

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG
BREMER KIDNAPPING**

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : SUB 3 Section 18x



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576 Sub 3

SECTION NUMBER 18x

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1938

BMS:CH

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: BREKID

There are attached hereto several clippings taken from the Little Rock and Hot Springs, Arkansas newspapers from October 16 through October 29, 1938, concerning the trial of Herbert "Dutch" Akers et al, which I thought might be of interest to you in view of the fact that there possibly will be numerous references to this case in the future.

It was deemed advisable to obtain all of these clippings and keep them in one particular place in the File. It has been noted in the past that clippings sent in day-by-day from the Field Offices are scattered throughout the File and in attempting to prepare any special article on a particular case it has proved difficult at times to assemble all of the necessary data.

It is therefore desired that the Files Division file all of these clippings together, in chronological order as they are attached hereto, in one complete File.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-3-525
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 5 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON Tamm ENE

SEVEN GO ON TRIAL MONDAY IN KARPIS HARBORING CASE

TRIAL CLIMAXES INVESTIGATION BEGUN IN 1935

THREE FORMER POLICE
OFFICIALS AMONG
ACCUSED.

100 LOCAL WITNESSES

Report of F. B. I. Agents
Charges Karpis and Other
Criminals Lived in Hot
Springs, Unmolested and
Known to Officers.

A three-year F. B. I. investigation into alleged visits to Hot Springs by Alvin Karpis will be climaxed tomorrow when seven local residents including three former officials of the Hot Springs Police department, go on trial in federal court in Little Rock on charges of harboring the former public enemy No. 1.

Those indicted were accused in a statement by E. J. Connelley, F. B. I. inspector, which said during the Federal Bureau of Investigation's probe into the activities of the notorious Karpis-Barker gang "it was learned that the gang spent many

months in Hot Springs where they resided unmolested."

Those facing trial are:

Joe Wake'lin, former Hot Springs chief of police.

Herbert Akers, former chief of detectives.

Cecil Brock, former lieutenant of detectives.

John Stover, Hot Springs municipal airport manager.

Morris Loftis, boat landing caretaker.

Mrs. Al C. Dyer, Lake Hamilton boat landing operator.

Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Hot Springs hotel proprietor, who told newspapermen she was married to Karpis.

The seven were indicted by a federal grand jury last May 18. Another person indicted, Connie Morris, friend of Mrs. Goldstein, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year. It was indicated at that time she would become a federal witness.

The entire group is now free on bonds returnable in federal court tomorrow morning. It was understood all had obtained legal counsel.

More than 100 Hot Springs residents have been subpoenaed as witnesses in the trial, the majority having been ordered to appear in Judge Trimble's court Monday at 10 a. m.

Those subpoenaed represent a cross section of local residents including business and professional men, newspaper reporters, newspaper carriers and messenger boys.

At the time of the indictment, Inspector Connelley's report to U. S. District Attorney Fred Isgrig Little Rock, charged the gang, especially Karpis, Harry Campbell and Fred Hunter, Karpis lieutenant, lived in Hot Springs unmolested.

Karpis and Campbell have since been sentenced to life imprisonment, Karpis for the kidnapping of wealthy William A. Hamm, Jr., and

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Trial Climaxes Investigation Begun in 1935

(Continued from page one)

Paul, Minn., brewer, and Campbell for the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer, St. Paul banker.

Hunter was sentenced to 35 years for participation with Karpis and others in the Garrettsville, O., mail train robbery on Nov. 7, 1935 and to two years for harboring Karpis.

Connelley's report said Karpis and Hunter moved to Hot Springs in June, 1935. He charged the two kept company with the Goldstein and Morris women and moved freely about the city.

The report further charged that Akers, Wakelin and Brock and another unnamed member of the local police force "were aware of the identity of Karpis."

"On one occasion," it said "Akers was observed in conversation with Karpis."

It further held that former Police Chief Wakelin "had almost nightly clandestine meetings with Mrs. Goldstein," Karpis' ex-panion.

The report charged Stover and Karpis, Hunter and "their female companions" to various sections of the country and "otherwise assisted them in avoiding detection and arrest."

"Loffia and Mrs. Dyer rented Karpis a cottage at Dyer's Landing (on Lake Hamilton near Dodson Acres)," the report held, and "informed Karpis and Hunter in December, 1935, of an investigation by F. B. I. agents" seeking their capture at Hot Springs.

Akers was also charged with harboring Thomas Nathan Norris, a

federal fugitive, and that "Norris and his associates were committing various and numerous crimes while under the protection of Akers."

The former detective chief, known here for his brilliant work in crime investigation, was said by the report to have admitted he "harbored Norris and his associates, Sam Stegal Haynes, Alfred ("Sonny") Lamb, and Goldie Hairston at Hot Springs from March 15, 1937, to August 15, 1937."

Norris was charged with being one of the bandits who robbed the Palmetto State bank at Lake City, S. C., of \$114,000 on Sept. 4, 1934.

All of the criminals who the local people are charged with harboring have either been slain or captured.

Karpis and Hunter were captured in New Orleans, La., May 1, 1936, and Campbell was taken into custody a week later.

Haynes was arrested at Benton on Aug. 15, 1937, and later that same day state and Garland county officers raided a Pullman avenue residence here and machine-gunned Lamb to death when he resisted arrest.

Norris was wounded and captured at Rogers, the following day. Hairston was found dead of gunshot wounds near Gretna, Pa., after he and companions had engaged in a gun fight with police at Gulfport, Miss., on Sept. 7, 1937. A police officer was killed in this battle.

Norris is now serving sentences totaling 37 years in the Texas penitentiary and Haynes is serving a five to 12 year sentence in Texas and is awaiting another trial on a murder charge.

SPA DEFENDANTS LOSE SKIRMISH BEFORE TRIMBLE

FEDERAL JUDGE DENIES
MOTION FOR SEV.
ERANCE.

QUASH MOVE DEFEATED

Court Refuses to Make Pub-
lic List of Government
Witnesses or to Grant
Continuance to Ex-Police
Chief Wakelin.

Little Rock, Oct. 15 (AP).—Seven Hot Springs residents scheduled to face trial in federal court here Tuesday on charges of conspiracy to harbor former Public Enemy Alvin Karpis, today lost four preliminary legal skirmishes with government attorneys.

District Judge T. C. Trimble, in a brief hearing, denied defense motions for separate trials, continuation of the cases, an order directing the district attorney to make public the list of government witnesses, and for quashing the indictments.

A pre-trial conference of attorneys with the judge was ordered for Monday to simplify issues and discuss limitation of witnesses.

The seven, including three former city police officials, are charged by the government with conspiring to harbor Karpis and his gang leader, Fred Hunter, in 1935 and 1936. The defendants are former Police Chief Joe Wakelin, former Detective Chief Herbert "Dutch" Akers; former Police Lieutenant Cecil Brock, Manager Johnny Stover of the Hot Springs municipal airport, Mrs. Grace Goldstein, operator of a Hot Springs rooming house, Mrs. Al C Dyer, operator of a boat landing near Hot Springs, and Morris Loftis, caretaker of Mrs. Dyer's landing.

An eighth person, Connie Morris, former resident at Mrs. Goldstein's rooming house, pleaded guilty to a similar charge and was expected to be a government witness.

District Attorney Fred Isgrig refused flatly to name his witnesses, declaring he was taking precautions to see they were not "tampered with." Wakelin's attorneys, E. L. McHaney Jr. and Grover T. Owen, both of Little Rock, said they needed to know who the witnesses would be in order to prepare their defense.

State Rep. James R. Campbell, attorney for Mrs. Goldstein, obtained permission from Judge Trimble to hold a private interview with Miss Morris when she is brought here from a federal reformatory Monday. Miss Morris is serving a sentence of a year and a day.

Isgrig declined to announce whether the young woman would be used as a government witness.

Wakelin's attorneys told Judge Trimble the former police chief was not physically able to face trial at this time. Isgrig presented a number of affidavits from persons he described as Wakelin's neighbors. These affidavits said Wake-

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Seven Go on Trial Monday in Karpis Harboring Case

(Continued from Page One)

He was seen working in his garden last week. Two affidavits were presented from physicians saying they had examined Wakelin and that they had found no evidence of physical or mental incapacity.

"The government has gone to a big expense in this trial," Judge Trimble said. "This man cannot lay down just before the trial and ask for a continuance on the grounds that he is sick."

Sam Robinson, Stover's attorney, failed in a move to obtain a continuance for his client on the grounds that he had not been allowed to examine lists of witnesses.

W. Henry Donham, attorney for Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, failed to obtain a severance of their cases from the others. Donham argued that testimony against the others would be "highly prejudicial" to his clients.

Igrig told the court that all seven of the defendants were charged with conspiracy and that the cases could not be separated.

"You can't have a conspiracy when there's no one to conspire with," he said.

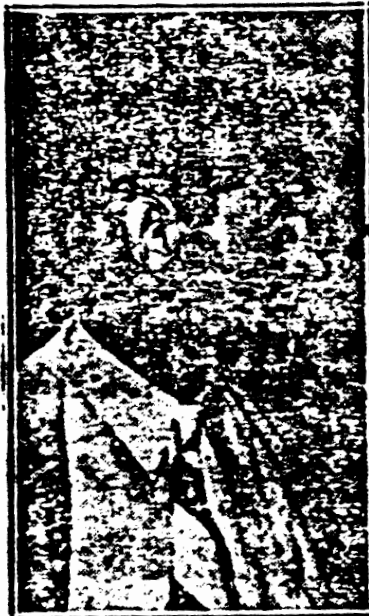
Drew Bowers, former assistant district attorney, will represent Akers and Brock at the trial. He

offered no motions for them at today's hearing.

Akers also is under indictment on a charge of conspiracy to harbor Thomas Nathan Norris, member of the Alfred "Sonny" Laph gang which was rounded up in this state 4 years ago.

10 Men and Two Women Constitute Jury Chosen To Try Gangster Case

Hot Springs Aviator
Faces Federal Jury



JOHNNIE STOVER.

Johnnie Stover, flier, is among those accused of helping Alvin Karpis, gangster, elude G-Men while hiding in Hot Springs in 1935 and 1936. He was among the seven defendants facing trial in Little Rock today.

Two Women Alternates
Also Designated as Hot
Springs Septet Goes to
Trial Here.

Testimony Starts

31 Veniremen Questioned Jury Box Is Filled; One Defendant Admits Guilt.

A jury of 10 men and two women, along with two alternates was selected this afternoon in Federal Court to hear testimony in the trial of seven Hot Springs residents charged with conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, one-time Public Enemy No. 1, now serving a life sentence in Alcatraz prison. Examination of 31 prospective jurors was conducted for the regular panel of 12 while five others were examined to obtain the two alternates.

In selection of the jury, the court excused four persons, the government exercised its six challenges, and the defense used nine of its 35 challenges. In selecting the two alternates, the court, the government and the defense each excused one prospective juror.

10 Men and Two Women Constitute Jury Chosen To Try Gangster Case

(Continued from Page 1)

For the first time in several years, the jury which is to be kept locked up at night and to remain together, contains four women. Of that number, two are regular jurors and two are the alternates. The alternate jurors sit with the regular jurors, listen to the testimony and evidence and hear instructions and argument in the trial, but do not give consideration to the judgment to be rendered unless one or more regular jurors is incapacitated.

In questioning of alternates, Walter Hughes, Benton, was excused by the court after he had volunteered the statement that a Hot Springs resident approached him five days ago and said "anything he could do for the defendants would be appreciated."

The court did not require the venireman to name the defendant and the man said he could not recall the name of the person who approached him.

District Attorney Fred Isgrig said the case would be investigated further.

The jury follows:

J. R. Grobmyer, Little Rock, lumber dealer.

Ralph Graham, Jacksonville, farmer.

B. A. Dollar, Morrilton, merchant.

E. T. Atwood, New Edinburg, Cleveland county, banker.

L. D. Lasley, Little Rock, retired business man.

C. A. Ezell, Thornburg, Perry county, farmer.

Mrs. M. A. Lally, Little Rock, housewife.

Hugh Houston, Little Rock, real estate man.

Gus Paul, Malvern, farmer.

A. C. Drake, Fordyce, lumber dealer.

MMrs. W. Tillar Adamson, Little Rock, housewife.

L. O. Red, Little Rock, ice dealer. The alternates are:

Mrs. W. M. Matthews, Little Rock, housewife.

Mrs. C. H. Baker, North Little Rock, housewife.

The court recessed after the jury was sworn and was to reconvene at 2:30 p. m. for the opening statements and beginning of testimony.

The seven accused of the conspiracy are: Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former chief of Hot Springs detectives; Jewell LeVerne Grace, alias M. Grace Goldstein, rooming house operator; Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing on Lake Hamilton; Morris Loftis, employe at

(Continued on Page 2)

the boat landing; Joseph Wakelin, former chief of police; Cecil Brock, former lieutenant of the department, and John Stover, manager of Hot Springs airport.

An eighth person named in the indictment, Ruth Hamm Robison, alias Connie Morris, entered a plea of guilty June 23 and was sentenced to one year and a day in prison.

Courtroom Crowded.

Selection of the jury was started before a crowded courtroom which included the prospective jurors who reported for duty today and were sworn. A large number of witnesses, reported at near 100, also were in the courtroom, many of them being representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Prior to calling the prospective jurors, Grover T. Owens, attorney for Wakelin, presented a motion for continuance of the case in regard to Wakelin until he obtained a list of the government witnesses. The motion was presented last Saturday and overruled, Judge Trimble overruling the motion again today. Mr. Owens announced he wished to get the motion and denial into the record.

Judge Trimble questioned the jurors on their knowledge of the alleged conspiracy and the charge under which the indictment was returned, their acquaintance with the defendants or the attorneys in the case, either the government attorneys or the defense attorneys.

Asked About Prejudices.

The jurors also were asked if they had a prejudice against the defendants or against any Hot Springs officers through any experiences while visiting at the resort city. A question if any jurors had read newspaper accounts of the arrests and prospective trials resulted in all but one admitting they had read newspaper accounts. The lone juror who admitted not reading newspaper accounts was excused later by the government.

Personal examination of the prospective jurors by Mr. Owens was denied by Judge Trimble, who followed the court custom of examining a full jury of 12. Vacancies when jurors were excused were filled by selection of others after which the questioning continued.

James R. Campbell, attorney for Mrs. Goldstein, asked if there was prejudice on the part of any juror on account of the legislative investigation into Hot Springs affairs a year ago. He referred to the investigation following the death of a prisoner in the city jail from an alleged beating received in the jail. The government has six chal-

lenges in the selection of a jury while the defense has 10. The court may excuse as many prospective jurors as desired. One juror was excused by the court because of prejudice, the juror saying he had formed an opinion, while another was excused after admitting he had talked with several people in Hot Springs yesterday, "where there was sentiment both pro and con."

Mrs. Goldstein sat at the table reserved for attorneys and defendants, with others in the case. She was attired in a blue dress with a cape, piped in red. A peaked hat was draped with a veil while around her neck was a small chain with a gold cross suspended from it.

Mrs. Dyer wore a black dress and black hat and looked around the courtroom at intervals. Wakelin, who was said Saturday to be in ill health and unable to attend the trial, walked with the aid of a walking stick and wore dark glasses.

The charge against the seven Hot Springs residents alleges they conspired between June 1, 1935 and May 1, 1936 to harbor Alvin Karpis, alias Albin Karpavicz, a fugitive from justice, who was arrested May 1, 1936 at New Orleans. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in Alcatraz. His alleged partner in crime, who is said also to have spent time in Hot Springs with Karpis, Fred John Hunter, also was arrested at New Orleans and is serving 25 years in Alcatraz for alleged participation in an Ohio mail robbery in November, 1935.

LITTLE ROCK, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1938.

Hot Springs Residents Go to Trial



—Democrat Staff Photo.
Left, Herbert (Dutch) Akers, former Hot Springs Detective Chief, talking with friend in the Federal building corridor in Little Rock today while awaiting trial on charges of helping harbor Alvin Karpis, gangster, in Hot Springs. Right, Joe Wakelin, former Hot Springs police chief, caught while also awaiting trial in the same case.

Karpis' "Moll" Faces Court



—Democrat Staff Photo.
Grace Goldstein of Hot Springs, companion of Alvin Karpis, gangster, there in 1935-36, reached the federal building this morning to face trial with six other defendants on charges growing out of the visit of Karpis to the Spa. She was arrested in Los Angeles shortly after she left Hot Springs.

The

Sentinel-Record

FULL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OVER LEASED WIRE

VOLUME LVII

HOT SPRING

U. S., DEFENSE

IN NATIONAL PARK. ARKANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING

OPEN IN KARPIS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1938.

NUMBER 284

HARBORING TRIAL

ISGRIG OUTLINES BASIS FOR CONSPIRACY COUNT IN OPENING STATEMENT

DENIAL ENTERED BY COUNSEL FOR ALL DEFENDANTS

JURY SELECTED AFTER
3½ HOURS OF VENIRE
EXAMINATION.

"TAMPERING" IS HINTED

Prospective Juror Says He
Was Approached by Un-
named "Friend" of One
of Seven Accused — To
Be Probed Later.

Little Rock, Oct. 18. (AP)
—Moving to wind up the
last of its cases arising from
the long criminal career of
Alvin Karpis, the govern-
ment today asked a U. S.
district court jury to convict
seven residents of Hot
Springs, Ark., including

three former police officials,
on a charge of conspiring to
shield the one-time public
enemy while he was being
sought for the Edward
Bremer kidnapping at Min-
neapolis in January, 1935.

The jury of ten men and two
women, plus two women alternates,
was selected within three and a
half hours of venire examination.
To them, District Attorney Fred A.
Isgrig outlined the basis of the
harboring conspiracy indictment
returned early this year against
former Police Chief Joseph Wake-
lin, former Chief of Detectives
Herbert (Dutch) Akers, former Po-
lice Lieutenant Cecil Brock, Mrs.
Grace Goldstein, described by her
attorney as the common-law wife
of Karpis, Mrs. Al C. Dyer, oper-
ator of a boat landing near Hot
Springs, Morris Loftis, caretaker of
the boat landing, and John Stover,
manager of the Hot Springs mu-
nicipal airport.

Connie Morris, described as a
sweetheart of Fred Hunter, Karpis
gangster, was named in the same
indictment and pleaded guilty last
June, receiving sentence of a year
and a day. The government was
expected to call her as a witness.

Isgrig charged in his opening
statement that Karpis and Hunter,
both now at Alcatraz prison, made
their headquarters at Hot Springs
from June, 1935, to April, 1936,
moved openly about the resort city,
associated with those named in the
indictment and eluded capture

is-men as a result of a conspiracy
on the part of the defendants.

The district attorney asserted
that Mrs. Goldstein operated
houses of prostitution in Hot
Springs, and that the gangsters
maintained residences in these
places.

"We will show," said Isgrig, "that
Karpis and Hunter came and went
on the principal business streets of
Hot Springs, using their own car
with a Kentucky license, that they
frequented public places and dined
publicly there, that Wakelin and
Akers knew well the two were
wanted by the government, and
that Wakelin and Akers visited
with and associated with Karpis
while he was living with Grace
Goldstein in a house of prostitu-
tion."

In reply, attorneys for each of
the defendants told the jury there
was no basis for the conspiracy
charge and that none existed, that
the police officers did not associ-
ate with the fugitives, but co-op-
erated fully with the government
agents in seeking them, that some
of the seven charged with conspir-
ing together did not even know
each other except possibly by sight.
Selected for service on the jury
proper after 31 veniremen had been
examined and the state had ex-
hausted all its challenges and the

U. S. Defense Opens In Harboring Trial

(Continued from Page One)

defense all but one were:

J. B. Grobmyer, Little Rock lumber company operator.

Ralph Graham, Jacksonville farmer.

B. A. Dollar, Morrilton electrician.

E. T. Atwood, New Edinburg banker.

L. D. Lasley, Little Rock retired business man.

C. A. Ezell, Thornburg merchant.

Mrs. M. A. Lally, Little Rock retired business woman.

Hugh Houston, Little Rock real estate dealer.

L. O. Red, Little Rock ice company operator.

Mrs. W. Tillar Adamson, Little Rock clubwoman.

A. C. Drake, Fordyce business man.

Gus Paul, Malvern farmer.

Selected as alternates to serve in event of incapacity of any of the regular panel after examination of five additional veniremen were Mrs. W. M. Matthews, Little Rock clubwoman, and Mrs. C. H. Baker, North Little Rock clubwoman.

Walter Hughes, Benton, examined for alternate service, told Judge A. C. Trimble, who did all the questioning in the jury selection, that an unnamed Hot Springs resident had approached him five days ago and said "that if I could do anything for one of the defendants in event of selection on the jury, 'it would be appreciated.'"

"It was evidently a friend of this defendant," he explained.

He said the incident would not sway his judgment, but the court excused him without requiring to name the defendant alleged to have been mentioned in the conversation.

Legris said the matter would be further investigated.

Among others excused by the court were E. M. Riggs, Hot Springs business man, and Brooks J. Jackson, Little Rock, who said he had a daughter teaching in the Hot Springs city schools.

There were defense objections when the government asked the court to ask Riggs if, as the owner of Hot Springs property, he had had any business dealings with the city administration or Mayor McLaughlin.

"None except which might arise in the publication of a newspaper of which I was part owner," said Riggs.

Counsel then clashed heatedly over the government's insistence that he be asked "if he could return a guilty verdict without embarrassment to himself and trouble with the administration."

The judge refused to put the question in that way and terminated the matter by excusing Riggs from the box.

The defense insisted upon each juror being asked as to possible prejudice against Hot Springs as a result of a legislative investigation into law-enforcement conditions there in 1937, and noted exceptions in the record when the court declined to put certain questions, submitted in writing, to the veniremen.

Later, during opening statements, W. Henry Donham, attorney for Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, told the jury that his clients were innocent of any connection with the case on trial because they had simply rented a cottage on the lake to Karpis and Hunter whom they did not know and who gave false names to them. He charged that a federal agent in attempting to make Loftis give information asserted that "the government is not interested in small fry like you—we want to get McLaughlin and Ledgerwood."

Donham told the jury that Mrs. Dyer and Loftis "did not even know these other defendants with whom they are charged with conspiring until long after Karpis had been sent to Alcatraz."

He related that two men came to the boat landing and group of cottages owned by Mrs. Dyer on the lake in August, 1935 and arranged to rent a cottage, giving their names as Ed Parker and Harold King and representing themselves as Dayton, O., night club operators on a vacation. He said the two devoted themselves to fishing, had a few guests at their cottage after asking permission to do so "and gave no intimation they were not who they said they were."

Later, he said, the man who gave his name as Parker, but who was apparently Karpis, came back and threatened Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, advising them not to discuss their stay there.

"He told them he would take them for a ride on the lake and they would not come back from it if they talked to the federal agents then in Hot Springs," said Donham.

"Nevertheless, Mrs. Dyer and Loftis gave all the assistance possible to the agents when they were questioned."

Attorney Sam Robinson, on behalf of defendant John Stover, said Stover as the operator of an airport and a licensed pilot "was a common carrier by air—one available to the public for transportation—and if he ever carried Karpis anywhere in a plane, he was no more guilty of it than would be the Missouri Pacific railroad if that railroad carried Karpis."

He also denied that Stover knew the other defendants. He said he had flown a stranger to Youngstown, O., after telephoned arrangements had been made for the trip by someone else at the airport in his absence and that "Stover did not know it was Karpis as charged by the government, does not now know if it was." Later, he said he made a second flight to Canton, O., to pick up the same man and by advance arrangement carried Mrs. Goldstein on that trip. He said that Mrs. Stover had accompanied her husband on both flights.

Attorney J. R. Campbell, representing Mrs. Goldstein, said that "her real name is Jewell Laverne

Grayson" and that her family lives in Texas.

"I beg you not to try her on a charge of running a house of ill-repute," he said to the jury, "but rather on the conspiracy charge made in the indictment."

"She became acquainted with Karpis while he was using another name and did not know his real identity until long afterward."

"This woman was in mortal dread of her life from the time she knew his identity. We will show that Karpis threatened her life unless she obeyed orders."

"She is the common law wife of Karpis and in the eyes of the law, they are man and wife."

Attorney Grover Owens, representing Wakelin, said he would show that the FBI men were in Hot Springs "for three years and had equal opportunity with Wakelin and Akers to make an arrest," that Wakelin and Akers were never in company of Karpis and Hunter and had no knowledge of their presence in the city.

Attorney Drew Bowers, speaking for Brock and Akers, said:

"I deny for them that they are guilty of any conspiracy with any person to harbor Alvin Karpis. Proof will be made that if Karpis was in Hot Springs during the stated period, federal officers were on hand and that Brock and Akers co-operated with the federal agents."

"Akers denied that he ever saw Karpis in his life."

Court adjourned until tomorrow after the opening statements.

The defendants and their staff of legal counsel formed a large group in the center of the court room, which was filled almost to capacity throughout the day.

Wakelin, recently ill, appeared in court wearing dark smoked glasses.

Mrs. Goldstein, who told newsmen at the time of Karpis' capture in New Orleans that she had been married to the one-time gangster, wore a peaked black hat with a wide brim off the face and a black-dotted veil above a dark blue modest street dress and ample blue cape with multi-colored lining.

Mrs. Dyer was equally smartly attired in solid black, relieved only by a small ornament of brilliants on the left shoulder. She wore a small black hat with upturned brim.

In the jury selection, the defense used nine of its 10 allowed challenges before the regular panel was completed, and the government exhausted all of its eight challenges. In selecting the alternates, the government used its one allowed challenge and the defense one of its two allowed challenges.

U. S. Offers to Prove Spa Defendants Knew Karpis Was a Fugitive

Witnesses Say Newspapers Containing Accounts of Desperadoes Delivered to Sextet.

Editor Testifies

Defense Attorney Loses in Move to Bring Felon Here From Lonely Island Prison.

Nine Hot Springs newspaper carriers were called to the witness stand late today by the government in a move to prove that seven persons on trial on charges of having conspired to harbor Alvin Karpis were aware that the former gangster was a fugitive.

United States District Attorney Fred Isgrig sought to show that the defendants had read newspapers carrying accounts of the activities of the erstwhile Public Enemy No. 1, now in Alcatraz federal prison. The newspaper carriers testified that papers carrying these accounts had been delivered to all the defendants except Mrs. Grace Goldstein.

Charles Goslee, general manager of the Hot Springs newspaper, was called to the witness stand to identify the stories about Karpis.

Earlier in the day defense counsel moved unsuccessfully to have the government produce Karpis in federal court here for identification.

Defense Attorney Sam Robinson

suggested the procedure in objecting to the government identifying Karpis to the jury through photographs made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The court overruled the objections to the photographs and permitted them to be introduced as evidence. Karpis is now serving a life sentence at Alcatraz for the \$200,000 ransom kidnapping of William M. Hamm, St. Paul, in January, 1935.

"It is a well known fact," said Robinson, "that Karpis is at present a prisoner of the United States government and we see no reason why Karpis himself should not be produced for purposes of identification. It is our contention that these photographs are not the best evidence available."

Identify Indictments.

The government opened its case by calling to the stand Miss Catherine Murphy, deputy clerk of the federal court at St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of identifying and placing in evidence the indictment charging Karpis and others with the Bremer kidnapping.

Afterwards, E. J. Connelley, FBI agent, took the stand to introduce photographs of Karpis and the gangster's associates.

With the pictures of Karpis, made in 1934, were introduced also pictures of Karpis made in 1930, pictures of Fred Hunter, made in 1930 and 1936, pictures of Harry Campbell made in 1930 and 1936, and a picture of Sam Coker and Connie Morris.

Karpis, Hunter and Campbell are alleged by the government to have been members of the same gang that operated in Hot Springs at intervals in 1935 and 1936 before their arrests. The first two at New Orleans and the latter in Ohio. Coker is named in an indictment in connection with the

(Continued on Page 2)

DEFENSE'S PLEA TO HAVE KARPIS RETURNED FUTILE

(Continued from Page 1)

Edward Bremer kidnapping in St. Paul in 1934 and Connie Morris is the eighth person named in the conspiracy indictment here. She entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced in June to a year and a day in prison.

Inspector Connelley, the second witness, said he had been "in charge of the pursuit of Karpis and assisted in his arrest" after five years investigation of the activities of Karpis. He introduced the pictures to which the defense objected.

Spa Officials Identified.

On cross examination by Grover

To Owens, a defense attorney, Inspector Connelley said Karpis had submitted to a face lifting operation in the spring of 1934 in an attempt to change his appearance "after the Bremer kidnaping." He said he identified Karpis and Campbell from the pictures made in 1930, the same pictures that were used on identification folders sent to peace officers over the country.

Emmett Jackson, city clerk at Hot Springs, produced city records to show that Joseph Wakelin, Herbert ("Dutch") Akers and Cecil Brock, three of the defendants, were chief of police, chief of detectives and police lieutenant, respectively, during 1935 and 1936. He also said that A. T. ("Sonny") Davies was city attorney at the same time.

Preston Griffin, a Hot Springs policeman for about 10 years to January, 1937, said a picture of Karpis, hung on a wall in Hot Springs police headquarters "for some time" but "during the last year I worked there, I was not in the city hall all the time because it was being overhauled" by the WPA. He stated on cross examination by Mr. Owens that "if Karpis ever was in Hot Springs, I didn't know it."

He said he could not remember how long it was on display and in response to repeated questions by Prosecutor Fred A. Isgrig asserted he could not remember telling the prosecutor privately several days ago that other Karpis pictures were on display in the city, including the postoffice.

When the questioning became insistent, defense counsel objected that the government was attempting to impeach its own witness and was conducting a cross-examination of the witness.

"I am cross-examining him," Isgrig exclaimed, and swinging on the witness asked:

"Who has been talking to you?"

A. "Nobody."

Q. "You still live in Hot Springs, don't you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "And you hope to get back on the Hot Springs police force?"

A. "No, sir."

The witness was then excused.

Told Akers of Karpis.

The next two witnesses were L. M. Chipman and M. E. Marshall, the former an agent of the FBI and the latter an agent until January, 1936, both being stationed at Little Rock. Chipman testified he delivered pictures of Karpis and others to Akers in March, 1934, and "informed Akers we were making inquiries in connection with an investigation concerning the men."

"Akers stated he knew all of these but Barker," Mr. Chipman said, "and none had been in Hot Springs within the last 12 months, to his knowledge. He volunteered the information that he understood through the underworld that Campbell had joined the Karpis-Barker gang and had got into big-money kidnaping in St. Paul."

Drew Bowers, a defense attorney, cross-examined Chipman, who said the pictures were delivered to Akers after the Bremer kidnaping, but before the bench warrant was issued. Chipman said "Karpis was under suspicion" in the Bremer kidnaping and his activities were being checked.

Mr. Marshall tied off taking identification pictures of Karpis and Campbell to Cecil Brock in October, 1935, giving them to Brock in the presence of Akers.

Judge Trimble partly sustained an objection by Mr. Owens that the pictures in evidence were not to be considered by the jury in connection with the charge against any defendants except Akers and Brock unless additional testimony resulted in connecting them with the pictures.

Conspiracy Charged.

United States District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig made the government's opening statement yesterday afternoon after selection of a jury was completed. Outlining the charge as set forth in the indictment that the eight persons named in it, including one who had entered a guilty plea, conspired to harbor Karpis, Mr. Isgrig said "Karpis and Hunter were protected at various times and the defendants confederated together to harbor them when they were wanted on a federal indictment charging a crime and knowing they were wanted."

Karpis was a fugitive from justice because of the Edward George Bremer kidnaping in St. Paul, Minn., for \$200,000 ransom in 1934. Mr. Isgrig said an indictment was returned against Karpis May 4, 1934, in the district court of Minnesota, and that pictures and his history were sent to police officers over the country, it was published in newspapers and magazines and that agents of the FBI discussed the possibility of Karpis hiding in Hot Springs with Hot Springs officers.

After the Bremer kidnaping, Karpis and his gang moved about the country, finally reaching Hot Springs about June 1, 1935, meeting Mrs. Goldstein, one of the defendants, and becoming a frequent visitor at her "houses of prostitution," Mr. Isgrig declared. He charged that Wakelin and Akers and Brock knew Karpis and Hunter were in Hot Springs.

"The testimony will show that Karpis and Hunter went to and from Grace Goldstein's house almost at will, that they drove a Ford automobile with a Kentucky license, that they drove about the streets, and dined and went into public places where they could be seen," Mr. Isgrig said.

"Lived There Openly."

"Karpis lived there openly for months without being molested and went in and out of the town," Mr. Isgrig charged, declaring that the former police officers knew of the presence of the gangsters and charged that Akers associated with Karpis was on the street with Karpis and "at one time was in a house of prostitution with Karpis."

Charging that Stover flew Karpis and Hunter and the two women to various places of the country, Mr. Isgrig said Stover "went to Ohio immediately after the gangsters had pulled off a robbery netting several thousands dollars." He declared that Stover knew that Mrs. Goldstein knew Karpis and that he withheld information from government agents when questioned about Karpis.

Declaring that Karpis and Hunter stayed on Lake Hamilton in a cabin rented from Mrs. Dyer, one of the defendants, the district attorney charged they withheld information from the government and contacted Grace Goldstein to inform her that agents were seeking Karpis and Hunter after an investigation was made of the boat landing and cabins.

Grover T. Owens, making the opening statement on behalf of Wakelin, declared that "no reliable witnesses that will be presented here can fix Wakelin in this alleged conspiracy." He declared that Wakelin loaned automobile license plates to Mrs. Goldstein, as charged in an overt act in the indictment, because she was visiting her parents in Texas. He declared that she had purchased a new car shortly before the end of the year but desired license plates as she understood Texas laws required complete plates, even though it was a short while until the first of the year when a new tag would be required.

FBI Men There, Too.

Drew Bowers, former assistant United States district attorney, denied for Akers and Brock "they had any part in a conspiracy either with other defendants or themselves" to harbor Karpis or any other criminal. He declared that if the proof showed that Karpis was in Hot Springs, it also would show that officers of the government were there at the same time and that they worked with Hot Springs officers on other cases. He said the testimony will show that postoffice inspectors called Akers and suggested help to obtain information that Karpis was in Hot Springs.

Admitting that Mrs. Goldstein knew Karpis, James R. Campbell, her attorney, in his opening statement asked the jury not to consider the fact she operated a "house of ill repute" in its consideration of the conspiracy charge, declaring when she first became acquainted with Karpis, she knew him under another name "because of the business she was in."

"A person cannot be guilty of a crime if it is committed involuntarily, because she was in mortal dread of her life, both mental and physical dread," Mr. Campbell declared, adding the testimony would show that threats had been made which "put fear into her." He declared that Mrs. Goldstein was the common law wife of Karpis. Mrs. Goldstein once saved

FIRST EVIDENCE TODAY IN KARPIS HARBORING TRIAL

Jury Chosen to Try Accused Sextet.

The government charged before a jury of 10 men and two women in United States District Court yesterday that Alvin Karpis, one-time Public Enemy No. 1, and his lieutenants moved freely in and out of Hot Springs between June 1, 1935, and April 1, 1937, with the protection of three former police officials and with the full knowledge of four other persons indicted on charges of conspiracy to harbor the gangster.

Defense lawyers countered with the assertion that no "credible witnesses" would connect the seven defendants with any harboring conspiracy. They said their testimony would prove "the streets of Hot Springs were filled with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" during that period and that these agents had just as good an opportunity to arrest Karpis as the Hot Springs officers.

The first day of the trial was given over to selection of a jury and opening statements by lawyers. Taking of testimony will begin at 10 this morning. The trial is expected to last throughout the week. Remainder of the jury panel was excused by Federal Judge Trimble until Monday morning.

Hot Springs Civic Set-Up Mentioned Frequently.

Several references were made by lawyers for both sides during the day to the city administration of Hot Springs.

W. Henry Donham, Little Rock, lawyer for Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing near Hot Springs, and Morris Loftis, caretaker of the boat landing, declared that F. B. I. agents had told his client "they wanted Leo McLaughlin, Judge Ledgerwood and those other officers in Hot Springs. We don't want small fry like you."

In selection of the jury, Mr. Igrig asked prospective jurors if they were friendly with or had any business dealings with the city administration. Grover T. Owens, one of six defense lawyers, objected on the grounds that the city administration was not at trial.

In one instance, Mr. Igrig asked a prospective juror whether he could return a verdict of guilty without being embarrassed in dealings with the city administration.

Answering objections by Mr. Owens that this had no bearing on the case, Mr. Igrig replied: "It does have a bearing on this case. We must know if he would be absolutely free to decide."

The jury of 10 men and two women, plus two women alternates, was completed at 1:15 p. m. after three and a half hours.

Conspiracy Charges Outlined to Jury.

Mr. Igrig proceeded to outline conspiracy indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury last spring against: Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former Hot Springs chief of detectives.

Joseph Wakelin, former police chief. Cecil Brock, former police lieutenant. John Stover, manager of the Hot Springs airport.

Mrs. Grace Goldstein, operator of a Hot Springs hotel.

Mrs. Dyer and Mr. Loftis.

Connie Morris, sweetheart of Fred Hunter, Karpis lieutenant, was indicted on the same charge. She pleaded guilty and is serving a year and a day in a federal prison. She is expected to testify for the government.

The district attorney said Karpis and Hunter first came to Hot Springs about June 1, 1935, after having been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in St. Paul, Minn., on a charge of kidnaping.

ing Edward George Bremer, wealthy St. Paul brewer and collecting a \$200,000 ransom.

He recalled that the two gangsters made headquarters at Grace Goldstein's hotel on Central avenue, going to and from the hotel in an automobile bearing a Kentucky license plate.

Karpis and Hunter drove openly about the city streets with Grace and her girls," he said. "They often dined with them and were at perfect liberty, going and coming as they pleased."

The gangsters first rented a cottage near Carpenter dam, the district attorney said, but later moved to Mrs. Dyer's cabin where they employed servants and moved back and forth for months.

Gangsters Said to Be Well Known to Officers.

Mr. Igrig charged that Wakelin and Akers visited Karpis in the Goldstein establishment and that they were seen in each other's presence several times. He said the officers made no effort to divulge their knowledge of the gangster's movements until the latter had departed.

He declared that while Karpis and members of his gang were in Hot Springs they went out to other states to commit crimes.

Stover was accused of flying Karpis, Hunter, Mrs. Goldstein and the Morris girl to various cities over the country with knowledge of their identity. On one such trip, Stover was said to have taken Karpis to Ohio where the gangster participated with others in the Garrettsville (O.) mail train robbery November 2, 1934.

General Denial Made By Defense Lawyers.

In reply, lawyers for each of the defendants denied there was a conspiracy; that the police officers associated with the fugitives; that the police officers had failed to co-operate with federal officials in attempting to apprehend the fugitives.

