

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

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

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : SUB 3 Section Sub A



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576 Sub 3

SECTION NUMBER Sub A

SERIALS -

TOTAL PAGES 25

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Mrs. Goldstein, Akers Will Be Tried Soon

Trials of Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former Hot Springs chief of detectives, on a charge of conspiracy to harbor Thomas Nathan Norris, member of the notorious Alford ("Sonny") Lamb gang, and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, operator of houses of prostitution in Hot Springs, on a Mann act charge were advanced yesterday by United States Attorney Fred A. Isgrig to December 5.

The trials previously had been arranged for February. The change was made possible by continuation of a civil case involving constitutionality of the 1937 bituminous coal act which had been scheduled for December 5.

With an early trial scheduled, Akers and Mrs. Goldstein will remain in the Pulaski county jail rather than being removed to federal prisons to begin two-year terms for conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, one-time Public Enemy No. 1, Mr. Isgrig said. They were left when Joe Wakelin, former Hot Springs police chief, and Cecil Brock, former Hot Springs police lieutenant, convicted with them, were taken to federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., last week to begin two-year terms.

Shorter Hearing Anticipated.

Trials of Akers and Mrs. Goldstein on these charges are expected to be much shorter than the Karpis harboring conspiracy trials. They probably will last about two days each. Inspector E. J. Connelley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said Akers had admitted to F. B. I. agents his guilt in connection with the alleged conspiracy to harbor Norris in Hot Springs from March 15, 1937 to August 16, 1937.

Mrs. Goldstein was indicted on a charge of bringing her niece, Margaret, from Blossom, Tex., to her hotel in Hot Springs for immoral purposes in the summer of 1935.

Mr. Isgrig received the following letter of congratulations yesterday from J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for his efforts in prosecution of Akers, Wakelin, Brock and Mrs. Goldstein:

"Upon my return to Washington after spending several days in New York in connection with three kidnapping cases which were solved by special agents of the F. B. I., I was delighted to receive your letter of November 1, 1938, with reference to the outcome of the trial of Herbert Akers, Joseph Wakelin, Cecil Brock and Grace Goldstein.

"As you know, I have been very much interested in these cases in Hot Springs and since their inception have been following Agents work."

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nathan	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Crowl	_____
Mr. Dawsey	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. McIntire	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Special U. S. Grand Jury Called

A special Federal Grand Jury will convene here January 23 to consider cases against defendants from all divisions of the Eastern District of Arkansas, United States Attorney Fred A. Isgrig said yesterday. Calling of the special Grand Jury was necessitated by the large number of cases which have developed in recent weeks.

Mr. Isgrig said that not only are there a large number of cases awaiting Grand Jury action but that the number of persons awaiting trial is the largest in several years.

Judge Trimble said he now has the most crowded docket he has had in the more than a year he has been on the federal bench. They agreed that the two-week Karpis harboring conspiracy trial was responsible for the situation.

7-576-3-10

FROM "THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT"
Little Rock, Arkansas
November 13, 1938

G-Men's Chief Lauds Isgrig

Prosecuting Attorney Is Thanked for Work in Karpis Case.

Commendation of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the outcome of the trial of the four Hot Springs residents convicted for conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, has been received by Fred A. Isgrig, U. S. district attorney. A letter from the chief of the FBI was received yesterday by Mr. Isgrig, expressing his interest in the case and the close attention he had given it since the beginning of the investigation.

"As you know, I have been very much interested in these cases in Hot Springs and since their inception, I have personally been following the investigations and it has been a source of pleasure to the agents working on the cases regarding the co-operation which you extended them and the fearless manner in which you prosecuted the subjects so successfully," he wrote.

"I feel that the relationship of special agents for the FBI with United States attorneys such as you throughout the nation illustrates what can be accomplished through co-ordinated and co-operative effort.

"While you have spent many long hours in connection with the prosecution of this case, I know you must have the satisfaction that comes with the accomplishment of a difficult task."

Mr. Hoover thanked Mr. Isgrig for the latter's commendation of the agents who participated in the investigation: Inspector Earl J. Cornelley and Special Agents Daniel P. Sullivan, John L. Madala, Henry A. Snow, B. M. Suttler, R. C. Shivers, Rufus Coulter, B. A. Damon and L. M. Chipman.

Detroit Officers Grill

Doomed Man at Tucker

Three Detroit police officers will go to Tucker prison farm tomorrow to question Buford Goad, alias Joseph Anderson, in connection with one or more unsolved crimes in Michigan.

