

POLICE CAPTURE EBBERHARD

HE CONFESSES AUNT'S MURDER

Man Who Slew Mrs. Otilie Eberhard Near Hackensack Is Arrested Near Patterson, N. J., and Tells the Authorities How He Killed the Woman—Planned to Kill His Cousin in Order That He Might Marry a New York Girl—Aged 32—From the "Dead Woman" Article Tells the Story of the Crime—Morbid Brooding Over His Inhuman Crime Unbalanced Eberhard—Confession Relieves His Mind—Planned the Murder Two Months Ago.

New York, July 23.—Drawn back to the scene of his crime by remorse could not resist August Eberhard, self-confessed murderer of his aunt, Mrs. Otilie Eberhard, a Viennese widow, whom he lured to a lonely spot in New Jersey a few days ago and shot to death. He captured near Patterson, N. J., to-day and is now a prisoner in the Hackensack jail.

What interested the authorities most in the confession Eberhard made to them late in the afternoon was his confession for committing the crime. Eberhard said that he was in love with a New York girl and that he needed money to marry her; so, knowing that his aunt had \$2,500 he plotted to kill her and steal the money. Eberhard also intended to kill his pretty cousin, Otilie Eberhard, to whom he was engaged, so that nothing would stand in the way of his marriage to the New York girl.

TO USE GIRL AS WITNESS

The police have the name of the girl mentioned by Eberhard who should be brought back to Hackensack to tell what she knows of the murder.

Hollow eyed, cheeks down, and with a look of a hunted animal on his face, Eberhard was found lying on the lawn of a residence just outside of Patterson, N. J., with a bullet wound in his right leg which the murderer first said had been inflicted by Italians who attacked him but which he afterwards confessed was inflicted by himself so as to make the police believe he had been wounded on the night his aunt was killed.

Morbid brooding over his inhuman crime had apparently unbalanced the mind of Eberhard, but he showed some of the cunning that he displayed in the murder plot when the police questioned him about the murder. Eberhard did not immediately confess to the police, when he was placed under arrest he expressed surprise that he should be suspected of the foul deed, and told a most ingenious story to account for his disappearance after the shooting of his aunt, to the effect that on the night of the murder he had tried to defend his aunt against the attack of a party of Italians. He said he made his cousin run on ahead and returned to his aunt's home, where the murderer overpowered him after shooting him in the leg. Then, he said, he lost consciousness and remembered nothing until he came to his senses in the Hackensack mountains. He gave a graphic description of the mountain wanderings through the mountains.

MURDERER RELIEVED

The inquisitors did not believe this story and they kept Eberhard on the grill until he weakened and made a confession. The murderer seemed to feel relieved when he had finished his remarkable narrative, and he begged the prosecutor to whom he had confessed, for a cigar, and when it was given to him he smoked it as though he had no other care in the world.

An important point in the confession was the statement by Eberhard that he had a murder plot against his aunt and his accomplice had no hand in the killing of Mrs. Eberhard. This man, who was one of Eberhard's friends, had fled to the West, and the police are looking for him. They have his name.

Eberhard told the police that he had planned the murder two months ago. He wrote many letters to his aunt in his efforts to induce her to sell her home in Germany and come to this country to live with him. He said that he would marry her daughter, Otilie, and make a comfortable home for her.

RECOUNTS THE CRIME

Then Eberhard recounted the arrival of his aunt and his cousin, Otilie; of his finding rooms for them in a room in West 23d street, of the trip to New Jersey and of his walk up the railroad tracks. A blinding rain storm came up while they were walking up the Susquehanna tracks and this aided the murderer in his purpose.

As the two unsuspecting women were walking along in front of him he drew his revolver, took careful aim and fired. Mrs. Eberhard fell at the first shot, but to make sure of her death the assassin fired another shot into her body as she lay on the tracks. Then he went in pursuit of his cousin and tried to kill her. The poor girl believed he was trying to protect her and even up to yesterday she had insisted that she did not believe her cousin had murdered her mother. She accounted for his disappearance by the theory that he probably was shot by the murderers.