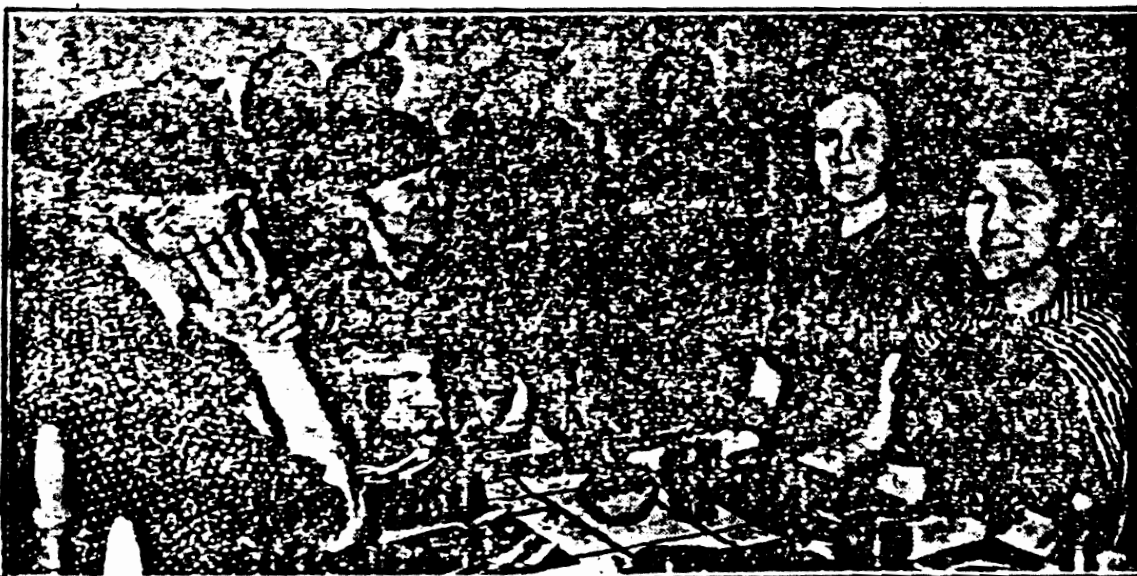
Prospective Juror Tells of Proposal.

During selection of the jury, Walter

WELCOME INTERLUDE FOR JURORS



The "mere males" of the United States District Court jury trying seven Hot Springs residents on charges of conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, one time Public Enemy No. 1, were caught by a Gazette photographer last night under guard of a deputy United States marshal as they prepared to eat dinner at the Frederica hotel. Left to right, back row: C. A. Ewell, New Edinburg; P. A. Dollar, Morrilton; Hugh Houston, Little Rock; Gus Paul, Malvern; L. D. Lasley, Little Rock, and J. R. Grobmyer, Little Rock; front row, L. O. Red, Little Rock, Ralph Graham, Jacksonville; E. T. Atwood, New Edinburg, and A. C. Drake, Fordyce.



Two women jurors and two women alternates of the federal jury are shown at the hotel under guard. Left to right: Mrs. M. A. Lally, Mrs. W. M. Matthews and Mrs. W. Tillar Adamson of Little Rock, and Mrs. C. H. Baker, North Little Rock.

FIRST EVIDENCE TODAY IN KARPIS HARBORING TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hughes of Benton, a venetian, said a man from Hot Springs representing himself as a friend of one of the defendants had approached him in the interest of this defendant.

"He said if I could do anything for him it would be appreciated," Mr. Hughes said. The latter said he did not know the man's name. He was excused from service.

Mr. Lagris said a full investigation would be made of the matter.

The government exhausted all its challenges and the defense all but one before the following jurors were selected:

J. R. Grobmyer, Little Rock lumber company operator.

Ralph Graham, Jacksonville farmer.

P. A. Dollar, Morrilton electrician.

E. T. Atwood, New Edinburg banker.

L. D. Laakey, Little Rock retired business man.

C. A. Ezell, Thornburg merchant.

Mrs. M. A. Lally, Little Rock retired business woman.

Hugh Houston, Little Rock real estate dealer.

L. D. Red, Little Rock ice company operator.

Mrs. W. Tiller Adams, Little Rock clubwoman.

A. C. Drake, Fordyce business man.

Gus Paul, Mervin farmer.

Selected as alternates to serve in event of incapacity of one of the regular jury men were Mrs. W. M. Matthews, Little Rock clubwoman, and Mrs. C. H. Baker, North Little Rock clubwoman.

T. A. Stealy of Lenoire was discharged as a juror after he told the court he had been prejudiced by reading newspaper articles. Others excused were H. Roddy Jones, Little Rock and Brooks Jackson, Little Rock.

F. B. I. Had Equal Chance

To Arrest Fugitive.

Taking the floor after the district attorney's statement of his case, Mr. Owens declared that Mr. Lagris had made no mention of any agreement for a conspiracy to conceal Karpis and had said nothing to connect any of the defendants with a conspiracy.

"From the time Karpis went to Hot Springs in June, 1935 the streets were filled with F. B. I. men until the indictments were returned in May," Mr. Owens said.

"If Karpis and his gang made themselves so well known why didn't these F. B. I. agents arrest them? They had just as good an opportunity to apprehend Karpis as Akers and Wabellin."

"We will show that Joe Wabellin never went to Grace Goldstein's house and was never in the presence of Alvin Karpis."

Karpis.

Drew Bowers, lawyer for Akers and Bopck, said the police officers had co-operated fully with federal postal authorities who were attempting to apprehend Karpis and said he would prove that those men had never seen Alvin Karpis.

Lawyer Says Client Was

Common Law Wife.

James R. Campbell, lawyer for Grace Goldstein, told the jury his client had operated a "house of ill repute" in Hot Springs but appealed to them not to consider that against her in their decision on the conspiracy charge.

He said Mrs. Goldstein was in "mortal dread" of Karpis and that he had been overheard on two occasions to threaten her life as well as that of Connie Morris who was employed at that time by Mrs. Goldstein.

Mr. Campbell described his client as Karpis's common law wife.

Threats Credited To

Karpis and F. B. I. Agents.

Mrs. Dyer and Loftis were said by Mr. Donham to be torn between threats against their lives by Karpis and Hunter and threats by F. B. I. agents "to ruin her place" if she didn't relate to them activities of the gangster.

He said that Mrs. Dyer, a widow, knew Karpis as Ed Parker and Hunter as Harold King and that the two men had represented themselves to her as night club operators from Dayton, O.

After renting a cottage from her under these names, Mr. Donham said that after several weeks they brought out Mrs. Goldstein and the Morris girl as well as other men, none of whom

she knew. F. B. I. agents told her later that one of the men who visited Karpis at the cottage was Harry Campbell, a lieutenant, now serving a life sentence for participation in the Bremer kidnapping.

Mr. Donham said neither Mrs. Dyer nor Loftis suspected the identity of their guests until F. B. I. agents asked them to identify pictures of them following departure of the gangsters.

Karpis and Hunter were said to have returned later and to have threatened the two if they told government agents anything of their activities.

Airplane Described

As Common Carrier.

Sam Robinson, lawyer for Stover, said his client had been a pilot since 1925 and had traveled 600,000 miles carrying 7,000 passengers.

He said Stover was a common carrier and would be no more guilty of

conspiracy to harbor Karpis than a railroad or bus line.

"Stover is not charged with harboring Alvin Karpis," Mr. Robinson declared. "He is charged with entering into an agreement with someone else whereby he conspired." He said Stover did not know any of the defendants except that he knew Akers by sight.

Mr. Robinson said Stover had taken men, later identified as Karpis and Hunter on trips to Ohio, Tulsa, Okla., and Texas but that he had made no effort to conceal these trips and had advised postal inspectors of the flights.

Woman's City Club Has

Dinner Meeting.

Poster Vineyard, chairman of the Greater Little Rock Citizens Library Committee, spoke at the dinner meeting of the Woman's City Club last night, talking on public library problems, as they affect club groups. He was presented by Mrs. David D. Terry, program chairman. Charles Micheli, pianist, played "Berceuse" (Chopin) and Schubert's "Impromptu" in A flat.

Mrs. James Kempner, president, presided at dinner and at the monthly business session which preceded. This was the first of a series of night meetings, planned to include club members who cannot attend the programs during the day.

Probation Officer Will

Speak Friday.

Francis H. Miller, field director of the National Probation Association who has conducted surveys in several states for the federal Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, will address the Arkansas Probation Officers Association at a luncheon at the Woman's City Club Friday, Miss Nellie Reed, president, said yesterday.

Mr. Miller, known as a national authority on juvenile court work, conducted a survey in Arkansas two years ago of prison labor. He will be introduced by Mrs. Frank H. Dodge. Other association officers are Mrs. Maude Harrison of Fort Smith, vice president, and Mrs. Ben High of Lenoire, secretary-treasurer.

Canadian Minister to U. S. Sees

By Son.

Toronto, Oct. 18 (Canadian Press).—A writ asking \$300,000 damages was issued today in Ontario Supreme court by Leonard Marler against his father, Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian minister to Washington, and Dr. George H. Stevenson, superintendent of the Ontario hospital at London, Ont.

Young Marler's statement alleges that his father and Dr. Stevenson willfully and by collusion caused him to be

Faces Charges



—Gazette Staff Photo.
Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former
chief of detectives of Hot Springs, pic-
tured yesterday while awaiting trial on
charges that he harbored Alvin Karpis,
once Public Enemy No. 1.

SPA NEWSPAPERS ARE INTRODUCED IN KARPIS TRIAL

ARTICLES ARE READ TO
SHOW GANGSTER WAS
WANTED MAN.

GOSLEE TAKES STAND

Hot Springs Editor Used to
Identify Papers; Effort of
Defense to Have Karpis
Himself at Trial Is Over-
ruled.

Little Rock, Oct. 19 (AP).—Thousands of words of newspaper stories dealing with the criminal career of Alvin Karpis and the long hunt for him were placed in evidence in U. S. district court today in a government effort to prove that seven Hot Springs residents, including three former police officers, on trial on a charge of conspiracy to harbor Karpis in 1935 and 1936, had the opportunity of knowing he was a wanted man.

Over defense objections, District Attorney Fred A. Igrig offered and read from the files of the Hot Springs New Era and Sentinel-Record scores of stories published between early 1934 and the first part of 1936 detailing Karpis' connection with the Edward Bremer

kidnaping at St. Paul, the decimation of the Barker-Karpis gang by convictions and violent deaths, and the running story of the P. M. I. chase after Karpis and remaining members of the mob from Atlantic City to far western states.

In response to the objections, offered on grounds that the evidence was not competent and had no bearing on the conspiracy charge Igrig said:

"We want the jury to know that these defendants had knowledge that Karpis was wanted in the Bremer kidnaping."

Ruling the evidence to be admissible, Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble commented:

"If the government fails to link up all this with the alleged conspiracy, it will be thrown out and the court will so instruct the jury."

When the prosecutor started to read all published articles in full, the court suggested that time be saved by reading only such portions of the articles as related to Karpis.

For nearly four hours, then, the jury heard Igrig read the published story of the Bremer kidnaping of January, 1934, for \$200,000 ransom, stories linking Karpis with the activities of Baby Face Nelson, John Dillinger, John Hamilton, Fred Hunter, Harry Campbell and others, detailing the hunt for the gang in a dozen states, the killing of Ma and Fred Barker by federal agents in Florida, the dubbing of Karpis as public enemy No. 1, his fight out of a police trap in Atlantic City in January, 1935, and subsequent flight with Campbell across Pennsylvania, the linking of the gang with widely separated crimes throughout the

country, including the George Weyerhaeuser kidnaping in May, 1935. Pictures accompanied many of the stories.

The newspaper files were introduced by placing Charles Goslee, secretary and general manager of the New Era-Sentinel-Record company on the stand for the purpose of identifying each issue offered in evidence.

The defense was sustained in objecting to the reading of a local story in the Hot Springs Sentinel-Record Oct. 14, 1935, in which Joseph Wakelin, then chief of police, and one of the defendants in the present trial, was quoted as saying an investigation had shown Karpis was not in Hot Springs at that time. The court agreed that the writer of the article should be placed on the stand, at the proper time, in lieu of introduction of the article.

Earlier, the government called to the stand a long string of newsboys and newspaper distributors for both the Hot Springs papers and for the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, to testify that they had delivered papers to the homes or offices of all the defendants, except Mrs. Grace Goldstein, common-law wife of Karpis, during the period when Karpis was figuring in the news.

Testifying in this connection were Cecil Pennington, El Dorado; Earl Pennington, Nashville, Ark., and Lee Austin, Sam Rutherford, Clinton Gillum, Acie Barrentine, Chas. Chunn, Olice Brawner and A. V. Callan, all of Hot Springs.

Goslee also testified that supplementary copies of the Hot Springs

Spa Newspapers Are Introduced In Karpis Trial

(Continued from page one.)

papers were regularly delivered to police headquarters.

The defense also entered objections and exceptions to admission of this testimony on grounds it did not show actual delivery into the hands of the defendants, or that the defendants had read the papers.

Notice was given today that each of the defendants intended to testify, for each stood when the court asked that all prospective witnesses arise to take a blanket oath.

Photographs of Karpis were made an important key in the government's case when F. B. I. agents testified photos of him and other hunted men had been delivered to Hot Springs officers as early as March, 1934.

The pictures were submitted to the jury as evidence after Judge Trimble overruled a defense motion to have the government bring Karpis himself into court for purpose of identification.

The gangster is now serving a life sentence in Alcatraz prison for the kidnaping of William A. Hamm, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn., in June, 1933. He was being sought for the \$200,000 ransom kidnaping of Bremer, Jan. 17, 1934, at the time the government charged the seven Hot Springs residents conspired to harbor him.

Sam Robinson, attorney for John Stover, Hot Springs airport man-

ager and one of the seven accused, made the unsuccessful effort to have Karpis brought into court.

"It is a well known fact," said Robinson, "that Karpis is presently a prisoner of the U. S. government and we see no reason why Karpis himself should not be produced for purposes of identification. It is our contention that these photographs are not the best evidence available."

The photographs were introduced as evidence by FBI Agent E. J. Connelley. They included pictures of Karpis, Fred Hunter, Harry Campbell, Sam Ocker and Connie Morris. Miss Morris, a former Hot Springs resident, also was indicted on the conspiracy charge. She pleaded guilty and is now serving a year and a day in a federal reformatory.

Others on trial with Mrs. Goldstein, Wakelin and Stover are Former Detective Chief Herbert (Dutch) Akers, Former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock, Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a Hot Springs boat landing, and Morris Loftis, caretaker for Mrs. Dyer's landing.

After evidence to show Karpis was a fugitive at the time of the alleged conspiracy and to show Wakelin, Akers and Brock were members of the police force at that time, the government began its effort to connect the gangster and the ex-officers.

A former Hot Springs policeman, Preston Griffin, was called upon to testify a "wanted" circular containing a picture of Karpis had been on display at the police station. He said he could not remember how long it was on display. District Attorney Fred Isgrig dismissed him after sharp questioning which de-

fense counsel contended was an attempt by the government to impeach its own witness.

FBI Agent L. M. Chipman of St. Louis, formerly of Little Rock, testified that in March, 1934, he delivered personally to Akers, while the latter was chief of detectives, a strip of photos of Karpis and his associates.

"Akers told me he knew all the men on the strip with the exception of Doc Barker and gave me the information that the men were not in Hot Springs and had not been there in about 12 months," Chipman said.

Counsel for Akers, attempting to establish Akers knew the men only from their reputations or police information, obtained on cross-examination admission from Chipman that the former police official did not "say how he knew them or under what circumstances."

Another witness, M. E. Marshall, Wichita, Kas., oil man and former FBI agent at Little Rock, testified that he delivered pictures and fingerprint records of Karpis and others to the Hot Springs police station in October, 1933. He said he handed the material to Brock in the presence of Akers.

Defense counsel objected to introduction of pictures of persons other than Karpis.

"Birds of a feather flock together," asserted Assistant District Attorney Leon Catlett. "The government will show that all of these gangsters dropped into Hot Springs at one time or another."

10-20-35 Democrat

Former Spa Detective Chief Seen With Karpis By Government Witness

**New Mexico Visitor to
Resort Testifies He Saw
"Dutch" Akers in Ren-
dezvous With Gangster.
U. S. Scores Point**

**Earlier Witness Links
Former Police Chief
Wakelin in Meeting
With Karpis on Lake.**

A government witness testified in federal court late today that he twice saw Alvin Karpis, gangster, in company with Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former Hot Springs detective chief who is one of seven accused of harboring the former public enemy.

Oscar Pope Muse, Las Cruces, N. M., and former Hot Springs car salesman, said he saw Akers and the gangster talking in a cigar store and again saw them driving down the street together in a car.

Stating that he once contacted the man he identified from photographs as Karpis, in an attempt to interest him in a car, Muse added:

"But this man gave me the cold shoulder and seemed like he didn't want to talk, and I just kept him in mind."

Earlier in the day, H. G. White, war veteran and operator of a camp on Lake Hamilton told how a boat bearing Karpis and Fred Hunter, his lieutenant, came alongside the occupied by former Police Chief Joe Wakelin, another of the defendants, on Lake Hamilton in June, 1935.

He said Karpis and Hunter, whom he knew as Eddie and Harold King, were trolling in his boat with him when the meeting occurred.

Under questioning by District At-

torney Fred Isgrig, he said he pulled his boat alongside the Wakelin craft for two or three minutes while he gave Wakelin some information about two men wanted for a bank robbery. He said the meeting occurred in mid-afternoon, but that the officer and gangsters did not meet face to face. They were eight or nine feet apart, he said.

Get a Kick Out of It.
"When we pulled away, I said, 'Do you know who that was? That was the chief of police.' They (Karpis and Hunter) grinned but did not say anything," he said.

He said the gangsters showed no sign of nervousness or excitement while they were near Wakelin. He said the boats were so close that he "could have touched Wakelin's boat with my foot."

White testified that the pair spent a month in one of his cabins in June and July, 1935, representing themselves as "big gamblers from Newport, Ky."

"I figured that they must have been right," he said, "because two or three days after they came there I heard in town that two big gamblers from Kentucky had taken Belvedere for \$2,500. I figured that must have been them."

They Were Gentlemen.

Cross-examined by Defense Attorney Donham, White said he had not seen pictures of Karpis in the Hot Springs papers introduced as evidence yesterday by the government, and added:

"If I had seen the pictures in the papers and had seen a resemblance, I wouldn't have suspected them because they always acted like perfect gentlemen."

He testified Karpis wore smoked glasses all the time and that both were wearing the glasses when the meeting with Wakelin on Lake Hamilton occurred. He said he did not know whether the gangsters had any visitors in the camp. He added that they moved about freely, making no attempt to conceal themselves, and

(Continued on Page 2)

him if he had been able to identify the King brothers as Karpis and Hunter when shown pictures of them by federal agents during their investigation.

Glasses Threw Him Off. "I couldn't quite place Karpis," he said, "because in the picture he was not wearing glasses. You see I've been shot in the head and sometimes can't remember very well. I knew I had seen him though."

Questioned further by Owens, he said he had been in numerous federal hospitals for veterans because of a nervous disorder resulting from the World War wounds in the head. Since the Karpis investigation, he said, he was in a hospital, which treated mental cases, for 18 days, but only for observation, not treatment. He said he had been receiving disability payments from the government since the war.

Earl Spencer, Hot Springs, was called by the government to testify that he lived on Palm street during the time that Mrs. Goldstein rented a house in the same block and he picked out photos of Karpis as being those of a man he saw coming and going from the place in 1935. He said the pictures "look like the man I saw," and that the man used a car with an out-of-state license plate.

He also testified he had seen Chief of Detectives Akers stop his car in front of the house "and talk with women occupants of the house while seated in his car."

After some uncertainty, the witness replied with a "yes, sir," in response to the government's question: "Was Karpis living in that place then?"

When there were vague answers to other questions, the district attorney said:

"Didn't you tell me you saw Akers come there and drive away and then Grace Goldstein and Karpis came out of the house and entered another car and followed him immediately?"

"Yes—in a short time."

"Were Akers' visits regular, about the first of the week?"

"Yes, about Monday or Tuesday."

"Did he sometimes come back later in the week?"

"Yes, sometimes."

"Did Karpis go in and out of the house frequently?"

"Yes."

"How far was this house from police headquarters?"

"About six blocks."

"Would that car with the out-of-

state license be parked there frequently?"

"Yes."

Presence of the two gangsters in abig near Hot Springs was testified to by William Alexander Davis, superintendent of the Arkansas Power and Light Company properties at Carpenter dam, and Mrs. H. G. Davis of Fort Worth, Tex., who lived near Lake Hamilton, during the summer of 1935, but neither knew the men were wanted by the government until they were questioned by agents of the FBI.

The two witnesses identified the visitors by pictures which were introduced as evidence yesterday.

The third day of the trial against Joseph Wakelin, Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, Cecil Brock, John Stover, manager of Hot Springs airport; Mrs. Grace Goldstein, rooming house operator; Mrs. Al Dyer, operator of a camp on the lake, and Morris Lofa, an attendant at the camp, included testimony that Mrs. Goldstein operated a house of prostitution as charged by District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig in his opening statement Tuesday afternoon.

Isgrig Admonished.

The morning proceedings were enlivened by exchanges between attorneys for the government and defense counsel, resulting in Judge Trimble admonishing Mr. Isgrig that you are not the one to tell me how to run this court.

The first three witnesses were two Hot Springs furniture dealers and an employee of one who told of renting property to Mrs. Goldstein in 1934 and 1935 and subsequent use of houses of ill-repute. E. L. Harper, old of renting property at 1338 Central avenue to a Mrs. Gaysher, whom he learned several months later was Mrs. Goldstein. The property was rented to her in February, 1934, and was occupied by her until members of the sheriff's force raided it and padlocked it in April, 1935, he said.

He was followed by Stewart Face, an employee, who did repair work for Harper, and collected rents and was general caretaker for the approximately 40 houses in charge of his employer.

Face visited the house at 1338 Central avenue several times during the time Mrs. Goldstein rented it, he said, making minor repairs and collecting the rent. He said on cross examination that she had a "bunch of girls living there who went by names."

Mary As to Dates. "What was that place she was running?" asked the district attorney.

"By common knowledge it was a house of ill fame," the witness said.

"Did you ever see any officers there?" he was asked.

"I have seen nearly every member of the police force there," he said, declaring he had seen Wakelin and Akers at the house but did not recall if they ever went inside.

He declared he had seen them drive up to the front of the house and have conversations but on cross-examination he said he was uncertain whether it was Mrs. Goldstein or someone else to whom the officers talked. He could not recall dates or fix any specific time for the events he mentioned.

"You can't even fix the time of these alleged visits within a given year?" asked Defense Attorney Grover Owens.

"No, sir."

"You have testified that a great many men came and went from this house, but you cannot recall the names of any of them except these police officers you have mentioned, is that right?" Owens pursued.

"That's right," said the witness.

Prosecutor Surprised.

His memory failed when he attempted to remember the tenant before Mrs. Goldstein, "nally declaring it was a "red-haired" lady." He refused to admit on cross-examination that "the facts you are telling the jury were fixed in your mind after FBI agents interviewed you," as suggested by Mr. Owens.

Prior to the cross-examination, the court overruled a defense objection to Face's testimony on grounds that it covered alleged acts in connection with the alleged conspiracy outlined in the indictment.

Owen Poe, another Hot Springs furniture dealer, the next witness, testified he rented a place at 123 Palm street to Mrs. Goldstein between May 24, 1934, and June 24, 1935.

"And you ordered her to vacate that property?" said District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig.

"I did not," replied the witness.

Obviously surprised, the district attorney pressed the question in several forms, getting the same answer, and finally asked:

Made a Mistake.

"Didn't you tell me about ordering her out of the place last Monday in my office?"

"I was referring to another date and another tenant," the witness said. "I was not talking about Mrs. Goldstein."

"Did you know it was a house of prostitution?"

"I did not."

"Didn't you hang around the place yourself?"

"I did not."

"To whom have you talked since

...of Fred Hunter as one of the men who occupied the cabin when he went there to fix a stove. He declared he could see the cabin from his residence "if the trees were cut down." He said he knew Karpis was wanted as he had read about the government search in the newspapers.

On cross-examination by Defense Counsel W. H. Donham, Mr. Davis said he "would not identify" pictures of Karpis as the same person, referring to the pictures introduced by the government, said to have been taken of Karpis in 1930 and 1931.

No Hint of Business.

Declaring there was nothing to identify them as bandits while they stayed at his place, Mr. Davis said they "did not state their business," but they said they gambled a bit. He said he never saw them after they left.

Mrs. H. G. White, Fort Worth, Tex., who lived at Lake Hamilton during 1934 and 1935, where she and her husband operated a small store, filling station and boat landing, identified the pictures as those of the "King brothers," who rented the cabins. She collected the weekly rent from them, she said, and sold them articles and drinks from the store. She said she saw the one identified as Hunter only once after he left when she and her husband went to Hot Springs. She said Hunter was sitting with a woman in a car parked near the Arlington hotel.

Questioned by Mr. Donham on cross-examination, she said "nothing in their conduct led me to believe they were wanted."

"They were perfect gentlemen and I certainly was surprised to learn they were criminals," Mrs. White said.

Read News Clippings.

The government relied yesterday afternoon on 57 articles in the Hot Springs papers to show to the jury that knowledge must have come to the three former police officers and other defendants, except Mrs. Goldstein, that Karpis was wanted for his part in the St. Paul kidnaping. The articles covered the period from March 23, 1934, to February 23, 1936.

District Attorney Isgrig was permitted to introduce the articles and read them to the jury over objections of defense counsel that they were "hearsay evidence," irrelevant and would confuse the records and delay the trial. Mr. Isgrig told the court he intended to show the organization of the Karpis-Barker gang, its possible connection with John Dillinger, the arrest of Arthur Barker and the shooting and killing of "Ma" Barker and Fred Barker in Florida and subsequent search for Alvin Karpis and other members of the gang.

Nine of the witnesses yesterday afternoon testified that they delivered either or both Hot Springs or Little Rock newspapers to the homes of Wakelin and Akers, to the city

hall, to the airport and to the homes of Mrs. Dyer and Loftis. None testified to delivering any papers to Mrs. Goldstein.

The carriers were Cecil Pennington of El Dorado and Earl Pennington of Nashville, who had rural routes; Sam Rutherford, Clinton Gilliam, Acie Barrentine, Carl Chunn, Olice Brawner and A. W. Callan, all of Hot Springs, who had city routes. The periods covered by their employment were at intervals from 1934 to 1936, they stated.

Admitted Provisionally.

Charles Goslee, secretary and general manager of Southern Newspapers, Inc., publisher of the Hot Springs Sentinel-Record and New Era, identified the articles which Mr. Isgrig read to the jury and testified prior to the introduction of the news articles that it had been the custom to send newspapers complimentary to public officials in Hot Springs and to the city hall. He said it had been a custom throughout the 25 years he has been with the Hot Springs papers.

The defense objected strenuously to the introduction of the news articles, saying the indictment charges the conspiracy between June 1, 1935, and May 1, 1936, when Karpis was arrested at New Orleans, many of the articles being dated before the time that the alleged conspiracy was begun. Mrs. Dyer's defense counsel also objected to consideration by the jury of the first articles, saying they were printed before she moved to Hot Springs from Little Rock.

The court permitted introduction of the articles with the understanding they were not to be considered unless later evidence was shown connecting the defendants with possible knowledge that Karpis was a fugitive from justice.

Trial of the charge probably will go over into next week. It was indicated yesterday when the newspaper carriers were excused from further attendance until 10 a. m. Monday. The fact that the carriers are to return indicates the government may proceed with trial of the charge against Akers of conspiracy to harbor Thomas Nathan Morris, a member of the Alfred ("Sonny") Lamb gang, and a charge against Mrs. Goldstein of violation of the Mann Act in bringing a girl from Blossom, Tex., to Hot Springs in 1935 for immoral purposes.

Two witnesses excused yesterday afternoon from further attendance until next Monday at the Karpis trial, heaved a joint sigh of thankfulness when informed they could return to Hot Springs. They were Sam Rutherford and Olice Brawner, members of the Hot Springs high school football team, who had worried over whether they would be back home in time to play in next Friday's football game. The youths were two of nine newspaper carrier witnesses who had been summoned to testify to delivery of newspapers to most of the defend-

The

Sentinel-Record

FULL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OVER LEASED WIRE

VOLUME LVII.

HOT SPRINGS NATIO

WITNESS IMPLIES

NAL PARK. ARKANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1938.

KARPIS' WIFE PAID

NUMBER 286.

OFF POLICE

TESTIFIES AKERS OFTEN VISITED AT GOLDSTEIN HOUSE

**MRS. JOSEPH ARMENIA
OFFERS STARTLING
EVIDENCE.**

SAW GANGSTERS THERE

**Describes Calls Made at
Grace's Home by Police—
Another Witness Tells of
Seeing Akers With Kar-
pis On Two Occasions.**

Little Rock, Oct. 20 (AP).—A government witness late today hurled a police pay-off implication into the federal court trial of seven Hot Springs residents charged with conspiring to harbor the gangster Alvin Karpis, but the court warned the jury the testimony could not be considered as evidence against three former police officers included among the defendants.

Mrs. Grace Goldstein, common-law wife of Karpis and one of the seven on trial, was named as the person who said she had made a pay-off, and the court ruled the testimony could be considered as far as it might throw light upon her.

The government devoted the day to an attempt to establish that Mrs. Goldstein operated disorderly houses in Hot Springs, that Karpis and other members of his mob headquarters in these houses in 1935 and that Hot Springs police came and went from them and consorted with the hunted men.

Mrs. Joseph Armenia, widow and owner of a Hot Springs apartment house, was called to testify that Mrs. Goldstein occupied a house next door for about two months in the summer of 1935. She identified photos of Karpis and Fred Hunter, Karpis gangster, as two men who spent much time at the place.

She then asserted that Herbert (Dutch) Akers, one of the defendants and then chief of detectives of the Hot Springs police force, came to the Goldstein house every Monday evening about dusk-dark. Mrs. Goldstein would come out of the house and talk to him at the car and go back in the house for her purse. She would then get into her own car and follow him away, coming back alone, Mrs. Armenia testified.

"My living room was just across the driveway from her bedroom and once when she came back I heard her come into the bedroom and say she had paid off and the girls would have to get busy."

At this point, Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble interrupted to caution the jury against considering the statement against any defendant except Mrs. Goldstein.

"Did Akers call at that house while Karpis and Hunter were there?" asked Prosecutor Fred A. Lagre.

"Yes," said the witness. "Akers and Wakelin (Joseph Wakelin, former chief of police also on trial) came there one night and honked the horn of their car and those two men whose pictures you showed me came out to their car and talked. Then those two men ran back inside and got their hats and coats and got into their own black coupe which was parked in the driveway and drove away at such a speed that if anybody had been in the driveway, they would have been killed."

"I never saw those two men come back to that house after that but I saw one of the men sometime later in a car with Grace Goldstein."

"Were the relations between the officers and Grace friendly?"

"It was more like business," said the witness.

"You know that was a house of prostitution?"

"I took it to be, from the signs on."

"Did you complain about disturbances to the police?"

"Yes, I complained, but I got no action."

In cross-examination, the witness repeated that Akers "came to the house every Monday evening about dusk-dark for two months."

Witness Implies Karpis' Wife Paid Off Police

(Continued from page one.)

"How did you fix the time as Mondays?"

"Because I knew it was Monday."

"Did he ever miss a Monday during those two months?"

"No."

The defense attempted to test her memory as to other events, with dates, but the witness said she was not certain as to other fixed dates.

She testified, however, that the police regularly made the beat on her street to provide protection, commenting that "I'm a taxpayer and that is what I pay for."

Mrs. Jennie Lowe, sister of Mrs. Armenia, testified she lived at the Armenia apartment house at 125 Palm street in the summer of 1935, while Mrs. Goldstein was living at

112 Palm street, and picked out photos of Karpis, Hunter and Harry Campbell, as men she had seen there. She also picked out a photo of Connie Morris as a resident of the house.

Miss Morris, also indicted on the harboring charge, pleaded guilty and is serving a year and a day.

The witness said she had seen police officers going into that house as well as other houses on the same street.

Roy P. Armenia said he lived with his mother on Palm street and saw Akers visiting the Goldstein house "three or four times a week sometimes, going in sometimes and sometimes staying outside in his car." He said he had also seen Wakelin at the house.

The government made repeated references to a black Ford coupe sometimes described as having Kentucky license plates and sometimes Ohio license plates in an attempt to establish it as Karpis' automobile.

Armenia said he saw this car driven by a man identified from the photo exhibits as Karpis.

On cross-examination, he said he knew that police for a long time had kept a close watch on that particular block of Palm street but under long questioning insisted he did not know the reason for such a watch.

Earl Spencer, who lived at the Armenia apartments and acted as an assistant in renting the apartments there, said the place was six blocks from headquarters, and that a man he identified as Karpis went

in and out of the Goldstein house frequently and that he had seen police visit the place.

Under cross-examination, he said police had visited other places in the same block and said an arrest had been made in the Armenia apartment house, but he did not know the charge involved.

Oscar P. Muse of Las Cruces, N. M., brother-in-law of Earl Spencer

and former automobile salesman in Hot Springs, provided a lighter interlude when he related efforts to sell an automobile to Karpis.

"I didn't know who he was, but I saw him with Grace Goldstein and I had sold her a car and I figured if they were friends and she was satisfied with her machine, I might get him interested."

"But he gave me the cold shoulder and seemed like he didn't want to talk."

Muse testified he saw Akers and Karpis in conversation at Spencer's Cigar store when Karpis was wearing glasses, and that he saw Wakelin enter the Goldstein house at a time when the black coupe alleged to belong to Karpis was parked in the back.

Muse then testified on cross-examination that he had been arrested once by Cecil Brock, former police lieutenant also on trial, and once by Akers.

He insisted under long questioning that he didn't know what he was arrested for.

"When'd you arrested on an accusation of driving a stolen car into Hot Springs?" finally asked Defense Attorney Grover Owens.

"Yes," said the witness, "but I didn't steal any car."

"About the car you tried to sell Karpis, didn't you know it was Karpis?" the defense asked.

"I don't know it now," said Muse.

Matt Davis, ice dealer, testified to delivering ice to the Goldstein house and seeing a man identified from the photos as Karpis in the kitchen.

Robert Powell, mail carrier, testified he delivered mail to the same house and identified Karpis from a picture as a man he saw there.

"I didn't know then it was Karpis," he explained.

Zettie Dimmer, Negro maid, told of being hired to cook supper for two men who rented a cottage near Carpenter dam on the lakes in the summer of 1935 after the government had produced other witnesses to establish that the men were Karpis and Hunter.

Given the government's set of photos, she picked out pictures of Harry Campbell and Fred Hunter as the two men for whom she cooked.

The defense objected to her having a second try and when the prosecutor handed her the stack of

photos again, with Karpis in the Defense Attorney Sam Stephens took them from the witness and shuffled them.

After a clash of counsel over the procedure and a warning from the court, the witness eventually picked out pictures of Karpis and Hunter as her employees.

The defense asked, late in the day, for the right to recall Spencer, Muse and Armenia for further cross-examination later in order to have opportunity "to make some investigations." The court denied the request, and notice was given that the motion would be renewed.

Throughout the day, the government used its photo exhibits in an attempt to definitely place Karpis in Hot Springs at the time he was evading arrest for the 1934 kidnapping of Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul, Minn., banker.

Three of the defendants on trial—Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing on the lake; Morris Loftis, her caretaker, and Johnny Stover, manager of the Hot Springs municipal airport, were not mentioned in testimony presented today, or linked with the day's presentation.

E. L. Harper, Hot Springs, told the jury that an establishment he rented to Mrs. Goldstein between February, 1934, and May, 1935, had been padlocked after a raid by the sheriff's force. Stuart Pace, who said he lived near Harper's property, told the court it was occupied by "a bunch of women known by pet names."

Pace said police were seen to enter and leave the place frequently and that he had seen Wakelin and Akers drive up in front of the house and converse with Mrs. Goldstein. Under cross-examination he said he was uncertain whether the woman they talked with was Mrs. Goldstein or someone else. He also said he never saw Akers or Wakelin enter the house and was unable to fix specific dates for the incidents he had described. He also said he was unable to name any one of a number of other men he had seen visit the establishment.

Owen Poe, Hot Springs furniture dealer, said he had rented a place on Palm street to Mrs. Goldstein between May 31, 1935, and June 28, 1935. He apparently surprised District Attorney Fred Igrig, however, when he said he did not get the woman to vacate the property and did not know that she "ran a house of prostitution."

Another government witness, William Alexander Davis, superintendent of the Arkansas Power and Light company's Carpenter dam on Lake Catherine, who formerly managed a string of cottages on the lake, had difficulty identifying photographs of Karpis and Hunter.

He said he rented one of the cottages in June, 1935, to two men who told him they were brothers, named "King," from Newport. From a group of photos handed him by Legris, Davis selected one of Hunter but said he could not find the other "King" in the group. On cross-examination, handed two different poses by Karpis, he said he did not believe they were pictures of the same man. The development started an argument between opposing counsel with Judge Trimble warning the government staff "not to interfere with cross-examination."

Davis said the men who rented his cottage "never did anything suspicious" and declared he never saw any Hot Springs officers associating with them.

Pictures of Karpis and Hunter were identified by H. G. White, Fort Worth, Texas, as likenesses of men who rented a cottage on Lake Catherine for five weeks in 1934, using the names Eddie and Harold King.

On one occasion, he said, he

WITNESSES LINK POLICE OFFICERS TO ALVIN KARPIS *Arkansas Gazette* Shady Resort Said To Be Rendezvous.

A government witness testified in United States District Court yesterday that she saw Alvin Karpis, who then was Public Enemy No. 1, and Fred Hunter, his lieutenant, leave the Hot Springs apartment of Mrs. Grace Goldstein hurriedly one night during the summer of 1935 after a conference with Herbert "Dutch" Akers, then Hot Springs chief of detectives and Police Chief Joseph Wakelin.

The witness, Mrs. Joseph Armenia of 125 Palm street, said she lived next door to the apartment occupied for about two months by Mrs. Goldstein and several girls and that the gangsters frequented her place regularly for several weeks during that period. She added she saw Akers, Wakelin and Cecil Brock, former police lieutenant, at the apartment during the time.

Mrs. Armenia was the last of 10 witnesses presented by the government during the third day of the Karpis harboring conspiracy trial in an effort to prove that the gangsters were protected during their stay in the resort city in 1935 and 1936.

Witness Saw Fugitives With Police Officers.

Mrs. Armenia testified that on the occasion she mentioned Akers and Wakelin came up in a police car about dark and sounded the horn. Two men whom she later identified as Karpis and Hunter came out in their shirt sleeves, she said, and talked with the police officers.

"The men then went back into the house as fast as they could go, got their coats and hats and beat it in their own car parked in the driveway," she said.

"If there had been anyone in the driveway he would have been killed because they came out as fast as anyone I have ever seen."

"I never saw them there any more because Grace moved soon afterwards."

Remark Overheard Concerning \$25 Payoff.

Previously she testified that Akers came by to see Mrs. Goldstein "every Monday night about dusk dark."

After one such visit, Mrs. Armenia said she overheard Mrs. Goldstein remark, "I have just paid off \$25 as you girls will have to get busy."

Asked by United States Attorney Fred A. Isgrig as to the relationship between Akers and Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Armenia replied:

"It seemed more like business."

She said she later saw Mrs. Goldstein and Karpis driving down Central avenue in the gangster's black Ford coupe.