The officers arrived in Little Rock late Friday night and remained here yesterday for conferences with state police and other officers. They will remain in the city today, driving to the prison farm tomorrow to question Goad, they said.

Goad, his wife, and two men are under sentence to die in the electric chair next Friday for the murder of Eldon Cooley at Hot Springs. Goad has admitted, police said, that he was involved in slaying of three men in Indiana and Michigan and hinted, they said, that he had knowledge of other slayings.

The Detroit officers wish to question the condemned man in connection with the disappearance of two men and a woman at Melvindale, Mich., they said. Questioned prior to his trial on the Hot Springs slaying, Goad was said to have declared that he "might talk."

Mail Thieves' Car Stolen in Texas

An automobile found abandoned near Seventh and Ferry streets yesterday morning by Patrolman Anderson and Detectives Haynie and Witherspoon was identified last night as having been stolen November 10 from J. M. Jenkins of Henderson, Tex.

The car, bearing a Texas license, was believed to have been the one which followed two men after they entered the car of Otto Smith, post-office employe, on East Markham street Friday morning. Several packages of United States mail was in Smith's car.

Officers said they were convinced the trio had abandoned the Texas car when they took Smith's car. Federal authorities joined city and state police in a search for the trio but reported no trace of the thieves last night.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Crowl	✓
Mr. Dawsey	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. McIntire	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

7-576-3-A

Mr. Carter
Mr. Green
Mr. Davidson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Fawcett
Mr. Gledhill
Mr. H. H. H.
Mr. J. J. J.
Mr. K. K. K.
Mr. L. L. L.
Mr. M. M. M.
Mr. N. N. N.
Mr. O. O. O.
Mr. P. P. P.
Mr. Q. Q. Q.
Mr. R. R. R.
Mr. S. S. S.
Mr. T. T. T.
Mr. U. U. U.
Mr. V. V. V.
Mr. W. W. W.
Mr. X. X. X.
Mr. Y. Y. Y.
Mr. Z. Z. Z.

GOOD!

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The rendering of a public duty or charge exceptionally and accurately well is apparently only what is expected and as such is not entitled to felicitations and commendations of an unusual nature. I refer specifically to the Alvin Karpis conspiracy trial in federal court in Little Rock. I was present all through the long, tedious, colorful and fully conducted proceedings, and I will admit that during the 12 days trial I was subjected to the usual conflicting emotions; now he's guilty, now he's not, they are guilty, they are not, score a point here for the defense, now one for the government. Every artifice and device of defense by the skillful lawyers for the defendants registered in my imagination. No credit for the virile and praiseworthy manner each member of the defense counsel conducted himself is intended in this treatise. From my observations this was one of the most unusual trials I have ever heard of, in that there was not one creditable contribution in the vast amount of damaging evidence. The obvious conclusion and comment must follow that it was definitely a one-sided contention. But when you consider the defense took the attitude that the government's evidence was in fact presumptuous and perverse, you probably have some conception of the monotonous and momentous task the United States district attorney must have encountered. That the obvious lack of defense is indeed the greatest offense seemed to be the spearhead of the defending counsel, placing the district attorney in the light of fighting a phantom. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Fred Isgrig (U. S. D. A.) after eloquent presentation of the defense case to the jury—in story book fashion. Flouting his feelings by immediately throwing the gauntlet of greed and avarice full in the face of his mythical and destructive enemy, he launched into the most vigorous and inspiring piece of eloquence ever heard or dreamed of.

by this first person singular. Transcending the usual dramatics of the cheap performance of a zealot, Mr. Isgrig was the quintessence of a public prosecutor, not expressing his feelings and convictions but yours and mine. His contempt for crime was our expression. His plea to the jury for disregard of personalities in determining the guilt or innocence was competent and commendable, but if a speaker on any occasion was ever as amiably domineering and convincing as he, I'll travel far to read or hear about it. Congratulations, Mr. Isgrig, on the consummate and courageous production.

D. W. B. H.

Little Rock, Ark.

Little Rock, Ark.

7-576-3-11

FROM "THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE"
Little Rock, Arkansas
November 5, 1938

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Dewey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
<i>John</i>	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

No Appeals By Karpis Case Defendants

Lawyers for four Hot Springs residents sentenced to two years in prison Saturday for conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis had made no move to appeal the convictions when the five-day period allowed to file notice of such action expired yesterday afternoon.

