker in the saloons of the steamers plying the Mississippi.

The receipt of advice from Missouri, telling of the result of the preferential primary held in Kansas City, a short time after Mr. McKinley had made his evasive answer, showed conclusively the reason for the administration's unwillingness to submit to the people the matter of naming the man they might vote for in the presidential election.

On Monday came to light a copy of a letter sent by Chairman McKinley to postmasters through the northwest, calling upon them to rally to the support of the President. These letters were couched in terms that would leave no doubts in the minds of recipients as to what was demanded of them and what they might expect in the event of failure to comply.

On the heels of the printing of this letter came the information from Oklahoma that 300 United States marshals had been appointed to look after the interest of Mr. Taft in that state.

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TO THE VOTERS OF DU PAGE COUNTY.

(Continued from page 1.) Court, it was found that the Grand Jury was defectively drawn and that a conviction under said indictments could not with any degree of certainty be sustained. The cases were continued to the June term when the evidence was again submitted to the grand jury with a view of having new indictments returned.

I went to Springfield and explained these facts and circumstances to L. Y. Sherman, Chairman of the State Board of Administration, which Board has charge of the Geneva Home, and he instructed me to use my own judgment and to dispose of the cases as I thought best.

Fourth: The main accusation is that I suppressed certain evidence. There was no evidence suppressed in this investigation and in the accusation no witnesses have been mentioned who did not appear and testify before the grand jury.

W. J. Ryan, Henry Neddermeyer, William Witt, Jacob Randecker, Wm. F. Leisberg, Frank Hartman, Louis Portman, J. M. Fairbank, Charles H. Newhall, E. P. Miller, Clyde F. Burns, Ernst Stuenkel, Fred Maas, Louis Marquardt, F. A. Ford, M. C. Townsend, Fred Uehrmeister, Frank Lacey, A. Bannister, F. A. Kendall, Charles Heydon, Jesse Shimp, Valentine Keller.

The grand jurors for the June, 1911, term were as follows: Wm. F. Franzen, Wm. Blecke, Henry Bonhardt, Mathias Dieter, Peter Kampmeyer, Edgar Stephens, Martin Delke, Judson Fairbank, A. E. Bartholomew, Albert F. Mertz, C. D. Bartlett, Henry C. Schumacher, Peter Hoy, Rudolph Heermann, H. L. Blodgett, Bert C. White, E. C. Rickert, E. P. Bomberger, William Lauer, Joseph Drendel and William Sigmund.

I have received a number of letters from members of these two bodies and some of them are herewith given in this issue. These with others are on file in my office where they can be seen at any time, as it seems unnecessary to publish all of them in detail.

I have letters from a number of the Grand Jurors to the effect that no evidence was suppressed, and no influence used on my part to secure a no bill or a true bill, and that the case was fairly considered. But the public should remember that accusations are not necessarily proof of the facts, and that no man is protected from the person who recklessly makes accusations.

In regard to the Fox and Bird cases, I can simply say that Mr. Fox and Mr. Bird were indicted for assault upon one Mr. Titterington. Mr. Fox through his counsel, J. F. Snyder, offered to turn State's evidence. One, or both of the parties asked for a separate trial which was granted. I wished to try the Bird case first, so as to use Mr. Fox's testimony before any judgment was imposed upon him.

Mr. Bird succeeded in procuring several continuances, and during which time the complaining witness Mr. Titterington, moved to Kansas. He refused to return without being paid for his time and all expenses. I went before the Board of Supervisors, and asked for a sum sufficient to defray those expenses.

What more need be said in this case. Ranting and railing generates heat, but does not furnish light. Everything stated in this personal word can be verified by any one wishing to know the facts. I cannot see how any more could be done. There is no such thing as human infallibility in the administration of a public office.

Errors in judgment always have occurred, but in the cases cited the best was done, and all connected with the trial of these cases can affirm this. I must leave this statement to the fair, unbiased judgment of the public.

pressed and that the examination was carried on lawfully." Yours very truly, F. A. Kendall.

Hinsdale, Ill., March 12, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Friend Hadley:—"Your communication regarding the suppression of testimony in the Dixon Gladding affair was received by me when I got home last night."

"I was not surprised at hearing from you, as after reading the article in the Wheaton paper written by Prendergast and also the affidavit of the girl, I was not a little surprised at the boldness of his statements regarding the case. I was a member of the jury and heard the testimony in this case. At no time was there any testimony suppressed, as far as I know, and you certainly did not influence or even try to influence the jury in returning no bills or true bills in any cases. I must say frankly, that I have always thought your method fair and honorable and always liked the way you did your duty."

March 14, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"I, A. F. Mertz, being a juror for the June term, 1911, of the Circuit Court of this county in the case of one Willis Gladding, can positively say that you did not suppress any evidence, or try to influence the grand jury in any way that the evidence did not justify."

March 15, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. My Dear Sir:—"To the best of my belief you, as State's Attorney, presented the evidence to us in a clear and conscientious manner, and it seemed to me that every conceivable thing had been done towards a complete investigation without the semblance of suppression of any of the facts, so far as known. I wish to state further, that there was in my judgment no evidence of an intent on your part to shield anyone nor to influence the deliberations of the jury."

Elmhurst, March 13, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"In my opinion these charges are untrue. You did not try to influence the grand jury in any way, and I remember you questioned all the witnesses and made an honest effort to get all the evidence before the jury."