Grover T. Owens, defense lawyer, drew from Mrs. Armenia the statement that Akers began his weekly visits to the Goldstein apartment several weeks before Karpis and Hunter came into the picture.

Roy F. Armenia, son of Mrs. Armenia, preceded her to the stand to testify that he saw Akers and Wakelin visit the Goldstein apartment three or four times during the period Mrs. Goldstein occupied it, sometimes going in and sometimes remaining out in the car. He said he had seen Karpis' car parked out in front of the apartment several times.

Auto Salesman Thought Akers and Karpis Buddies.

Oscar Pope Muse of Los Cruces, N. M., former Hot Springs automobile salesman, said he had seen Akers and Karpis together so much during the summer of 1935 that he inquired of Arch Cooper, former Hot Springs police captain, "if they hadn't become buddies." He said Cooper made no reply.

He said that on one occasion he had seen Akers and Karpis together at the Spencer liquor and cigar store and at another time had observed them driving around together.

Emphasizing his responses to questions put him by government and defense attorneys, Mr. Muse explained the reason he remembered the man he later was told was Karpis was that he had attempted unsuccessfully to sell him a car and had left him experiencing the sensation of "cold chills running up and down his back" from some unknown cause.

He said the reason he had approached Karpis was that he had seen him frequently with Grace Goldstein.

"I had just sold Grace a car," he said. "I figured if she got good service out of her car, he [Karpis] probably would be a good prospect."

Mr. Muse explained that he regularly lived at 15 Bond street, Hot Springs, but often visited his brother-in-law, Earl Spencer, who roomed at 125 Palm street, next door to the apartment occupied by Mrs. Goldstein.

After first asking the court whether it would be permissible to use the language in the courtroom, Mr. Muse recalled that he had shouted over to Mrs. Goldstein when he discovered that she had moved in at 125 Palm street:

"What the hell are you doing over in this neighborhood? You haven't got any business over here."

He said he had seen Akers and Wakelin's car parked around 125 Palm street on several occasions.

During cross examination, Mr. Muse admitted that he had been arrested once by both Akers and Brock but said that he had never learned the reason. Pressed by defense lawyers for an answer, he said the officers had accused him of driving a stolen car to Hot Springs, a charge which he emphatically denied. He said he has no grudges against the officers because of the arrest.

Witness Subjected To Long Cross-Examination.

Defense lawyers cross-examined

WITNESSES LINK POLICE OFFICERS TO ALVIN KARPIS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Spencer Muse's brother-in-law for about 45 minutes in an apparent attempt to gain an admission that the district in the vicinity of 123 and 125 Palm street was under constant surveillance by the police and that frequent arrests had been made on dope peddling and other charges. Spencer said he lived in the Armenia house for several years doing odd jobs in exchange for his room and board. He now lives in Brashear, Mo.

Mr. Spencer testified that Akers and Wakelin made regular visits to the Goldstein apartment and that on one occasion he saw Akers drive up, talk with Mrs. Goldstein and then drove off followed by Mrs. Goldstein and Karpis in another car.

"I saw Akers regularly at Grace's on Monday or Tuesday of each week and occasionally later during the week," he said.

Mr. Spencer said the Armenia house was about six blocks from the police station.

Defense Motion To Recall Witnesses Denied.

At beginning of the afternoon session, Mr. Owens asked permission of the court to recall Spencer, Muse and Armenia when the trial is resumed at 10 this morning. He said the government had failed to inform him these witnesses would testify and that the defense should be given time to investigate the character of the witnesses.

Mr. Isgrig objected, contending that if they were recalled they should be recalled as defense witnesses.

Federal Judge Trimble upheld him. Mr. Owens said he would renew his request this morning.

Others who testified to having seen Karpis in the Goldstein apartment on Paul street were Matt Davis, Hot Springs ice dealer; Robert Powell, mail carrier and Mrs. Jennie Lowe, sister of Mrs. Joe Armenia.

Other Witnesses Saw Karpis at Hot Springs.

Davis said during the time he delivered ice to Grace Goldstein he saw Karpis in the kitchen with her and the gangster's car parked in front. He said he saw no one else in the apartment although he overheard another man in the adjoining room "who seemed to stutter."

Mrs. Lowe pointed to Akers and Wakelin in the courtroom, identifying them as persons she saw at the Goldstein apartment. She also identified pictures of Karpis, Hunter, Connie Morris, Hunter's sweetheart and Harry Campbell, another Karpis mobster, as persons she saw at the Goldstein apartment.

Zettie Dimmer, Negro woman, identified pictures of Karpis and Hunter as those of two men for whom she cooked at a cabin near Carpenter Dam.

Apparently confused by the court procedure, the Negro woman first selected pictures of Hunter and Campbell. Over objections of the defense the witness was given another chance and this time came up with pictures of Hunter and Karpis.

Testimony Concerns House of Ill Fame.

During the morning session, the government attempted to establish Mrs. Goldstein, common law wife of Karpis, as an operator of disreputable houses operated with the knowledge of the police.

E. L. Harper, Hot Springs furniture dealer, testified he had rented a property on Central avenue, between February 4, 1934 and April, 1935, to a woman who gave the name of "Gashan," which name was later changed on his books to Mrs. Grace Goldstein. He said the rental contract was ended when the sheriff's office raided and padlocked the place.

Stuart Pace, Hot Springs, employed by Mr. Harper, said he lived two doors from the place and had occasion to visit it on several occasions to make repairs, and said it was occupied "by a bunch of women with pet names."

"It was common knowledge it was a house of ill fame," he said.

He said police frequently were seen to enter and leave the place, and that he had seen Akers and Wakelin drive up in front of the place in automobiles and talk with Mrs. Goldstein and others.

On cross-examination, Mr. Pace said he could not recall within the year the times he had seen such conversations.

Owen Poe, another Hot Springs furniture dealer, testified he had rented a

place at 123 Palm street to Mrs. Goldstein between May 21, 1935 and June 14, 1935.

"And you ordered her to vacate the property?" Mr. Isgrig said.

"I did not," the witness replied.

Obviously surprised, the district attorney pressed the question in several forms, then demanded:

"Who have you seen since you have been in my office?"

"I have seen no one."

"Do you not own considerable property in Hot Springs?"

"I do."

"It would not be good for you to—"

At this point defense lawyers objected and were sustained by Judge Trimble.

Karpis and Hunter Poised as Gamblers.

William Alexander Davis, superintendent of the Arkansas Power and Light Company plant at Carpenter dam, was the fourth witness. He said he had rented a cottage June 8, 1935, to two men who told them they were the King brothers, gamblers, from Newport, Ky. The government said they were Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter.

He said the men were "perfect gentlemen" and did nothing to indicate they were fugitives or gangsters.

"They said they wanted to take some baths and wanted to keep quiet," he recalled.

Gangsters Acted As "Perfect Gentlemen."

Mrs. H. G. White of Fort Worth, Tex., who with her husband operated a boat landing near the dam, said that the "King brothers" rented boats from her and often sat around her place.

"They were perfect gentlemen," he said, "and I was certainly surprised when I found out who they were."

"They assured me all they wanted to do was rest and take the baths. There was nothing to indicate they were gangsters."

Mr. White followed her to identify pictures of Karpis and Hunter as men whom he had taken fishing on Lake Hamilton.

He said that on one occasion while he was trolling with Karpis and Hunter he saw Wakelin in another boat and pulled up alongside to give him information regarding location of several bank robbers.

"That was the chief of police," Mr. White said he told Hunter and Karpis. "You should get acquainted with each other."

He said the gangsters grinned and registered no apparent nervousness.

He said the two men told him they were gamblers from Kentucky.

"I had good verification of this from another source," Mr. White said. "I was told they had taken Melvedere for \$2,500 one night."

On cross-examination Mr. White testified he was a disabled World War veteran, and had submitted to observation in several government institutions for disabled veterans with nervous disorders.

Three of the defendants—Mrs. M. E. Dye, operator of a boat landing on the lake; Morris Loftis, her caretaker, and Johnny Stover, manager of the Hot Springs Municipal Airport—were not mentioned in testimony presented yesterday, or linked with the day's presentation.

ENJOYS TESTIMONY



MRS. GRACE GOLDSTEIN.

—Gazette Staff Photo.

"All dressed up like a broken arm," Mrs. Grace Goldstein seemed to enjoy the testimony yesterday as witnesses repeatedly testified that she appeared to be on cordial terms with many of the former higher-ups of the Hot Springs Police Department.

DEFENSE GRILLS WITNESS ON PARTY WITH GANGSTER

**SEEKS TO PIN \$2,900
THEFT FROM KARPIS
AIDE ON WOMAN.**

PARTIALLY ADMITS IT

**"If I Did Get Money I Just
Happened to Beat Hot
Springs Laws to It," Snaps
Former Employe of Grace
Goldstein.**

Little Rock, Oct. 21 (AP)—Attorneys defending seven Hot Springs residents on trial in federal district court on a charge of conspiring to harbor the fugitive Alvin Karpis in 1935 today attempted to pin a \$2,900 hotel-party theft on a woman witness after she had given testimony for the government.

The witness was Gertrude Therese Nichols, 24, pert and red-haired, who told the jury she had lived in several houses of prostitution operated at Hot Springs by Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife, and who with others testified these houses were frequented by:

Karpis, at the time he was sought for the 1934 \$200,000 kidnaping of Edward Bremer, St. Paul banker; Harry Campbell, sought at the time in the Bremer case.

Fred Hunter, arrested at New Orleans later with Karpis and now under 25-year federal sentence for

the Garrettsville, Ohio, mail train robbery on November 7, 1935.

Sam Coker, Karpis' henchman, now serving a 30-year sentence in Oklahoma.

The identifications were made from photographs.

As the witness completed her direct testimony, Defense Attorney Grover Owen asked Miss Nichols if she had attended a party given by Hunter and Coker at the Howe hotel in Hot Springs in the summer of 1935.

Before the question was completed the witness interrupted to say she knew nothing about the party.

"Don't you recall the Hunter-Coker party at that hotel?"

"I know nothing about it," said the witness.

"Didn't Coker take you there?"

"He did not."

"You go to such parties, don't you?"

"Yes, it is a part of my business."

"Well, I will ask if you did not attend a party at the Howe hotel at which time Sam Coker was present and if you did not steal \$2,900 from Coker and leave town that night?"

"That man isn't complaining, is he?" the witness snapped back.

"But did you get that money?"

"Well, if I did, seeing you are bringing it up now, the reason you are bringing it up is just because I happened to beat the Hot Springs laws to it."

"Then you did take it off him?"

"I said 'If I did.'"

The witness was then excused.

Miss Nichols, who said she had gone to Memphis from Hot Springs, testified that she had heard Mrs. Goldstein and Herbert (Dutch) Akers, then chief of detectives, now

one of the defendants in the Karpis-Healy gang trial, discuss plans for attending the dog races in West Memphis, and that the men identified as Hunter and Coker attended the Max Baer fight in New York in 1935 after announcing they were going there by plane.

Among the defendants is John Stover, airplane pilot and manager of the Hot Springs municipal airport, but Miss Nichols said it was her understanding that Hunter and Coker traveled by car to Little Rock to catch a plane here.

"Do you know if Grace Goldstein had a conversation with Karpis and Hunter about Akers?" she was asked by Prosecutor Fred A. Legg.

Over defense objections, she related:

"Several of the girls were talking—we had been wondering who and what the visiting boys were—and Grace said Dutch had met them and he thought they were pretty good boys."

Rufus O. Coulter of Des Moines, Iowa, FBI agent formerly of Little Rock who engaged John Dillinger in a gun battle at a St. Paul apartment house in 1934, took the stand late in the day to tell of conferring with Chief of Detectives Akers in October, 1935, after Akers had wired Columbus and Youngstown police for information concerning "E. J. Parker," the name used by Karpis while living in Hot Springs, and data on a Hudson automobile used at Hot Springs by the gangster.

Chief of Detectives W. W. Speed of Youngstown was also placed on the stand to identify the telegram.

In the wire to Columbus, Akers asked for any record on Parker there and in the wire to Young-

Defense Grills Witness On Party With Gangster

(Continued From Page One.)

town requested information on the car. The replies were that the Ohio police knew nothing of Parker and that the car had been bought and paid for at a cash sale.

Apparently attempting to establish that the Hot Springs officer acted after Karpis and his companions had left that vicinity, the government had Coulter go over his October investigation and examination of a cottage at Dyer's landing where Karpis and Hunter were alleged to have stayed for a time.

Two of the defendants are Mrs. Al C. Dyer, owner of the boat landing and group of cottages, and Morris Loftis, her caretaker.

Coulter said he made an unsuccessful search for fingerprints at the cottage occupied by the fugitives.

The agent replied "Yes" when asked by the defense if he did not go to Hot Springs after receiving a call from Akers. He said Akers suggested Parker might be Karpis.

"Didn't you tell Akers you had investigated that Hudson automobile and found out it belonged to an Ohio business man and that was all there was to the matter?"

"No, I never made that statement."

"What was the outcome of the investigation into that car?"

"I was transferred from this territory before the case was concluded and I do not know."

He testified on cross-examination that the caretaker, Loftis, gave him descriptions of the two men who had stayed at Dyer's landing and that Loftis identified a picture shown him as Karpis, and said Kar-

pis and his companion had left on Oct. 2. Mrs. Dyer was away in Little Rock, Ill., at the time.

"Did Loftis try to cover up anything?"

"Not that I saw."

Mrs. Frank Parker, Hot Springs dressmaker, identified photos of Karpis and Hunter as men she had seen at the Hatterie hotel operated by Mrs. Goldstein when she went there to deliver dresses, and testified that Mrs. Goldstein had shown her a wrist watch which she said her "boy friend" gave her.

Thomas E. Reede, Hot Springs laundry truck driver, also identified Karpis and Hunter as guests at the Hatterie hotel and said Mrs. Goldstein had told him one of the men gave her a green Buick car as a Christmas present.

Others identifying photographs of the fugitives as men seen at the Goldstein establishments and at the cottage at Dyer's landing were Walter L. Funk, furniture company employee who said he installed a refrigerator at the hotel, and Ross Scott and Mina Thomas Wilder, Negro maids.

Earlier in the day, two pretty young women, blonde Jewel Greta Gilstrap and Della Mae Jeffries, who also identified themselves as former residents of Mrs. Goldstein's establishments at Hot Springs, told the jury that Karpis and members of his gang sojourned there in case while objects of a nationwide hunt.

Karpis is now serving a life sentence at Alcatraz for the \$100,000 ransom kidnapping of William A. Hamm Jr., St. Paul brewer, in 1933.

The seven on trial before a jury of ten men and two women are Mrs. Goldstein, former Police Chief Joe Wakelin, former Detective Chief Herbert "Dutch" Akers, former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock, Airport Manager Johnny Stover, Mrs. Al C. Dyer and Morris Loftis, owner and caretaker, respectively, of a boat landing on Lake Catherine near the resort city.

Other government witnesses during the day told of Karpis and Fred Hunter, one of his henchmen, spending several weeks during the summer of 1935 in a lake cottage rented from Mrs. Dyer.

Karpis and Hunter, Mrs. Gilstrap said, were "in and out of Grace place day and night." Karpis, she said, usually went about in his shirt sleeves and apparently was not armed. She and Miss Jeffries identified the outlaws from photographs and said other members of the gang who stayed at the Goldstein establishment were Harry Campbell and Sam Coker.

Miss Jeffries said on one occasion the four gangsters planned to charter Stover's cabin plane and take Mrs. Goldstein and the other girls at the house to New York for the Max Baer fight. She said the plan fell through.

During the period the fugitives were at the place, Miss Gilstrap said Akers stopped in front of the house on at least three occasions and conversed with Mrs. Goldstein. Miss Jeffries said Mrs. Goldstein had frequent telephone conversations with some one, left the house hurriedly and on her return said she had "been out with the old

man." The witness identified the "old man" as Chief Wakelin.

Miss Gilstrap said that on the night of Oct. 2, 1935, Karpis, Campbell, Mrs. Goldstein and the girls of the house dined together. During the meal, she said, Karpis told Campbell: "We'd better get some sleep because we've got a lot of hard driving to do tomorrow." The two men left the place at 4 a. m. the next day, she added.

Several of the witnesses who told of seeing the gangsters at the landing, testified under cross-examination that the outlaws gave no evidence of their true identities and spent their time fishing and loafing, occasionally entertaining women at their cottage.

A laundry truck driver, William T. Kinnell, who said he told Mrs. Dyer he believed the men were gangsters and that two of their women visitors were from a disreputable house in Hot Springs, admitted under defense questioning that he made that remark after the men had left the landings.

Kinnell said after he expressed his opinions to Mrs. Dyer the dignified-looking widow told him: "If I had known who they were I would not have let them come out here." He said the landing catered to and entertained "a high class type of visitor to the lake."

Karpis Frequent Visitor At Goldstein's "Home," U. S. Witness Testifies

**Government Presses Case
Against Former Con-
sort of Gangster, One
of Seven on Trial.**

Others Also There

**Two Gunmen Known as
'King Brothers' at Spa,
Jewel Greta Gilstrap
Says on Stand.**

Alvin Karpis, one-time Public Enemy No. 1, now serving a life sentence in Alcatraz federal penitentiary, was a frequent visitor to the establishment of Mrs. Grace Goldstein on Palm street in Hot Springs in the summer of 1935, a former roomer at the place, testified today in the Federal Court conspiracy trial against seven Hot Springs residents.

The witness was Jewel Greta Gilstrap, who said she roomed with Mrs. Goldstein for a great part of the time between 1932 and 1935.

The trial went into its fourth day with evidence being pointed toward the alleged part played by Mrs. Goldstein in the charge that seven persons conspired to harbor Karpis between June 1, 1935, and May 1, 1936, the date he was arrested in New Orleans. The others on trial are: Joseph Wakelin, Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, Cecil Brock, former Hot Springs police officers; Mrs. A. C. Dyer, operator of a camp on Lake Hamilton; Morris Loftis, caretaker at the camp, and John Stover, manager of Hot Springs airport.

Karpis and Fred Hunter, a lieutenant in the gang; Sam Coker, named in a Minnesota indictment for the kidnaping of Edward Bremer, and Harry Campbell, also a gangster, were visitors at the establishment of Mrs. Goldstein, according to the testimony of the Gilstrap girl.

Known As King Brothers.
While Mrs. Goldstein lived at 123 Palm street, two men were referred to the place by someone from a downtown Hot Springs bar, the girl said. They were known as Ed and Harold King, brothers, she testified, and stayed the "first night to about 9 or 10 o'clock."

"I didn't see them any more until the next day when I went home and they were there," she said. "It was late in the afternoon. After that, they came in frequently, coming in and out day and night."

The black coupe which the two gangsters are said to have driven, usually was parked in front, but sometimes in back of the house.

The witness identified pictures of Connie Morris, who lived at 123 Palm street, now serving a sentence of one year and a day on a plea of guilty to the conspiracy charge; Sam Coker, whom she knew as Tommy; Harry Campbell, whom she knew as George, and Karpis and Hunter, whom she knew as Ed King and Harold King, respectively.

Saw Akers There.
On a question from District Attorney Fred A. Igrig, the witness said she "saw Akers in 123 Palm street a couple of times."

"Did you ever see him at the Hatterie?" another place operated later by Mrs. Goldstein.

"I never saw him there," she replied.

"What was the practice of the girls who lived at Mrs. Goldstein's place?"
"We stayed up all night and slept to 1 or 2 o'clock. Sometimes we would go to bed at 3 or 4 in the morning."

"Did Akers ever come in 123 Palm street while Karpis and Hunter were there?"

"I don't think so, while Karpis and Hunter were there, it was just after we moved there," she said.

But after Karpis and Hunter arrived, the witness testified that Akers "came by two or three times, stopped in front and Grace went out to see him."

Answering a direct question by the district attorney that "these were houses of prostitution," the witness replied, "Yes," and said that to her knowledge none of the girls were ever arrested. She said she paid \$12 a week for room and board and at one time heard Mrs. Goldstein say

she was "going to see a man higher up" in an effort to obtain another place rather than on Palm street.

The Gilstrap girl began her testimony by saying she had lived in Memphis for the past two years and that she first went to Hot Springs in 1932. She lived with Mrs. Goldstein at 234 Broadway until the building burned in November, 1934. She later moved to 1538 Central avenue, staying there until the meeting was over, then went to live with her husband.

After six months, she moved to Texarkana, Tex., to obtain a divorce, she said, and returned to Hot Springs to the Palm street address from where they moved to the Hatterie hotel, where she lived until the latter part of 1935.

She said that "Grace, Connie, Coker, Jackie and myself" were the ones who lived on Palm street and later went to the Hatterie hotel.

Attempt to Link Mrs. Dyer.
The government also attempted to link Mrs. Dyer and Morris Loftis, caretaker at the Dyer landing on Lake Hamilton, in the alleged plot to harbor the gangster.

Through witnesses who identified photographs, the government related to the jury that Karpis and Hunter rented a cottage at the landing for several weeks in the summer of 1935. On cross-examination, however, the government witnesses testified that the landing catered to a high-class clientele and that the men identified as Karpis and Hunter gave no evidence of their true identities but spent their time fishing and loafing, but occasionally entertaining women visitors at their cottage.

One witness, William T. Kinneff, a laundry truck driver, testified he had told Mrs. Dyer that he believed the men were gangsters and that two of their women visitors were from a disreputable house in Hot Springs. But an attorney for Mrs. Dyer and the caretaker, Morris Loftis, drew an admission from the witness that this conversation took place after the men had left the landing.

(Continued on Page 2)

KARPIS FREQUENT VISITOR AT GOLDSTEIN'S 'HOME'

(Continued from Page 1)

and that Mrs. Dyer said with reference to the women: "If I had known who they were I would not have let them come out here."

"Did you see any evidence these men were outlaws?" the defense asked Kinnell.

"No," he said.

"Did you ever see anything out at Dyer's landing of a disorderly nature?"

"No."

"Isn't it true that Dyer's landing catered to and entertained a high class type of visitors to the lakes?"

Over government objections, the witness replied "Yes."

Testimony that Karpis and Hunter, identified from pictures introduced by the government, were in Hot Springs and that Wakelin and Akers saw them was presented yesterday afternoon by government witnesses who recounted occurrences at the 123 Palm street house rented by Mrs. Grace Goldstein, another defendant, while the two gangsters lived in a cottage near Carpenter Dam.

Mrs. Joseph Armenia, 39, widow and owner of property at 123 Palm street, adjoining that occupied by Mrs. Goldstein, identified her in the courtroom and identified pictures of Karpis and Hunter as having visited the place and a picture of Connie Morris, the eighth defendant who entered a guilty plea, as having lived there. She also declared Mrs. Goldstein lived on Palm street two months, although Owen Poe, owner of the property, testified yesterday from May 31 to June 28, 1935, only the house "on Mondays about dark."

Mrs. Armenia and Mrs. Goldstein would go out to the car and sit with Akers and sometimes get in her car and follow him. Mrs. Armenia was positive Akers called the house every Monday. Mrs. Goldstein lived on Palm street, by living room was next to her. Mrs. Armenia said, "I heard her say she had paid \$25 and you girls will have."

Talked With Officers.

She identified as Karpis and Hunter with Wakelin and Akers day when the latter saw

drove to the house in a police car, she testified. Saying that it was about two or three weeks before Mrs. Goldstein moved from the house, Mrs. Armenia said that Wakelin and Akers drove to the house and parked the car here, the two men came out in their shirtsleeves, talked with the officers, then ran through the house, got their clothes and drove away in their car.

"They went out the driveway as fast that if anyone had been there they would have been killed," she said.

"I never saw them again as Mrs. Goldstein moved right soon, but I saw Karpis and her one afternoon in a car which she stopped for a traffic light," she continued.

Asked by District Attorney Eugene Akers and Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Armenia replied they "seemed like business." She replied to more questioning as to complaints made to place, saying she "didn't make an investigation but I took it to be a house of prostitution," and declared the police made no response to her complaints.

On cross examination, Mrs. Armenia said police officers made regular trips through the street as she supposed they did in other parts of the city. She admitted she could not tell the name of any man who went in and out of the place, "except Karpis and Hunter, and would not have noticed them except for the one hurried departure," referring to their complaints.

She declared that Brock came to the house sometimes but that he always came in the company of Akers.

Mrs. Armenia's son, Roy Franklin Armenia, preceded her on the stand, testifying he saw Akers visit the house "sometimes three or four times a week" and identifying a picture of Karpis as the man who went into the house at the time other officers in the block frequently but did not admit knowing the reason they were watching the place in the block.

Other testimony that Karpis and Hunter were at the Goldstein place was on Palm street, presented by Frank

Spencer said he saw a man that "looked like" Karpis' picture but did not remember seeing anyone that resembled Hunter. He told of the same incident testified to later by Mrs. Armenia that Wakelin and Akers drove to the house, conversed briefly with the two men who came out of the house, who then drove away.

Spencer denied on cross-examination by Drew Bowers that he had been treated at the government clinic at Hot Springs or that he was a drug addict.

Muse told of visiting his brother-in-law next door to the Goldstein place during the summer of 1935 and identified the Goldstein woman in the courtroom. He also identified Karpis through a photograph as having visited the place and said he also saw Karpis at Spencer's liquor and cigar store downtown.

"You want me to tell how I first came in contact with this man? I'm an auto salesman and we contact every one we see with an out-of-state license. But this man gave

me the cold shoulder and seemed like he didn't want to talk and I just kept him in mind," he testified. Tried to Sell Car.

Muse said Mrs. Goldstein had bought a car and, seeing a man at her place, decided to try to sell him one.

He also declared that he went to Mrs. Goldstein's place on Central avenue, testimony having been presented she lived there before moving to the Palm street address, "and saw Dutch Akers and his fellow drive by in a car."

Muse admitted on cross-examination by Mr. Bowers that he had been arrested once by Brock and once by Akers, "but did not know why." He declared he held no prejudice against the two former officers. He replied it might have been he was arrested on suspicion for having a stolen car.

When he tried to sell Karpis a car, Muse said, he saw him in the kitchen of the Palm street address.

"I don't know whether his name was Karpis or John Doe, but I know it was the man in this picture," Muse testified.

Defense Counsel Owens asked the court for permission for further cross-examination today of Spencer, Muse and Armenia, saying the defense should be able to investigate the character of the witnesses. On objections of Mr. Iagrig, Judge Trimble refused the permission, but Mr. Owens said his plea would be renewed.

Davis and Powell both identified a picture of Karpis and said they saw him at 123 Palm street while Grace Goldstein lived there.

Mrs. Jennie Lowe also identified pictures of Karpis and Hunter as having visited the Goldstein place and declared she saw Wakelin and Akers visit the place, driving their car to the front. She also identified a picture of Connie Morris and Harry Campbell, saying they had visited there. Mrs. Lowe said she lived at 125 Palm street only a short while.

Zettie Dimmer, negro woman, employed by W. A. Davis at Carpenter dam, said she "fixed supper for two men" who stayed in a cottage near the dam, which Mr. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. White testified earlier had been occupied by two men, known as the "King brothers." She identified pictures of Fred Hunter and Harry Campbell as the two men for whom she worked during the several weeks it was said they occupied the cabin, but the identity was not placed in the record except through a motion by Defense Counsel Donham that the record "show the selected pictures of Hunter and Campbell."

The pictures were reshuffled and Zettie again picked, coming through with correct selections of pictures of Karpis and Hunter, which were shown to the jury.

U. S. ATTORNEY CHARGES WITNESS TAMPERED WITH

**MOVES TO HAVE BOND
OF MRS. GOLDSTEIN
SET ASIDE.**

FROM HOTEL TO JAIL

**Karpis' Common Law Wife
Remanded to Prison —
Confessed Train Robber
Placed On Stand as Gov-
ernment Witness.**

Little Rock, Oct. 22 (AP).— The government charged today that its witnesses were being tampered with in the federal court trial of seven Hot Springs residents accused of a conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis in 1935-36 and moved successfully to have bonds totaling \$15,000 set aside for Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife and one of the defendants.

Tonight, Mrs. Goldstein was forced to move from one of the city's leading hotels to Pulaski county jail for the duration of the trial, on the charge of District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig that she had intimidated witnesses for the government.

The bonds set aside when she was remanded to jail included those posted to cover the conspiracy charge and a separate Mann act charge, yet to be tried.

The witnesses involved were not identified by the prosecutor but those summoned to the conference in the chambers of U. S. Judge T. C. Trimble in connection with the intimidation charge included three young women who testified yesterday that they had lived at houses of prostitution operated by Mrs. Goldstein and that these places were frequented in 1935 by men identified from photographs as Karpis and members of his mob then being sought for the Edward Bremer kidnaping at St. Paul, Minn.

The matter of alleged intimidation was brought into open court and to the knowledge of the jury of 10 men and two women today when Isgrig, surprised by a gov-

ernment witness answer, charged

the man had been intimidated or threatened since last talking to the prosecutor. The witness denied this. The government attempted unsuccessfully late today to tell the jury through two convict witnesses that the \$12,000 mail train robbery at Garrettsville, O., Nov. 7, 1935, was pulled off by the Karpis mob, operating from his Hot Springs base by car and plane.

There were defense objections as soon as this robbery was mentioned and after a hearing in chambers the court ruled that no reference could be made to the robbery itself before the jury, but that the government would have to confine itself to any movements of the gang which it could directly link with the defendants—Mrs. Goldstein, Former Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin, Former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers, Former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock, John Stover, Hot Springs airport manager, Mrs. Al O. Dyer, operator of a boat landing near Hot Springs, and Morris Loftis, caretaker at the landing.

The prosecutor's staff explained in chambers the government had desired to show a continuous conspiracy which would picture Karpis at summering in Hot Springs, dispatching out to pull the mail train job, and returning to an alleged haven at the Arkansas resort city.

John Brock (no relation to the defendant of the same name), who pleaded guilty in the Garrettsville robbery and received a short sentence after testifying for the government in Ohio, and John Zetser, former aviator, now serving three years in federal prison in Pennsylvania as an accessory after the fact in the mail train case, were placed on the stand to tell of Karpis' return to Hot Springs by plane with other gangsters after that robbery.

The government attempted to show that the gang carried suitcases containing a machine gun, ammunition, and \$15,000 of their loot and that after Zetser's plane arrived at Hot Springs, Stover, the airport manager, drove Karpis and Fred Hunter into town to their hotel.

Zetser said on cross-examination, however, he did not know how Karpis and Hunter got into town from the airport and John Brock, in response to defense questions, said Karpis had expected someone to meet him and when they failed to do so, he attempted to get a car to get into town, and "the man at the airport offered to take them."

U. S. Attorney Charges Witness Tampered With

(Continued From Page One.)

After the court had ruled a limitation on the testimony concerning the Garrettsville robbery, defense attorneys remained on their toes to prevent references to the robbery itself before the jury.

"Did you, Karpis and Hunter leave Ohio with Zetser in a plane on Nov. 8, 1935, and fly to Hot Springs?" John Brock was asked by the government.

"Yes, we had two forced landings on the way and reached Hot Springs Nov. 10. Karpis and Hunter left the plane there and Zetser flew me on to Tulsa, Okla. On the way, we had another forced landing at Fort Smith."

"What did you pay Zetser for the trip?"

"\$500."

"Your own money?"

"No, we got it out of the train robbery."

The defense quickly objected and was sustained, and the jury was instructed to disregard the reference as having nothing to do with these defendants.

The witness said he helped unload Karpis' and Hunter's luggage from the plane, said one bag contained a machine gun and \$15,000 in cash and the other contained ammunition. He testified Karpis and Hunter were also armed with pistols, hidden under their coats.

"Do you know how these two men left the airport to go into town?"

"A man at the airport took them."

"Do you know who he was?"

"I only know what I heard Hunter and Karpis say," said the witness and was instructed by the court not to repeat what was said.

"But you do know the man at the airport took them away?"

"Yes."

On cross-examination, Defense Attorney Sam Robinson, representing John Stover, asked:

"Was it not true that Karpis and Hunter expected someone to meet them at the airport and the party failed to meet them?"

"That is correct."

"Didn't Karpis go to the airport office and try to phone for a car to get into town and the man at the airport offered to drive them into town?"

"That is correct."

"Were their machine gun and pistols in evidence?"

"No."

Zetser testified to flying the plane from Ohio to Hot Springs and was asked by the government:

"Who paid you?"

"Karpis paid me \$500 and John Brock \$400 for the trip."

Asked to detail what happened at Hot Springs airport, he said Karpis and Hunter left the plane there and I got it gassed. I took about 20 minutes."

"What were Karpis and Hunter doing?"

"I was busy with the plane and borrowing a map to go on to Tulsa and I did not notice."

"Did they leave the airport while you were there?"

"I do not think so. I think they were still there when I got away."

Mrs. L. L. Parker of Hot Springs, an afternoon witness, said she owned a house next door to a Third street property rented by Mrs. Goldstein in 1935 and that just before the latter moved in she was made suspicious by a man in an out-of-state car who parked near the place and looked over the neighborhood while referring to a city map. Asked to identify the man,

she picked out three pictures of Karpis, one of Harry Campbell, Karpis gangster.

She said she reported the incident to Police Lieutenant Brock and he said it would be reported to headquarters.

Hill H. Wheatley, Hot Springs, testified he rented to Grace Goldstein a Central avenue property known as the Hatterie hotel, repeatedly referred to in yesterday's testimony as a place frequented by men identified as Karpis and his associates.

Roy Bosson, Hot Springs Sentinel-Record newspaper reporter, took the stand to identify an article he wrote on October 14, 1935, quoting Chief of Police Wakelin as saying an investigation had been made into a report that Karpis had been staying at a cottage on Lake Hamilton and that he did not think there was anything to the report, but believed the man was an Illinois visitor.

An attorney representing Wakelin objected to the article being read to the jury and was sustained by the court, but counsel for Mrs. Dyer and Loftis said it would be introduced in their behalf after the government rested.

The question of intimidation of witnesses first arose when Robert E. Rowe, Hot Springs ice man, testified in the morning to delivering ice to Dyer's landing in the summer of 1935, to seeing a police car parked out there, to seeing Akers and another officer leave in the car and to have suspicions that one of the cottage guests there was Karpis because he had seen published photos of Karpis.

When he became confused in his answers, he was asked by Prosecutor Iagrig if he had not been intimidated or threatened. The witness denied this.

When he asked Mrs. Dyer what the police were doing at her place and said they "were talking to the boys" from which he inferred she meant the occupants of the cottage alleged to have been occupied by Karpis. He also related that when he spoke about the incident to Mrs. Dyer later, she said, "For God's sake, don't say anything about it."

For nearly an hour during the afternoon, Defense Attorney Henry Donham, representing Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, subjected the witness to rigid cross-examination, drawing the information that he had not told his story to the F. B. I. when the agents first sought information from him in 1937, but had given the story to them on Wednesday of this week.

"Why didn't you tell that story before?" he was asked.

"Because I did not want to get into it anymore than I had to."

"What did you tell the agents in 1937?"

"That I thought Karpis had been out on the lake."

"Is that all?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you ask Mrs. Dyer about the police car and didn't she tell you the car never was there?"

"I guess she did."

"When you talked to Mrs. Dyer, did she name any officers you say you saw in the car at the landing?"

"No, she just said 'They have been talking to the boys'."

"You don't know where the officers came from or where they had been while at the landing?"

"No."

"Did you ever tell that story to anybody before you told it to these federal agents here last Wednesday?"

"No."

Rowe said he saw Karpis' picture in a Hot Springs paper of Sunday, Oct. 13 and that he showed it the same day to Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, telling them of his suspicions about the man who had been living in one of their cottages prior to Oct. 2.

"Don't you know," asked Donham, "that Mrs. Dyer was ill and away in Little Rock on Sunday, Oct. 13, and that she did not get back to Hot Springs for a week after that?"

"No."

When Rowe on direct examination gave testimony evidently surprising to the prosecutor, Iagrig said:

"You have been intimidated."

this trial, haven't you?"
Upon defense objections,
changed the form of the inter-
rogation to:

"Have you been intimidated?"

"No," replied Rowe.

"Have you been threatened?"

"No."

"Then what influenced you to
answer as you did to my questions?"

"I wanted to be sure."

B. L. Dameron and R. L. Shivers,
F. B. I. agents, told of a vain
search for Karpis in the Hot
Springs area late in 1935. Through
this testimony and that of other
witnesses, the government sought to
show that after Karpis and his
mob left Hot Springs Oct. 2, 1935,
police communicated to federal
agents their suspicions about the
man.

Counsel indicated today another
full week would be required to com-
plete the trial.

Democrat 10-22-36

Karpis Ignored Wakelin In Meeting on the Lake U. S. Witness Declares

When Told That Visitor
Was Chief of Police,
Gunman Grinned, H. G.
White Testifies.

U. S. Scores Point But Defense Does, Too, When Earlier Witnesses Say Desperadoes Were Not Recognized.

A government witness testified in federal court today that a boat bearing Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter, gangsters, came alongside one bearing former Police Chief Joe Wakelin of Hot Springs, one of seven accused of conspiring to harbor Karpis, on Lake Hamilton, in June, 1935.

H. G. White, war veteran and former operator of a camp on the lake, said Karpis and Hunter, whom he knew as Eddie and Harold King, were trolling in his boat with him when the meeting occurred.

Under questioning by District Attorney Fred Lagrig, he said he pulled his boat alongside the Wakelin craft for two or three minutes while he gave Wakelin some information about two men wanted for a local robbery. He said the meeting occurred in mid-afternoon, but that the officer and gangsters did not meet face to face. They were eight or nine feet apart. They were light Get a Kick Out of It.

When we pulled away, I said, "Do you know who that was? That was the chief of police." They (Karpis and Hunter) grinned but did not say anything," he said.

He said the gangsters showed no sign of nervousness or excitement while they were near Wakelin. He said the boats were so close that he could have touched Wakelin's boat with my foot."

White testified that the pair spent a month in one of his cabins in June and July, 1935, representing themselves as "big gamblers from Newport, Ky."

"I figured that they must have been right," he said, "because two or three days after they came there I heard in town that two big gamblers from Kentucky had taken Belvedere for \$2,500. I figured that must have been them."

White's testimony was the first offered by the government that might have pointed out any direct connection between the gangsters and the seven Hot Springs residents accused of harboring them. Two earlier witnesses testified that they dealt only as "Messrs. King," that they conducted themselves as "perfect gentlemen" and that they were identified as the wanted gunmen only months later when FBI men began a probe.

They Were Gentlemen.

Cross-examined by Defense Attorney Donham, White said he had not seen pictures of Karpis in the Hot Springs papers introduced as evidence yesterday by the government, and added:

"If I had seen the pictures in the papers and had seen a resemblance, I wouldn't have suspected them because they always acted like perfect gentlemen."

He testified Karpis wore smoked glasses all the time and that both were wearing the glasses when the meeting with Wakelin on Lake Hamilton occurred. He said he did not know whether the gangsters had any visitors in the camp. He added that they moved about freely, making no attempt to conceal themselves, and

(Continued on Page 2)

Central avenue cafe.
Defense Attorney Owens asked him if he had been able to identify the King brothers as Karpis and Hunter when shown pictures of them by federal agents during their investigation.

Glasses Threw Him Off.
"I couldn't quite place Karpis," he said, "because in the picture he was not wearing glasses. You see I've been shot in the head and sometimes can't remember very well. I knew I had seen him though."