TELLS WHERE MONEY WAS BURIED

When Eberhard was searched not a penny was found in his pockets. Eberhard said that he had buried the money he stole from his aunt. He led the detective to a tunnel in Little Ferry, and there dug up a bundle of bills. There was \$2,400 in the bundle, which is the amount that was stolen, as the murderer left a small amount of money in the bosom of his aunt's waist.

Eberhard says that he and his accomplice escaped from the scene of the crime on a west-bound train. He declares that he passed through Albany, Troy and Buffalo into Canada, and on to Detroit and Chicago without being recognized by the police.

When he reached Chicago he says that an irresistible power compelled him to return to the scene of the crime, and then he planned to wound himself and surrender to the police in the belief that he could convince them he had not murdered his aunt.

When Otilie Eberhard was told of her cousin's confession she was astounded. She is living in Hackensack and has been receiving the attentions of a young steward named Field, who was on the steamship on which she and her mother came to this country. It is believed she will marry Field as soon as the present trouble is over.

BRYAN HAS A BUSY DAY

Streams of Visitors Pour Into Fairview and Keep the Candidate Busy

—He Has a Long Conference With Josephus Daniels Over Conditions in the Southern States.

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.—A steady stream of visitors to Fairview kept William J. Bryan on the qui vive today and to-night. They began coming early in the morning and included returning delegates to the Denver convention, politicians, representatives of a negro Bryan and Kern club, members of the local Order of Maccabees and many others who came out merely to pay their respects. It was perhaps one of the busiest days the Democratic candidate has spent recently.

Probably the most important visitor was Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., proprietor of The News and Observer, national committee man and member of the sub-committee of eleven which is to select a national chairman and other officers of the committee. His friendship and political judgment are highly prized by Mr. Bryan and for that reason he was summoned here for a conference on the present situation, and with special reference to the conditions in the Southern States. The Democratic nominee was assured that the South would be solidly for him and that the assertions alleged to emanate from Republican sources, that they would carry North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia were but "dog day politics."

Not the least interesting happening of the day was the visit of a delegation of local negroes, heretofore staunch Republicans, who pledged their active support of the Democratic ticket. They were heartily welcomed, and urged by Mr. Bryan to keep in touch with the national campaign.

Beginning with to-day Mr. Bryan retires as editor of The Commoner. His personal campaign contributions and above actual expenses, will be turned over to the Democratic national committee.

RETIRES FROM COMMONER

The Nebraska Gives Up Active Work on His Ogan But Will Print His Speeches, Letters and Other Matter in the Editorial Staff of the Paper.

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.—William J. Bryan has retired from active work on The Commoner, and will not be personally responsible for matter appearing in it during the present campaign. However, he will remain in the editorial staff of the paper, and the publisher, and Richard L. Metcalf, the editor, during the campaign. The following statement was issued by Mr. Bryan relative to this change in the editorial staff of the paper:

"My candidacy makes it necessary for me to suspend editorial work, and I desire to have it known that I shall not be held personally responsible for matter appearing in The Commoner during the campaign except that which appears over my signature."

"My brother, Mr. Charles W. Bryan, who has had charge of the publication since its establishment, will assume control until November, and associate editor, Mr. Richard L. Metcalf, will, during that time, be the editor."

The Commoner will publish such speeches, letters, etc., as I may prepare for the general public and the readers of The Commoner will have all the editorial information as to the issues discussed. I repeat for the paper the cordial support which from the beginning made my connection with it so pleasant.

Former Governor Douglas Declares He Is Out of Politics Forever.

Monument Beach, Mass., July 23.—"I am out of politics forever," declared former Governor William L. Douglas today, upon his return from a yachting trip of several days, he was questioned concerning the reports from Lincoln, Neb., that he might be named as chairman of the Democratic national committee. Mr. Douglas said that he had never been aware that his name was being considered for the position.

"I have not been offered the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee," he said, "and while I shall duly appreciate the compliment if it is tendered me, I shall not accept, as I am out of politics forever. This is final."

RAILROAD GIVEN ORDERS

Corporation Commission Allows Southern Sixty Days in Which to Give Reasoning for Depot.

