

'SMATTER POP?

WE KNOW SOME WITH TRIPLE CHINS.

BY C. M. PAYNE

VOTE CONFIDENCE IN MINISTRY OF BRIAND



Paris, June 1.—(By The Associated Press).—The senate Tuesday voted confidence in Premier Briand in connection with the reparations settlement. The vote was 277 to 8. The question of confidence arose during the discussion of the budget expenses recoverable from Germany. The radical socialist M. Henry presented a motion that the decisions taken at the London conference be referred to the finance and foreign committees. He not only objected to France forgoing a balance of twelve billion marks due on May 1, but also to France's acceptance of a 50 per cent reduction in her claims. M. Briand, in asking for a vote of confidence, said he would not be the one to adopt a policy which disregarded the agreement the Allies had reached at London and which sought to obtain from Germany a greater amount than the Reparations Commission had awarded. If the Ruhr were occupied in an attempt to collect more from Germany, the Premier declared, France must be called to arms and he would not be the one to do it.

Tho 4 Mates Died Suspiciously, Woman's Fifth Remains Loyal



Mrs. Lydia Southard and two of her alleged victims, Robert Dooley (left) and Edward Meyer.

San Francisco, May 30.—When Mrs. Lydia Trueblood Southard returns from Honolulu with her fifth husband, Paul Vincent Southard, chief petty officer of the U. S. cruiser Monterey, she will need all the help that adoring young men have promised to prove that she did not murder the four husbands who, in quite rapid succession preceded him. Despite the charges that have been made against his wife, who is not yet thirty, Southard remains true to her, and from Honolulu has sent this statement:

"Lydia denies all these charges, and I have absolute confidence in her innocence. She has been a good, true wife to me, and I have never had the slightest reason to question her. She has been in poor health since coming to Hawaii, and we both will be glad to return to Idaho."

The bride's plight is traceable directly to the uncertainty of the county clerk of Twin Falls over the cause

of the death of her fourth husband, Edward F. Meyer, on September 20, last. The body was exhumed, evidence of arsenic discovered, and a general investigation ordered. While this was under way, the young widow went to the coast and was married again. Before her arrest was ordered, Idaho detectives trailed back through her life and uncovered a series of remarkable events.

Lydia Trueblood is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Trueblood of Keatsville, Mo. She won local fame for her beauty as a child and developed a sophisticated charm as she grew older that made her extremely noticeable. She became acquainted with the Dooley family of prosperous farmers, and Robert Dooley became enamored of her. The Trueblood family moved to Twin Falls about 1910, and Robert, love-stricken, followed. Lydia and he were married in 1912.

THE FIRST DEATH.

They moved back to a Missouri farm but the farm was no longer attractive

to the petted wife. They returned to Twin Falls. The bridegroom, Robert, and his brother Edward took out an insurance policy of \$2,000, which provided that half of the amount was to go to the surviving brother and the rest to Lydia in case of the death of either.

Then came the first death in the girl's married life. Edward Dooley died after a sudden illness, on August 9, 1915, less than six years ago. He was sick only five days. The coroner's certificate ascribed the death to typhoid fever. The insurance company paid \$1,000 to Robert and Lydia as the dead man's policy provided.

The day after Edward's death, Robert and Lydia took out another \$2,000 policy which stipulated that the money would be paid to the survivor on the death of either of them. On October 1, 1915, Robert Dooley died after a short, sudden illness. The coroner's certificate gave the cause of death as typhoid fever. The insurance company without question paid the \$2,000 to the wife. In the period between the deaths

of the brothers Mrs. Dooley bore a child, Lorraine.

Deputy Sheriff Ormsby said the woman had told him after her husband's death that he had contracted typhoid from drinking water in a well into which surface water had run. The baby had been given some of the water, she said. The baby died on November 15 of the same year. Again, typhoid was the cause written into the coroner's certificate.

Two years later, the young attractive widow was married to W. G. McHaffie. He obtained a life insurance policy for \$5,000. The bridal couple went to live in Hardin, Montana. He died of influenza in the mountains a year later, according to the official records of the town.

When the question of paying on the policy of insurance came up, the insurance companies asserted that the second payment had not been made as required in the contract. They refused to pay off the policy.