Questioned further by Owens, he said he had been in numerous federal hospitals for veterans because of a nervous disorder resulting from the World War wounds in the head. Since the Karpis investigation, he said, he was in a hospital, which treated mental cases, for 18 days, but only for observation, not treatment. He said he had been receiving disability payments from the government since the war.

Earl Spencer, Hot Springs, was called by the government to testify that he lived on Palm street during the time that Mrs. Goldstein rented a house in the same block and he picked out photos of Karpis as being those of a man he saw coming and going from the place in 1935. He said the pictures "look like the man I saw," and that the man used a car with an out-of-state license plate.

He also testified he had seen Chief of Detectives Akers stop his car in front of the house "and talk with women occupants of the house while seated in his car."

After some uncertainty, the witness replied with a "yes, sir," in response to the government's question: "Was Karpis living in that place then?"

When there were vague answers to other questions, the district attorney said:

"Didn't you tell me you saw Akers come there and drive away and then Grace Goldstein and Karpis came out of the house and entered another car and followed him immediately?"

"Yes—in a short time."
"Were Akers' visits regular, about the first of the week?"

"Yes, about Monday or Tuesday."
"Did he sometimes come back later in the week?"

"Yes, sometimes."
"Did Karpis go in and out of the house frequently?"

"Yes."
"How far was this house from police headquarters?"

"About six blocks."

"Would that car with the out-of-

state license be parked there frequently?"

"Yes."
Presence of the two gangsters in cabins near Hot Springs was testified to by William Alexander Davis, superintendent of the Arkansas Power and Light Company properties at Carpenter dam, and Mrs. H. G. Davis of Fort Worth, Tex., who lived near Lake Hamilton, during the summer of 1935, but neither knew the men were wanted by the government until they were questioned by agents of the FBI.

The two witnesses identified the visitors by pictures which were introduced as evidence yesterday.

The third day of the trial against Joseph Wakelin, Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, Cecil Brock, John Stover, manager of Hot Springs airport; Mrs. Grace Goldstein, rooming house operator; Mrs. Al Dyer, operator of a camp on the lake, and Morris Loftis, an attendant at the camp, included testimony that Mrs. Goldstein operated a house of prostitution as charged by District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig in his opening statement Tuesday afternoon.

Isgrig Admonished.

The morning proceedings were enlivened by exchanges between attorneys for the government and defense counsel, resulting in Judge Trimble admonishing Mr. Isgrig that "you are not the one to tell me how to run this court."

The first three witnesses were two Hot Springs furniture dealers and an employee of one who told of renting property to Mrs. Goldstein in 1933 and 1935 and subsequent use as houses of ill-repute. E. L. Harper told of renting property at 1238 Central avenue to a Mrs. Gaysher, whom he learned several months later was Mrs. Goldstein. The property was rented to her in February, 1934, and was occupied by her until members of the sheriff's force raided it and padlocked it in April, 1935, he said.

He was followed by Stewart Pace, an employee, who did repair work for Harper, and collected rents and was general caretaker for the approximately 40 houses in charge of his employer.

Pace visited the house at 1238 Central avenue several times during the time Mrs. Goldstein rented it, he said, making minor repairs and collecting the rent. He said on cross examination that she had a "bunch of girls living there who went by set names."

Harry As to Dates.

"What was that place she was running?" asked the district attorney.

"By common knowledge it was a house of ill fame," the witness replied.

"Did you ever see any officers there?" he was asked.

"I have seen nearly every member of the police force there," he said, declaring he had seen Wakelin and Akers at the house but did not recall if they ever went in.

He declared he had seen them drive up to the front of the house and hold conversations but on cross examination he said he was uncertain whether it was Mrs. Goldstein.

"You can't even fix the time of these alleged visits within a given year?" asked Defense Attorney Grover Owens.

"No, sir."

"You have testified that a great many men came and went from this house but you cannot recall the names of any of them except those police officers you have mentioned, is that right?" Owens pursued.

"That's right," said the witness.

Prosecutor Surprised.

His memory failed when he attempted to remember the tenant before Mrs. Goldstein, "nally declaring it was a 'red-haired' lady." He refused to admit on cross-examination that "the facts you are telling the jury were fixed in your mind after FBI agents interviewed you," as suggested by Mr. Owens.

Prior to the cross-examination, the court overruled a defense objection to Face's testimony on grounds that it covered alleged acts prior to the alleged conspiracy outlined in the indictment.

Owen Poe, another Hot Springs furniture dealer, the next witness, testified he rented a place at 123 Palm street to Mrs. Goldstein between May 31, 1935, and June 28, 1935.

"And you ordered her to vacate that property?" said District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig.

"I did not," replied the witness.

Obviously surprised, the district attorney pressed the question in several forms, getting the same answer, and finally asked:

Made a Mistake.

"Didn't you tell me about ordering her out of the place last Monday in my office?"

"I was referring to another date and another tenant," the witness said. "I was not talking about Mrs. Goldstein."

"Did you know it was a house of prostitution?"

"I did not."

"Didn't you hang around the place yourself?"

"I did not."

"To whom have you talked since

ter as one of the men who occupied the cabin when he went there to fix a stove. He declared he could see the cabin from his residence "if the trees were cut down." He said he knew Karpis was wanted as he had read about the government search in the newspapers.

On cross-examination by Defense Counsel W. H. Donham, Mr. Davis said he "would not identify" pictures of Karpis as the same person, referring to the pictures introduced by the government, said to have been taken of Karpis in 1930 and 1936.

No Hint of Business.

Declaring there was nothing to identify them as bandits while they stayed at his place, Mr. Davis said they "did not state their business, but they said they gambled a bit." He said he never saw them after they left.

Mrs. H. G. White, Fort Worth, Tex., who lived at Lake Hamilton during 1934 and 1935, where she and her husband operated a small store, filling station and boat landing, identified the pictures as those of the "King brothers," who rented the cabins. She collected the weekly rent from them, she said, and sold them articles and drinks from the store. She said she saw the one identified as Hunter only once after he left when she and her husband went to Hot Springs. She said Hunter was sitting with a woman in a car parked near the Arlington hotel.

Questioned by Mr. Donham on cross-examination, she said "nothing in their conduct led me to believe they were wanted."

"They were perfect gentlemen and I certainly was surprised to learn they were criminals," Mrs. White said.

Read News Clippings.

The government relied yesterday afternoon on 57 articles in the Hot Springs papers to show to the jury that knowledge must have come to the three former police officers and other defendants, except Mrs. Goldstein, that Karpis was wanted for his part in the St. Paul kidnappings. The articles covered the period from March 23, 1934, to February 23, 1936.

District Attorney Isgrig was permitted to introduce the articles and read them to the jury over objections of defense counsel that they were "hearsay evidence," irrelevant and would confuse the records and delay the trial. Mr. Isgrig told the court he intended to show the organization of the Karpis-Barker gang, its possible connection with John Dillinger, the arrest of Arthur Barker and the shooting and killing of "Ma" Barker and Fred Barker in Florida and subsequent search for Alvin Karpis and other members of the gang.

Nine of the witnesses yesterday afternoon testified that they delivered either or both Hot Springs or Little Rock newspapers to the homes of Wakelin and Akers, to the city jail, to the airport and to the homes of Mrs. Dyer and Lofa. None testified to delivering any papers to Mrs. Goldstein.

The carriers were Cecil Pennington of El Dorado and Earl Pennington of Nashville, who had rural routes; Sam Rutherford, Clinton Gillham, Ada Barrentine, Carl

Chum, Office Brawner and J. J. Callan, all of Hot Springs, who had city routes. The periods covered by their employment were at intervals from 1934 to 1936, they stated.

Admitted Provisionally.

Charles Godlee, secretary and general manager of Southern Newspapers, Inc., publisher of the Hot Springs Sentinel-Record and New Era, identified the articles which Mr. Isgrig read to the jury and testified prior to the introduction of the news articles that it had been the custom to send newspapers complimentary to public officials in Hot Springs and to the city hall. He said it had been a custom throughout the 25 years he has been with the Hot Springs papers.

The defense objected strenuously to the introduction of the news articles, saying the indictment charges the conspiracy between June 1, 1935, and May 1, 1936, when Karpis was arrested at New Orleans, many of the articles being dated before the time that the alleged conspiracy was begun. Mrs. Dyer's defense counsel also objected to consideration by the jury of the first articles, saying they were printed before she moved to Hot Springs from Little Rock.

The court permitted introduction of the articles with the understanding they were not to be considered unless later evidence was shown connecting the defendants with possible knowledge that Karpis was a fugitive from justice.

Trial of the charge probably will go over into next week. It was indicated yesterday when the newspaper carriers were excused from further attendance until 10 a. m. Monday. The fact that the carriers are to return indicates the government may proceed with trial of the charge against Akers of conspiracy to harbor Thomas Nathan Morris, a member of the Alfred ("Sonny") Lamb gang, and a charge against Mrs. Goldstein of violation of the Mann Act in bringing a girl from Blossom, Tex., to Hot Springs in 1935 for immoral purposes.

Two witnesses excused yesterday afternoon from further attendance until next Monday at the Karpis trial, heaved a joint sigh of thankfulness when informed they could return to Hot Springs. They were Sam Rutherford and Office Brawner, members of the Hot Springs high school football team, who had worried over whether they would be back home in time to play in next Friday's football game. The youths were two of nine newspaper carrier witnesses who had been summoned to testify to delivery of newspapers to most of the defendants.

Judge Trimble Revokes Mrs. Goldstein's Bond, *Art Camus demands* *10-22-38* Alleging Intimidation

**U. S. Attorney Prosecut-
ing Karpis Conspiracy
Defendants Says Women
Cursed Witnesses.
Girls Bare Incident**

**Court Acts Following
Conference in Chamber
With Principals Al-
legedly Involved.**

Federal Judge Trimble this afternoon revoked the \$10,500 bond of Mrs. Grace Goldstein, one of the seven defendants on trial in federal court on charges of having conspired to harbor Alvin Karpis and other gangsters in Hot Springs in 1935 and 1936, and order deputies in the United States Marshal's office to keep her in custody during the remainder of the trial, which began here Tuesday.

It was arrested by Fred A. Iagrig, United States district attorney, that Mrs. Goldstein had cursed three women witnesses for the government at their room at the Friederica hotel. "The women," Mr. Iagrig said, "reported the incident to him this morning."

Mr. Iagrig in reporting to Judge Trimble branded the incident as an attempt to intimidate government witnesses.

The first report of the alleged intimidation effort was followed by a conference this morning between attorneys in the case, Mrs. Goldstein and the three witnesses in the judge's chambers. Following the conference Judge Trimble issued the order which will send Mrs. Goldstein to jail except while she is in actual attendance at the trial, which may not be concluded until late next week.

A second alleged attempt at intimidation was hinted by Mr. Iagrig in connection with the testimony today of Robert E. Howe, Hot Springs ice truck driver.

**Intimidation Charge
Bared in U. S. Court**



MRS. GRACE GOLDSTEIN.

Judge Trimble this afternoon instructed deputies in the United States marshal's office to take custody of Mrs. Grace Goldstein and keep her in jail during the remainder of the Karpis conspiracy trial in which she is one of the seven defendants accused of having protected the gangster when he was a visitor at Hot Springs and a fugitive from justice. The order was based on an alleged attempt to intimidate government witnesses in the case.

This development came after Rowe testified that he had seen a picture of Alvin Karpis in Liberty magazine and suspected that it was the man he had seen at Dyer's Landing on Lake Hamilton. He said, however, that he did not show the picture to Morris Loftis, caretaker at Dyer's landing, as he previously had stated to federal agents, and to Iagrig.

"Did you show Loftis this picture of Karpis?" Iagrig asked.

"No."

"Didn't you tell me day before yesterday that you showed it to him?"

"No."

"Did you talk with him about the picture?"

"Yes. I told him I thought one of the men in the cottage was Karpis, but he said he didn't think so."

"But you did not show him the picture?"

"No."

"Who has been talking to you about this case?"

"Nobody."

"You have been threatened or intimidated, and warned not to talk about this, haven't you?"

"No."

"You are under oath to tell the truth in this court. Now I must ask you again. Did you show that picture to Loftis?"

The witness hesitated.

"Answer the question," Judge Trimble told him, after Iagrig demanded that the witness answer.

"Yes, I showed it to him," the witness said.

"And you haven't been threatened by anybody?"

"No."

"Then why did it take you 15 minutes to answer that question?"

"I just wanted to be sure."

Rowe previously testified that he frequently saw Karpis and Hunter at the camp which was operated by Mrs. Al C. Dyer, who with Loftis is among the seven defendants.

"Did you ever see a green car at the place?" Iagrig asked.

"Yes."

"Where was it?"

"It was parked at front of Mr. Dyer's house."

"Did you see any officers?"

"Yes. They came and got in the car."

"Do you know who they were?"

(Continued on Page 2)

Intimidation Is Hinted By Federal Prosecutor In Karpis Hearing Here

(Continued from Page 1.)

"One was Akers (former Detective Chief Herbert "Dutch" Akers of Hot Springs, a defendant), the witness replied.

"Did you know the others?"

"No."

"Did you say anything to Mrs. Dyer about the officers?"

"Yes, I asked her why they were there."

"What did she say?"

"She said they had been talking to the boys."

He identified "the boys" as Karpis and Hunter. He also testified that when he first mentioned the police car to Mrs. Dyer, she replied: "For God's sake, don't say anything about that."

Rowe said that when he saw the picture of Karpis in Liberty magazine, he told his "boss" he thought it was one of the men staying in the cottage. He said his boss advised him to give the information to federal officers in Little Rock, but that he was unable to do this. He said, however, that he told some friends and relatives about his suspicions.

Judge Trimble then sustained an objection by defense counsel and instructed the jury to disregard what Rowe told his friends and relatives.

Two FBI agents testified in Federal Court today that an investigation was begun in Hot Springs on information from Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former chief of Hot Springs detectives, that the much-wanted gangster was believed seen there.

Akers Called Him.

R. L. Shivers, special agent in charge of the FBI field office at New Orleans, who was agent in charge here in the summer of 1935, when the government charges the conspiracy had its inception, testified today of a telephone call from Akers at Hot Springs on the afternoon of October 5, 1935, asking that an investigation be made there of a suspicious car.

"He told me two individual had been living at an out-of-way fishing camp and had checked the license of their car and found it to be issued to E. F. Parker of Youngstown, O. He said police there did not know Parker and that he thought one of the men might be Karpis. In response to the call, I sent Agents R. C. Coulter and B. L. Dameron to make the investigation," Mr. Shivers said.

Coulter testified to the investigation yesterday afternoon, relating how he and Dameron arrived in Hot Springs that night, spent part of the following day and visited the boat landing of Mrs. Dyer while there.

Dameron followed Shivers to the stand and told of the trip to Hot Springs and investigation of the cabin at Dyer's landing in which the two had stayed. He said Brock was present when Akers told of his in-

vestigation into ownership of the car and that the four of them drove to the vicinity of the Dyer place that night.

On the following morning, Coulter and I drove to Burch's landing, adjoining Dyer's landing, hired a boat and went fishing on the lake to keep the cottages at the Dyer place under surveillance," Dameron said.

He related staying on the lake from about 7 a. m. to 1 p. m., then went to the cottage and making an investigation and talked to Caretaker Loftis.

Loftis told the two agents, Dameron said, of the two men who had spent six weeks in the cottage, one being known as Ed Parker and the other Harold King. He also told of a visit by a man known as Tommy Cole and another known as George and of visits by "two women, probably Hot Springs women," Dameron testified.

W. H. Donham, a defense attorney, cross examined Mr. Dameron on the type of bait the two agents used while fishing, the distance from the shore they fished, whether or not they caught any fish and what was done with them.

"Yes, we were lucky, we caught some fish," Mr. Dameron answered, later saying he believed they threw the fish away.

Following the investigation at Hot Springs in October, Dameron said he did not return there on the same investigation until February 8, denying he returned there about a week later. He also denied on cross examination that he told Walter Ebel, a Hot Springs news writer,

that "they were satisfied the two men were vacationists" and that "there was nothing to the investigation." Ebel has been summoned as a witness in the trial.

A charge that a "party girl," now a government witness, stole \$2,000 while on a party in Hot Springs was injected into the trial yesterday afternoon when Gertrude Therese ("Jackie") Nichols, 24, was accused of "lifting" that amount from Sam Coker, a benchman of Karpis. Coker is now serving 30 years in the Oklahoma state prison. The girl, who formerly lived with Mrs. Goldstein, was asked directly on cross examination if she stole the money from Coker at a party at the Howe hotel, now the DeSoto hotel.

The girl, who previously had testified to living at several places operated by Mrs. Goldstein, admitted that her business is to attend parties but denied attending "a party" by Sam Coker.

Defense Counsel Grover R. Owens asked:

"Well, I will ask you if you did not attend a party at the Howe hotel, now the DeSoto, at which time Sam Coker was present and a number of other girls and if on that night you didn't steal \$2,000 from Sam Coker and leave the same night?"

"The man isn't here to complain, is he?" the girl questioned in return.

"But you did get that money?"
"If I did get it, I got it before the law got it," was her reply.
"Then you admit you did get it?"
"I said 'I did,'" she retorted and was excused.

The girl testified on direct examination that Mrs. Goldstein had told the girls in the house that the two men visitors, now described as Karpis and Hunter, were "all right." She declared "Grace said she thought they were all right because Dutch Akers had met them and he thought they were all right."

She was the third of three former roomers of Mrs. Goldstein to appear on the witness stand to identify pictures of Karpis and Hunter as visitors to the houses.

Della May Jefferies, alias Ginger Morgan, gave testimony earlier in the afternoon that Karpis and Hunter visited the houses of Mrs. Goldstein at the Palm street address and at the Hatterie hotel. She also identified pictures of Harry Campbell and Sam Coker as having visited the place and of Connie Morris, also a former roomer, now serving a sentence of one year and a day on the conspiracy charge.

Conversations of Mrs. Goldstein with "the old man" over the telephone were mentioned by the girl who said that Mrs. Goldstein would leave the house and be nervous on her return, saying she "had been to see the old man again." She said she learned later the "old man" was former Chief Wakelin.

When the witness moved to Mrs. Goldstein's place in 1933, she was introduced to "Sonny" Davies by Mrs. Goldstein and was told "if she ever got into trouble, to call Sonny Davies who was the best criminal lawyer in Hot Springs and the old man's attorney."

Visited With Karpis There.

On one occasion, she declared that Akers visited the Hatterie when Karpis was with her in the sitting room, but Akers did not see Karpis as he did not turn around as he and Mrs. Goldstein went into the latter's room.

The government referred to the opening statement in the case yesterday afternoon by introduction of two telegrams and their identification by W. W. Reed, chief of detectives at Youngstown, O., in support of the contention that Akers began a search for Karpis after the latter had left the resort city. The government charges the gangsters left hurriedly October 4, 1935, and introduced a message sent by Akers to the chief of police at Youngstown asking information on "E. F. Parker, 323 North Phelps street," and another message that Parker was not known at that address nor by the Youngstown police.

A message previously had been introduced showing that Akers had telegraphed the Bureau of Motor Vehicles at Columbus, O., asking for information on a car said to have been used by Karpis and desiring the name and address of the person to whom the license had been issued.

Rufus C. Coulter, special agent in charge of the FBI field office at Des Moines, Iowa, formerly of Little Rock, identified the telegrams from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and the Youngstown police to Akers, saying they were shown him by Akers on the night of October 4, 1935, when he and E. L. Dameron,

another agent, went to Hot Springs in response to a call from Akers. The two agents conferred with Akers and were told by him he believed the car belonged to Karpis and that it had been seen at the lake camp and boat landing operated by Mrs. Dyer, another defendant. Coulter admitted on cross examination that he believed the FBI "never did find the car."

Further testimony by Agent Coulter revealed the investigation he and Agent Dameron made the next day, October 5, at the Dyer landing and cabin which he learned had been occupied by the two men, identified as Karpis and Hunter. He said he returned to Little Rock in the afternoon of October 6 and then went there twice in the next two days, learning that two Hudson cars had been seen there and had discussed the investigation with Akers.

The investigation resulted in Loftis, caretaker at the camp and another defendant, telling the agents the two men had left October 2. Loftis identified a small picture of Karpis as one of the men, he was told.

"I told Loftis that Karpis was wanted for the Bremer kidnapping and questioned him very thoroughly about the men who had stayed there. When we were in the house, I noticed a smudge and said there must have been some women here. He said there had been on one or two occasions and said he believed them to be Hot Springs women. He could not describe them but told me of a colored girl named Mina who had worked there," Coulter said.

Answered All Questions.

In response to questions by Defense Attorney W. H. Donham, Mr. Coulter said "Loftis did not conceal anything visibly and appeared to answer our questions without evasion." The defense claimed in its opening statement that the agents took rent money for the cabin which had been paid Loftis, giving him other money in its place, and being questioned as to the alleged transaction, Coulter replied laughingly that because he didn't have much more than \$5 in my pocket and Dameron didn't either, the exchange not being made.

Coulter declared that Loftis "was pretty definite in his mind" that Karpis was there but could not identify Harry Campbell from the pictures shown him.

District Attorney Isgrig brought out that Coulter received his legal training in Little Rock and was a member of the Little Rock police department for three years before becoming an agent of the F. B. I. In 1934, Coulter exchanged several shots with John Dillinger in a St. Paul apartment house and has participated in the investigation of several cases that have attracted national attention.

The government introduced Mrs. Frank Parker, a seamstress, who "worked for practically all the girls" at the Hatterie, and who related seeing Karpis there once, remembering it "because he stared at me."

Walter L. Funk, employe of a furniture company, testified he knew Connie Morris as "an inmate of the place" and identified pictures of Karpis and Hunter as having visited the Hatterie when he went there to install and repair a refrigerator.

Thomas Scott Reed, "Hatterie" wagon driver, identified pictures of Karpis and Hunter, saying he saw them at the Hatterie and declaring they seemed to be at home, just sitting around.

Three negro maids, two of whom worked at the Hatterie and one at Dyer's Landing, testified to seeing Karpis and Hunter at the place. Catholia Atkinson Smith and Ross Scott were the two employees at the rooming house and Miss Thomas Wilder was employed at the camp. She identified pictures of Karpis, Hunter, Campbell and Coker as having been at the cabin during the time she worked there.

Aviator-Convict Testifies To Flying Gunmen Into Spa After Mail Theft

**Pilot Says Karpis and
Hunter Took Machine
Gun and \$15,000 in
Cash to Hot Springs**

Grace Goes to Jail

**Karpis' One-Time Con-
sort Cursed Witnesses,
Prosecutor Charges —
Bond Set Aside.**

Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter, gangsters for whom a nationwide search was being conducted in the summer and fall of 1935, landed at Hot Springs airport on November 10, 1935, after a flight from Port Clinton, O., according to testimony in federal court yesterday by the aviator who piloted the plane and a passenger who went to the resort city with them.

This testimony climaxed the fifth day of the trial of seven Hot Springs residents, charged with conspiracy to harbor Karpis between June 1, 1935, and May 1, 1936.

The day's developments included the setting aside of the \$10,000 bond of Mrs. Grace Goldstein and ordering her to jail in custody of the U. S. marshal for the remainder of the trial. The bond was set aside by Judge Trimble on complaint of District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig that the woman had intimidated three government witnesses.

Another indication of intimidation of a government witness was given, Isgrig hinted, in the testimony of

Robert E. Rowe, Hot Springs ice dealer, called to the stand just before noon and subjected to a grueling cross-examination for 80 minutes at the opening of the afternoon session.

The court adjourned yesterday at 4 o'clock until 10 a. m. tomorrow. It was believed yesterday the trial will require at least another week. The district attorney said government testimony would require several more days and the defense would need three days in which to present testimony before a day is devoted to argument by counsel and instructions by the court. Sid B. Redding, district clerk, said all civil cases set for trial this week would be re-set.

John Zetzer of Port Clinton, O., sentenced to three years imprisonment April 8, 1937, in federal court at Cleveland, O., on a plea of guilty to being an accessory after the fact in connection with a \$42,000 mail robbery at Garrettsville, O., November 7, 1935, was pilot of the plane in which Karpis and Hunter and another passenger, John Brock, flew to Hot Springs, landing there three days after the robbery.

Zetzer now is serving time in the Northeastern federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., and was brought here a week ago to testify at the trial.

The third passenger in the plane, John Brock, who now lives in Tulsa, Okla., and who served one hour in custody of the U. S. marshal on his plea of guilty to the mail robbery charge in September last year, also testified that Karpis and Hunter were in the plane when it landed in Hot Springs late in 1935.

Grace Goes to Jail.
Testimony by the convict and the former convict was aimed by the government at linking together of the seven defendants: Former Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert
(Cont. on page 2, Gen. News Sta.)

AVIATOR-CONVICT TELLS OF FLYING GUNMEN TO SPA

(Cont. from page 1, Genl. News Sec.)

(Dutch) Akers, former Police Inspect. Cecil Brock, not a relative of John Brock; Mrs. Grace Goldstein, rooming house operator; Mrs. Al C. Dyer, Lake Hamilton camp operator; Morris Loftis, caretaker at the camp, and John Stover, manager of Hot Springs airport, with the gangsters.

The \$10,000 bond of Mrs. Goldstein was set aside after District Attorney Isgrig complained she had cursed three women witnesses for the government Friday night at their room in the Hotel Frederica. Action was not announced by Mr. Isgrig until early in the afternoon although a conference in chambers delayed the opening of court 40 minutes.

Another bond of \$5,000, posted by Mrs. Goldstein in connection with a Mann act indictment, remains in force. It is probable the Mann act charge against her will be tried at the conclusion of the present trial.

Mrs. Goldstein was placed in the Pulaski county jail last night and will be placed in jail each night for the remainder of the trial.

Flew to Hot Springs.

The testimony by John Brock and John Zetzer was the first actual testimony that positively placed Karpis and Hunter in Hot Springs during 1935, although many government witnesses have identified pictures of the two men as those who visited at several places in the resort city that summer under the names of Parker and King.

The government attempted to prove by Brock that he took part in the mail robbery but over defense objections, the court did not permit him to tell of the robbery. Counsel argued the point in chambers, government attorneys saying they wished to prove that Karpis and Hunter left Hot Springs October 2, 1935, went to Ohio and robbed the mail and flew back to Hot Springs, being driven from the airport in Hot Springs by Stover. The testimony, however, did not mention Stover.

FBI agents attending the trial said Brock stayed in jail in Cleveland for about a year before entering a plea of guilty in September, 1937, to the mail robbery and that a one-hour sentence was given him when he gave evidence for the government. They said Brock served a term in the Oklahoma state penitentiary at McAlester, being released from there in July, 1934.

Got \$500 for Trip.

"Karpis, Hunter and Zetzer and I left Ohio on November 8, 1935, for Hot Springs. The plane was forced down on the way and when we arrived in Hot Springs, Karpis and Hunter stayed there, but Zetzer took me on to Tulsa," Brock said.

Brock said he paid \$500 for the trip.

Asked by Mr. Isgrig if any baggage was unloaded from the plane at Hot Springs, Brock said one bag had a "machine gun in it." A slip-

per bag contained ammunition for the machine gun and pistols and \$15,000 was in another bag, he said.

"Karpis and Hunter had one pistol apiece, stuck in their belts, but you couldn't observe them," Brock replied to a question if the two men were armed.

When the plane arrived in Hot Springs, the passengers were disappointed at not being met, Brock said, and declared that Hunter obtained a ride to town.

"Who took them to town?" Mr. Isgrig asked.

"The man at the airport took them to town in his automobile," the witness said.

Couldn't See Tommy-gun.

The machine gun was in a suitcase and could not be seen, Brock declared on cross examination by Sam Robinson, a defense attorney. Neither could the pistols, the ammunition or the money be seen. An attempt by Prosecutor Isgrig to ascertain the weight of a machine gun was countered with a question by Attorney Robinson if one weighed about 14 pounds.

Zetzer told of leaving Port Clinton November 8, the day after the mail robbery, and landing in Hot Springs on November 10. He said the plane was forced down once and an overnight stop was made en route to Arkansas.

"I brought three men, who turned out to be Karpis, Hunter and Brock," he said. "I let Karpis and Hunter out at Hot Springs but took Brock on to Tulsa. We stayed overnight in Missouri after a forced landing in Evansville on the way."

"Karpis paid me \$600 and Brock paid \$500 when I arrived in Tulsa," Zetzer replied to a question of the fare paid.

Zetzer did not "pay much attention" to his passengers after they landed at Hot Springs as he obtained gasoline for the plane to "get it ready to leave." He declared he stayed in Hot Springs about 15 or 20 minutes.

"I think Karpis and Hunter stayed at the field until I left. They put their baggage on the ground and I didn't pay much attention to them," he testified.

Was Former Convict.

Zetzer said he had served a sentence in the federal reformatory at Chillicothe, O.

The only cross examination of Zetzer brought out the fact that he did not have a map and borrowed one in Hot Springs before taking off for Tulsa.

District Attorney Isgrig intimated during examination of Robert E. Rowe, Hot Springs ice truck driver, at noon that Rowe had been threatened since conferring with FBI agents here. First declaring he had not shown a picture of Karpis in a Liberty magazine article to Loftis, caretaker at the Dyer landing, Rowe said after repeated questioning that he did show the article to Loftis and suggested that one of the men who stayed in a cottage at Mrs. Dyer's place for six weeks in the summer of 1935, was Karpis.

"Did you show Loftis the picture?" he was asked.

"I don't remember," he said.

remember I told Loftis that I believed the man was Karpis."

"Didn't you tell me the other day that you showed him pictures of Karpis from the magazine and from the papers?" Mr. Isgrig insisted.

Under additional questions, Rowe said he showed the magazine picture to Loftis.

"Have you been intimidated?"

"No."

"Have you been threatened?"

"No."

"Then what made you answer as you did?"

"I wanted to be sure," the witness replied.

Mrs. Dyer Surprised.

W. H. Donham, of defense counsel, drew from Rowe an admission that because the two men at the Dyer landing cottage wore colored glasses he believed them to be gangsters.

"I suspected the men were gangsters because every time I met them they were wearing colored glasses. It seemed funny to me that they were doing nothing but reading magazines and wearing colored glasses," Rowe said.

After seeing the picture of Karpis in Liberty magazine, Rowe said he tore it out and carried it in his pocket and told a nephew, now dead, that he believed it was Karpis in the cottage at Dyer's landing. He told FBI agents Wednesday, after the trial started, he said on cross examination, that he showed the picture to Mrs. Dyer, telling her Karpis had stayed in the cabin at her place.

He quoted Mrs. Dyer as saying, "My God, say nothing to the police about this."

He repeated earlier testimony that he saw a police car at Mrs. Dyer's and said he asked about it, declaring Mrs. Dyer said the "officers were down talking to the boys."

"I just walked in to see if she needed any ice," he replied to a question to determine why he asked about the police car. "I asked her what the police car was doing out there and she said the officers were down talking to the boys."

"Did you deliver any ice to Mrs. Dyer that day?"

"No, she had an electric ice box."

He testified when first called to the stand that he had delivered ice to Mrs. Dyer for three years.

Refuses to Talk.

Under repeated questions by Mr. Donham, Rowe sat speechless, not answering in regard to the showing of the picture to Loftis, the discussion with Mrs. Dyer about the police car and a purported visit to Mrs. Dyer about two weeks ago to "recall a police car down there."

"What's the matter that you don't answer? Are you scared, can't you talk?" Mr. Donham flung at the witness.

At the close of probably the most intensive cross examination of the five days, Rowe admitted he "never saw anything out of place at Mrs. Dyer's" and she "had a good reputation."

During the 30 minutes he was cross examined, Rowe mumbled his answers, licked his lips between replies and before practically every answer cast his eyes in the direc-

Karpis Conspiracy Case

Witness Saw Akers and Wakelin at Lakeside Hut

Cottage Rented to Mrs. Goldstein and "Tall Man," Believed to Have Been Gangster.

She Knew Officers

Large Black Dog Becomes Factor in Trial, Now in Its Second Week Before U. S. Court.

Grace Goldstein and a "tall man" she now believes was Alvin Karpis rented a cottage from her in 1935, Mrs. Philip David, now of Washington, D. C., testified this afternoon in the trial of seven Hot Springs defendants in Federal court here on charges of having conspired to harbor Karpis and his gangster pals at a time when they were sought by FBI agents as fugitives from justice.

Mrs. David said that she saw Joe Wakelin, former Hot Springs chief of police, and Herbert (Dutch) Akers, former chief of detectives, at the cottage after it had been rented by Mrs. Goldstein, one of the seven defendants. She said she knew the officers. Mrs. Goldstein at that time gave the name of Smith. Mrs. David lived about 50 feet from the cottage she rented to Mrs. Goldstein and the "tall man."

She also testified that the tall man had a large black dog. Karpis was said by other witnesses to have had a large black dog.

Earlier in the day, the beginning of the second week of the conspiracy trial, Judge Thomas C. Trimble overruled a motion for a mistrial which was offered by defense attorneys.

The motion was entered by the defense on grounds that a member of the government's prosecuting staff had made a prejudicial statement in the presence of the jury concerning alleged financing of a house of prostitution by former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers of Hot Springs, one of the defendants.

The court sustained defense objections to testimony in this connection while Della May Jeffries, who said she was known as "Ginger," was on the stand.

After the court had ruled, Assistant District Attorney Leon H. Catlett arose and said:

"We desired to show by this witness that Akers financed this girl at a house of prostitution."

He was interrupted by the court and the defense then asked for a mistrial, based on a prejudicial statement. The defense offered to argue the motion at once, but was overruled.

The jury was then instructed to disregard Catlett's statement.

Two more government witnesses were presented in an effort to show that Wakelin and "Dutch" Akers were callers at the Hatter's hotel, which was operated by Grace Goldstein at the same time the place was visited by Karpis and Fred Hunter.

Velda May Burford from the stand told of having heard her sister, Della May Morgan, and Akers talking about members of the gang being in the city and when they would be back. An air trip was mentioned, the witness said, and she overheard Akers tell her sister, who was known as "Ginger," to keep quiet about the matter and they would split the reward.

Mary Williams, who lived at the Hatter's hotel in 1935 and 1936, told of conversations she had with Wakelin on occasions when Mrs. Goldstein was out of the city and recited that Wakelin was interested in locating Mrs. Goldstein. The witness said that a man, whose voice she identified as Wakelin's, asked that Mrs. Goldstein come to police headquarters, and having failed to reach Mrs. Goldstein he asked her (Mary Williams) to meet him. The witness said she did meet and talk to Wakelin, who asked about where Mrs. Goldstein might be.

The witness identified photographs of Karpis and John Hunter and said that Karpis was Mrs. Goldstein's "boy friend" and that Hunter was Connie Morris' "boy friend."

Mary Williams said that Karpis returned with Mrs. Goldstein on one occasion around Christmas in 1935.

She said that Karpis, Hunter, Mrs. Goldstein and Connie Morris were "in and out of the hotel." She did not know where they lived when they were not at the hotel.

A picture of Alvin Karpis in a Chicago paper was recognized by an eight-year-old Hot Springs girl late that year, according to testimony presented by the girl's mother, a former roomer at an establishment operated by Mrs. Grace Goldstein, one of the defendants.

The statement that the child recognized the picture was made by Della May Jeffries, alias Ginger Morgan, who testified last week that she lived with Mrs. Goldstein for the greater part of the time between 1932 and 1935.

The paper in which the picture of Karpis was printed was identified by

(Continued on Page 2)

MISTRIAL DENIED BY JUDGE OVER DEFENSE PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1.)

David B. Nelson of Chicago as a copy of the Chicago Herald and Examiner of Sunday, December 1, 1935. Mr. Nelson is an employee of the paper.

The Morgan woman said she bought the paper and took it to the home of her sister, Mrs. Velma May Burford, where she was living at the time, and that the eight-year-old girl recognized it as a man she had seen at the Hatterie hotel, then operated by Mrs. Goldstein. The child had gone to the hotel to obtain money from her, the woman testified.

Copy Is Introduced.

Over objections of defense counsel, a photostatic copy of the paper was introduced as evidence, but the jury was instructed not to consider it as evidence against any of the defendants except Mrs. Goldstein. The others on trial are Joseph Wakelin, Herbert ("Dutch") Akers and Cecil Brock, former Hot Springs police officers; Mrs. Al C. Dyer and Morris Loftis, owner and caretaker of a lake camp and boat landing, and John Stover, manager of Hot Springs airport.

"I asked Grace if the picture wasn't that of Ed King," the Morgan woman replied to a question by District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig that she talked with Mrs. Goldstein about the picture. Previous testimony has been presented to show that Ed King had been identified as Karpis.

"She said it wasn't him as the eyes didn't look like his, the face didn't look like his and he wore glasses. She said it just wasn't him," she said.

"How did Grace look when she looked at the paper?"

"She turned white in the face and looked funny," the witness replied.

The witness said she also told Brock and Akers about the picture in the paper and said that Akers

told her not to mention it to anyone.

"He said not to tell anyone about it or you might get bumped off," she said, "and he told me to talk to Grace and find out all I could and tell him about it."

This continued from about December 1, 1935, to about the time Karpis and Hunter were arrested in New Orleans May 1, 1936, the witness related.

Went With "Old Man."

In an attempt to identify Wakelin as having knowledge of the picture, Mr. Isgrig asked:

"I'll ask you, while you lived at the Hatterie, did Grace go with Joe Wakelin?"

"She went with someone she called the 'old man,' but I didn't know until later that it was Wakelin," she replied.

Continuing with her attempt to obtain information from Mrs. Goldstein, the girl said she learned that "Grace's boy friend was in Ohio, looking after his night club," and reported it to Akers.

"I told Akers about the men living at Dyer's landing, about one of them giving Grace a wrist watch and a car, about them making frequent trips out of town, staying a few days, and about the kind of car they were driving," she testified. "I would go to Akers promptly and tell him everything I found out. He told me if these men were the ones, they were desperate and would knock me off," replying to a question if she relayed the information to Akers.

"After you moved from the Hatterie about Thanksgiving, 1935, what did you do?" Mr. Isgrig asked.

"I opened a house at 123 Palm street with money loaned me by Akers."

It was at 123 Palm street that Mrs. Goldstein operated a house of prostitution in the summer of 1935, previous testimony showed.

The Morgan girl testified she remained at 123 Palm street until after the 1935 racing meet and that she held "several conversations with Akers." She said she told him that Grace borrowed automobile license plates from Wakelin to make a trip to Texas, saying Grace told her the plates were from the car of Wakelin's wife.

Cross examination by Sam Robinson, a defense attorney, disclosed she had seen the man she identified as Karpis "every few days" from about June 1 to about December 1. She said she told Akers that she "understood Stover told the boys to the fight in New York," identifying one of them as Fred Hunter. She referred to the Max Baer-Joe Louis fight, but the reference to Stover flying the plane was excluded when Judge Trimble said he had admonished the jury not to consider the evidence except as to Mrs. Goldstein.

Was Given Opium.

James R. Campbell, attorney for Mrs. Goldstein, drew from the witness the statement that she "feared for my sister and her family" after she learned the supposed identity of the man pictured in the Chicago paper.