Lexington, July 23.—Several months ago, at the instigation and request of a number of citizens, W. P. Mangum, Jr., took up with the corporation commission the matter of more adequate accommodations at the depot in Lexington. The railroad authorities promised to make the desired improvements at once, but have never done so. To-day Mr. Turner received a letter from the corporation commission, to the effect following:

WATSON OPENS CAMPAIGN

CONTINUES ATTACKS ON BRYAN

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Macon, Ga., July 23.—Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for President, opened his campaign here to-night in a speech of one hour to an audience that taxed the capacity of the Grand Opera House. He asked for Georgia's electoral vote and said that if necessary he would give them to Bryan to defeat Taft. His assailants were all directed at Bryan, however, and his praises were for Roosevelt and Taft. His charge against Bryan for refusing to vote for Crisp for Speaker in the Democratic caucus because of his being a Confederate was heard in silence, but his attack on the Nebraska for his attitude in giving the negroes comfort in the Brownsville matter was received with great applause.

MR. WATSON'S ADDRESS.

The greatest purpose of my life now is to put the South back into the position of national influence which she held before the civil war, and to bring back the reign of Democracy in the 40's and 50's.

The greatest obstacle in the way is the apathy of the South itself. If the Southern people would arouse themselves and elect a party that would throw off the domination of the Eastern capitalists, who exploit the Southern States through the machinery of the Democratic party.

Andrew Jackson Democrats—Thomas Jefferson Democrats—and you have never stopped to inquire what are the principles for which Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson stood. You allow your editors to do your thinking for you. You allow your partisan leaders to dictate convictions for you.

For God's sake, rouse yourselves; assert your individuality and vote according to the dictates of your own conscience. No ballot is thrown away when it represents the conscientious convictions of him who casts it.

A DISGRACEFUL SURRENDER

You are asked to vote for Bryan, and yet Mr. Bryan's platform is one which Andrew Jackson would have spurned, and Thomas Jefferson despised. It represents a disgraceful surrender of principle. In 1896, Mr. Bryan claimed to be a good Populist as Watson, to be a good Democrat.

For eight years he wore every shred of clothing which Populism had and he proudly wore it. In 1896 he abandoned his Populist platform and entered zealously into the Parker campaign, which he himself had denounced as a sell-out to the Wall Street element of the Democratic party.

In excuse of his political apostasy in 1896, he pleaded the majority rule, claiming that as a party man it was necessary for him to bow to its will. But that excuse no longer avails. In Denver he was absolutely in control of the Democratic party. Whatever he wanted done, was done. Whoever he wanted thrown out was thrown out. The platform is just what he made it. It is a platform of one of the most shameful abandonments of principle that political history presents.

Mr. Bryan declared his unalterable opposition to the strike of the gold standard. The man who in 1896 proclaimed his eternal opposition to the national banking system is now offering proposals for the permanent destruction of the gold standard.

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I can understand how Southern Democracy may come along and vote for Bryan, just as it has swallowed the bill of the past.

There appears to be a chance to get the name "Democratic" which takes away from Southern people their intelligence, their independence, their pride.

The Democratic party, in one of its national conventions, declared that it added the fourteenth amendment. Yet the South made no protest at language which should have made every drop of her blood tingle with indignation. The Democratic party has compelled the South to vote for candidates who practiced social equality with negroes, and the South reeled blindly into the attitude of pitiable humiliation.

BRYAN'S PERfidY.

Mr. Bryan understands the helplessness of the South and exploits it to the very utmost. From the Southern States he must draw 156 of the 243 electoral votes that are necessary for his success; and yet he has treated the Southern States as a purely negligible quantity. From the South he has 156 electoral votes and he has nothing—absolutely nothing. The platform recognizes no interest of hers.

But is the South going to tolerate that line of conduct? Will she not demand of Mr. Bryan that he be as friendly to her as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft have been? Why should the South be a friend of a man who is afraid to speak out on her side?

The platform upon which I stand represents the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, applied to modern conditions. Put into law, it would give back to our country the prosperity it enjoyed in the decade preceding the civil war. If the South will follow me in this campaign, revolting against the onerous conditions under which she is expected to serve Mr. Bryan, she will at once resume her old place in the sisterhood of states.

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