Elmhurst, March 11, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"I, as one of the grand jurors of the said term of court, can say, that in my judgment, no evidence or testimony of any kind was suppressed by you as State's Attorney in this matter, and that no endeavor was made by you or anyone to my knowledge to influence the said grand jury or any member thereof, to return a true-bill or no-bill in favor or against any of the defendants in the case."

Wheaton, March 1, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"I was a member of the grand jury June, 1911, term. I was present during the examination of the witnesses in regard to the two girls from the Geneva Home. All the evidence was brought out to the satisfaction of the jury, and I could see of no attempt to suppress any evidence against any one."

March 11, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"Being informed that in a certain case which you brought before the grand jury in the month of June, 1911, of which I was a member, you had suppressed evidence and used your influence to secure a no-bill in favor of one of the parties who committed an assault on two girls from the Geneva Home, I feel it my duty to write to you and help to protect you against such false accusation. The evidence in the case was clear and to the point, and no influence was used by you to secure a no-bill. I do this writing in appreciation of the strict and able work which you have delivered as State's Attorney, and believing that true and able officers should be more encouraged by the people."

Bloomington, March 14, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"I was a member of the Grand Jury in January, 1911, and have considered the testimony with the other members of the Grand Jury against John Dixon and Emil Miller, and was in no way influenced by you or anybody else to vote a true bill or no bill, and in my judgment there was no evidence suppressed in the case. Yours very truly, Jacob Randecker."

Naperville, March 19, 1912. Hon. Charles Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"Concerning the work of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, Winter Term, 1911, will say that in the case of the State against certain persons who were allowed to have broken into the fall of West Chicago and that the grand jury returned a true bill, and that the grand jury was defectively drawn and that a conviction under said indictments could not with any degree of certainty be sustained. The cases were continued to the June term when the evidence was again submitted to the grand jury with a view of having new indictments returned. After these two girls and the other witnesses had given their testimony the grand jury refused to return an indictment against any of the parties. With this change in the testimony of Leah Hickman, the People could not maintain the indictment returned in the January term against Harry Falk for misconduct towards her."

I went to Springfield and explained these facts and circumstances to L. Y. Sherman, Chairman of the State Board of Administration, which Board has charge of the Geneva Home, and he instructed me to use my own judgment and to dispose of the cases as I thought best. After consulting with the Court and explaining the facts I asked the Court to dismiss the indictments against Falk for misconduct toward the Hickman girl, which was done.

Fourth: The main accusation is that I suppressed certain evidence. There was no evidence suppressed in this investigation and in the accusation no witnesses have been mentioned who did not appear and testify before the grand jury. All witnesses were thoroughly interrogated and all evidence fairly and impartially presented to the grand jury.

Wm. F. Franzen, Wm. Blecke, Henry Bonhardt, Mathias Dieter, Peter Kampmeyer, Edgar Stephens, Martin Delke, Judson Fairbank, A. E. Bartholomew, Albert F. Mertz, C. D. Bartlett, Henry C. Schumacher, Peter Hoy, Rudolph Heermann, H. L. Blodgett, Bert C. White, E. C. Rickert, E. P. Bomberger, William Lauer, Joseph Drendel and William Sigmund.

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In regard to the Fox and Bird cases, I can simply say that Mr. Fox and Mr. Bird were indicted for assault upon one Mr. Titterington. Mr. Fox through his counsel, J. F. Snyder, offered to turn State's evidence. One, or both of the parties asked for a separate trial which was granted. I wished to try the Bird case first, so as to use Mr. Fox's testimony before any judgment was imposed upon him.

edge, I don't think that there was any evidence suppressed by you in any way relating to this case, and not to my knowledge did you try to influence the jury to return a true bill or a no bill in favor of any one of these parties in this case, and your conduct in submitting the same was all right."

Hon. Chas. W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Naperville, March 16, 1912. Dear Sir:—"I was a member of the Grand Jury in June, 1911, and remember very well the case you refer to about the two girls from the Geneva Home. In my judgment you made a very strong case, and if any one is to blame for not getting a true bill it is the members of that Grand Jury, and not the State's Attorney."

Wheaton, Ill., March 14, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"I was one of the Grand Jurors in the January, 1911, term in the Circuit Court of Du Page County, at which time we considered the testimony against John Dixon and Emil Miller. I certainly did not observe anything which led me to suppose that you were endeavoring in any way to influence the Grand Jury in their action in this case with reference to any one of the three men mentioned."

Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"There was no evidence suppressed that I know of, nor did you try to influence the Grand Jury to return a no bill."

Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"I remember the case mentioned, and am satisfied everything was on the square. It is too bad some men always have to run his neighbors down, thinking it will raise himself up."

Naperville, March 13, 1912. Mr. Charles W. Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. My Dear Sir:—"I was present at the time the case of John Dixon and Emil Miller was brought before the Grand Jury in the June term of the Circuit Court, 1911. I consider you conducted this case as well as all others impartially, and withheld no evidence in the prosecution of any case submitted."

Bensenville, March 11, 1912. Mr. Charles Hadley, Wheaton, Ill. Dear Sir:—"I was present at the time the Grand Jurors considered the testimony against John Dixon and Emil Miller. I do not see how any one could accuse you of trying to suppress any evidence, or that you tried to use any influence with the jury. Willis Gladding, as I understand, wanted to appear before the Grand Jury and did so. I also admired the way you handled your cases. In my estimation no State's Attorney could be any more honorable than you were."

"Well, I see that that jackass Ed-derberry has gone and put his head in the noose again," said Hawkins. "Worse than that," said Banta. "He's got it in the noose papers."

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