Questioned by Grover T. Owens, a defense attorney, the witness admitted "using opiates whenever she got sick and the doctor ordered it."

"How often have you been sick in the last three years that you have used opiates?" Mr. Owens asked.

"Four times."

"How long would you be sick?"

"Oh, a week or two."

"What was the longest time you were sick during the past three years?"

"About four months, from May 28 to August, this year."

"How would you take the opiates or drugs?"

"Sometimes the doctor would shoot it in me and sometimes in liquid form or in powders or in pills."

Akers and an FBI agent visited her once while she was at 123 Palm street, she said under cross examination, but she did "not tell anything because Akers said a friend had contracted a disease from Connie Morris. The latter was named in the indictment with the other seven but entered a plea of guilty and is serving a sentence of one year and a day."

Promised Nothing.

FBI agents questioned her in Hot Springs and brought her to Little Rock in 1937, she said, declaring she remained here a day before returning to Hot Springs. The next time she talked about the case was when she was called before the grand jury in May this year and then when she was called to testify in the case, saying she talked with FBI agents Friday night.

"Have you been promised anything or any money by the FBI?"

"No."

"You live in Memphis now?"

"Yes."

"Are you engaged in the same business now you were engaged in at Hot Springs?"

"Part of the time," she replied.

A postal inspector from Tulsa visited her with Akers while she was at the Palm street address, she said when cross-examined by Drew Bowers, saying the visitor was introduced to her as an inspector.

"The only reason a postal inspector came to my home was to engage in my business," she declared when asked if he visited her for immoral purposes.

Further questioning resulted in her saying she left Hot Springs "because I was nervous and upset and tired of Hot Springs and wanted to get away from there."

Democratic Oct 24/35

Mistrial in Harboring Case Denied by Judge Over Defense Protest

Attorneys for Seven Hot Springs Defendants Object to Prosecutor's Statements.

Trial in New Week

Eight-Year-Old Girl Rec- ognized Karpis' Picture in Hot Springs, Testi- mony Shows.

U. S. District Judge T. C. Trimble today overruled a motion for a mistrial in the case of seven Hot Springs residents charged with conspiring to harbor Alvin Karpis in 1935-36.

The motion was entered by the defense on grounds that a member of the government's prosecuting staff had made a prejudicial statement in the presence of the jury concerning alleged financing of a house of prostitution by former Chief of Detectives Herbert ("Dutch") Akers of Hot Springs, one of the defendants.

The court sustained defense objections to testimony in this connection while Della May Jeffries, who said she was known as "Ginger," was on the stand.

After the court had ruled, Assistant District Attorney Leon B. Catlett arose and said:

"We desired to show by this witness that Akers financed this girl at a house of prostitution—"

Statement Tossed Out.

He was interrupted by the court and the defense then asked for mistrial, based on a prejudicial statement. The defense offered to argue the motion at once, but was overruled.

The jury was then instructed to disregard Catlett's statement.

Two more government witnesses were presented in an effort to show that Wakelin and "Dutch" Akers were callers at the Hatterie hotel, which was operated by Grace Gold-

stein at the same time the place was visited by Karpis and Fred Hunter.

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Mary Williams, who lived at the Hatterie hotel in 1935 and 1936, told of conversations she had with Wakelin on occasions when Mrs. Goldstein was out of the city and recited that Wakelin was interested in locating Mrs. Goldstein. The witness said that a man, whose voice she identified as Wakelin's, asked that Mrs. Goldstein come to police headquarters, and having failed to reach Mrs. Goldstein he asked her (Mary Williams) to meet him. The witness said she did meet and talk to Wakelin, who asked about where Mrs. Goldstein might be.

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The witness identified photographs of Karpis and John Hunter and said that Karpis was Mrs. Goldstein's "boy friend," and that Hunter was Connie Morris' "boy friend."

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FOUR DEFENDANTS LINKED WITH VISITS TO KARPIS

WITNESS TELLS COURT MOBSTER RENTED COTTAGE

LIVED THERE WITH
GRACE GOLDSTEIN,
WOMAN TESTIFIES.

GAVE NAMES AS "SMITH"

Herbert Akers, Joe Wakelin, John Stover Seen Entering House, Says Matron — Defense Mistrial Motion Overruled.

Little Rock, Oct. 24 (AP).—A woman witness for the government told a federal court jury late today that she rented a Hot Springs cottage late in 1935 to a man she identified from photographs as Alvin Karpis and named four of seven defendants charged with harboring Karpis at Hot Springs as persons she saw visit the cottage.

Mrs. Philip David of Washington, D. C., formerly Mrs. Toby Pincel of Hot Springs was the witness. The rented cottage, she said, was next door to her home. She named as persons she saw going into the house the defendants Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife; former Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers, and John Stover, aviator and manager of the Hot Springs municipal airport.

Others on trial with these four are former Police Lieutenant Cecil Brock, Mrs. Al C. Dyer, owner of a boat landing, and Morris Loftis, Dyer's landing caretaker.

The government has attempted to show this group acted to shield Karpis and members of his mob while Karpis was being sought for the 1934 kidnapping of Edward Bremer, St. Paul banker, and while the mob was committing other crimes.

Mrs. David was subjected to a stiff cross-examination in which the defense attempted to establish that she was prejudiced against the Hot Springs police because her husband, then Mr. Pincel, was once arrested by Akers and Wakelin.

Defense Attorney Grover Owens asked her:

"In 1933 didn't Akers and Wakelin come to your home in response to complaints from neighbors and find you and your husband in a fight in

(Continued on Page Five)

Four Defendants Are Linked With Visits to Karpis

(Continued from Page One)

which you were nearly beaten to death, and arrest you both? And were you not both fined in municipal court?"

"No," replied the witness, "that is not true. The officers took my husband away as he was preparing to take a bath, without giving him time to get his coat or shoes. I was never arrested then or at any other time and was never fined for anything."

She related on direct examination that a man and woman who gave the name of Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Dallas, identified by her as Karpis and Mrs. Goldstein, rented a cottage from her about December, 1935, and paid the rent in advance. She said the cottage was next door to her home.

"Did they have any visitors?"

"I recognized two of their visitors as Akers and Wakelin. They came to the cottage just before the Smiths moved away," she said.

"Did you see anyone else come there?"

"Yes, just before Karpis and Grace Goldstein moved, a man came into the house and got four pieces of luggage and they drove away."

She pointed out the defendant Stover as the man observed on this occasion, and added:

"A week later, this same man, on

other gentleman and a lady came back and went into the house."

"What did you notice on the occasion of the Akers-Wakelin visit?"

"I noticed Wakelin had a couple of newspapers in his hand."

Earlier the government had introduced evidence that newspapers were then carrying pictures of Karpis and stories on the hunt for him.

The witness related she had a close friend named as a "Mrs. Nyberg" and that Mrs. Nyberg told Wakelin she knew where Karpis was and he said she was silly—he was nowhere in the vicinity."

The defense on cross-examination attempted to show that Mrs. David could only have observed events at the house next door which was on an elevation from heavily curtained windows in her own home, and brought out that she did not know Stover except from having seen him at the local airport.

She was led over what she had told FBI agents in 1937 and said she could not recall whether she mentioned Stover to them at that time.

Last witness of the day was Earl Kall, manager of the municipal airport at Canton, Ohio, testified to an arrival at his airport in January, 1936, of an airplane piloted by Stover.

"Who else was with him?" the government asked.

"A man I knew later to be Karpis, Mrs. Goldstein and Stover's wife. They left the airport early the next morning after spending the night uptown at a hotel. I drove Mr. and Mrs. Stover in to a hotel. The others went somewhere else."

"What did Stover tell you about another trip to Ohio?"

"He said that on a previous trip to Youngstown he had encountered being conditions."

"Tell what you observed."

"I thought the party had a lot of baggage for an overnight stop. They had four or six bags."

The defense asked on cross-examination:

"Do you know how many persons arrived in the plane?"

"I was up in the air when the ship came in. I don't know positively—I could not swear to it."

Greta Gilstrap, who previously testified she lived in houses of prostitution operated by Mrs. Goldstein, was recalled by the government this afternoon to tell of another occupant of one such house bringing in a Chicago newspaper with a picture

of Karpis at the time Karpis was coming and going from the place and using the name "Ed King." The time was fixed at around December 1, 1935.

She said there was a difference of opinion in the house as to whether King was Karpis.

The witness testified:

"Margaret (identified as Mrs. Goldstein's niece) took the paper in to Grace who looked surprised and scared and said she could not believe that King was Karpis. Two or three days later, Karpis came to the hotel and talked to Margaret and she packed up and went home to Texas."

"Did he give her any money?"

"I only know what I heard."

Miss Gilstrap testified Karpis gave Mrs. Goldstein a Buick coupe for Christmas, 1935, and "Grace said she heeded some license tags and Grace said she thought she could get Joe Wakelin's tags. I do not know if she got them."

She told of various comings and goings of the man identified as Karpis and Mrs. Goldstein.

"Did you hear Grace call up Brock?"

"Yes—Herschel Brock. I heard her say he had pulled a double cross and he was liable to get taken for a ride."

"Did Grace tell you she had introduced Karpis to Dutch Akers?"

"Yes, she said she bumped it to him downtown and introduced Ed King to Dutch."

Later, in response to government questions, the witness testified that "Grace said she felt Dutch Akers had been double-crossing her, by running to the FBI with what she said and running to be with what they said."

"Did Grace know Stover?"

"Yes. We went out to the airport one Easter and another girl and myself went up with him."

On cross-examination she was asked if Herschel Brock did not come to the Hatteries hotel, run by Mrs. Goldstein, to get some pictures from Connie Morris, sweetheart of Fred Hunter, Karpis gangster, "while he was attempting a deal to get Connie to go in with him and get the reward for the hunted man."

She said she had heard something about this.

An earlier witness had testified that Mrs. Goldstein frequently went out with someone she called "the old man," and said that was the man used to describe Chief of Po-

lice Wakelin.

"Do you know," the defense asked Miss Gilstrap, "if Grace had an old friend who visited her and who was not Joe Wakelin?"

"Yes, that is correct," the witness replied.

Henry D. Wood, storage company employe, testified to moving Mrs. Goldstein's belongings to various places in Hot Springs over a period of years and to taking some of her things out to Dyer's landing for a cottage rented there by a man identified as Karpis in the summer of 1935.

Frederick Cecil Burnett, hat shop employe, testified to seeing men identified as Karpis and Hunter frequent the Hatteries hotel and to seeing Akers going into the hotel entrance.

Ernest F. Woodcock related the renting of a summer cottage outside Hot Springs to a man identified as Karpis in February, 1936. He said six months rent was paid in advance, but that the FBI raided the place six weeks after it was occupied. Karpis fled in advance of that raid.

The government's attempt today to show that Chief of Detectives Akers financed a house of prostitution brought an unsuccessful

full motion for mistrial by defense attorneys.

Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble overruled the motion but stopped the government from developing the question before the jury.

The government last week presented a number of witnesses to show that Mrs. Goldstein operated a disorderly house of prostitution at the resort city at which Karpis and other members of his gang spent considerable time in 1935. Della May (Ginger) Jeffries, one of three girls who said they had been residents at Mrs. Goldstein's establishments, was on the stand today.

She testified that she left the Goldstein place and opened her own establishment in Hot Springs with money furnished by Akers.

Defense attorneys objected at once on the ground that the testimony had no connection with the conspiracy charge. Judge Trimble sustained the objection.

"We desire to show by this witness that Akers financed this girl at a house of prostitution..." declared Assistant District Attorney Leon Catlett, after Judge Trimble had given his ruling.

The defense then asked for a mistrial, terming Catlett's statement made in the presence of the jury, prejudicial. Judge Trimble, overruling the mistrial motion, instructed the jury to disregard Catlett's remark.

The government drew from Miss Jeffries a story of how she saw a newspaper picture of Karpis in December, 1935, recognized it as being the same man who had stayed at the Goldstein establishment under the names of "Ed King" and "Ed Parker," and called the matter to the attention of Mrs. Goldstein, Brock and Akers.

Mrs. Goldstein, the witness said, "turned white and acted kind of nervous" when she was shown the picture. Miss Jeffries said the woman told her the picture "looked nothing like King."

Miss Jeffries said when she spoke to Brock about the picture he told her he had not seen it.

"I told him I thought Grace's boy friend was Alvin Karpis and I said he would look into it," she continued.

"That night or the next I saw Akers and told him about it, and he said he would check up. He cautioned me not to talk to anyone except Grace about the matter because Karpis was a desperate man and I might get burned off. He

told me to find out all I could from Grace and let him know what I found out."

The girl said that on another occasion she went to the Hot Springs police station and identified a picture of Karpis "as Grace's boy friend." She said she had talked to Akers regularly for the purpose of giving him information about "Grace's boy friend."

Miss Jeffries said Mrs. Goldstein "went out with" a person she referred to as "the old man" and that later she found out this person was Wakelin.

The witness said she knew that Stover was to fly Karpis and Mrs. Goldstein to New York for the 1935 Louis-Baer fight. Witnesses last week explained plans for the plane trip did not materialize.

Under cross-examination Miss Jeffries denied she habitually used opiates, but had taken them "under orders of a physician when I was sick." She said she had made a trip to Little Rock with Fred Hunter, Karpis gangster, and on one occasion told FBI agents she knew nothing about the gangsters "because Akers had told me not to talk to anyone."

Defense attorneys grilled Miss Jeffries closely about her relations with

a postal inspector who came to her establishment. The witness had little to say about the man. Admitting she had written to him at

times, she added the letter was "about the weather."

Miss Jeffries' sister, Mrs. Verna Burford, testified she had heard Miss Jeffries and Akers discuss the Karpis picture found in the newspaper.

Activities of Mrs. Goldstein from October 2, 1935, to May 12, 1936,

were related by Mary Williams who said she was employed at Mrs. Goldstein's Hatter's hotel during that period. She said that Mrs. Goldstein and Connie Morris, one of the girls at the establishment, lived away from the hotel for some time prior to April, 1936, but that Mrs. Goldstein returned just five days before FBI agents made a raid on an empty cottage near Hot Springs in a futile effort to trap Karpis.

During Mrs. Goldstein's absence, she said, Wakelin phoned to make inquiries as to her whereabouts. Miss Williams said she knew nothing of them.

Democratic Oct 25, 1937

Wakelin Knew of Karpis Visit to Spa, Witness Tells Jurors at Hearing

Mrs. Vada Nyberg, Recognizing Gangster, Told Chief About It, She Says on Stand.

Was "Lukewarm"

Turned Peculiar Looking and Promised to Investigate, She Says; Defense Opens Soon.

Mrs. Vada Nyberg, Hot Springs saleswoman, recognized Alvin Karpis, one-time public enemy No. 1, in Hot Springs in December, 1935, and immediately informed Chief of Police Joe Wakelin, she told the federal court jury that is trying Wakelin and six other Hot Springs residents on charges of harboring the gunman at that time.

Testifying shortly before noon today, Mrs. Nyberg said she had recognized the gangster from a photograph and went to the chief.

"Wakelin," she testified, "turned peculiar looking and said I was crazy—that Karpis was nowhere near the Arkansas state line."

"I offered to drive him to the place in the car I was driving," she continued, "but he said he could not go then. I went to police headquarters a second time to talk to him about it and he said the matter would be investigated."

Police Visited Cottage.

Late yesterday, Mrs. Philip David of Washington, D. C., formerly Mrs. Toby Fencil of Hot Springs, testified she rented a Hot Springs cottage next to her home on Fencil street to a couple she identified as Karpis and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife. The man was identified in court from a photograph.

She said she had seen Hot Springs police and John Stover, aviator and one of the defendants, visit the cot-

Mrs. Nyberg testified today she had visited in Mrs. Fencil's home in December, 1935, shortly after she had been shown a picture of Karpis by Jerry Watkins, Hot Springs policeman, who asked that he be tipped if she ever saw the man.

She said she saw Karpis at the house next to the Fencil residence and made the report to Wakelin.

She also testified she had seen Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers go into the cottage occupied by Karpis and observed a police car parked in front but did not fix the date.

Concerning Attire.

After she had described what Akers was wearing she was asked by the defense to describe what she herself was wearing that day.

"I don't remember," she said. She also said she could not remember what her husband and Mrs. Fencil were wearing on that occasion.

"You have been in this courtroom daily since this trial started?" asked Defense Counsel Grover Owens.

"Yes," she said. "Describe what the district attorney wore on the first day of the trial."

"I can't," said the witness. "Can you describe what the district attorney wore on any day during the week of this proceeding?"

"No," said Mrs. Nyberg. The argument between witness and attorney grew more caustic as Grover T. Owens, defense counsel, sought to discredit her testimony.

Mr. Owens asked Mrs. Nyberg if she didn't have a claim against a man for breaking her leg while dancing about a year ago.

Mrs. Nyberg admitted the broken leg, saying "the man tripped her for fun while we were waiting but it turned out serious." The accident occurred August 18, 1937, she said, and said she had turned over the claim to her lawyer with instructions to settle as he saw fit.

In an exchange of words over the affair, the witness flared:

"Weren't you in the crowd when I broke my leg?"

"I'll say to the court," Mr. Owens replied, "that the remark by the witness is a deliberate falsehood. I was never in a dance hall in Little Rock in my life."

The statement by Mr. Owens and

(Continued on Page 2)

Wakelin Knew of Karpis Visit to Spa, Witness Tells Jurors at Hearing

(Continued from page 1)

charge against the witness electrified a trial that today entered its seventh day. Those charged with the conspiracy are Wakelin, Herbert ("Dutch") Akers and Cecil Brock, former Hot Springs police officers; Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a lake camp; Morris Loftis, caretaker, and John Stover, manager of the Hot Springs airport.

Relating that she and her husband moved to Hot Springs in September, 1935, from Chicago on account of his health, Mrs. Nyberg said she met Mrs. David in a dress shop and soon became very friendly with her. Mrs. David, then Mrs. Toby Finzel, was entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Nyberg one Sunday afternoon in December, 1935, when she said she recognized Karpis go into the house Mrs. David had testified renting to a "Mr. and Mrs. Smith."

"Jerry Watkins, a police officer, came into the shop where I was working and asked me to look at a picture which he said was that of Karpis. He told me to look it over closely as I was in a position to see many people," she testified.

Wakelin Non-Committal.

"When I was at Mrs. David's, I saw Karpis go into the house. I just knew it was him. I was positive."

"I told her who was in her house and told her he was a gangster."

"I went to the police station at noon the next day and told Chief Wakelin I had found Alvin Karpis because I knew no man could look so much like him and not be him," she said.

"What did Wakelin say?" District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig asked.

"Wakelin told me he would investigate and I offered to carry him to the house in my car if he didn't want to go in a police car. I went back the next day at noon and told him again that it was Karpis."

Mrs. Nyberg responded to another question that she saw a "tall man go into the house" and that she now knows it was Akers.

Cross examination by Mr. Owens began with information that she and her husband are separated, that she has not been working since August but that she will have a "fine job soon" if she is in Hot Springs.

"I am to be manager of a certain department of the Majestic hotel if I am in Hot Springs," she declared, "through the courtesy of Mr. Grady Manning and Mr. McEachin, manager of the Majestic."

Asked about having a picture made last week at the Shrader studio here, Mrs. Nyberg said she was going to send it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington "for civil identification," declaring she "wanted to be identified," and denying she was having

it made for newspaper reproduction. A quick poll among newspaper men covering the trial disclosed that none had made any offers to publish the picture.

The questions over the breaking of her leg followed, after which Mr. Owens asked if she had not asked State Policeman William Armstrong at Hot Springs to tell her when the man came to town against whom she had the claim. She admitted asking Armstrong to locate the man so she "could meet him face to face."

Further questioning on visitors to the house alleged rented by Karpis drew the statement about Akers "that the only thing that attracted my attention was that the man was unusually large. His height attracted my attention and I saw a police car outside."

After a 10-minute recess, Mr. Owens called Mrs. Nyberg back to the stand. He asked her if a man had accused her of taking \$20 from him and if he had slapped her down in the Blue Ribbon bar after she refused to return it.

"I have never been accused of stealing in my life," she replied, "and I certainly never was slapped down in the Blue Ribbon bar."

"You tell this jury under oath that you have no knowledge of such an incident as I have described?"

"I certainly do."

Mr. Owens then excused the witness with the government called Bert L. Dameron, FBI agent, to the stand. Dameron testified that he was on the Karpis investigation from October 5, 1935, until the ill-fated raid March 30, 1936.

"Did Akers during the time you were on this case ever tell you that Karpis was frequenting Hot Springs?" District Attorney Isgrig asked.

"Yes, he told me a man who might have been Karpis had spent some time on Lake Hamilton."

"Did you ever talk with Mrs. Dyer and Loftis?"

"Yes. On February 6, 1936, I talked with Mrs. Dyer and showed her pictures of Karpis and Hunter."

"What did she say?"

"She identified the picture of Hunter as Harold King, who had occupied one of her cottages, but said she did not think the man she knew as Eddie King was Karpis. Loftis also identified Harold King, and later he told me the picture of Karpis looked a lot like Eddie King."

Turning from Mrs. Dyer and Loftis to another defendant, John Stover, Isgrig asked Dameron if he had ever interviewed Stover, and the witness replied that he had on March 21, 1936.

Dameron said Stover told him about the plane that had landed at the airport in November, how two of the passengers got out, while the other passenger and pilot proceeded westward. Stover told him, the witness said, that he drove them into town after they showed surprise that no women were there to meet them.

Stover identified Fred Hunter from photographs and said Hunter's companion bore some resemblance to a photograph of Karpis. I asked him if he had seen these men before. He said he knew Hunter, having flown him to Oklahoma in the summer of 1935, and later, with a woman companion, to San Antonio, Tex."

"Did he tell you he flew Karpis to Ohio in January?" Isgrig asked.

"No," the witness replied.

Photo at Police Station.

Charles M. Preston, a former special police officer in Hot Springs for "six or eight weeks" in 1935, testified to seeing a picture of Karpis on the wall at police headquarters there.

"Yes, there was one on the wall at police headquarters where anyone coming in could see it. It hung there all the time I worked there."

"Did Mrs. Goldstein ever come to police headquarters in the fall of 1935?"

"Yes, she would go to the chief's office and have conferences with him."

"Did you notice anything particular about the conferences?"

"To be honest and frank," he replied, "most of the time I would be out in the alley when they would have conferences."

At the opening of his testimony, Preston said he was in Hot Springs from August, 1933, to April, 1936, working "in one of the clubs, in a liquor store and with the police department as a special officer."

He said on cross-examination by Mr. Owens that he is a disabled veteran and has been receiving compensation since 1918, drawing 100 per cent disability compensation since 1932. He also admitted he had been in the Veterans' hospital, North Little Rock, four times between 1929 and this summer for "observation." He was a patient at the hospital for four months until September 20 this year, he said.

John Henry Irwin and Clem Jones Irwin, who lived on a dairy farm six miles east of Hot Springs in 1935, testified to seeing Karpis, whom they identified from a picture, in or about the Woodcock place in the spring of 1936. The former said he saw Karpis "on three different occasions" once when he purchased four bottles of milk. The latter Irwin said he went fishing once with Karpis.

George Moore, "almost 12," who lived near the lake in the winter of 1935-36, said he remembered the raid on the Woodcock place and "remembered that big black dog that got after me once." He said on cross-examination that there were "lots of trees in front of the house and between my home and the Woodcock house."

C. C. Sandy, a rural mail carrier, testified to delivering mail to the Woodcock place, but "never saw the occupants close or talked with them," saying on cross-examination he did not know the names of the persons to whom mail was addressed there.

Dewey May worked on a farm near the Woodcock place in the spring of 1936, he testified, and saw one man from about 150 yards but could not identify him.

"Did you see any dogs about the place?"

"A big black dog and a little spotted one."

"What about any cars?"

"There was a green coupe and a maroon coupe."

"How would the cars be left when people would come in the house?"

"When ever they would come in, they always would park the cars headed out to the highway."

"When did you last see some one there?"

"I last saw some one late Thursday afternoon before the raid on Monday."

Mrs. Claudia Clark Brown of Stamps, formerly a resident at the Hatterie, recognized a picture of Karpis in Redbook magazine, she testified, while she was in a doctor's office with Greta Gilstrap, who also formerly lived with Mrs. Goldstein and who has testified twice in the case.

She took the picture to the Hatterie, Mrs. Brown said, and showed it to Mrs. Goldstein, "who looked funny" when she saw it.

"I got away just as soon as I could after I found that Karpis was in town," she declared, saying she left the Hatterie in March, 1936.

The trial opened this morning with a parade of eight witnesses who testified to seeing Karpis enter the Hatterie, rooming house operated by Mrs. Goldstein, who saw a "wanted" circular of Karpis on the police department bulletin board, who saw Karpis in the Woodcock house, raided by officers March 30, 1936, and another person who recognized Karpis' picture in a magazine.

Elmer W. Wheatley, operator of the "Hatterie," a hat store in the building in which the Hatterie hotel was located in 1935, testified that Mrs. Goldstein moved into the building about the first of July, 1935, and identified pictures of Karpis and Hunter as having been in the place and in his store.

"Did you notice anything about their cars?" he was asked.

"One had a Ford coupe with a Kentucky license and one had a Hudson coupe with an Ohio license."

"Do you know Connie Morris and did you ever see her with the two men?"

"I knew her by sight and would see the four of them go out together."

"Did Karpis and Hunter trade at your shop, did they spend much money?"

"Yes, they were good customers."

"Have you ever seen any police officers going into the Hatterie hotel?"

"Yes, Dutch Akers, Cecil Brock, Joe Wakelin, Bob Moore and Asch Cooper."

Additional testimony of the alleged association of the former Hot Springs officers with the fugitive

from justice was presented yesterday afternoon by government witnesses who told of telephone calls, alleged visits with Karpis and the discovery of his picture in a Chicago paper. Following the testimony yesterday morning that an eight-year old girl had recognized the picture as that of Miss Grace's boy friend, Jewel Greta Gilstrap, formerly employed in Mrs. Goldstein's houses and who testified last week, said she and other girls in the house "decided it didn't look much like Ed King," who was identified as Karpis.

"How did Mrs. Goldstein act when she saw the picture?" Mr. Isgrig asked.

"Grace looked kind of scared or worried or something."

Concurring in previous statements by witnesses that Karpis gave Mrs. Goldstein gifts, the witness said "he was supposed to have given her the Buick coupe she had which she went home in."

Mrs. Goldstein's trip home was in December, 1935, the girl said, and "when she returned, Ed was with her."

"Did you hear either of them say anything about the trip to Texas?" she was asked.

Were Texas Hat

"Karpis said he had been on a fishing trip to Texas and was wearing a 10-gallon hat, like they wear in Texas."

The possibility of a "double cross" by Akers was related by the girl who said "Grace felt like Dutch was double crossing her." She related an alleged scheme devised by Herschel Brock for him and Connie Morris to turn in Karpis and claim the reward.

"Connie became scared and told Grace," the witness said. This occurred "a couple of days" before FBI agents raided the Woodcock place on Lake Catherine on March 30, 1936.

"I'll ask you whether or not Grace told you she introduced Karpis to Akers," Mr. Isgrig questioned.

"Yes, she said she had bumped into Karpis downtown and he was about half tight and had his hat pulled down when they met Akers and she introduced them."

The girl also testified that Mrs. Goldstein knew John Stover, relating to a visit to the airport on Easter Sunday, 1933, "when two of the girls went for a ride with him."

Old Man Friend

Defense Counsel Grover T. Owens obtained a statement from the witness on cross examination that "Grace had an old man friend who visited her" while she lived in the Virginia apartments. It was testified Mrs. Grace lived for one week at the Virginia apartments before moving to 123 Palm street in the early summer of 1935.

Movements of Mrs. Goldstein and Karpis, known to her as Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Dallas, Tex., were related by Mrs. Philip David of Washington, D. C., who rented a house to them at 134 Clubb street in December, 1935.

"I advertised the house and a Mrs. Smith and a very tall gentleman came to see me about renting it," she said. "They paid \$75 rent in \$5 bills and moved in, bringing a large black dog with them."

Previous testimony has shown that Karpis had a black Great Dane, often seen at the Hatteria hotel.

There were several visitors to the house while the couple stayed to about the end of January, 1936, Mrs. David said.

"I recognized two of them as Dutch Akers and Chief Wakelin. Another man came to see them just before they left. He came out with a man I took to be Karpis, put some baggage in a Plymouth sedan and drove away," she testified.

"He came back about a week later bringing two men and a woman who went in the house," she said.

Describes House

Sam Robinson, attorney for Stover, on cross examination of Mrs. David, learned she was then Mrs. Toby Fintel and had lived at 302 Fintel street when she rented the house at 124 Clubb street. She drew diagrams showing location of the two houses and went into a lengthy description of the room layout of her home and of her actions on the occasions she said she saw the various visitors go into the nearby house.

She said she knew Stover from seeing him at the airport and told of two visits he made to the house. She referred to Karpis as "very tall," relating statement she made while living in Monroe, La., to an FBI agent from New Orleans.

Cross examined by Mr. Owens, Mrs. David said there was "nothing to attract attention to the house" and that "she did not suspect it was Karpis."

She declared that when Akers and Wakelin visited the house, Akers wore a brown suit and Wakelin wore dark blue.

On questions from Mr. Owens, Mrs. David declared she had never worked for the FBI nor that her husband ever had worked for it.

"You have feeling against Akers and Wakelin, haven't you?" Mr. Owens asked.

"I have not."

Denies Beating

"I'll ask you that if during 1933, Wakelin and Akers were not called to your home in response to a complaint from the neighbors, that your husband had half beaten you to death, that both of you were taken to jail and later fined in municipal court?"

"That is not true, not a word of it," she declared emphatically.

"You don't mind if the records are produced to show you have been convicted?" she was asked.

"There isn't a record in the United States that will show that I have ever been arrested," she declared heatedly.

After the same question in several forms, she admitted that her former husband had been taken to police headquarters and docketed on a charge of being drunk.

Henry Dew Wood, employee at a

transfer and storage company at Hot Springs, testified to moving Grace's cedar chest, luggage and a piece of carpet to the Dyer's landing cottage, said to have been rented by Karpis and Hunter.

"Did you move anything away?" the district attorney asked.

"Practically the same thing and an outboard motor."

"Where did you take it?"

"To the Hatteria."

"Was there any one there when you moved it?"

"A negro girl and the caretaker."

Identifies Karpis.

Wood identified a picture of Karpis as the "man who gave me a tip in the Hatteria for the moving job," but on cross examination said the job was for moving from the Virginia apartments to the Palm street address.

Wood said he saw Karpis on two different occasions at a confectionery, but did not know "whether Akers was there."

Three other witnesses were called during the afternoon. Cedric Cecil Burnett, employed at the Hatteria as a cleaning shop, in the same building with the then Hatteria hotel, said he had seen Akers go into the hotel.

Ernest F. Woodcock told of renting a house on the Malvera road

about the middle of February, 1936, to a Mr. Hall and Mr. Wood. They paid six months rent in advance of \$48 a month, he said.

"Did you ever go there and see the men?"

"I visited the house to adjust the utilities and to read the meters."

"Can you identify the man you dealt with?"

"No, but I can give you a good description. He was a big man and he had sandy hair, I believe a little wavy. I guess he was about 40 or 45 years old." He could not say that a picture shown him was a picture of Hunter.

Earl Kall, manager of the municipal airport at Canton, O., told of a plane which arrived at Canton on a flight early in January, 1936, piloted by Stover and "others whom I learned later was Karpis, Mrs. Goldstein and Mrs. Stover." He said they left early the next day and recalled that Stover told him of "a recent trip to Youngstown." Cross examined by Mr. Robinson, Kall said he would not state positively how many were in the plane when it arrived as he was in the air on a flight when Stover's plane landed. He estimated the speed of Stover's plane at 100 miles an hour and said it would require seven or eight hours for a flight from Canton to Hot Springs.

F. B. I. Testimony Held "Prejudiced"

(Continued from Page One)

formation he had about flights in which he had piloted Karpis.

Agent John L. Madala, who said he also interviewed Stover, was asked by the government:

"As a result of his failure to give all information on March 21, 1936, wasn't it made possible for Karpis to elude capture and leave Hot Springs?"

Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble sustained defense objections that the question called for a conclusion and instructed the witness not to answer.

Others on trial are former Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin, former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife.

Madala testified that Stover told him, in 1937, when asked why he had not told his whole story at once to the FBI, that Mrs. Goldstein had appealed to him "for God's sake, not to mention" her trips with Karpis if he should be asked about them.

Government plans for resting its case today were scuttled by the lengthy argument over admission of Mrs. Dyer's statement. The court ruled after permitting each side to present its views in chambers, out of hearing of the jury.

Mrs. Dyer's statement throughout referred to Alvin Karpis, Fred Hunter, Harry Campbell, Sam Coker and other Karpis gangsters by those names, and the defense brought out on cross-examination that the statement had been dictated by Madala and another agent named Sullivan and afterwards signed by the defendant as "Mamie E. Dyer." Madala said Mrs. Dyer actually referred to these hunted men by the names which they gave her when they stayed for several weeks at her cottage camp, and admitted in response to questioning that "there are a lot of things she said that are not in the statement."

"Then the words in the statement are your words and not her words," said Defense Attorney Henry Donham.

"Yes, that is correct. The statement is the substance of what she said."

Madala said the FBI interviewed Mrs. Dyer five times between May 3 and 12, 1937, and told her Loftis had withheld information and that she and Loftis came to FBI headquarters in Hot Springs and "said they wanted to tell the whole truth because they had been worried about not telling their whole story and Mrs. Dyer now desired to throw herself on the mercy of the government."

Legris then read the statement to

the jury, relating that two men who gave the names of Ed Parker and Harold King—later known to be Karpis and Hunter—rented a Dyer landing cottage Aug. 21, 1935, paid rent in advance and began to have a number of visitors, including Mrs. Goldstein.

Karpis, the statement said, told Mrs. Dyer he was taking the thermal baths and was being treated at Wade's clinic, in the city. When servant trouble developed, Karpis asked Mrs. Dyer to recommend a maid for the cottage and it was on that occasion, she said, that he mentioned that he "knew lots of folks in town." She suggested he consult them about a servant and the statement continued "he said he was very well acquainted with Mr. Akers."

Some of Karpis' friends, then staying with him, went to New York to the Baer-Louis fight.

The statement said that a day or so after the fight, Mrs. Goldstein came to the landing at 2 a.m. and Karpis who went away with her, later explained to Mrs. Dyer that she had brought word of an important long distance business call. He told her on Sept. 30, that he had to fly to California on business and left after dark on Oct. 2, 1935, planning to return.

His companions, identified as Coker and Hunter, left the landing October 8.

FBI agents came to the landing a day or so later and inspected the cottage occupied by Karpis and also visited Mrs. Dyer in Little Rock, who was ill here at the time, to question her about the men.

Mrs. Dyer said that when she returned to Hot Springs, the newspapers there had stories about a hunt having been made for Karpis and his gang and that the papers quoted Chief Wakelin as saying an investigation had been made and that it had been found the person involved was a frequent visitor from Illinois. She said the papers carried Karpis' picture.

"We thought it odd," the statement said of the newspaper story, "because Loftis told me the local officers had not made any investigation at our place."

She said Mrs. Goldstein then came out to see her and said the newspaper reports were all wrong and had nothing to do with the men who had been at Dyer's landing.

"I got the impression," said the Dyer statement, "that Mrs. Goldstein was working either for the Hot Springs police or for the government as an informant."

"A little later, Nov. 1, Hunter, Mrs. Goldstein and Connie Morris (who lived with Mrs. Goldstein) came out to see me. They were wearing evening clothes and Hunter asked about what the FBI agents had asked me. He seemed to be checking up on a double-cross. Mrs. Goldstein gave me her telephone number.

"I felt that Grace and Karpis and Hunter were allied and that they all were under the protection of the local administration."

Late in November, she related, Karpis himself came to see her at the landing, with Mrs. Goldstein, and gave Mrs. Dyer a small traveling case as a gift. At Christmas, she said, Mrs. Goldstein brought her a purse. And on another occasion, about this time, Karpis came to the landing late at night and borrowed money from Loftis, afterwards returning more than he had borrowed.

"It was after this, she said, that the federal agents returned and showed her pictures of Karpis and Hunter which she identified as the

men she had known as Parker and King.

She said she attempted after that to get in touch with Mrs. Goldstein by phone and by calling at the Hatterie hotel, uptown, but without success. However, Mrs. Goldstein and Karpis called at the landing that night.

"I got into the car with them and asked that they drive around because I did not want my mother, who was visiting me, to know who was there. I told them about the FBI visit and their questions about Karpis and Hunter and gave him a description of the FBI agent.

"Karpis told me not to believe anything the FBI might tell me, and I got the impression Karpis was keeping a watch on my house to see who was coming there."

Before they left, Karpis checked with Loftis on what Loftis had told the agents concerning automobiles used by the Karpis gang. The statement ended there.

"Didn't Mrs. Dyer tell you she had been threatened, that Karpis told her if she talked with the FBI she and Loftis would be taken out on the lake and they would not come back?" the defense asked Madala.

"No," said the witness.

Madala said he had also obtained a verbal settlement from Stover, in 1937, in which Stover said he had flown Hunter to Tulsa and then to San Antonio in the summer of 1935, that he later met Hunter in November of that year when he arrived at the airport in a Stinson plane with two other passengers

and that he drove Hunter and one other man whom he could not identify into town, to a hotel.

Madala also related that Stover told him of flying a man later identified as Karpis to Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1936, bringing another man known as "Hall" back and a few days later taking Mrs. Goldstein by air to Canton, O., to pick up the original passenger and return him to Hot Springs. He said Mrs. Stover accompanied him on these trips.

Agent Dameron testified Stover did not tell of these particular flights when Dameron interviewed the airport manager in March of 1936, just before Karpis was alleged to have slipped out of Hot Springs in advance of an F. B. I. raid on the Woodcock place, a country estate where he was then staying.

"But he gave you valuable information, didn't he?" asked the defense.

"Yes," said Dameron, "he gave me information which I considered valuable."

"He told you all about that Stinson ship that brought Hunter and Karpis to Hot Springs and got its license number for you?"

"Yes."

"Didn't he provide the information about this ship going on to Tulsa, Okla.?"

"Yes."

"Wasn't the pilot of that ship arrested on the basis of that information?"

"I do not know that of my own knowledge."

Previously, out of hearing of the jury, the Stinson ship was identified as the plane which brought the Karpis gang back to Hot Springs after they had pulled the \$42,000 mail train robbery at Garrettsville, O., Nov. 7, 1935.

Corroborative testimony intended to link the defendants with the hide-and-seek game played by Karpis in 1935-36 was presented this morning.

Wakelin was pictured by one witness as denying Karpis was anywhere near the resort when he was

told the outlaw had been seen in one of the Spa's residential neighborhoods.

The witness, Mrs. Vada Nyberg, a saleswoman, said a Hot Springs policeman, Jerry Watkins, had shown her Karpis' picture and requested she be on the lookout for the fugitive. In December, 1935, she said she saw and recognized the outlaw at a residence next door to the home of a friend of hers. Mrs. Nyberg said she reported the matter to the chief of police.