The four said at the Pulaski county jail yesterday that cost of taking an appeal to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals would be prohibitive.

Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former chief of detectives of Hot Springs, and Cecil Brock, former police lieutenant, were the last to announce their decisions not to appeal the cases. Lawyers for former Chief of Police Joe Wakelin and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, operator of houses of prostitution in Hot Springs, previously had announced they would not take appeals.

Will Be Moved Soon.

Akers, Wakelin and Brock probably will be taken to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., today or tomorrow. They may be transferred later at the discretion of the United States attorney general. Mrs. Goldstein probably will be taken to the "female Alcatraz" at Milan, Mich., or the federal prison at Alderson, W. Va.

Connie Morris, formerly employed in Mrs. Goldstein's houses of prostitution, is serving a year and a day at Alderson on a similar charge. She pleaded guilty here last spring.

7-576-3-A

Four Karpis Defendants to Accept Terms

Akers and Brock Drop Appeal Plans—All to Begin Sentences.

No appeals will be taken from their two-year sentences for conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis at Hot Springs in 1935 and 1936 by the four Hot Springs residents convicted Saturday in Federal court. The period for filing notice of appeal expires today.

Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former chief of detectives, and Cecil Brock, former police lieutenant, said today they were not able to obtain funds for an appeal from the Federal court sentences. Joseph Wakelin, former chief of police at Hot Springs, and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, rooming house operator, announced yesterday through their attorneys that they would not appeal the sentence.

The trial at which the four were convicted began October 18 and lasted for 11 days, a jury returning a verdict Saturday afternoon. They were sentenced immediately, each receiving two years, the maximum under the conspiracy statute. All four have been in the Pulaski county jail since their conviction.

The three men will be taken to Leavenworth penitentiary, probably tomorrow or Sunday, and Mrs. Goldstein probably will be taken to the federal prison for women at Milan, Mich., although the institution to which she will be taken must be designated by the U. S. attorney general. A previous designation by the attorney general requires that all men convicted in Arkansas and sentenced to prison be taken to Leavenworth. Men prisoners formerly were taken to the Atlanta penitentiary. Their removal to the respective institutions will be in charge of U. S. Marshal Virgil C. Pettie and his deputies.

"ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT"

NOVEMBER 4, 1936

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	

7-576-3A X

FROM "THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT"
Little Rock, Arkansas
October 30, 1938

Guilty of Aiding Karpis, Four Ask Appeal Bonds; Two-Year Terms Given

Convicted Hot Springs
Quartet Spending
Week-End in Jail Pend-
ing Hearing Monday.

Jury Out 2 Hours

Judge Trimble Immedi- ately Sentences Grace, Akers, Wakelin and Brock to Prison.

Three former Hot Springs police officers and the common law wife of Alvin Karpis, erstwhile public enemy No. 1, listened calmly in federal court here yesterday afternoon as a jury pronounced them guilty of conspiring to harbor the gangster, and as Judge T. C. Trimble sentenced them to two years in federal prison. Those convicted were former Police Chief Joseph Wakelin, former Detective Chief Herbert "Dutch" Akers, former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock, and 32-year-old Grace Goldstein, "mistress" of houses of "shady" reputations.

Their conviction brought to an end a two weeks' trial, one of the most spectacular in Little Rock in recent years.

Three other defendants named in the indictment, which charged conspiracy to harbor the notorious gangster in Hot Springs in 1935-36 when he was wanted for the Bremer kidnaping, last Wednesday received directed verdicts of not guilty. They were Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a Lake Hamilton boat landing; Morris Loftis, caretaker at the landing, and John Stover, Hot Springs airport manager and well-known Arkansas aviator.

Less Than Two Hours

Following closing arguments yesterday by Defense Attorney Grover T. Ownes and Prosecutor Fred A. Isgrig, the case went to the jury—composed of two women and 10 men—at 12:35. Deliberations began at 1:45 p. m., and the verdict was announced at 3:30.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

7-576-370

After the verdict was read by the clerk, Judge Trimble turned to the four defendants seated at the table in front of him.

"The defendants will come forward," he said.

Mrs. Goldstein, Wakelin, Akers and Brock, showing no emotion, stepped up in front of the bench.

"You have been convicted on this charge and it is the judgment and sentence of the court that you serve two years in the penitentiary," Judge Trimble said, addressing each defendant.

(Maximum penalty for the offense is two years in prison, plus a fine of \$10,000.)