Lydia Trueblood, now Mrs. McHaffie, moved to Denver, Colo., and in May, 1919, was married to Harlan Lewis. They immediately moved to Billings, Mont., and a month later the bridegroom took out a \$5,000 life insurance policy. The next month he became violently ill and died within twenty-four hours. Pomaine poisoning was the cause of death, according to the medical certificate. Lydia Trueblood, now Mrs. Lewis, collected the \$5,000 and returned to Twin Falls, the scene of her first romance.

On August 10, 1919 she became the bride of Edward Meyer at Pocatello, the deputy sheriff asserted, and in this ceremony she is charged with having given the name of Anna May McHaffie. Why this was done is not clear to the authorities who charge it, but they hint that there was a substantial reason for her desiring to conceal that she had ever married Lewis, the third husband.

SOUGHT \$10,000 POLICY.

The deputy sheriff declares that the

day after her fourth marriage the young woman tried to get a policy for \$10,000 insurance on her husband's life. Whether this is so, the fact is that the policy was not delivered to her.

The bride went with Meyer to his Snake River ranch to live. Within two weeks of the marriage, the bridegroom became desperately ill, after supper. He was taken to a hospital, appeared to gain strength, then on September 7, 1918, he suffered a relapse and died.

The circumstances aroused suspicion. Mrs. Meyer was a woman of mystery by that time in the community. She was questioned as to previous marriages. She denied positively ever having married Lewis, and nothing could shake her statements.

But the chemists were suspicious. They examined the viscera of the ranchman and reported evidences of arsenic. The inquiry was pushed further. The bride disappeared suddenly. Detectives were detailed to trace her. They located the young woman in this city, Los Angeles, and kept her under surveillance, while the Idaho inquiry was continued. The bodies of the Dooley brothers and the infant daughter were exhumed. Again the report of the chemist was that traces of arsenic were found. McHaffie's body was exhumed, and once more the examiners said indications of poison were still present.

FLYPAPER WAS USED.

Investigation of the Meyer ranch revealed that part of a package of old-fashioned flypaper had been used, and that the rancher's death followed its removal from the original package, though the missing paper could not be discovered.

But, before the Idaho authorities could act, Mrs. Lydia Trueblood-Dooley-McHaffie-Lewis Meyer was Mrs. Paul Vincent Southard, wife of the chief petty officer of the cruiser Chicago. They were wed very quietly, and soon after the ceremony he obtained a transfer to the Monterey, and

both went to Honolulu.

The bride expressed amazement when detained on cabied orders from the States, and demanded an explanation. When it was given her she said: "I never poisoned anyone in my life, and never tried to. My previous husbands died natural deaths. I have the certificates to show it. I will go back as soon as possible to face these accusations. I can prove my complete innocence of every one of these charges."

FIRST SUIT INVOLVES COTTON FUTURES ACT

Washington, June 1.—What was thought to be the first suit involving construction of the cotton futures act was docketed in the Supreme Court Tuesday when Fred Browne, of Fert Smith, Ark., asked a review of decisions of Louisiana courts denying him reimbursement from a firm of brokers in New Orleans for losses alleged to have resulted from a deal in cotton futures.

Browne based his case on section four of the act, which requires all purchase of sale contracts to bear the name and address of the buyer and seller. The document produced by the brokers, as showing that the purchase: to cover his account was at a price which resulted in a loss of more than \$4,000, did not carry these essentials. Browne won in the district court but the decision was reversed on appeal.

RESTORES MAILING PRIVILEGES

Washington, June 1.—Postal prohibitions against The Milwaukee Leader and The New York call, two socialist newspapers, were withdrawn Tuesday by Postmaster General Hays, who restored them to second class mailing privileges. The action was in line with that recently taken in the case of The Liberator, a periodical published in New York City.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DAMAGED

Hoboken, N. J., June 1.—A small fire of undetermined origin Tuesday night slightly damaged the steamship George Washington, which twice carried former President Wilson to France and back. The steamer is in dry dock here undergoing repairs.

CORNS

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	FORMER PRICES	PRICES JUNE 1, 1921	REDUCTIONS
Touring Car	\$5,625.00	\$4,850.00	\$775.00
Torpedo	5,625.00	4,850.00	775.00
Roadster	5,625.00	4,850.00	775.00
Four-Door Coupe	7,200.00	6,250.00	950.00
Sedan	7,400.00	6,500.00	900.00
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