"Wakelin turned peculiar looking and said I was crazy—that Karpis was nowhere near the Arkansas state line," she continued.

"I offered to drive him to the place in the car I was driving but he said he could not go then. I went to police headquarters a second time to talk to him about it and he said the matter would be investigated."

Mrs. Nyberg also said she had seen another of the defendants, former Detective Chief Ahers, go into the cottage occupied by Karpis.

Charles M. Preston, Little Rock, testified that while working as special officer at a Hot Springs club in 1935, he spent much time at police headquarters. He said a Karpis fugitive circular was on the wall there and that he had seen Mrs. Goldstein come to headquarters to confer with "the chief."

Elmer W. Wheatley told the jury he had seen Wakelin, Ahers and Brock visit the Hatterie hotel, operated by Mrs. Goldstein, at a time when Karpis and his gang pal, Fred Hunter, were staying there.

Witnesses told of the stay by Karpis at the Woodcock place, a summer cottage on the Malvern road east of Hot Springs which federal agents raided unsuccessfully March 20, 1936.

These included a dairyman who said he sold milk to the outlaw, a 12-year-old boy who said Karpis' dog had chased him; a mail carrier who said he had delivered mail to the house; a lakes worker who took the public enemy out fishing

and a nearby resident of the area who said occupants of the cottage kept their automobiles "parked headed toward the main highway."

Two of these witnesses, the boy and the lakes employee, said they had seen Ahers going and coming to his own home along the highway in front of the Woodcock place.

Defendants Lose Three More Mistrial Moves In Hot Springs Cases

**Judge Trimble Turns
Thumbs Down on Each,
Despite Claims of Pre-
judicial Testimony.**

U. S. Case at End

**Government Tentatively
Rests After Question-
ing FBI Men Once
More.**

Defense counsel moved unsuccessfully three times again today for a mistrial in the federal court trial here of seven Hot Springs residents charged with having conspired to harbor former public enemy No. 1, Alvin Karpis, in 1935-36.

This defense strategy developed on the eighth day of the trial as Daniel P. Sullivan, FBI agent, gave an account of interviews he had with Grace Goldstein, one of the defendants, on January 4 and 7, 1936.

When Sullivan quoted Mrs. Goldstein concerning activities of other defendants, defense counsel moved for mistrial on the grounds that the testimony was prejudicial. Judge T. C. Trimble denied each motion, as he had on two previous occasions.

"She (Mrs. Goldstein) said she had known Stover (airport manager and one of the defendants) since he visited her house of ill-fame in 1932," Sullivan said during his narration of the interview.

Interrupted by Defense.

He was interrupted by Sam Robinson, attorney for Stover.

"This testimony is being introduced to prejudice the minds of the jury," he declared. "It cannot have any other purpose and it places in the minds of the jury a prejudice which cannot be removed by a statement from the court that the testimony should be disregarded insofar as my client is concerned. Therefore, I move for a mistrial."

A few minutes later, when Sullivan was quoting Mrs. Goldstein concerning a talk she had with Mrs. A. C. Dyer and Morris Loftis, also defendants, McHaney moved for a mistrial on the same ground. In objecting to the court, he condemned Sullivan's narration, made almost wholly without questioning by District Attorney Fred Isgrig, as improper testimony.

When Judge Trimble denied his motion for a mistrial, McHaney said: "I would like for Mr. Isgrig to explain this testimony."

"If the court wants an explanation," Mr. Isgrig retorted, "I'll make it, but I am not inclined to appease Mr. McHaney's desire."

Explanation Not Necessary.

"I don't think an explanation is necessary," Judge Trimble said. He then stated to the jury that the testimony was to be applied only to Mrs. Goldstein and not to the other defendants, as he had done on numerous occasions before.

At 12:30 p. m. today the government tentatively rested its case. District Attorney Isgrig saying, however, that he would reserve the right to introduce additional testimony this afternoon if deemed necessary after conference.

The last attempt to obtain a mistrial came a few minutes later when Sullivan quoted Mrs. Goldstein as follows:

"We made several trips in Stover's plane, and after we had made several, Karpis paid him \$1,200."

Again it was Robinson who moved for a mistrial.

Connellley Back on Stand.

The last witness for the government before announcing the tentative rest was the second witness called when testimony was begun eight days ago. Inspector E. J. Connellley of Washington, an FBI agent, related interviews with John Stover, manager of Hot Springs airport; Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former chief of detectives, and Joseph Wakelin, former chief of Hot Springs police, indicating their alleged knowledge of the presence of Karpis and Fred Hunter, and her gangster, in Hot Springs in 1935 and 1936.

Others charged with the conspiracy are Cecil Brock, former police lieutenant; Mrs. Al C. Dyer, late

(Continued from page 1)

camp owner, Morris B. Loftis, caretaker, and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, rooming house operator.

Connellley began his testimony after noon by saying a \$5,000 reward was offered by the attorney general of the United States on April 2, 1934, for information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which would lead to the arrest and conviction of Karpis and that the Postoffice Department could have paid \$2,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the Garrettsville, O., mail robbers. Connellley was in charge of the search for Karpis after the killing of Inspector Cowley near Chicago in 1934, he said.

An interview with Stover took place April 1, 1936, he testified, when he asked Stover his relationship with Karpis and Hunter. Stover told him of his trip to Tulsa with Hunter as a passenger and then recognizing Hunter later when a Stinson plane landed at Hot Springs with Hunter as a passenger.

Learned Identity.

Stover talked with a postoffice inspector later. Connellley said he was told, when Stover learned the true identity of Hunter. He also was told by Stover of the latter flying to Youngstown and Canton, O., the government charging he transported Karpis, Hunter and Mrs. Goldstein on various trips.

Connellley interviewed Akers twice, he said, once at Hot Springs May 9, 1936, and again in Little Rock on February 21, 1936. At the first interview, he said Akers told him he had overheard Herschel Brock tell Connie Morgan, a former roomer at one of Mrs. Goldstein's houses, she "ought to tell where Karpis was and claim the reward."

Questioned in Little Rock this year, Akers did not reply satisfactorily to statements previously made that he checked two cars at Dyer's landing but did not obtain the license number of both cars and did not attempt to learn immediately the owners of the cars, Connellley said.

He indicated he was not the first officer in the United States that ever went crooked, Inspector Connellley related.

(Continued on Page 2)

"I asked him what he meant. He said he was absolutely honest when he went to Hot Springs and that every one else was stealing. He figured he could do the same thing. He had never cut in on big money, he said, whatever he had taken was small money, that he would go out and collect while Joe Wakelin would sit back and twiddle his thumbs and he would have to go back and settle."

Connellley interviewed Wakelin on May 8, 1936, at Hot Springs, saying he was told by Wakelin that he had loaned auto license plates to Mrs. Goldstein so she could make a trip to Texas just before Christmas, 1935.

A lengthy statement was read to the jury today during the testimony of Agent Daniel P. Sullivan, although defense counsel objected to its introduction on the ground that it was made after the end of the alleged conspiracy, that the original copy of the statement was not offered in evidence and that it was prejudicial. The objection by Defense Counsel W. H. Donham was overruled and the statement read by Leon B. Catlett, assistant district attorney.

The statement related almost the same activities of two men, identified as Karpis and Hunter, as contained in a statement by Mrs. Dyer read yesterday telling of their occupancy of a cabin at her lake camp.

On cross-examination, Sullivan admitted to a question by Mr. Donham that "Loftis" agreed to the phrases of the statement but that "there were many things we left out."

"He did tell you that he didn't know Karpis and Hunter until after they left?"

"Yes, I think so," he replied.

Sullivan admitted he filed the information and swore to the warrant for the arrest of the seven defendants the day before the indictment was returned by the grand jury last May because "I had been authorized by Mr. Isgrig and we had information that one or more of the defendants might flee."

On re-direct examination, Mr. Isgrig took full responsibility for the arrests of the seven persons, most of them being arrested late at night and turned over to the U. S. marshal the next day.

Witnesses for the government during the morning were three FBI agents who participated in the investigation. Besides Sullivan, they were Henry A. Snow and Bernard M. Suttler. Each told of interviews they had had with various of the defendants.

"I talked with Cecil Brock (former police lieutenant) in June, 1937," Suttler related. "I asked him if he recalled receiving in April, 1934, an identification card and wanted notice on Karpis. He said he did and that he put them in Child Wakelin's desk so that he and Herbert 'Dutch' Akers would have an opportunity to see them before they were filed."

(Former Chief of Police Joe Wakelin and former Detective Chief Akers also are defendants.)

Remembered Picture

"He said he particularly remembered the picture of Alvin Karpis," Suttler continued. "He said the pictures were on Wakelin's desk for some time."

"Did you talk with him later?" Isgrig asked.

"Yes, in July, 1937. He told me how he had been instructed by Wakelin to go to the Hatteris hotel and remove his (Wakelin's) license tags from Mrs. Goldstein's car."

Concerning the borrowed license plates, Sullivan later testified that Mrs. Goldstein told him Karpis had bought her a new Buick coupe just before Christmas, 1935, and that because it was so near the end of the year, she had not wanted to purchase new licenses. She said she borrowed Wakelin's, according to the witness, to use on a trip she and Karpis took to Texas to visit her relatives.

Played Him for Sucker

Sullivan's narration of his interview with Mrs. Goldstein consumed most of the morning session.

"She told me," he related, "that the two men later identified as Karpis and Fred Hunter came to her place in May, 1935. She said that since Karpis appeared to have a lot of money, she decided to play him for a sucker."

"She said he agreed to pay her \$200 weekly for the time she spent with him, plus all drinks consumed by Fred Hunter and her girls. She said at this time she was very friendly with Akers and Block. She said Akers visited her place on Palm street almost every evening, and when she learned she would have to move, he offered to let her and her girls stay at his country place, called Akers Acres, I believe, until they could find a new place."

"When I asked her why Akers came by to see her so often, she explained that he had a crush on her."

"She told me Karpis became worried in October after the Hot Springs papers carried an article about an investigation on Lake Hamilton, and wanted to see Akers. She said he gave her a letter of introduction to Akers, but that she tore it up and did not read it. She said she told Karpis it would not be necessary to see Akers, because she would be advised of any investigation."

Sullivan testified that Mrs. Goldstein told him she did not know who Karpis was until she saw his picture in a Hot Springs paper in October, 1935, when she recognized him.

Defense Attorney Campbell, cross-examining Sullivan, asked:

"When you were taking this statement from Mrs. Goldstein, did you offer to let her off light?"

"No."

"Did you hold out to her any such hope?"

"No."

"You're a lawyer, are you not?"

"Yes."

Advised of Legal Rights.

"Did you advise her as to her rights, that what she stated might be held against her?"

"Yes."

The courtroom was filled with spectators, the majority of them women, as it has been since the trial

began last Tuesday. The defendants, as usual, were exceedingly calm during the proceedings. With the exception of Grace Goldstein, who smiled frequently during testimony, they even appeared bored. Grace, who is "stopping" at the Pulaski county jail since her bond was revoked by Judge Trimble, was neatly attired in a gray suit, blue blouse, blue hat. She had a fresh hair-do. Wakelin, most solemn of all, continued to wear his smoked glasses. Mrs. Dyer was dressed in black.

The crowd of spectators, out for a show, snickered when a court official gave the usual formal instructions concerning their conduct during the trial. "There shall be no sleeping in the courtroom," he said.

Cautioned on Statement

A statement by Mrs. Dyer to FBI agents was read to the jury yesterday afternoon over protests of defense counsel, who claimed that no evidence has been given of an alleged conspiracy by the defendants with anyone and that her statement was obtained after the end of the alleged conspiracy.

After argument in chambers, where it was first decided to delete portions of the statement referring to other defendants, Judge Trimble ruled that the entire statement should be read. He cautioned the jury that none of it was to be considered as evidence against any one except Mrs. Dyer.

A motion for a mistrial was made and overruled at conclusion of reading the statement by District Attorney Isgrig on the ground that the court had admitted a statement made more than a year after the end of the alleged conspiracy and full of conclusions to which Mrs. Dyer could not testify even if she were called as a government witness and that prejudices could not be removed from the minds of the jurors even though directed by the court.

The statement related that two men who gave the names of Ed Parker and Harold King, later identified as Karpis and Hunter, rented a cottage at Dyer's landing on August 21, 1935, paid rent in advance and

sup to have a number of visitors, including Mrs. Goldstein.

Karpis, the statement said, told Mrs. Dyer he was taking a course of baths in Hot Springs and was being treated at Wade's Clinic. Karpis asked Mrs. Dyer to recommend a maid for the cottage and it was on that occasion, she said, that he mentioned that he "knew lots of folks in town." She suggested he consult them about a servant, the statement said, continuing "he said he was very well acquainted with Mr. Akers."

Some of Karpis' friends, then playing with him, went to New York for the Beer-Louis fight, the statement said, and a day or two later, Mrs. Goldstein came to the cottage at 3 a. m. and Karpis, who went away with her, later explained to Mrs. Dyer that she had brought word of an important long distance call. He told her on September 30, he had left California on business and after dark on October 2, 1935, his companions, identified as Hunter and Sam Colar, left the place on October 3.

Agents of the FBI came to the landing a day or so later and inspected the cottage and then visited Mrs. Dyer in Little Rock, who was ill there at the time, to question her about the two men who had occupied the cottage.

Thought It Odd

Mrs. Dyer said when she returned to Hot Springs, newspapers there had articles about a hunt having been made for Karpis and quoted Chief Wakelin as saying an investigation had been made and that it had been found the person involved was a frequent visitor from Illinois. She said the papers published a picture of Karpis.

"We thought it odd," the statement said, "because Loftis told me the local officers had not made any investigation at our place."

Mrs. Goldstein then came out to see her, the statement quoted Mrs. Dyer, and said the newspaper reports were wrong and had nothing to do with the two men who had been in the cottage.

"I got the impression," the statement said, "that Mrs. Goldstein was working either for the Hot Springs police or for the government as an informer."

"A little later, November 1, Hunter, Mrs. Goldstein and Connie Morris came out to see me. They were wearing evening clothes and Hunter asked what the FBI agents had asked me. He seemed to be checking up on a double-cross. Mrs. Goldstein gave me her telephone number."

"I felt that Grace and Karpis and Hunter were allied and that they all were under the protection of the local administration."

Late in November, she related, Karpis came to the landing with Mrs. Goldstein and gave Mrs. Dyer a small traveling case as a gift. Mrs. Goldstein gave her a purse at Christmas and on another occasion about this time, Karpis came to the landing at night and borrowed money from Loftis, afterwards returning more than he had borrowed.

It was after this the federal agents returned and showed her the pictures of Karpis and Hunter which she identified as the men she had known as Parker and King.

She said she attempted after that

to get in touch with Mrs. Goldstein by telephone and by calling at the Hatterie hotel, but without success. However, Mrs. Goldstein and Karpis called at the landing that night.

"I got into the car with them and asked that they drive me around because I did not want my mother, who was visiting me, to know who was there. I told them about the FBI visit and their questions and about Karpis and Hunter and gave him a description of the FBI agent."

"Karpis told me not to believe anything the FBI might tell me and I got the impression Karpis was keeping a watch on my house to see who was coming there."

Before they left, Karpis checked with Loftis on what Loftis had told the agents concerning automobiles used by the Karpis gang, ending the statement.

The statement was read as part of the testimony of John L. Madala, FBI agent at Newark, N. J., who with others conducted an investigation in Hot Springs during the summer of 1937. The statement was dated May 2, 1937.

Madala said the FBI interviewed Mrs. Dyer five times between May 3 and May 12, 1937, and told her Loftis had withheld information and that she and Loftis then came to temporary FBI headquarters in Hot Springs and "said they wanted to tell the whole truth because they had been worried about not telling their whole story and Mrs. Dyer now wanted to throw herself on the mercy of the court because she realized she had made a mistake."

The defense brought out on cross examination that the statement had been dictated by Madala and Daniel P. Sullivan, another agent, and afterwards signed by the defendant as "Mamie E. Dyer." Madala said Mrs. Dyer actually referred to the hunted men by the names which they gave her when they stayed for several weeks at the cottage, and admitted in response to questioning that "there are a lot of things she said that are not in the statement."

"Then the words in the statement are your words, and not her words?" he was asked.

"Yes, but some of the phrases are ours and some are hers. The statement was agreed to by her. It didn't make any difference to her about the language," the agent replied.

Madala denied telling Mrs. Dyer the government did not "want small fry but wanted Mayor McLaughlin, Judge Ledgerwood and other officials," and denied saying to Mrs. Dyer that her reputation would be ruined unless she talked to the FBI.

Testimony also was given by Madala that he and Agent Bernard M. Sutler interviewed Stover, indicating he did not give the FBI all the information he might have given while Karpis was being sought. Earlier testimony in the afternoon was given by Agent Bert L. Dameron, now stationed at Cincinnati, who said he interviewed Stover on March 21, 1936, subsequent testimony showing that Karpis and members of his gang were at the Woodcock place, southeast of Hot Springs, five days later.

Stover told Madala, the latter testified, to flying Karpis and Hunter to Ohio in January, 1936, but that when asked why he had not told his whole story at once to the FBI, that Mrs. Goldstein had appealed to him "for God's sake, not to mention her trips with Karpis if he should be asked about them."

He said he obtained a statement from Stover in which Stover said he had flown Hunter to Tulsa and also to San Antonio in the summer of 1935, that he later met Hunter in November of that year when the latter arrived at the Hot Springs airport in a Stinson plane with two other passengers, and that he drove Hunter and one other man, whom he could not identify, into town to a hotel.

Madala also related the statement

by Stover of the flight to Ohio and return.

Mr. Dameron testified yesterday morning that Stover did not tell of these particular flights when Dameron interviewed him in March, 1936. On cross examination yesterday afternoon, Dameron admitted receiving "valuable information" from Stover.

"He told you all about that Stinson ship that brought Hunter and Karpis to Hot Springs and got the license number for you?" Defense Counsel Sam Robinson asked.

"Yes."

"Didn't he provide the information about this ship going on to Tulsa, Okla.?"

"Yes."

"Wasn't the pilot of that ship arrested on the basis of that information?"

"I do not know that of my own knowledge."

"Mr. Dameron, he told you the name of the pilot, the number of the plane, identified a picture of Hunter as a passenger, told you the plane left for Tulsa and that he had flown Hunter and a girl to San Antonio, now, isn't it a fact that Karpis was tracked down and arrested from information given by Stover?"

"I do not know."

The airplane had been identified out of hearing of the jury, as the one in which the Karpis gang flew back to Hot Springs after the \$12,000 mail robbery at Garrettsville, O., on November 7, 1935.

EXTRA

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THREE

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL

FREED

PARK, ARKANSAS. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 26, 1938.

IN KARPIS

5 CENTS

CASE

Mrs. Dyer, Stover and Loftis Get Directed Verdicts of Acquittal

Little Rock, Oct. 26.—(AP)—District Judge T. C. Trimble ordered directed verdicts of acquittal late today for three of the seven Hot Springs residents accused of conspiracy to harbor former Public Enemy Alvin Karpis during 1935-36.

The directed verdicts were given for John Stover, manager of the Hot Springs Airport, Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing near Hot Springs, and Morris Loftis, caretaker of the boat landing.

The court overruled motions for directed verdicts of acquittal for the remaining defendants, former Chief of Police Joe Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers, former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, common-law wife of Karpis.

The defense immediately began the introduction of witnesses. District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig had rested the government's case at 2 p.m.

Motions for directed verdicts were argued in chambers, out of hearing of the jury. They were based on grounds that the government's evidence had failed to establish a conspiracy; that the evidence failed to show the defendants knew a federal warrant had been issued for Karpis; or that they had knowledge of the outlaw's true identity during the time he lived in Hot Springs under an assumed name.

A Federal Bureau of Investigation agent testified today that Akers had told him that he, Akers, "was not the first officer in the United States who had gone crook-

E. J. Connelley, Washington, D. C., FBI agent who said he had been assigned to the Karpis case and its ramifications since 1935, gave the testimony concerning Akers.

Through Connelley and other agents, the government attempted to establish to the jury of 10 men and two women in federal district court that the failure of the defendants to give all the information available to them in 1935-36 contributed to the success of Karpis in escaping capture by the FBI at Hot Springs in those years.

Connelley testified that in an interview with Chief of Detectives Akers on May 9, 1936, he questioned the officer about why he had not checked on two cars alleged to have been used by the Karpis gang at Hot Springs. Instead of just one, and why there had been a delay in checking on the license number of that machine with Ohio authorities.

"He said he was not the first officer in the United States who had gone crooked," Connelley testified.

The defense objected to this testimony, but was overruled.

"Akers told me that when he first went to Hot Springs, he was absolutely honest," Connelley continued, "but everyone else was stealing and he might as well do something and had done some things."

Connelley further testified:

"Akers told me he never had been able to cut in on any of the big money in Hot Springs. He said Joe Wakelin (former chief of police and

one of the defendants in the present trial) sat in his office and twiddled his thumbs and occasionally went out to collect and came back and made the division."

The jury was cautioned by the court that the testimony could be considered only against Akers, and not against any of the other defendants.

Connelley charged that John Stover, Hot Springs airport manager, and one of the defendants, did not give him complete information about flights made when his ship was chartered by Karpis.

Karpis was finally arrested at New Orleans in May, 1936, after fleeing from Hot Springs.

Three additional motions for mistrial were entered by the defense during the morning on grounds that the testimony given by FBI men to the jury concerning statements obtained from defendants after Karpis went to Alcatraz for life was incompetent and prejudicial. The motions, in common with two others previously made on similar grounds, were overruled.

Agents testifying today included Henry A. Snow, now stationed at Birmingham, Ala., Bernard M. Eutler, Washington, D. C., and Daniel P. Sullivan, San Antonio, who detailed their investigations in the Karpis case.

Sullivan's testimony, outlining a statement which he said he obtained from Mrs. Grace Goldstein, one of the defendants, during interviews on Jan. 4-7 of this year, was repeatedly challenged by the defense.

He quoted Mrs. Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife, as saying she was on friendly terms with the Hot Springs police and that she had assisted Karpis during his stay in Hot Springs that she would be advised if any investigation should be made.

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 2

AKERS INTIMATED

(Continued from Page 1)

as to his presence in the resort. Sullivan said Mrs. Goldstein told him she first met Karpis in May, 1935, when he used the name of Ed Parker, and that she did not realize his real identity until she saw a Karpis picture in a Hot Springs paper in October of that year.

Others on trial with Mrs. Goldstein are former Police Chief Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers, former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock, John Stover, manager of the municipal airport, Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing and cottage camp, and Morris Loftis, Dyer's landing caretaker.

Agent Snow testified Mrs. Dyer said she could not give the address of the cook who worked for Karpis when he stayed at Dyer's landing when she was first asked about it, but obtained and furnished the information May 18, 1937.

He testified that on July 26, 1937, Stover amended a previous story given the FBI about driving Karpis and Hunter into Hot Springs from the airport to say Karpis was not let out at the Maestric hotel, as originally stated, but was taken to a private home on Club street.

Agent Suttler said that on June 23, 1937, under questioning Cecil Brock recalled that the Hot Springs police department had received wanted circulars concerning Karpis as early as April, 1934, when Karpis was wanted for the killing of Sheriff C. R. Kelly at West Plains, Mo. Brock told him, Suttler testified, that these circulars went to Wakelin and Akers for examination. Brock was also quoted as saying in that interview that he had taken a set of auto license plates owned by Chief Wakelin to Mrs. Goldstein to be used on a new car she was driving to Texas.

Previous witnesses said this machine was Karpis' present to Grace at Christmas, 1935.

Agent Sullivan related that Mrs. Goldstein in her verbal statements to him on Jan. 4 to 7, 1938 related that the men she later knew to be Karpis and Hunter came to one of her establishments in May, 1935, and that the men then called themselves Ed Parker and Harold King.

When they became frequent visitors, he testified, "Mrs. Goldstein said she decided to take Karpis for a sucker because he apparently had money and that he agreed to pay her \$200 a week for the time she spent with him."

"Hunter," he said, "hook up with Connie Morris, one of the girls in Grace's house."

"Grace said the police regularly patrolled Palm st., where she then lived and that Akers was friendly with her and she said she was also friendly with Wakelin and Brock."

She said that when she previously lived on Central Avenue, the officers had occasionally visited her place there. On Palm st., she said, Akers came regularly to park in front and talk, but came inside only

once to see Grace and her girls could live out there while they were looking for a new house.

"She said Akers had a crush on her."

"Grace said Stover knew her, that he had visited one of her houses of prostitution."

Counsel for Stover moved a mistrial for him at this point, but the court overruled the motion, submitting the jury to consider the testimony only as to Mrs. Goldstein.

After FBI agents went to Dyer's landing looking for Karpis, who had then left town temporarily, Sullivan said, Mrs. Goldstein told of talking to Mrs. Dyer and Loftis about published reports of the hunt and also that "she questioned Akers about them."

He continued:

"I asked her if she thought Akers had double-crossed her and she would not say yes and would not say no."

The fourth motion for mistrial was made at this point, and was overruled.

Judge T. C. Trimble said: "I want to caution the jury that her statements cannot be considered against any defendant except herself."

"Grace told me," Sullivan testified, "that Karpis had discussed with her the feasibility of contacting Akers and that she told him she did not recommend it because she was be advised of any investigation friendly with the police and would which was made."

She said she did not trust Akers. She said Karpis had a letter of introduction from a friend of Akers, but she told Karpis she would take care of the situation and tore the letter up.

"She said that after Karpis gave her a car for Christmas, 1935, she got a set of license plates from Wakelin and drove to Texas with Karpis."

"She told me she did not know Karpis' real identity until October, 1935 when she saw his picture in a Hot Springs newspaper."

"She said Stover was paid \$1,200 for several flights made to Ohio."

The fifth motion for mistrial was made at this point, on grounds that the testimony was incompetent.

Sullivan said Loftis told him later he had not given full information about the movements of the Karpis gang when first questioned because he feared he would be harmed. A signed statement by Loftis, detailing movements of the gang during their stay at Dyer's landing was placed in evidence by the government.

The case may reach the jury by Saturday night.

After failing earlier in the week to halt the trial over a government attempt to show Akers financed a Hot Springs house of prostitution, the defense lost a similar effort yesterday when Ingram read a statement it contended was prejudicial.

The seven on trial are charged with conspiring to shield Karpis from arrest in 1935-36 while he was being hunted for the Edward Bremer kidnapping at St. Paul, Minn.

The Dyer statement, dated May

6, 1936, detailed movements of a man who rented a cottage at Dyer's landing on Lake Hamilton near Hot Springs in 1935 under the name of Ed Parker, who Mrs. Dyer said she learned was Karpis. In the statement, Mrs. Dyer quoted this man as saying he "was very well acquainted with Mr. Akers"—former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers, one of the seven defendants.

On the basis of this and other references described by the defense as prejudicial, mistrial was moved. The court overruled the motion but cautioned the jury the Dyer statement could not be considered as evidence against anyone except Mrs. Dyer herself.

Using FBI agents as witnesses, the government devoted most of the day to an attempt to show that the defendants Mrs. Dyer, John Stover, Hot Springs airport manager, and Morris Loftis, Dyer's landing caretaker, did not give the FBI all the information they might have given while G-men were hot on Karpis' trail in 1935 and 1936.

The defense contended, on cross-examination, that these defendants cooperated fully with the FBI agents.

Agent John L. Madala, who said he also interviewed Stover, was asked by the government:

"As a result of his failure to give all information on March 21, 1936, wasn't it made possible for Karpis to elude capture and leave Hot Springs?"

Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble sustained defense objections that the question called for a conclusion and instructed the witness not to answer.

Madala testified that Stover told him, in 1937, when asked why he had not told his whole story at once to the FBI, that Mrs. Goldstein had appealed to him "for God's sake, not to mention" her trips with Karpis if he should be asked about them.

Government plans for resting its case today were scuttled by the lengthy argument over admission of Mrs. Dyer's statement. The court ruled after permitting each side to present its views in chambers, out of hearing of the jury.

Mrs. Dyer's statement throughout referred to Alvin Karpis, Fred Hunter, Harry Campbell, Sam Coker and other Karpis gangsters, by those names, and the defense brought out on cross-examination that the statement had been dictated by Madala and another agent named Sullivan and afterwards signed by the defendant as "Mamie E. Dyer." Madala said Mrs. Dyer actually referred to these hunted men by the names which they gave her when they stayed for several weeks at her cottage camp, and admitted in response to questioning that "there are a lot of things she said that are not in the statement."

"Then the words in the statement are your words, and not her words," said Defense Attorney Henry Donham.

"Yes, that is correct. The statement is the substance of what she said."

Madala said the FBI interviewed Mrs. Dyer five times between May 8 and 12, 1937, and told her Loftis had withheld information and that she and Loftis came to FBI headquarters in Hot Springs and "said they wanted to tell the whole truth because they had been worried about not telling their whole story and Mrs. Dyer now desired to throw herself on the mercy of the government."

Legris then read the statement to the jury, relating that two men who gave the names of Ed Parker and Harold King—later known to be Karpis and Hunter—rented a Dyer's landing cottage Aug. 21, 1935, paid rent in advance and began to have a number of visitors, including Mrs. Goldstein.

Karpis, the statement said, told Mrs. Dyer he was taking the thermal baths and was being treated at Wade's clinic, in the city. When servant trouble developed, Karpis asked Mrs. Dyer to recommend a maid for the cottage and it was on that occasion, she said, that he mentioned that he "knew lots of folks in town." She suggested he consult them about a servant and the statement continued "he said he was very well acquainted with Mr. Akers."

Some of Karpis' friends, then staying with him, went to New York to the Star-Louis fight, and

The statement said that a day or so after the fight, Mrs. Goldstein came to the landing at 3 a.m. and Karpis who went away with her, later explained to Mrs. Dyer that she had brought word of an important long distance business call. He told her on Sept. 20, that he had to fly to California on business and left after dark on Oct. 2, 1935, planning to return.

His companions, identified as Coker and Hunter, left the landing October 8.

FBI agents came to the landing a day or so later and inspected the cottage occupied by Karpis and also visited Mrs. Dyer in Little Rock, who was ill here at the time, to question her about the men.

Mrs. Dyer said that when she returned to Hot Springs, the newspapers there had stories about a hunt having been made for Karpis and his gang and that the papers quoted Chief Wakelin as saying an investigation had been made and that it had been found the person involved was a frequent visitor from Illinois. She said the papers carried Karpis' picture.

"We thought it odd," the statement said of the newspaper story, "because Loftis told me the local officers had not made any investigation at our place."

She said Mrs. Goldstein then came out to see her and said the newspaper reports were all wrong and had nothing to do with the men who had been at Dyer's landing.

"I got the impression," said the Dyer statement, "that Mrs. Goldstein was working either for the

Hot Springs police or for the government as an informer.

"A little later, Nov. 1, Hunter, Mrs. Goldstein and Connie Morris (who lived with Mrs. Goldstein) came out to see me. They were wearing evening clothes and Hunter asked about what the FBI agents had asked me. He seemed to be checking up on a double-cross. Mrs. Goldstein gave me her telephone number.

"I felt that Grace and Karpis and Hunter were allied and that they all were under the protection of the local administration."

Late in November, she related, Karpis himself came to see her at the landing, with Mrs. Goldstein, and gave Mrs. Dyer a small traveling case as a gift. At Christmas, she said, Mrs. Goldstein brought her a purse. And on another occasion, about this time, Karpis came to the landing late at night and borrowed money from Loftis, afterwards returning more than he had borrowed.

It was after this, she said, that the federal agents returned and showed her pictures of Karpis and Hunter which she identified as the men she had known as Parker and King.

She said she attempted after that to get in touch with Mrs. Goldstein by phone and by calling at the Hatfield hotel, uptown, but without success. However, Mrs. Goldstein and Karpis called at the landing that night.

"I got into the car with them and asked that they drive around because I did not want my mother, who was visiting me, to know who was there. I told them about the FBI visit and their questions about Karpis and Hunter and gave them a description of the FBI agent."

"Karpis told me not to believe anything the FBI might tell me, and I got the impression Karpis was keeping a watch on my home to see who was coming there."

Before they left, Karpis checked with Loftis on what Loftis had told the agents concerning automobiles used by the Karpis gang. The statement ended there.

"Didn't Mrs. Dyer tell you she had been threatened and that Karpis told her if she talked with the FBI she and Loftis would be taken out on the lake and they would not come back?" the defense asked Madala.

"No," said the witness.

Madala said he had also obtained a verbal statement from Stover in 1937, in which Stover said he had flown Hunter to Tulsa and also to San Antonio in the summer of 1935, that he later met Hunter in November of that year when he arrived at the airport in a Stinson plane with two other passengers and that he drove Hunter and one other man whom he could not identify into town, to a hotel.

Madala also related that Stover told him of flying a man later identified as Karpis to Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1936, bringing another man known as "Hall" back and a few days later taking Mrs. Goldstein by air to Canton, O., to pick up the original passenger and return him to Hot Springs. He said Mrs. Stover accompanied him on these trips.

Hot Springs Ark Sentinel Record
Oct 27, 1938

STOVER, LOFTIS, MRS. DYER ACQUITTED IN KARPIS CASE

GET DIRECTED VERDICT
AS PROSECUTION
RESTS.

CONSPIRACY UNPROVEN

Similar Motions for Acquittal of Four Other Harboring Defendants Turned Down — Defense Testimony Opened.

Little Rock, Oct. 26 (AP).—Three of seven Hot Springs residents charged with a conspiracy to harbor the outlaw Alvin Karpis, in 1935 and 1936 were freed of the charge in federal district court late today on directed verdicts of acquittal.

The motions for the verdicts, entered for all of the defendants as the government rested after eight days of testimony relating to the alleged conspiracy, were granted by Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble for:

Mrs. Al C. Dyer, handsome 45-year-old widow, operator of a boat landing near Hot Springs where Karpis rented a cottage in the summer of 1935.

Morris Loftis, caretaker at the landing.

John Stover, aviator and manager of the Hot Springs municipal airport, whose airport and plane facilities were used by the Karpis gang during their Hot Springs stay.

The court declined to grant directed verdicts for the other defendants—Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife, former Police Chief Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers, and former Police Lieutenant Cecil Brock.

In behalf of all the defendants, it was pleaded that the evidence failed to establish a conspiracy or that the defendants knew a federal warrant was out for Karpis in connection with the Edward Bremer kidnapping at St. Paul, or that his true identity was known to them on trial at the time he was playing

hide-and-seek with the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Hot Springs and using the name "Ed Parker." The court held in the case of Mrs. Dyer and Loftis that these two appeared in the records simply as keepers and that the government had not produced corroborative testimony that "they associated with these other people or had any knowledge of any conspiracy to shield Alvin Karpis." The ruling was that statements which Mrs. Dyer and Loftis gave to FBI agents concerning the movements of Karpis and others in the vicinity of Dyer's landing, and which the government read to the jury, were insufficient to indicate guilt on their part in the absence of independent corroborative testimony pointing to their participation in a concerted plot.

Judge Trimble commented: "Mrs. Dyer's statement indicated that after she found out who Karpis was, she concealed certain facts about his movements. But corroborative testimony concerning participation in a conspiracy is lacking. The case with respect to Stover is very much the same."

The court, in effect, upheld the contention of Stover's attorney that the airport manager was engaged in the air transport business as a common carrier whose services were available to the public generally, and that the government had failed to link him with a harboring conspiracy.

When the government rested at 3 p.m., all attorneys were called into Judge Trimble's chambers to enter their motions for acquittal and argue them out of the hearing of the jury. The arguments, principally citations of other cases, consumed two hours.

A capacity crowd which has been in the courtroom since the trial started Oct. 18, remained to hear the court rule and to watch Mrs. Dyer, Loftis and Stover withdraw with their attorneys when they were ordered acquitted.

Only these three greeted relatives in the corridors with smiles and hugs, the defense for the four remaining on trial was opened.

Only three defense witnesses were called before the court was adjourned until tomorrow, and each of these was called in connection with government testimony given by Mrs. Vera Miller of Hot Springs.

Stover, Loftis, and Mrs. Dyer Acquitted In Conspiracy Case

(Continued From Page One.)

who said she had seen Karpis there recognized him from a picture she had seen, and reported the matter to Chief Wakelin who said she must be mistaken.

Mrs. E. L. White of the Hot Springs department of public welfare, testified that Mrs. Nyberg, three months ago, in her presence, had stated that "when she came to court in Little Rock for the Karpis trial, she would get even with Joe Wakelin."

The government asked on cross-examination:

"You are indebted to Mayor Leo P. McLaughlin of Hot Springs?"

"In no way whatsoever," said the witness.

Mrs. Ada Smith, also of the welfare department corroborated Mrs. White's testimony, relating:

"Mrs. Nyberg said that Judge Ledgerwood had dismissed a case against a Negro who had struck her with an umbrella and she was go-

ing to make it hot for Judge Ledgerwood and his brother-in-law Joe Wakelin when she testified a Little Rock.

Emmett Jackson, Hot Springs city clerk, was called to the stand with the municipal court docket, from which the defense attempted to introduce something into the record. The government objected and the witness was dismissed without testifying. The nature of his intended testimony was not disclosed.

Earlier, the government had brought its presentation to a close with a sensational climax, resting after District Attorney Fred A. Yagris presented FBI agents who told the jury that:

Former Detective Chief Akers told one of them in effect he (Akers) had "gone crooked;"

Akers reported former Police Chief Wakelin collected and divided "big money" at the resort city;

Grace Goldstein said Karpis paid her \$200 a week for the time she spent with him;

Mrs. Goldstein reported Airport Manager Stover had been paid \$1,000 for several flights made to him by Karpis and others;

Former Police Lieut. Brock said

Hot Springs police had received information Karpis was a fugitive as early as April, 1934;

Morris Loftis told one of the agents he had not given full information about movements of the Karpis gang when first questioned because he feared he would be harmed.

The government's final testimony was given by FBI Agents E. J. Connelley, Washington, D. C.; Henry A. Snow, Birmingham, Ala.; Bernard M. Suttler, Washington, and Daniel P. Sullivan, San Antonio, Texas.

Connelley, who said he had been assigned to the Karpis case since 1934, told of an interview with Akers on May 9, 1936, a few days after Karpis and his gang pal, Fred Hunter, had been captured at New Orleans, La.

"He (Akers) said he was not the first officer in the United States who had gone crooked," Connelley testified. "Akers told me that when he first went to Hot Springs, he was absolutely honest, but everyone else was stealing and he figured he might as well do something, and had done some things."

"Akers told me he never had been able to cut in on any of the big money in Hot Springs. He said Joe Wakelin sat in his office and twiddled his thumbs and occasionally went out to collect and came back and made the division."

After defense objections to this testimony, Judge T. C. Trimble cautioned the jury it should be considered only with reference to Akers.

Connelley also told the jury that Stover did not give him complete information about flights made when his ship was chartered by Karpis.

Sullivan told of interviews with Mrs. Goldstein on January 4-7, 1938, quoting her as saying she had been on friendly terms with the Hot Springs police and had assured Karpis she would be advised if any investigation should be made as to his presence in the resort.

The agent said the woman told him she first knew Karpis in May, 1935, as Ed Parker and learned his "real identity in October of that year when she saw his picture in a Hot Springs paper."