New Trial Is Denied.

The courtroom was thrown into confusion as United States marshals led the prisoners out, taking them to the marshal's office until commitment papers were prepared and they could be transferred to Pulaski county jail. They entered the jail at 4:15 p. m.

Defense Attorney Sam Robinson immediately filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by Judge Trimble.

"Let the record show that the motion was made and denied," Robinson said.

The crowd filed slowly out, while the attorneys, both defense and government, crowded around Judge Trimble. E. L. McHaney Jr. asked if the prisoners would be allowed to make bail pending an appeal to the circuit court of appeals, and was informed by Judge Trimble that their arguments for bail would be heard tomorrow morning if they desired.

"We'll be here," McHaney said.

Mr. Isgrig said last night that the three men will go to Leavenworth or Atlanta, probably Leavenworth, and that Mrs. Goldstein probably will go to the "female Alcatraz" at Milan, Mich.

He said Connie Morris, girl friend of Fred Hunter, ally of Karpis, was kept out of the Milan prison through his efforts because she was so young. (She was said to have been only 16 years old when she pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge.) Connie is in the women's reformatory at Alderson, W. Va.

Defer Other Charges.

Mr. Isgrig announced after the trial yesterday that two of the de-

fendants charged with other crimes will not be tried during this term of court.

Akers faces a charge of conspiring to harbor Thomas Nathan Norris, member of the Alfred "Sonny" Lamb gang, which was rounded up in Arkansas in September, 1937. Grace Goldstein faces a Mann Act charge for bringing a girl from Blossom, Tex., to Hot Springs in 1935 for immoral purposes.

Members of the jury, after 11 days in the courtroom and after living in a hotel under constant surveillance of federal officers throughout the time of the trial, looked exceedingly weary yesterday after reaching their verdict.

They were: J. R. Grobmyer, Little Rock lumberman; Ralph Graham, Jacksonville farmer; D. A. Dollar, Morrison 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 realtor; L. O. Red, Little Rock ice dealer; Mrs. W. Tillam, Adamson, Little Rock clubwoman; A. C. Drake, Fordyce business man, and Gus Paul, Malvern farmer.

Mrs. W. M. Matthew, Little Rock, and Mrs. C. H. Baker, North Little Rock, alternate jurors, also sat through the entire proceedings.

Only Four Defense Witnesses.

The government called about 100 witnesses to the stand, the defense only four, one of whom was Mrs. Goldstein.

The trial produced an unusual array of legal talent.

For the government there was Mr. Isgrig, Leon Catlett and M. H. Gregory, his assistants, and from six to eight FBI special agents (G-Men). All of the special agents are graduates of law schools and all participated in the investigation which led up to the trial.

The defendants were represented by Grover T. Owens, Sam Robinson, E. L. McHaney Jr., Drew Bowers, Henry Donham, Little Rock attorneys, and James R. Campbell, Hot Springs, veteran member of the state legislature.

Each day of the trial saw the courtroom filled to capacity with spectators, most of whom were women. Even the corridors were filled Thursday, when Grace Goldstein spent the entire day on the witness stand.

Mrs. Goldstein related how she lived with the gangster from June, 1935, to April, 1936, during which she admitted she spent as much as \$20,000 of his money. She also told a story of how she and Karpis cared for a homeless baby, coming to Little Rock frequently to buy clothes for it. While she shopped, Karpis, known as a blood-thirsty killer, played nursemaid to the baby, she said.

Went About Freely.

The defendants were convicted upon testimony of many witnesses who told of seeing Wakelin, Brock and Akers visit the Goldstein places when Karpis was living with her, and who told how Karpis and members of his gang went about Hot Springs freely, apparently not the least afraid of apprehension by officers of the law.

With the conviction the G-Men wrote "finis" to the history of the Karpis-Barker gang. All members of the gang either are dead or are serving long sentences in federal prisons. Karpis, himself, is serving life in Alcatraz.

Several of the special agents estimated yesterday that the page of America's criminal history written by this gang had cost the United States Department of Justice as much as a million dollars, and this did not include the indirect costs of their crimes.

Estimates of various officials placed the cost of the trial here at from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Mr. Isgrig was authority for the lowest figure.

QUARTET GIVEN TWO YEARS EACH FOR CONSPIRACY

Bond Denied By Judge Trimble.