"Mrs. Goldstein said she decided to take Karpis for a sucker because he apparently had money and that he agreed to pay her \$200 a week for the time she spent with him," Sullivan said. "Hunter took up with Connie Morris, one of the girls in Grace's house."

"Grace said... Akers was friendly with her and she said she was also friendly with Wakelin and Brock."

"Mrs. Akers had a crush on me," Grace said Stover knew her, that he visited one of her houses of prostitution."

Defense counsel unsuccessfully moved for a mistrial at that point. Judge Trimble cautioning the jury to consider the testimony only as to Mrs. Goldstein.

Sullivan said Mrs. Goldstein told him she had talked to Mrs. Dyer and Loftis about published reports of a futile hunt by FBI agents for Karpis at Dyer's landing in October, 1935, and that she had also questioned Akers about them.

"Grace told me," Sullivan said, "that Karpis had discussed with her the feasibility of contacting Akers and that she told him she did not recommend it because she was friendly with the police and would

be advised of any investigation which was made. She said she did not trust Akers. She said Karpis had a letter of introduction from a friend of Akers, but she told Karpis she would take care of the situation and tore the letter up."

"She said that after Karpis gave her a car for Christmas, 1935, she got a set of license plates from Wakelin and drove to Texas with Karpis..."

"She said Stover was paid \$1,000 for several flights to Ohio."

This statement brought another unsuccessful mistrial motion from the defense.

Sullivan also told of Loftis giving him a signed statement detailing movements of the Karpis gang during their stay at Dyer's landing. The agent quoted Loftis as saying he had not given a full report of this when first questioned because he feared he would be harmed.

Snow testified Mrs. Dyer said she could not supply him with the address of Karpis' cook when first asked for it but later obtained and furnished the information on May 18, 1937.

Suttler told the jury that Brock on June 23, 1937, recalled that the Hot Springs police department had received "wanted" notices on Karpis as early as April, 1934, and that these notices were given Wakelin and Akers for examination. The agent quoted Brock as saying that he had taken a set of auto license plates owned by Chief Wakelin to Mrs. Goldstein to be used on a new car she was driving to Texas.

Five separate motions for mistrial were entered by the defendants during the government's presentation, all based on contentions that competent and prejudicial testimony had been allowed to go before the

Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock Ark Oct 27, 1938

STOVER, LOFTIS AND MRS. DYER WIN ACQUITTAL

Trimble Directs Not Guilty Verdicts.

Federal Judge Trimble directed verdicts of not guilty for John Stover, manager of the Hot Springs airport; Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing near Hot Springs and Morris Loftis, caretaker at the boat landing in United States District Court yesterday, reducing the number of defendants in the Alvin Karpis harboring conspiracy trial to four.

The action came late in the afternoon after the government had rested its case. Judge Trimble overruled motions for directed verdicts for the other four defendants—Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former Hot Springs chief of detectives; Joseph Wakelin, former police chief; Cecil Brock, former police lieutenant, and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife.

Sam Robinson, lawyer for Stover, and W. Henry Donham, lawyer for Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, moved successfully for release of their clients on the grounds that testimony presented by the government during the eight days of the trial had failed to establish that the three knew that Karpis was a fugitive wanted by the federal government and had failed to show any conspiracy on their part to protect Karpis.

In the case of Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, Judge Trimble remarked during a two-hour session in chambers while law-

yers argued the motions for directed verdicts, that the government had introduced statements obtained from them which would be binding against them but it had failed to present direct testimony in corroboration. He said that previous rulings by higher courts held that no convictions could be obtained unless such admissions were supplemented by corroborative testimony.

Defendants and Friends Are Overjoyed.

On announcement of the rulings Mrs. Dyer, Loftis and Stover smiled broadly while friends rushed to extend congratulations. They retired immediately from the courtroom and walked slowly up the court corridor while friends put their arms around them and shook their hands.

Tears of joy came into their eyes as they acknowledged the felicitations. Stover's mother came up and placed her arms around her son and walked down the corridor with him.

Stover Jests; Mrs. Dyer Thanks Reporters.

Stover laughingly agreed to have his picture taken, remarking jokingly to the Gazette photographer to "try to give me a good picture this time."

"The last time you shot me even my own mother didn't recognize me," he said. That was shortly after he was indicted on the charge by the Federal Grand Jury last spring. He was the only one of the defendants who posed willingly for a picture at that time, remarking that "if you boys want my picture it's all right with me."

Asked what he planned to do now, Stover replied, "I'm going to get down to some serious flying."

Loftis confided to a Gazette reporter that he'd like to get out in a boat on Lake Hamilton this morning for a little fishing and forget the whole thing.

Mrs. Dyer thanked reporters for "kindnesses shown her" during the trial and remarked: "I'll never be afraid of newspaper reporters again."

The defense introduced three of its witnesses following the directed verdicts before a halt was called until 9:30 this morning.

Court attaches expressed opinion that elimination of Stover, Mrs. Dyer and Loftis would shorten the trial considerably since many of the approximately 35 witnesses subpoenaed by the defense had been called as character witnesses for those three. They speculated that the case might go to the jury as early as late tomorrow or Saturday.

Defense Presents Its First Witnesses.

First defense witness was Mrs. E. L. White of Hot Springs, employed in the Garland county welfare office. She testified to having heard Mrs. Vada Nyberg, government witness, remark that she was coming to this trial to get even with Joe Wakelin.

Mrs. Nyberg, formerly employed as a saleslady in the Palais Royale at Hot Springs, told the jury Tuesday of having seen Karpis on the lawn of a cottage he rented on Club street and of having reported this information to Wakelin. Grover T. Owens, lawyer for Wakelin, questioned her Tuesday as to an appearance in Hot Springs Municipal Court as a witness against a Negro woman she had accused of striking her.

Mrs. Ada E. Smith of Hot Springs, secretary of the Garland County Welfare Association, also testified to having overheard Mrs. Nyberg remark she would "make it hot" for Wakelin during the trial.

On cross-examination, United States Attorney Fred A. Hargis inquired of both witnesses whether they were not "indebted to the city administration" for their jobs. They replied in the negative.

Judge Trimble sustained defense objections when Mr. Hargis asked Mrs. Smith, "You could not hold your job without Leo McLaughlin?"

The defense failed to introduce into court records a Hot Springs Municipal Court docket which was to have been introduced by Emmett Jackson, Hot Springs city clerk. Purpose of this proposed form of testimony was not announced.

E. B. I. Agents Lead Government Witnesses.

The government wound up its case

STOVER, LOFTIS AND MRS. DYER WIN ACQUITTAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

During the morning with introduction of four agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who had worked on the Karpis case—Henry A. Snow, Bernard M. Suttler, Daniel P. Sullivan and Inspector E. J. Connelley of Washington, D. C.

Inspector Connelley testified that during a conversation with Akers, February 23, 1936, the latter had told him he "was not the first officer in the country that had gone crooked."

"He said," Mr. Connelley recalled, "that when he first went to Hot Springs he was absolutely honest, but that everybody else was stealing and that he might as well do the same. And he indicated that he had never been able to cash in on the large money in Hot Springs."

"He said Wakelin would sit in his office at the police station and twiddle his thumbs while he (Akers) went out and collected money for him."

The F. B. I. inspector then testified to a conversation with Wakelin May 9, 1936, during the time the agents were seeking Karpis.

"At that time," Mr. Connelley said, "he indicated that he had understood that somebody had come in with a report that some suspicious persons at the Dyer landing had been buying bandages and that he understood that Mr. Akt's had made some check of the situation and that the next thing he heard of a postoffice inspector made an investigation as to Grace Goldstein."

"He said he had known Mrs. Goldstein for several years and that on one occasion in December, 1935, he had exchanged license plates with her."

Mr. Iagrig questioned him as to when rewards were posted for Karpis. He said that the first reward—\$5,000—was offered by Attorney General Cummings April 22, 1936. He said the United States Postal Department had one of \$2,000 up for him at the same time in connection with robbery of the Garrettsville, O., mail train in November, 1935.

Mr. Connelley said he interviewed Stover April 1, 1936, and that Stover had identified a picture of Hunter as the man he flew to Tulsa, Okla.

Mistrial Motions Overruled; Agents Recount Conversations

Five separate motions for mistrial were entered by the defendants during the government's presentation. All were based on contentions that incompetent and prejudicial testimony had been allowed to go before the jury.

Agent Sullivan related to the jury an interview which he had with Mrs. Goldstein in January in which she told him that Karpis had agreed to pay her \$200 a month "for her time."

"She said she had taken him for a sucker since he appeared to have considerable money," Mr. Sullivan recalled.

"Grace said Connie Morris took up with Fred Hunter and she said that Akers was friendly with her and that she was also friendly with Joe Wakelin and had been for some time when she was living on Central."

"Arch Cooper, Brock and others would occasionally visit her place."

"When she was on Palm street, Akers would visit her practically every evening. On one occasion Akers told her that he desired to take her out to his place in the country and would let her and the girls stay there until they got a new location."

"She said Akers had a crush on her at that time."

"During the first part of February, 1936, she and Karpis rented the Woodcock place until March 28, 1936. On the night of March 28 a cab driver called on Connie Morris and she learned from him that he desired to obtain information about Alvin Karpis."

"The following morning Grace called at the Hatfield hotel requesting Connie to go to the rear of the Marquette hotel. She took Connie to the Woodcock place and talked the matter over with her."

"She said she previously had been called to police headquarters by a postal inspector and had refused to identify a picture of Alvin Karpis. She induced Connie to stay so she and Connie could interview the postal inspector."

"Karpis left the night of March 28. She said she was not present at the time Karpis was arrested in New Orleans in May, 1936."

"She said she did not know the identity of Karpis during the summer of 1935. His photo appeared in the Hot Springs paper in October, 1935, and at that time she recognized him."

"She said she made several trips with Karpis to Ohio in 1935. . . . Karpis and she would make the trips on trucks. Karpis paid Stover something like \$1,200 for these trips."

Mr. Sullivan said Mrs. Goldstein told

him she had talked to Mrs. Dyer and Loftis about published reports of a baby hunt by F. B. I. agents for Karpis at Dyer's landing in October, 1935, and that she had also questioned Akers about them.

"Grace told me," Mr. Sullivan said, "that Karpis had discussed with her the feasibility of contacting Akers and that she told him she did not recommend it because she was friendly with the police and would be advised of any investigation which was made. She said she did not trust Akers. She said Karpis had a letter of introduction from a friend to Akers but she told Karpis she would take care of the situation and tore up the letter."

"She said that after Karpis gave her a car for Christmas, 1935, she got a set of license plates from Wakelin and drove to Texas with Karpis."

Say Mrs. Goldstein "Wouldn't Sign Nothing"

On cross examination, James R. Campbell, lawyer for Mrs. Goldstein, inquired of Mr. Sullivan whether his client had signed any statement about the case.

"We asked her to sign a statement," Mr. Sullivan replied, "but she said she 'wouldn't sign nothing.'"

Over defense objections, the government introduced a statement signed by Loftis at Hot Springs, May 4, 1937, in which he related all he knew about activities of Karpis and his gangsters. The agent quoted Loftis as saying he had not given a full report of movements of the Karpis gang during their stay at the landing when first questioned because he feared he would be harmed.

Mr. Snow testified that Mrs. Dyer said she could not remember the address of Mina, a Negro girl who had cooked for Karpis and Hunter, when she was first questioned but that she furnished the agents with her address May 18, 1937.

He said that on July 26, 1937, John Stover recalled the Club street address he had taken Karpis to after bringing him to town from the airport although he had been unable to do so when first questioned.

Mr. Suttler said Brock had told him of receiving F. B. I. warning notices for Karpis and others of his gang in April and October, 1936. He said the notices had remained on Wakelin's desk for about a week before they were placed in the files.

Brock also recalled, Mr. Suttler said, that a picture of Karpis was placed in such a position at the Hot Springs police station that any officer looking for his mail could not fail to notice it.

Trial Is Proving Real Attraction; Crowds Increase

Evidence that the trial is attracting increased interest was noticeable in the crowd which fought for places in the courtroom. The large size courtroom has been completely filled for each session.

TRIO FREED OF HARBORING CHARGES



—Gazette Staff Photo
It required no effort for John Stover (left), Mrs. Al C. Dyer (center), and Morris Loftis to smile when a Gazette photographer took these pictures yesterday afternoon. They were snapped outside the courtroom just after Federal Judge Trimble had directed a verdict of not guilty for them on charges of conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis in Hot Springs in 1935 and 1936.

Co-Defendant in Karpis Case Asserts Gangster Threatened to Kill Her

Grace Goldstein Tells Federal Court Jury That She Feared to Expose Her Companion.

Denies Charges

Woman Insists on Cross Examination She Was Not Friendly With Hot Springs Officers.

Threats made by Gangster Alvin Karpis against her life kept her from disclosing to officers that he was residing in Hot Springs, Grace Goldstein, operator of houses of ill fame in the resort city, testified in federal court late this afternoon where she is on trial with three former police officers and charged with conspiracy to harbor Karpis and his lieutenants.

"He threatened to kill me if I did not keep my trap shut," she told the jurors.

During vigorous cross examination by United States District Attorney Iagris, Mrs. Goldstein denied having been friendly or intimate with Joe Wakelin, former Hot Springs police chief, or Herbert (Dutch) Akers, co-defendants in the trial.

Her life as the common law wife of Karpis was described in detail by the witness who took the stand in her own defense early in the day.

Mrs. Goldstein, in her early thirties, is one of the four remaining defendants accused of conspiring to harbor the one-time public enemy No. 1, in Hot Springs in 1935-36. She

took the stand this morning as court convened at 9:30.

She told the jury she lived with Karpis for five months before she knew his true identity, "and then I did not know what to do about it except to go on as I had done. He told me to keep quiet about it and I was afraid not to."

Her story of the fabulous living and spending of the big-time gangster held the crowd of spectators, most of whom were women, enrapt as the ninth day of the trial got under way. The long story was drawn from her by Sam Robinson, who is assisting in her defense since his client, John Stover, was given a directed verdict of not guilty.

Two other defendants, Mrs. Al C. Dyer and Morris Loftis, also received directed verdicts late yesterday.

Red and Green Cape. Smartly gowned in dark blue, with a matching cape lined in red and green thrown back from her shoulders, a snap brimmed hat pulled over her forehead and a gold cross at her throat, Mrs. Goldstein related to the jury how she and the gangster cared for a homeless baby in 1935.

"Did Ed (Karpis) make any trips to Little Rock with you?" Robinson asked.

"Yes, we made a number of trips in June and July, 1935."

She explained that she and Karpis unofficially adopted a baby whose mother was unable to care for it. She said they came to Little Rock to buy clothes for the baby and that the gangster cared for it while she shopped.

"Did you go into any stores with Karpis?"

"Any we wanted to."

"Did you have your car serviced at the Buick agency here?"

"Yes."

"Is that right close to the FBI office here?"

"Well, I didn't know it then, but I later found out it was."

(Continued on Page 2)

'AFRAID OF HIM,' GRACE DECLARES OF ALVIN KARPIS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Close to FBI Office.
The crowd laughed. (The Buick agency is at Third and Broadway, while the FBI office is in the Rector building in the same block, on the corner of Third and Spring streets.) She said Karpis left during the summer to be gone two months, but returned early because "he couldn't stay away from the baby." She said he explained that he was homesick.

The baby, she said, was named James Edward, the last name being for Karpis, who was known as Ed Parker at that time. The baby was adopted by a young couple with her agreement, she said, and that they often visited it. The baby died in May, 1937, she related.

"Start at the very beginning, from the time you first knew the men later learned to have been Karpis and Fred Hunter, and tell the jury what happened," Robinson directed. "They first came to my house in June, 1935. They were wearing what looked like fishing clothes."

"They were at 123 Palm street frequently?"

"Yes."

"They were good spenders?"

"Yes, they seemed to have plenty of money."

"Did you begin to go steadily with one of these men?"

"Yes."

"How did it happen?"

"Offered Her \$200 a Week."

"Ed (Karpis) invited me to go out with him, and at first I refused, because I was going steady with an old man who was providing me with plenty of money. I explained this to him and he asked me if I could live on \$200 a week. I told him I had a lot of extra expenses but I thought that would be enough."

"What other expenses did you have?"

"Well, I had to support my mother and a younger brother in Texas."

"Where were these two men living when you first met them?"

"They had a cottage near Carpenter dam on Lake Hamilton."

"She told about how Karpis and Hunter went on a trip in October, 1935, as had been brought out in previous testimony."

"Did you know who they were then?"

"I had become suspicious. I read in a paper about an investigation at Mrs. Dyer's about some gangsters who were thought to have been there. I thought it might have been them."

"She related how Harold (Hunter) returned first, coming to Little Rock on a passenger plane and on to Hot Springs in a cab. He stopped at the Masquette hotel. Later, she said, he came to her place (then the Hatterie hotel) at her request."

"I told him that night I had something I wanted to ask him. I showed him the paper and asked if that was him and Ed. He said no."

"She said she then moved to a house on Third street, which she had rented for her mother, whom she brought to Hot Springs every fall for the baths. She said Karpis and Hunter both returned November 10."

"In the meantime," she said, "he tried to find out if they were Karpis and his friend, and couldn't, so when Ed came back I asked him. He said yes, and told me to keep quiet about it. I didn't know anything else to do."

"She said that early in December, 1935, they moved to a house on Clubb street."

"Was Wakelin (former Police Chief Joseph Wakelin, who is one of the defendants) ever at that house?"

"I never saw him there."

"Dutch Akers (former Detective Chief Herbert 'Dutch' Akers, also a defendant) ever there?"

"No."

"Was Wakelin ever at any of your houses?"

"Akers Collected on Debt."

"Yes. Once he came to one of my places and told me to move because some neighbors had complained."

"Was Akers ever at any of your houses?"

"Yes, he came to 1238 Central avenue once to look for some 'hot furs'."

"Was he ever at the house on Palm street?"

"Yes, he came there several times to collect on some diamond rings Connie Morris (Hunter's girl friend) and I bought from him. We bought them on time payments and made payments when we had the money."

"Did you ever tell your girls that you had paid the law \$25 and that they were going to have to get busy?" (This statement had been made by a government witness.)

"I did not."

"Was Akers ever at the Hatterie?"

"Yes, he came there late in March, 1936, with some men he introduced as postoffice inspectors."

"Did anybody visit you at the Clubb street address?"

"Only Karpis and his friends."

"She told how Karpis had given her money to buy a new Buick coupe shortly before Christmas, 1935. She said she had plenty of money to buy licenses for the car, but that the new ones were not out. She said she explained this to Wakelin—whom she hardly knew—and he found some for her to use. She said she came to Little Rock January 2, 1936, and purchased new ones in her own name."

(Previous witnesses had testified that Wakelin had loaned her the plates.)

"In the account, she described frequent trips with Karpis, to visit her family near Paris, Tex., to the Texas Gulf coast on fishing trips, to Ohio by airplane, and others. She said

Karpis gave her "about \$2,000" to do her Christmas shopping with.

Karpis Stayed in Room.

"He said they rented the Woodcock place (which was raided by FBI agents March 20, 1936), during the latter part of January and moved into it in the middle of February. She said she stayed there until a night or two before it was raided."

"Karpis seldom got out of the house. I did all the shopping, and he would give me a certain length of time in which to return. He told me never to turn into the driveway when there was a car in sight."

"I came in one night and Connie and Hunter were fighting. He beat her up good, and she said she was going to try to get away. She went to town with me the next day and went to the Hatterie."

"Somebody told her the next day that some postoffice inspectors were looking for Hunter. I was scared to death and went back to the Woodcock place to tell Karpis. 'Go back and get her and bring her here,' he told me. So I went back to town, using a long and little used road."

"Karpis told me he and Hunter would be parked by the road to see if anybody was following me when I returned, but not to stop if I saw them. I got Connie and brought her back to the Woodcock place."

They Fled From Place.

"She returned Connie to the Woodcock place, she said, and Ed and Harold asked her what she had told the postoffice inspectors."

"I was afraid of them and they said they were going to leave and told Connie she had to go or else. I thought they might kill her," she related.

After remaining at the Woodcock place that afternoon, Ed packed some clothing, she said, but "Connie left with just what she had on."

"Harold and Connie left together that night after dark in his Ford coupe and Ed left in his Buick sedan. I stayed there and went back to the Hatterie the next day."

"She related then taking a maid to the place and removing her things, including two alligators."

"You mean alligator bags?" Mr. Robinson asked.

"No, two live alligators about 18 inches long. I was scared to death and the maid was, too, and we had a terrible time getting them in a box," she said, relating she released the two alligators in the lake."

"The first time I talked with the postoffice inspectors was at the police station. Mr. Akers called me there and I walked into the chief's office and met Akers, Brock and three men introduced to me as postoffice inspectors. They showed me some pictures of the gang, but I didn't identify any of them. I was there all afternoon and heard Akers call the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Little Rock while I was there," she testified.

"She met Wakelin that night, she said, and was told by him that the postoffice inspectors had been to see him and he urged her to tell the truth."

"The next day, she related, was Sunday, and Akers and the postoffice inspectors "made several trips to my place but I didn't identify any pictures."

On the following day, which was the day of the raid on the Woodcock place, she said, Akers and Wakelin and B. L. Dameron, FBI agent, who took part in the investigation, came into my room, looked through Connie's things and found a roll of films and took her laundry marks. She became worried about her dog about this time, she said, and took the dog to her home in Texas, making a roundabout trip by way of Benton, Malvern, DeQueen, making another trip to Texas a day or two after the return from the first trip. On the second return trip, her car was overturned on the road near Kirby, she said.

The Three Come Back

"About a week after the raid, Ed, Harold and Connie came back to Hot Springs and phoned me to meet them on the highway. I rented a car and got stuck in the mud near where a bridge was being built. They must have thought I had been caught for they came down the road and found me. We drove to a tourist court at Arkadelphia where we spent the night but I didn't go on with them the next day as I had to go back to tell my housekeeper I was going on a trip."

She left Hot Springs later, she said, and met Karpis in Audubon park at New Orleans at the "Seals," joining him for a trip of about two weeks along the Gulf coast and into Florida.

"We bought a new car and went fishing at Biloxi, Gulfport and at Sarasota, where the American Legion was holding a convention," she said.

At Sarasota, they joined an American Legion "fishing rodeo" for two days, renting a yacht at \$50 a day for that time. When it was over, she had caught a large fish and "they wanted my picture for the papers but Ed wouldn't let them take it."

Threatened Connie

While they were on the fishing trip, Connie remained in New Orleans, she related. When the four were returning to Hot Springs, "they had about agreed to kill her and I had to argue to keep them from doing it," she declared.

Agents of the FBI interviewed her "a lot of times," she said in answer to a question by Mr. Robinson.

"As many as a dozen times?"

"I am sure that many or more."

"Did you ever have any deal or understanding with any of the defendants to harbor Karpis?"

"No."

Asked if there was anything else she could tell of her activities, she said "there is nothing more I can think of."

She was excused shortly after noon, having talked almost continually since 8:30 a. m. except for a 10-minute recess about 11 o'clock.

Three Given Freedom

Defense counsel for the four remaining defendants launched into their defense immediately after Judge Trimble denied their motions for directed verdicts of not guilty.

After arguments lasting more than two hours in the judge's office, Judge Trimble held that the government failed to produce corroborative testimony to show that Mrs. Al C. Dyer, 45-year-old widow, and her caretaker, Morris Lottis, "associated with these other people or had any knowledge of any conspiracy to shield Alvin Karpis. The case with respect to Stover was declared 'very much the same.'"

Court attaches expressed belief

defendants would shorten the trial considerably. Many of some 25 witnesses summoned by the defense were to testify for Mrs. Dyer, Lottis and Stover. The trial may reach the jury by Friday night or Saturday.

The courtroom remained filled with spectators from the time of the noon recess until 4:15 p. m., when the court was reconvened after the arguments in the judge's chamber.

Defense Attorney Grover T. Owens called the first witness for the defense. She was Mrs. E. L. White, director of the Garland county welfare department.

"Do you know Mrs. Vada Nyberg?" Owens asked.

Mrs. Nyberg, a Hot Springs school lady, was a government witness Tuesday. She testified she had seen Karpis at a cottage he rented on Chubb street and had given the information to Chief Wakelin. At that time Owens brought out that she had been involved in a Hot Springs municipal court case in an effort to show that she might have been prejudiced.

"I do," the witness replied.

Said She'd Get Even.

"Did she make the statement that when she came to court in Little Rock this fall she would get even with Wakelin?"

"She certainly did."

Cross-examining the witness, Isgrig said:

"Did Wakelin have anything to do with that case in municipal court?"

"I don't know. I wasn't in court. When were you subpoenaed in this case?"

"Yesterday?"

"Do you have a political job?"

"No; civil service."

"But you are indebted to Mayor McLaughlin?"

"I certainly am not."

"You are employed by the state administration?"

"I am not. I am employed by the state welfare department. I am under the supervision of Miss Nyberg."

"Well, she is appointed by the governor, isn't she?"

"Why, I thought she was selected by the state welfare board," the witness replied.

Mrs. White was followed to the witness stand by Mrs. Ada E. Smith, Hot Springs probation officer. Owens asked her the same question about Mrs. Nyberg's alleged threat to get even with Wakelin, and she answered in the affirmative.

"You are also a pet of the city administration, are you not?" Isgrig asked her.

"I am not," she replied. "I hold a job under the county judge."

Judge Trimble sustained defense objections when Isgrig asked her: "You could not hold your job without Leo McLaughlin?"

The defense failed to introduce any court records a Hot Springs municipal court docket when Kenneth Jackson, Hot Springs city clerk, was called to the stand. Purpose of this proposed form of testimony was not announced.

"NO CONSPIRACY," GRACE MAINTAINS

**STICKS TO STORY SHE
ALONE KNEW
KARPIS.
ON STAND ALL DAY**

**No "Understanding" Existed
With Spa Police and
No. 1 Gangster, Grace
Maintains Under Rigid
Cross-Examination.**

Little Rock, Oct. 27 (AP).—Through three and a half hours of rigid cross-examination in U. S. District court late today, auburn-haired Grace Goldstein, who described herself as the common-law wife of Alvin Karpis, maintained the story she told the jury earlier in the day that no conspiracy existed to shield the gangster from capture during his 1935-36 residence at Hot Springs, Ark.

On trial with three former members of the Hot Springs police department, charged with conspiring to harbor Karpis, while he was being sought for the Edward Bremer kidnapping at St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. Goldstein testified in defense of herself and her co-defendants—former Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Clutch) Akers, and former Police Lt. Cecil Brock.

Three others jointly charged with them—Mrs. Al C. Dyer, boat landing operator, Morris Loftis, caretaker at the landing, and John Sawyer, manager of the Hot Springs

municipal airport—were freed by the court yesterday on directed verdicts of acquittal.

Mrs. Goldstein, 32, who sat frankly at the outset of her direct testimony that she had operated houses of prostitution at Hot Springs since 1928, was on the stand from 9:30 a.m. until 5 p.m., first telling her story of living with Karpis between June, 1935, and April, 1936, under the guidance of her own attorneys, and then going over that story incident by incident under the probing interrogations of District Attorney Fred A. Ingrig.

She changed the original story in no important detail, adding under cross-examination only a tentative admission that she had spent approximately \$20,000 of Karpis' money during the 11-month period.

She testified quietly, and in an even, clear voice audible throughout the crowded courtroom, and left the stand apparently as fresh and nonchalant as when she stepped to it in the morning.

Through the afternoon, the district attorney sought an admission that an agreement or understanding existed between her and Hot Springs police that Karpis would not be molested and that she would be promptly advised if an investigation should be started into his presence in the resort.

These questions were put a score of times, in a score different forms, bringing the consistent reply that "there was no agreement of any

"No Conspiracy," Grace Insists

(Continued from page one.)

sort." She insisted she knew Akers and Wakelin only casually in 1935 and the early part of 1936.

Mrs. Goldstein represented herself as living in grave fear when she found out Karpis' true identity late in 1935 after she had lived with him for several months, and told the district attorney that fear was her reason for not reporting his whereabouts to the authorities.

She said she first knew Karpis in June, 1935, when he came to one of her houses of prostitution and gave his name as Ed King. With him was a man introduced as his brother, Harold King—who she said she later learned was Fred Hunter, a Karpis gangster.

She testified Ed King agreed to pay her \$200 per week "for her time."

She maintained that her status was that of a common-law wife.

"How much money did you get out of Karpis?" she was asked on cross-examination.

"I do not know, I did not keep track. I spent all I wanted to."

"Didn't you get \$20,000 out of him?"

"I probably spent that much," the witness replied quietly. "I could not say for sure. I know I spent a lot of his money."

"While Karpis and Hunter were in Hot Springs, didn't you hold nightly conferences with Wakelin and Akers at police headquarters?"

"I did not."

"You mean Karpis took a chance with you, a woman he had never seen before June, 1935, and lived with you in Hot Springs, moving about openly and entertaining you in public places without an understanding that he would not be molested?"

"Didn't you tell Mrs. Dyer on one occasion that Karpis was going to give his big diamond ring to Akers because Akers had done a favor for a pal of his named Nash?"

"No, I never said that."

"What did you pay the police for running a house of prostitution?"

"Nothing. I simply paid a hotel room to the city and state."

"Didn't you tell an FBI agent after Karpis was arrested, that you had assured Karpis the Hot Springs police would tip you off if any investigation should be started into his presence here?"

"No I do not remember saying that."

"Who did you split that \$30,000 with?"

"I don't know that I got \$30,000. And I split with no one. I spent the money as fast as I got it."

Mrs. Goldstein said on cross-examination that her real name was Jewel Laverne Grayson, and that she came from Paris, Texas.

She was asked at once if she had not induced a niece to come to Hot Springs and become a prostitute—the subject of a separate Mann act indictment pending against Mrs. Goldstein. Defense objections were upheld and the court ruled this matter could not be mentioned before the jury, which was cautioned to disregard the government's question in this connection.

The witness said she had been a prostitute or mistress of a house of prostitution for 13 years, at New Orleans and Hot Springs, that one of her Hot Springs places had once been padlocked by the sheriff on a liquor charge, but she had not been fined or convicted in this case.

She insisted her acquaintance with Wakelin and Akers in 1935 and the first part of 1936, when Karpis was captured in New Orleans, was confined to occasions when they had raided her establishments. She said she was still operating a place in Hot Springs.

"There were a number of raids," she said. "We would go to jail and post bond and be released. We never appeared in court."

"Are you not now intimate with Akers?" asked the government.

"No. But he has been a friend of mine since 1934."

"You knew Wakelin intimately?"

"No."

"You and Wakelin are standing shoulder to shoulder in this case, to save each other, are you not?"

"Not at all."

She was questioned at length about the girl Connie Morris, from her establishment, who became the regular companion of Fred Hunter during the gangsters' comings and goings from Hot Springs, the government attempting to establish Connie was under 18 when she entered the Goldstein house of prostitution.

"She told me she was 23," said Mrs. Goldstein.

"Didn't you and Karpis and Hunter and Connie live openly at your house on Palm street, with their cars parked in front with Code license tags just six blocks from police headquarters?"

"The police patrolled the street regularly."

She said she had once pointed out Akers as "our chief of detectives" to Karpis and Hunter as they rode down Hot Springs' principal business street.

"We passed within a few feet of him, but I don't think Mr. Akers looked up," she explained.

"Didn't you go and talk with Akers and Brock at headquarters once when Karpis stayed outside the station in your car?"

"No."

Mrs. Goldstein told the jury she had thrown over a 66-year-old admirer who had been "very generous" in order to give Karpis—or Karpis all of her time, and that this admirer was always referred to as "the old man."

"Wasn't 'the old man' Wakelin?" asked Iagrig.

"No."

"The who was 'the old man'?"

The defense objected and was sustained by the court, but Mrs. Goldstein volunteered:

"He is dead now, anyway."

"I might have known he would die, when I wanted him as a witness," snapped the district attorney.

On defense objection, Iagrig withdrew the statement.

Titters in the crowded courtroom drew an admonition from the bench that anyone laughing aloud again would be fined.

The government attempted to show that the Woodcock place, outside Hot Springs, where Karpis headquartered in early 1936, had previously been used as a hideout by Baby Face Nelson, and that Karpis chose it "because it was on the same road as Akers' country place, Akers' Acre."

Mrs. Goldstein insisted the place was chosen because it offered privacy.

In answer to a question, she said she knew John Stover only by sight and that he had never been in her house.

During the morning, the witness pictured Karpis as a man who liked babies, pets and feminine companionship.

Hitherto unrevealed details of the fugitive life led by the one-time No. 1 public enemy were recited by Mrs. Goldstein. These included her assertion that Karpis helped her nurse, clothe and find a home for a four-months old baby that subsequently died; that he kept as pets at Hot Springs a large dog and two alligators; and that in addition to paying her \$300 for her companionship he gave her \$2,000 to do his Christmas shopping in December 1935.

The defendant kept a crowded courtroom in rapt silence as she gave her story to the jury of ten men and two women. She wore a dark blue gown with matching cape lined in green and red, a snap brim hat pulled down on her forehead and a gold cross at her throat.

She said she lived with Karpis five months before she learned his true identity. The outlaw told her who he was and demanded she keep quiet about it, she said, adding:

"I did not know what to do but go on as I had done."

The only grim note in her testimony was near the end of the lengthy recital. She told of Karpis and Hunter fleeing Hot Springs in March, 1936. Just three days before F. B. I. agents raided their erstwhile hideout. The outlaws took with them one of Mrs. Goldstein's girls, Connie Morris, who was snared with the gangsters at New Orleans. Miss Morris, also indicted in the alleged harboring conspiracy, pleaded guilty last summer and is now serving a sentence of a year and a day in a federal reformatory.

At the time Karpis and Hunter holed up in New Orleans a month later, Mrs. Goldstein said, Miss Morris was sick.

"Ed (Karpis) and Harold (Hunter) did not know what to do with her," she said. "I gathered they had just about agreed to kill her and throw her in the swamps down there."

The defendant started her story with her introduction to Karpis and Hunter and Karpis' agreement to pay her \$300 a week for her constant attentions. She said in order to fulfill this agreement she "threw over the 66-year-old admirer" and said only as "the old man."

Government witnesses earlier in the trial testified that Mrs. Goldstein went out frequently with "the old man" and girls in her establish-

ment said they thought this was a designation for Wakelin.

Discussing Wakelin, Mrs. Goldstein said he came to her place once to tell her to move and once with Akers and an F. B. I. agent to examine some of Connie's effects.

She said that she, Karpis, Hunter and Connie for months traveled together about the country and lived at various addresses in and near Hot Springs. In August, of 1935, she said, she staged a party to celebrate Karpis' 33rd or 35th birthday.

During their acquaintance, she said, she and Karpis found a destitute young woman with a four-months-old child. The baby, she said had no clothes.

"We wrapped him up and brought him to Little Rock and Ed held the baby in the car while I went shopping on Main street," she added.

The car, she said, was serviced at an automobile agency in the same block in which is located an office building housing F. B. I. field headquarters for Arkansas. She said they arranged for the baby's adoption by a young couple in May, 1936, but that the child died the following year.

Karpis' pets at the Spa, she testified, included a great Dane named "Shine" and two alligators which he kept in the bathtub at the Woodcock place on the Malvern road, some of the futile F. B. I. raid in March, 1936.

She said she used part of his \$2,000 Christmas present in 1935 to buy an automobile but being unable to obtain 1936 license plates for it, called upon Wakelin who got her a license. She said she then made a trip to Texas in the car.

Early in 1936, she testified, Kar-

pic became more wary and they established themselves in the Woodcock place. It was about this time, she added, that Herschel Brock, a taxi driver, contacted Connie. (Government witness previously testified Herschel Brock attempted to interest Connie in trapping Karpis and Hunter in order to collect an \$11,000 reward posted at that time.)

Connie and Hunter, she said, had quarrelled and the girl, badly beaten, "told me she was going to try to get away."

"I was scared to death at that time," Mrs. Goldstein said, "and I told Ed and Harold about Herschel Brock's visit. They made me bring Connie out to the Woodcock place by a back road and made her tell what Herschel Brock had said. They decided to leave at once and made Connie go with them. They wanted me to go but I stayed behind to clean up the cottage. I understood from what they said they would kill Connie if she did not go."

Then followed the unsuccessful F. B. I. raid. A week later, she said, Karpis and Hunter returned to Hot Springs, contacted her and arranged for her to join them in New Orleans. When they met there, she said, they bought a new car and drove to Gulfport, Miss., to fish, later going to Sarasota, Fla., where they participated in a chamber of commerce fishing rodeo. At Sarasota she said Karpis chartered a yacht for \$60 a day, sailing about in it until late April when they returned to New Orleans. Karpis and Hunter, she said, drove her to Hot Springs and then returned to the sick Connie and their subsequent arrests.

Questioning of defense attorneys

brought from her flat denials of key testimony introduced by the government, including the statement that she once told the girls at her establishment she had paid off the police and they (the girls) would have to get busy.

Discussing Akers, she said he came to her place several times to collect installment payments on some rings he had sold her and Connie.

Sam Robinson, who previously represented Johnny Stover, one of the three acquitted yesterday, joined Rep. Jim Campbell today as counsel for Mrs. Goldstein.

Defense Suddenly Rests In Spa Harboring Case; Hearing Nears An End

**Jury Verdict Saturday
Probable in Hearing of
Four Hot Springs Reji-
dents.**

Others Not Called

**Rely Solely on Grace
Goldstein's Testimony;
Attorneys Arguing This
Afternoon.**

Possibility that the Karpis harbor-
ing case in federal court here will
reach the jury by tomorrow was
seen today following a series of sur-
prise moves by both defense and
government counsel when court con-
vened at 9:08 a. m.

These moves, which came in rap-
id succession, were:

The four remaining defend-
ants rested their case.

Government counsel, obviously
taken by surprise, requested a
15-minute recess to consider
their next move.

Defense counsel filed motions
for directed verdicts of not guilty
in Presiding Judge T. C.
Trimble's chambers during the
recess.

The motions were denied by
the court.

Court was recessed until after-
noon to permit counsel to argue
instructions to the jury.

Prosecutor Fred A. Isgrig dis-
missed witnesses, indicating that
there would be no further testi-
mony.

Rely on Grace's Testimony.

On the evidence presented, the
jury must now decide the guilt or
innocence of former Police Joe
Wicklin and Mrs. Grace Goldstein,
charged with having conspired to
harbor the one-time public enemy
No. 1, in Hot Springs, in 1935-36.

In resting their case, the defense
relied almost solely upon the testi-
mony yesterday of Mrs. Goldstein,
22-year-old common-law wife of
Karpis, that there was no agree-
ment between the defendants to
shield Karpis from capture while he
was being sought for the 1934 kid-
naping of Edward Bremer at St.
Paul, Minn.

Making their second requests for
directed verdicts, counsel repeated
their arguments that there was not
sufficient testimony to prove a con-
spiracy.

Three other defendants—Airport
Manager John Stover, Mrs. Al C.
Dyer and Morris Loftis—received di-
rected verdicts of not guilty Wed-
nesday.

Mr. Isgrig said following adjourn-
ment that the case might reach the
jury tonight, but that noon to-mor-
row is a more likely date. Argu-
ments would have to be held to two
hours on the side in order to finish
this afternoon, he said, adding that
the government probably would not
require that much time.

Grace Late in Arriving.

Court convened eight minutes late
because of the tardiness of Mrs.
Goldstein, but as soon as she arrived,
her attorney, Sam Robinson, an-
nounced that she rested her case.
Attorneys for the other three de-
fendants followed him in making
similar announcements.

Startled by this development, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2)

Defense Suddenly Rests In Spa Harboring Case; Hearing Nears an End

(Continued from page 1)

Isgig turned to the FBI agents sitting near him and instructed them to "find Mrs. Dyer quick," indicating that the former defendant had been subpoenaed as a government witness. After a conference, however, government counsel decided not to introduce any rebuttal testimony.

Only three witnesses besides Mrs. Goldstein took the stand for the defense. These were used when the government rested Wednesday in an effort to show that a government witness was prompted by ill-will toward the Hot Springs police in testifying in the case.

The government witness, Mrs. Vada Nyberg, testified that she saw and recognized Karpis in Hot Springs and reported the matter to Chief Wakelin, one of the defendants, who told her she must be mistaken.

The defense witness testified that Mrs. Nyberg threatened to "get even with Wakelin when I go to court in Little Rock this fall," because of a case in municipal court in which she had been involved.

Court was convened early today in an effort to speed up the trial which is now in its tenth day. Despite the early hour, however, the courtroom was filled with curious, most of them women. After the "disappointing" session, which lasted less than 30 minutes, many of the spectators grumbled as they left the building.

"I wish I had stayed in bed," one woman remarked in disgust. Grace Goldstein, common law wife of Karpis, was on the stand during the entire day yesterday. During the morning she narrated her association with the gangster, but dur-

ing the afternoon, from 1:30 to 3 o'clock, she was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Prosecutor Fred A. Isgig.

Surviving a withering barrage of questions—supplied to Isgig by five assistants and five FBI agents who participated in the Karpis investigation—she maintained her earlier story that no conspiracy existed to shelter the gangster.

Speaking calmly throughout the grilling, she changed her story in no important detail and added only a tentative admission that she spent approximately \$30,000 of Karpis' money during her association with him in 1935 and 1936.

"What did Karpis give you all this money for? What services were you to render in return for it?"

"Keep him company," she replied.

"Do you mean to tell this jury that Karpis picked YOU and gave you these huge sums of money and lavish gifts just to keep him company?"

"Yes," she insisted.

Isgig vainly sought an admission that an agreement or understanding existed between her and Hot Springs police that Karpis would not be molested, and that she would promptly be advised if an investigation should be started into his presence at the resort.

"There was no agreement of any sort," she replied. She insisted she knew Akers and Wakelin only casually in 1935 and the early part of 1936.

To scores of other questions put to her by Isgig, she answered: "I don't remember."

"Your memory was working all right this morning," Isgig once remarked, plainly exasperated.

The testimony, racy at times, brought several laughs from the crowd, causing Judge Trimble to shush.

"This is not a show. I will put a fine on any one who laughs in the court."

DEFENDANT SAYS KARPIS PAID HER NEARLY \$20,000

Mrs. Goldstein Tells Story.

Mrs. Grace Goldstein, for 13 years a prostitute or operator of houses of prostitution, admitted during an all-day appearance on the witness stand in United States District Court yesterday that gangster Alvin Karpis paid her thousands of dollars, perhaps as much as \$20,000, during the period she consorted with him in and near Hot Springs in 1935 and 1936.

In the face of a three and a half hour grilling by United States Attorney Fred A. Iagrig she clung to her story that she did not know the identity of the one-time Public Enemy No. 1 until November, 1935, five months after she had been associating with him, and that she did not thereafter report his identity for fear that she would be killed by Karpis or one of his mobsters.

Attired in blue, the plumpish 32-year-old Mrs. Goldstein walked onto the witness stand at 9:30 a. m. and didn't leave it except for lunch and brief recesses until 8 p. m. And when all the questioning was over, it was Mrs. Goldstein who appeared to be the calmest person in the courtroom.

Apparently the word got out that Mrs. Goldstein, the "Peck's bad boy of the trial" was on the stand, because the largest crowd of the eight-day trial packed into the courtroom. Approximately 500 persons, most of them women, filled every available seat.

Judge Warns Crowd Against Merriment.

The testimony, racy at times, brought several titbits from the crowd, causing Federal Judge Trimble to assert:

"This is not a show. I will put a fine on any one who laughs in the court."

Mrs. Goldstein appeared in court with lawyer Sam Robinson, who the day before had succeeded in obtaining a directed verdict of not guilty for John Stover, manager of the Hot Springs airport, one of seven persons being tried on the charge of conspiracy to harbor Karpis. James R. Campbell of Hot Springs had been Mrs. Goldstein's sole counsel.

Defendant Says Karpis Paid Her \$200 a Week

In answer to questions by Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Goldstein testified that when Karpis first came to her house of prostitution in June, 1935, he agreed to pay her \$200 a week and to take care of additional expenses in exchange "for her time."

Mrs. Goldstein said she was "going steady" at the time with a 36-year-old man whom she described as "very prominent" and that she did not want to give him up unless Karpis would make it worth her while.

"What was the relation between you and Karpis?" the district attorney asked.

"I was his common law wife," she replied.

"What did he pay you?"

"I got a whole lot. I spent all I wanted to."

"Did you spend as much as \$20,000?"

"I probably did, but I cannot say for sure."

Mr. Iagrig resumed this line of questioning later in the day, asking her what she did with the \$20,000 that Karpis gave her.

"I spent it," she said, "I made trips, lots of trips."

"What kind of services would you render Karpis in exchange for the \$20,000?" the district attorney inquired.

"Keep him company," she replied.

"Do you mean to say that this gangster paid you \$20,000 for the privilege of associating with you?" the district attorney demanded.

"He certainly did," Mrs. Goldstein answered.

"Who did you split the money with?" Mr. Iagrig inquired.

"I spent it on myself," she replied.

"Did you ever hear Dutch Abernathy say?"

he could not get in on any of the big money, that Wakelin was getting all of it.

Point of Evidence Argued in Chambers.

After first obtaining from her the information that she had three brothers and three sisters, Mr. Iagris asked whether she did not bring her sister's child, Margaret, to Hot Springs in 1935 to engage in the business of prostitution.

"Not that I know anything about," the witness answered. "I took her to my place. She wanted to take a business course in Little Rock. I only saw her a couple of times a week."

"But did you not put her to hustling and did you not enlist the help of another girl at your house of prostitution to help her?" the district attorney asked. Defense attorneys objected at this point, and Judge Trimble and counsel retired to chambers to discuss the point.

"I am asking questions touching on her credibility as a witness," Mr. Iagris explained. "I am asking her questions that show her moral turpitude."

After a reading of previous decisions touching on the point of law, Judge Trimble ruled that the district attorney could not proceed with that line of questioning but that he could ask her questions that would bring out what kind of a person she was.

Started Career Of Prostitution at 19.

Resuming cross examination, Mr. Iagris obtained from Mrs. Goldstein the information that she had been engaged in the business of prostitution since she was 19. She said she was now 32.

Mrs. Goldstein said she ran a house of prostitution in New Orleans for two years before coming to Hot Springs in 1933.

She said she had known Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former Hot Springs chief of detectives since 1932 when he raided her houses.

"What would they do with you when they raided your house," Mr. Iagris asked.

"We would be taken over to the jail, make bond and would go back home."

"Would you not start running again?"

"Yes."

"Have you not been a personal and intimate friend of Joe Wakelin?"

"I did not become a friend of his until the latter part of 1936 after this was over with."

"Prior to that time you were not friendly?"

"No, indeed."

"Has Wakelin ever been to your place?"

"He has not."

"Have they done anything about you running a house of prostitution?"

"No."

"You are still running a house of prostitution?"

"Yes."

Witness Hary On Stories Told F. B. I.

Mr. Iagris questioned her as to points of statements she had made to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation when they interviewed her. In nearly all instances she replied, "I do not remember." She explained that she was under "terrific strain" on each instance that she was interviewed and that details of the interviews were somewhat hazy.

These are some of the questions that the district attorney fired at her during cross-examination to which she made the reply, "I do not remember":

"You have held nightly conferences with Wakelin and Dutch Akers?"

"Did you not know that the Woodcock place had been used before as the hideout of 'Babyface' Nelson?"

"Did you not tell Mrs. Dyer that Karpis had given Akers a large diamond ring for services to his pal—Nash?"

"Did Dutch Akers ever offer to take you and your girls to his place until you found a new place of operations?"

During the morning session, Mrs. Goldstein told a two and a half-hour story of her associations with Karpis and his gangsters since she first met them at her house of prostitution at 133 Palm street in Hot Springs in June, 1935, until April, 1936, when he and Fred Hunter, a lieutenant, were captured in a pretentious New Orleans apartment.

She recalled that a man from the Manhattan bar had sent Karpis and Hunter up to her place and that they were dressed in fishing clothes. She said they remained until about 10 that night, returned the next night and became frequent visitors thereafter. At that time Karpis went under the name of Ed Parker and Hunter called himself Harold King.

Mrs. Goldstein said that she and Karpis became interested in the welfare of a baby they came across at a home for underprivileged persons on Malvern road in the latter part of June, 1935, and made frequent trips to Little Rock to buy clothes for the infant.

She related that on one occasion she and Karpis had her Buick automobile serviced at the Buick agency here.

"Is that next door to the F. B. I. office here?" Mr. Robinson asked her smiling.

"I did not know it then," she replied, "but I found it out later."

The witness said she first became suspicious of Karpis' identity in October, 1935, when an article came out in the Hot Springs newspaper relating details of a raid on Karpis' cottage at Dyer's landing after the gangsters left town.

She said Hunter returned about the middle of October and that she questioned him about the story, asking him particularly if a picture of Alvin Karpis in the paper was not that of the man she had known as Ed Parker. She recalled that Hunter told her the picture did not resemble Parker.

Mrs. Goldstein told the jury that Karpis did not return to Hot Springs until November 10 and that she questioned him about his identity at the first opportunity.

"He told me then who he was and asked me to say nothing about it be-

Karpis Donated \$2,000 For Christmas Shopping.

In December, she said, Karpis gave her \$2,000 with which to do her Christmas shopping. With this money she said she purchased a Ford coupe for her brother in Paris, Tex., and a Buick coupe for herself.

At that time, she recalled, they were living at 603 Third street and at the suggestion of Karpis they rented a cottage on Club street.

Questioned about testimony of government witnesses that Akers had called at her house of prostitution on Palm street for money, Mrs. Goldstein said she and Connie Morris had bought diamond rings from him and were paying for them in installments.

"Did you ever make the remark that you had just paid the boys \$25 so the girls would have to get busy?" Mr. Robinson asked her.

"I did not," she replied.

Resuming her story of her relations with Karpis, Mrs. Goldstein said several of Karpis' gang—Harry Campbell, Sam Coker, Burrhead Keady and others—came to Hot Springs about Christmas, 1935, and took dinner at their house on Club street.

Mr. Robinson then inquired into details of a trip she made to Paris, Tex., with Karpis a few days before Christmas in which she used license tags supplied her by Joe Wakelin, then chief of police.

She related that she had just purchased a new Buick car and could not purchase license tags since the 1936 tags had not yet been placed on sale.

"I saw Mr. Wakelin who I just barely knew and I stopped and asked him for advice. I told him that I just had to make the trip. He told me he would see if he could arrange for some licenses. I got the license plates."

"I don't know what day the licenses were taken off after I returned. I just noticed they were off."

Mrs. Goldstein recalled that about December 1, 1935, "Ginger," one of the girls who worked in her house of prostitution showed her a picture of Karpis in the Chicago Herald and Examiner.

"I was very much excited and pleased because I was afraid she would let it out. Karpis had made remarks about people around him having gotten killed."

She said she purchased a copy of the paper and showed it to Karpis but did not tell him about "Ginger" having shown it to her.

Connie Morris Said To Have Been Mistreated.

The witness recalled that one night after she and Karpis had moved to the Woodcock place on Malvern road, Hunter became angry at Connie Morris about driving into town without his knowledge and had knocked her down several times.

"Blood was all over the place," she said.

"Connie told me then she was not going to stay there unless she had to."

She said that on another occasion after postoffice inspectors began making investigations into activities of Karpis around Hot Springs, that Hunter and Karpis became suspicious that Connie Morris might give them away and threatened to kill her.

Karpis and Hunter left with Connie March 26, four days before F. B. I. agents raided the Woodcock place. Two days before the raid, Mrs. Goldstein was called down to police headquarters by Akers for an interview with postal inspectors regarding Karpis' activities.

She said she refused to identify pictures of Karpis and other gangsters and that she denied knowing him.

Karpis, Hunter and Connie Morris returned to Hot Springs April 8, remained a few days and left. Later she said she met Karpis in New Orleans and accompanied him, Hunter and Connie Morris to Biloxi, Miss., and Sarasota, Fla.

She said that during this trip Connie became sick.

"They had just about agreed to kill her and throw her in the swamp," the witness testified. "They said she was just a nuisance."

At Sarasota they participated in a chamber of commerce fishing rodeo, and she said Karpis chartered a yacht for \$80 a day, sailing about in it until late April when they returned to New Orleans. Karpis and Hunter, she said, drove her to Hot Springs and then returned to New Orleans and to the sick Connie and their subsequent arrests.

"Did you ever have any kind of a deal with Mr. Akers, Wakelin or any of the other defendants in this trial?" Mr. Robinson asked in conclusion.

"No there was no agreement at all," she responded. "I only did what I was told to do."

Trial Will Resume At 9 This Morning.

Judge Trimble announced that the trial would be resumed at 9 this morning, half an hour earlier. This indicated that an effort probably will be made to complete the trial this week.

John Stover was the only one of the three defendants freed Wednesday by directed verdicts of not guilty who appeared in the courtroom yesterday. He occupied a chair near the front of the room for a brief time yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing near Hot Springs, and Morris Loftis, caretaker at the landing, also were freed.

Remaining defendants are Cecil Brock, former Hot Springs police lieutenant, Akers, Wakelin and Mrs. Goldstein.

Harboring Cases Move Swiftly to Conclusion In Federal Court Here

Jury to Begin Deliberations Saturday After Attorneys Complete Closing Arguments.

Four On Trial

U. S. Attorney Tells Jurors Each of Remaining Defendants Should Be Convicted.

"Try this woman on the charge against her and not on her reputation," James R. Campbell, attorney for Grace Goldstein, begged the jury late today in his closing argument of the case in which she is charged with three former Hot Springs police officers of having conspired in 1935 and 1936 to harbor Alvin Karpis and his gangster pal, Fred Hunter.

"This woman is a prostitute and has been for many years," he declared, "but you cannot convict her on general principles; that is not the law. She should have a fair trial, just as any other citizen of the United States."

Campbell's impassioned plea of only 20 minutes duration, followed an equally impassioned plea for conviction by Leon Catlett, assistant United States attorney, who reviewed the evidence in the case and told the jury they could rightly return only one verdict, a verdict of guilty for all four remaining defendants. Catlett spoke an hour and ten minutes.

Other defendants on trial are: Former Police Chief Joe Wakelin, former Detective Chief Herbert ("Dutch") Akers and former Police Lieutenant Cecil Brock.

With each side allowed two hours and 45 minutes for argument, it was indicated late today that the case will reach the jury sometime Saturday morning.

Movements came swiftly in the trial today when the defense early this morning decided that additional

witnesses would not be called. The three former officers did not take the stand to testify in their defense. These moves, which came in rapid succession, were:

Government counsel, obviously taken by surprise, requested a 15-minute recess to consider their next move.

Defense counsel filed motions for directed verdicts of not guilty in Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble's chambers during the recess.

The motions were denied by the court.

Prosecutor Fred A. Isgrig dismissed witnesses, indicating that there would be no further testimony.

Rely on Grace's Testimony.

In resting their case, the defense relied almost solely upon the testimony yesterday of Mrs. Goldstein, 32-year-old common-law wife of Karpis, that there was no agreement between the defendants to shield Karpis from capture while he was being sought for the 1934 kidnapping of Edward Bremer at St. Paul, Minn.

Making their second requests for directed verdicts, counsel repeated their arguments that there was not sufficient testimony to prove a conspiracy.

Three other defendants—Airport Manager John Stover, Mrs. Al C. Dyer and Morris Loftis—received directed verdicts of not guilty Wednesday.

Mr. Isgrig said following adjournment that the case might reach the jury tonight, but that noon tomorrow is a more likely date. Arguments would have to be held to two hours on the side in order to finish this afternoon, he said, adding that the government probably would not require that much time.

Court convened eight minutes late because of the tardiness of Mrs. Goldstein, but as soon as she arrived, her attorney, Sam Robinson, announced that she rested her case. Attorneys for the other three defendants followed him in making similar announcements.

Startled by this development, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2)

Defense Suddenly Rests In Spa Harboring Case; Hearing Nears an End (Continued from page 1)

Isgig turned to the FBI agents sitting near him and instructed them to "find Mrs. Dyer quick," indicating that the former defendant had been subpoenaed as a government witness. After a conference, however, government counsel decided not to introduce any rebuttal testimony.

Only three witnesses besides Mrs. Goldstein took the stand for the defense. These were used when the government rested Wednesday in an effort to show that a government witness was prompted by ill-will toward the Hot Springs police in testifying in the case.

The government witness, Mrs. Vada Nyberg, testified that she saw and recognized Karpis in Hot Springs and reported the matter to Chief Wakelin, one of the defendants, who told her she must be mistaken.

The defense witness testified that Mrs. Nyberg threatened to "get even with Wakelin when I go to court in Little Rock this fall," because of a case in municipal court in which she had been involved.

Court was convened early today in an effort to speed up the trial which is now in its tenth day. Despite the early hour, however, the courtroom was filled with curious, most of them women. After the "disappointing" session, which lasted less than 30 minutes, many of the spectators grumbled as they left the building.

"I wish I had stayed in bed," one woman remarked in disgust.

Grace Goldstein, common law wife of Karpis, was on the stand during the entire day yesterday. During the morning she narrated her association with the gangster, but during the afternoon, from 1:30 to 5 o'clock, she was subjected to a rigid

cross-examination by Prosecutor Fred A. Isgig.

Surviving a withering barrage of questions—supplied to Isgig by two assistants and five FBI agents who participated in the Karpis investigation—she maintained her earlier story that no conspiracy existed to shelter the gangster.

Speaking calmly throughout the grilling, she changed her story in no important detail and added only a tentative admission that she spent approximately \$20,000 of Karpis' money during her association with him in 1935 and 1936.

"What did Karpis give you all this money for? What services were you to render in return for it?"

"Keep him company," she replied.

"Do you mean to tell this jury that Karpis picked YOU and gave you these huge sums of money and lavish gifts just to keep him company?"

"Yes," she insisted.

Isgig vainly sought an admission that an agreement or understanding existed between her and Hot Springs police that Karpis would not be molested, and that she would promptly be advised if an investigation should be started into his presence at the resort.

"There was no agreement of any sort," she replied. She insisted she knew Akers and Wakelin only casually in 1935 and the early part of 1936.

To scores of other questions put to her by Isgig, she answered: "I don't remember."

"Your memory was working all right this morning," Isgig once remarked, plainly exasperated.

The testimony, racy at times, brought several laughs from the crowd, causing Judge Trimble to assert:

"This is not a show. I will put a fine on any one who laughs in the court."

10/29/80

EXTRA

HOT SPRINGS

NEW

ERA!

EXTRA

Four Get Two Years Each for Conspiracy To Harbor Karpis

Little Rock, Oct. 29.—(AP)—A federal district court jury today convicted four Hot Springs residents of conspiring to harbor outlaw Alvin Karpis in 1935 and 1936 and fixed their sentences at two years in the penitentiary, the maximum provided by law.

The four are Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common-law wife, former Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers, and former police Lieut. Cecil Brock.

The jury deliberated the case slightly longer than two hours.

Federal Judge T. C. Trimble immediately passed sentence and ordered the United States marshal to commit the four to the Pulaski county jail.

Defense attorneys were not prepared at once to say what action would be taken regarding motions for a new trial or appeal.

The jury of ten men and two women went to lunch immediately after receiving the case and formal deliberations started at 1:30 p.m.

Final summations were completed by Defense Attorney Grover T. Owens and District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig during the morning before a tense and packed federal district courtroom in the center of which sat the defendants—Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife, former Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert (Dutch) Akers, and former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock.

Owens pleaded for their acquittal because, he said "there is no evidence to show they conspired to harbor the one-time Public Enemy No. 1."

Isgrig demanded convictions "because their guilt is written mountain high."

Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble arranged to give his charge to the jury after the noon recess.

The trial started 12 days ago. Referring to Wakelin, Owens said: "I appear before you in behalf of an old man in whose innocence I have complete confidence. That is why this marks my first appearance in this court in 15 years in the role of a defense attorney. I want to see this old man, who has been bound and persecuted for two years, acquitted."

He charged the motive behind the prosecution of those on trial "is the desire of the federal bureau of investigation to place responsibility for one of the worst cases of bungling in the department's history."

"They are angry," he said, "because they made a spectacular raid on the Woodcock place (outside Hot Springs) on March 30, 1936, and after shooting up the place, found there was no one there. So they said these defendants tipped the gangsters off."

"The truth of the matter is that federal men tipped them off inadvertently. On March 24 or 25, post-office inspectors sent a man to the Hatterie hotel (operated by Mrs. Goldstein) to steal pictures of Connie Morris (one of the girls who lived at the place).

"What happened?" Their hired hand got drunk and invited Connie to join him in turning in Karpis and collecting the reward. She got scared and gave the information to the gang. That's the tip they got. That's why they were not in the place when the G-Men raided it."

"If this is not true, where was (PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 2)

VOL. XXVIII—NO. 91

SPA

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARKAN

RESIDENTS

AS. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 29, 1938.

FOUND

5 CENTS

GUILTY

THE KARPIS CASE

(Continued from Page One)

these postal inspectors? They could have taken the stand and declared it was not true."

He said the government had attempted to establish to the jury that a person referred to around Mrs. Goldstein's establishment as "the old man" was Joe Wakelin, but that actually "the old man" was a friend of Grace's, now dead, with whom she had gone before throwing this man over for Karpis.

Iagrig said the task of the jury was "to determine whether criminals shall go unpunished or punished," and asserted: "I desire that the impression that I am a prosecutor seeking revenge be eliminated from your minds, if the babbling of Mr. Owens could leave such an impression."

Iagrig accused the defense attorneys of adopting "a pious pose in an effort to free three men whose hands are steeped in vice and corruption." Referring to Owens, he said:

"He wants you to turn Wakelin loose because he is old and broken in health. Now isn't that logic? That's all the more reason he should pay for his crimes. You could be more lenient with a youth who committed such crimes."

The FBI agents who participated in the case were lauded by Iagrig as men "who at the cost of the lives of many of them have killed or imprisoned this country's most notorious criminals," denying they would be motivated by any desire for revenge.

"I expect this jury," said Iagrig, "to convict these men and this woman for their crimes against society. I will be shocked if they are not convicted."

Owens echoed the challenge of other defense attorneys in asking why the government had not produced in court as witnesses Karpis himself and his pal, Fred Hunter, both now in Alcatraz for life, and Connie Morris, who pleaded guilty to the Hot Springs harboring conspiracy indictment and is now serving a year and a day in a West Virginia prison.

Owens said Karpis should have been produced to permit the jury to decide whether he could have been recognized at Hot Springs, in 1935-36 from FBI and newspaper pictures made in 1930 prior to a safe-cracking operation.

The defense attorney charged that Hunter and Miss Morris were not produced because they would have corroborated the story of Mrs. Goldstein that no conspiracy existed to harbor Karpis during his Hot Springs residence.

The defense depends wholly upon the words of Grace Goldstein," said Iagrig. "The only other (defense) witnesses were a couple of women who owe their jobs to the city administration of Hot Springs."

"Ayers knew Karpis personally. It is admitted that the officers were frequently to Grace's place at 128 Palm street when Karpis was there. Do you think Karpis, a smart gangster, who was hunted for many crimes, would have stayed there under these conditions if there was not an agreement to protect him?"

He asserted that Mrs. Goldstein could not have harbored Karpis in Hot Springs for nearly 11 months without the aid of the officers "and Karpis wouldn't have taken the risk."

During his Hot Springs residence, Karpis was the object of a nationwide hunt for the 1934 kidnaping of Edward Bremer of St. Paul, Minn.

Judge Trimble began a lengthy charge to the jury shortly after noon.

Arguments started at 1:30 p.m. yesterday after Judge T. O. Trimble denied defense motions for directed verdicts of acquittal for each of the defendants.

Three others indicated with the remaining defendants won directed verdicts of acquittal at the conclusion of the government testimony. They were Mrs. Al C. Dyer, boat landing operator, Morris Loftis, landing caretaker, and airport manager John Stover.

Assistant District Attorney Leon Callett opened for the state and was followed in argument by Defense Attorneys James R. Campbell, Sam Robinson and Drew Bowers.

Most sensational development brought out in the arguments was the assertion by Attorney Robinson, co-counsel for Mrs. Goldstein, that John Brock of Tulsa, Okla., one of the government's witnesses identified as a former member of the Karpis gang, was the man who "fingered" the former Public Enemy No. 1.

Brock (no relation to Cecil Brock) testified for the government that he flew to Hot Springs with Karpis and gangster Fred Hunter after they and others had participated in the 1935 Garrettsville, Ohio, mail train robbery.

Robinson referred to him in support of the defense contention that Mrs. Goldstein was in fear of harm at Karpis' hands after she learned his true identity.

"John Brock is the man who put the finger on Alvin Karpis," Robinson said. "The government laughs at the idea that Grace Goldstein was afraid of Karpis yet they had to take Brock and lock him up in a penitentiary for safe-keeping until they had captured Karpis in order to keep Karpis and his gang from killing him. And Brock was

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR—No. 21

LITTLE ROCK

Karpis Harboring

OK, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1938—20 PAGES

Defendants

PRICE—In Greater Little Rock, 10c
Elsewhere, 15c. Sunday 10c Everywhere

Found Guilty

Jury in Federal Court Links Spa Police Trio, Woman as Conspirators

A federal court jury late today convicted three former members of the Hot Springs police force and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, alleged common-law wife of Alvin Karpis, on charges of conspiracy for harboring the notorious gangster during his hide-out in the resort city. The verdict was returned at 3:30 p. m. nearly three hours after the jury received the case.

The ex-officers convicted with Mrs. Goldstein were former Police Chief Joe Wakelin, former Detective Chief Herbert Akers, and former Police Lieutenant Cecil Brock. The verdict carries a possible fine of \$10,000 each, two years imprisonment or both.

After the verdict was read Judge T. C. Trimble sentenced the four defendants to two years imprisonment. None of the defendants, including Mrs. Goldstein, showed any emotion.

Judge Trimble denied the defendants bail and ordered them to jail.

The case was given to the jury at 12:35 o'clock, after two weeks of testimony and arguments.

In a one-hour argument that held the jury spellbound, Grover T. Owens pleaded for acquittal of the four defendants—"because there is no evidence to show they conspired to harbor the one-time public enemy No. 1."

Following him, and speaking just as eloquently for almost two hours, District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig pleaded with the jury to bring back a verdict of guilty, "because their guilt is written mountain high."

Arguments by both defense and government counsel were concluded this morning before Presiding Judge T. C. Trimble. And to the 300 spectators who jammed the courtroom, the 11-day trial appeared to have reached its climax in a verbal battle between the two attorneys.

Opening his argument when court was convened at 9 a. m., Owens stated in a calm voice:

"I appear before you in behalf of an old man in whose innocence I have complete confidence. That is why this marks my first appearance in this court in 15 years in the role of a defense attorney. I want to see this old man, who has been hounded and persecuted for two years, acquitted."

He charged before the jury that the motive behind this prosecution "is the desire of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to place responsibility for one of the worst cases of bungling in the department's history."

They are angry because they made a spectacular raid on the Woodcock place on March 20, 1934, and after shooting up the place, they found there was no one there.

(Continued on Page 2)

Put in Hands of Jury; Karpis' Harboring Case U. S. Asks Conviction

(Continued from page 1)

So they said these defendants tipped the gangsters off.

The truth of the matter is that federal men tipped them off inadvertently. On March 24 or 25, Post-office inspectors sent a man to the Hatterie hotel to steal pictures of Connie Morris.

"Hired Hand Got Drunk."

"What happened? Their hired hand got drunk and invited Connie to join him in turning in Karpis and collecting the reward. She got scared and gave the information to the gang. That's the tip they got. That's why they were not in the place when the G-men raided it.

"If this is not true," he asked, "where are these postal inspectors? They could have taken the stand and declared that it was not true."

He said the prosecution had tried to prove that the "old man" referred to by Grace Goldstein was Joe Wakelin, but that the "old man" actually was a friend of Grace's, now dead, whom she went with before deserting him for Karpis.

Following Owens, Isgrig opened his argument, the last in the case, with these words:

"I desire that the impression that I am a prosecutor, seeking revenge, be eliminated from your minds. If the babblings of Mr. Owens could leave such an impression. Your task and mine is to determine whether criminals shall go unpunished or punished."

Isgrig Praises FBI

Raising his voice and gesturing wildly, Isgrig accused Owens of adopting a "pious" pose in an effort to free three men "whose hands are steeped in vice and corruption."

"He wants you to turn Wakelin loose because he is old and broken in health," he declared sarcastically. "Now isn't that logic? That's all the more reason he should pay for his crimes. You could be more lenient with a youth who committed such crimes."

He praised the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "who at the cost of the lives of many of them, have killed or imprisoned this country's most notorious criminals." He denied that they would seek to prosecute other peace officers for revenge or in an attempt to find a "fall guy" for their own blundering.

"Mr. Owens said we do not expect a conviction in this case. I do expect a conviction," he declared. "I do expect this jury to convict these

men and this woman for their crimes against society. I'll be shocked if they are not convicted."

Wanted Karpis Back.

Owens repeated the challenge of Sam Robinson, attorney for Grace Goldstein, that the government should have returned Karpis, who is in Alcatraz prison, to the trial in federal court here "to let the jury decide whether he could have been identified by pictures of him, which were made in 1930, before his face was lifted."

"Connie Morris and Fred Hunter, who also are in federal prisons, could have been brought here, too. They could have corroborated everything Grace Goldstein told on the witness stand yesterday, but the government didn't want the facts to come out, so they didn't bring them," he declared.

He listed many of the approximately 100 government witnesses, contending their testimony was unreliable. And when Isgrig spoke, he made the same charges against the four witnesses who appeared for the defense.

"Their testimony depends almost wholly upon the words of Grace Goldstein, who admitted that she harbored Karpis," Isgrig said. "The only other witnesses were a couple of women who owe their jobs to the city administration of Hot Springs."

(Emmett Jackson, Hot Springs city clerk, also took the stand for the defense, but his testimony was brief since the government's objection to introduction of a municipal court record as evidence was sustained by Judge Trimble.)

Says Brock Squealed.

Sam Robinson, co-counsel for Mrs. Goldstein, asserted during his argument that it was John Brock of Tulsa, Okla., who put the "finger" on Karpis and his gang. Brock (no relation of the defendant, Cecil Brock), a member of the gang, testified for the government. He served a federal sentence of one hour.

Robinson further asserted that the government should have rewarded John Stover, an acquitted defendant, instead of prosecuting him, because information he gave FBI agents led to the arrest of Brock.

"They (the government) laugh when Mrs. Goldstein says she was afraid to give officers information about Karpis and his gang, but the United States, powerful as it is, had to put John Brock in jail and keep him there to prevent Karpis or members of his gang from killing him because he talked," he declared.

He declared Grace Goldstein had told the absolute truth during the

day she spent on the witness stand, adding: "I don't believe there is a living human who could have gone through that brow-beating, abuse and one-half-hour cross-examination and come out of it as she did, unless he had been telling the truth."

Robinson said the government should have brought Karpis here for the trial so the jury could have decided whether he looked like the pictures the FBI had of him. He said these pictures were made in 1930, and that Karpis had his face lifted in 1934.

He also contended that Fred Hunter, ally of Karpis, and his girl friend, Connie Morris, both of whom are in federal prison, also should have been returned here, "because they, Karpis and Grace Goldstein, know more about this case than any other persons."

Drew Bowers, attorney for Alvin and Brock, charged that the government is "prosecuting the city administration of Hot Springs and doing it in a back-stabbing way by prosecuting the common policemen."

Says U. S. Bungled, 4

"There is not a line of testimony in this entire record against Cecil Brock," he shouted.

He compared this trial to the witchcraft trials in New England in the Eighteenth century.

"Who gave the FBI agents their first information about Karpis being in Hot Springs? Dutch Akers did. If Akers was harboring these men, why did he put the government on their trail? It's absurd," he declared.

Referring to remarks by Leon Catlett, assistant prosecutor, about the tremendous amount of money the federal government had spent in this investigation and trial, Bowers declared:

"If they have spent money unwisely, it is not the first time the federal government has spent huge sums unwisely. If they waste this money on a wild, will-o'-the-wisp investigation, it's not your fault. They're mad because they bungled the whole thing."

Earlier, James R. Campbell, co-counsel for Mrs. Goldstein, pleaded with the jury not to "convict this woman on general principles."

"That is not the law," he declared. "Although she has been a prostitute for many years, that has no bearing on this case. She is being tried for conspiring with others to harbor Alvin Karpis, and it must be proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that she did this before you can return a verdict of guilty."

Asserting that the conspiracy charge was "nothing less than guesswork," Robinson told the jury:

"Mrs. Goldstein comes into court and tells you: 'I am guilty of harboring Alvin Karpis. I helped him escape. I shielded him.' But she denied she conspired with anyone."

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HARBORING CASE MAY GO TO JURY BY NOON TODAY

DEFENSE RESTS CASES IN SURPRISE MOVE.

ARGUMENTS UNDERWAY

Final Chapter of Karpis
Conspiracy Trial Nears
As Judge Trimble Over-
ruled Motions For Acquit-
tal of Four Defendants.

Little Rock, Oct. 28 (AP)—Govern-
ment and defense attorneys com-
pleted one half of their closing ar-
guments in federal court today, ap-
parently assuring that the case of
four Hot Springs residents charged
with conspiracy to harbor Public
Enemy Alvin Karpis in 1935-36
would be given to the jury of ten
men and two women about noon to-
morrow.

A surprise defense move that rest-
ed cases of the four upon the tes-
timony of Karpis' common law
wife, Grace Goldstein, brought the
two weeks trial to its closing chap-
ter shortly after court opened this
morning.

District Attorney Fred A. Smith
decided against using any other
witnesses and the closing arguments
started at 1:10 p. m. with each side
allotted two hours and 45 minutes.
District Judge T. C. Trimble, af-
ter ordering the arguments, over-
ruled defense motions for directed
verdicts of acquittal for each of the
defendants—Mrs. Goldstein, former
Police Chief Joe Wakelin, former
Detective Chief Herbert (Dutch)
Ahern and former Police Lieut. Cecil
Brock.

Assistant District Attorney Lester
Catlett opened for the state and
was followed in argument by De-
fense Attorneys James R. Campbell,
Sam Robinson and Drew Bowers.
Defense Attorney Grover Owens
will speak for an hour when court
reconvenes at 9 a. m. tomorrow and
Isgrig will close for the government
in an allotted time of one hour and
45 minutes.

Most sensational development
brought out in the arguments was
the assertion by Attorney Robinson,
co-counsel for Mrs. Goldstein, that
John Brock of Tulsa, Okla., one of
the government's witnesses identi-
fied as a former member of the
Karpis gang, was the man who
"fingered" the former Public En-
emy No. 1.

Brock (no relation to Cecil Brock)
testified for the government that he
flew to Hot Springs with Karpis
and gangster Fred Hunter after they
and others had participated in the
1935 Garrettsville, Ohio, mail train
robbery.

Robinson referred to him in sup-
port of the defense contention that
Mrs. Goldstein was in fear of harm
at Karpis' hands after she learned
his true identity.

"John Brock is the man who put
the finger on Alvin Karpis," Rob-
inson said. "The government laughs
at the idea that Grace Goldstein
was afraid of Karpis yet they had
her take Brock and lock him up in
a room for safe-keeping up-

til they had captured Karpis in or-
der to keep Karpis and his gang
from killing him. And Brock got
a one-hour sentence in the hands
of the U. S. marshal."

Catlett reviewed in detail the high
points of the government's case and
closed with an appeal that the jury
"render Arkansas a better, finer and
cleaner place in which to live" by
convicting all four of the defen-
dants.

Referring to Karpis' frequent vis-
its to the resort city, Catlett asked
"Would he have come to Hot
Springs again after the FBI first
hunted for him there if he had not
known it was a safe place to hide?"

Catlett charged Mrs. Goldstein
conferred at various times with
Ahern and Wakelin while Cecil Brock
"would stand outside the door to
see that no other peace officers
came around and overheard their
conversations."

Referring to Mrs. Goldstein's tes-
timony yesterday that Karpis gave
her \$20,000 during the eight months
she stayed with him, Catlett said
she had been unable to explain
what she had done with that money.

Catlett told the jury that it would
be impossible to show that the four
sat down together around a confer-
ence table and entered into a writ-
ten agreement to harbor Karpis.

"They don't have to be together
at one time," he said, "but if there
was a common plan among them
to conceal Alvin Karpis, their
conduct, their overt acts, their as-
sault indicate there was a common
design to harbor him. It is the
duty to find them each guilty."

Campbell told the jury that
Goldstein had been a prostitute
since she was a young woman but
should not be convicted because of

Harboring Case May Go to Jury By Noon

(Continued from Page One)

her station. He made much of her appearance on the witness stand, insisting that failure of the government to shake her testimony proved she was telling the truth when she said there was no conspiracy to harbor Karpis.

"She was under duress and fear from the time she learned Karpis' true identity until he was captured," the attorney said. "Do not convict her on general principles."

Robinson asserted the conspiracy charge was "nothing less than silly."

"Mrs. Goldstein comes into court and tells you: 'I am guilty of harboring Alvin Karpis. I helped him escape. I shielded him.' But she denies that she conspired with anyone," Robinson said.

Robinson also made much of Mrs. Goldstein's testimony under what he described as "the most grueling cross-examination I have ever seen." He said failure of the government to shake her story proved she was telling "the absolute truth."

Bowers told the jury there was "not a line of testimony here against Cecil Brock" and asserted the government was "trying to persecute a city administration by back-stabbing the policemen of that city."

He termed the government prosecutors "sanctimonious Pharisees" and said the trial reminded him of the "witchcraft trials of New England."

Bowers asserted Akers in October, 1935, gave the FBI its first tip that Karpis had been hiding in Hot Springs and that Akers in March, 1936, had attempted to aid FBI and postal inspectors trap the gangster.

"If he was harboring those men, why did he put the FBI on their trail?" the attorney asked.

Cattell, in his opening argument had referred to the great expense to which the government had gone in arranging the trial of the four.

"If they have spent a lot of money on this erroneous case," Bowers said, "it's not the first time money has been spent unwisely by the United States government."

He charged the government with its efforts to convict the men charged before you the sons of the earth—convicts and fallen women.

"The people who were upright were those who had dealings with Alvin Karpis and didn't know it was him."