A jury in United States District Court returned a verdict of guilty at 3:30 yesterday afternoon for four Hot Springs residents charged with conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, one time Public Enemy No. 1, in the resort city in 1935 and 1936. The jurors deliberated one hour and 47 minutes.

Federal Judge Trimble sentenced each to two years in a federal penitentiary, the maximum penalty on a conspiracy conviction. Fines in a maximum amount of \$10,000 were possible in connection with the convictions but the court assessed only the prison sentences.

Those convicted were:
Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, 44, former Hot Springs chief of detectives.
Joe Wakelin, 60, former Hot Springs chief of police.
Cecil Brock, 34, former Hot Springs police lieutenant.
Mrs. Grace Goldstein, 32, operator of houses of prostitution in Hot Springs and Karpis's common law wife.

Defendants Denied Bond by Court.

Judge Trimble denied defense motions for bail for the defendants and they were taken to the Pulaski county jail by deputy United States marshals. Defense lawyers indicated today they would file notice of appeal within the five-day period allowed for such action. Court rules require that the appeal be perfected within 10 days unless the presiding judge grants a 30-day period. The defendants in turn, paled when the verdicts in their respective cases were read by the clerk of the court but otherwise registered no expression of emotion.

Mrs. Goldstein, who but a few minutes before returning to the courtroom for the verdict had expressed unconcern over the outcome, arose and walked before Judge Trimble to await sentence. Brock and Akers quickly followed, but Wakelin, wearing dark glasses and walking with a cane, had to be assisted.

Members of their families and friends who had sat near them throughout the trial, walked with them to the United States marshal's office, whence they were removed to the county jail. Mrs. Akers remained alone on a bench in the corridor for several minutes with

FROM "THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE"
Little Rock, Arkansas
October 30, 1938

head buried in her hands, sobbing. Then she arose and walked down to the marshal's office.

The verdict came as the trial neared the end of its eleventh day. Final arguments were completed shortly after noon. Judge Trimble then made his charge to the jury and turned the case over to the jurors at 12:35. The jurors then went to lunch and returned at 1:45 p. m. to begin deliberations.

Conviction of the four increased to five the number of persons sentenced in the case. Connie Morris, sweetheart of Fred Hunter, Karpis' lieutenant, and once employed in Mrs. Goldstein's houses of prostitution, pleaded guilty to the charge against her last spring and received a year and a day in a federal reformatory.

Three other persons indicted on the charge by the Federal Grand Jury—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—were freed by a directed verdict of not guilty Wednesday.

Convictions Mark Close Of Karpis-Barker Cases.

Inspector E. J. Connelley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said conviction of the four were the last in connection with the notorious Karpis-Barker gang which left a trail of murder, kidnappings, mail train robberies and bank robberies throughout the Middle West several years ago.

Alvin Karpis now is serving life sentence in Alcatraz prison for kidnaping of William A. Hamm Jr., wealthy St. Paul, Minn., brewer June 15, 1933.

Akers resigned from the Hot Springs police force in July, 1937, because of ill health after being chief of detectives 11 years.

Wakelin, after holding the position as chief of police for 10 years, was suspended during the investigation into the alleged third-degree death of John Dickson on Christmas Eve, 1936. Wakelin later was restored to good standing by Mayor Leo McLaughlin but resigned May 1, 1938, because of ill health.

Brock, chief of the Bureau of Identification of the Hot Springs Police Department, had been on the force for eight years when he was suspended during investigation into the Dickson case. He was tried with six others in connection with Dickson's death and was acquitted of a charge of second degree murder.

Defense Claims Derided by Isgrig.

United States Attorney Fred A. Isgrig made a stirring hour and 45 minute plea to the jury for convictions just before Judge Trimble handed down his instructions.

He belittled the defense testimony, claiming the only witnesses they had introduced against the government's "pile of evidence" was Grace Goldstein and "two women who owed their jobs to the city administration of Hot Springs."

Recalling that defense lawyers had admitted that Grace Goldstein harbored Karpis but denied there was any

conspiracy, the United States attorney

said: "Grace could have harbored him without the help of the Police Department and you know that. She would not have taken the risk."

He charged that the defense was attempting to make Mrs. Goldstein the "fall guy" in the case, letting her "take the rap" for all four.

Mr. Isgrig made light of assertions by Grover T. Owens, lawyer for Wakelin, that the latter was "an honest old man," saying that if Wakelin was honest Karpis would never have been harbored in Hot Springs.

"If Joe Wakelin was an honest man, they could not have done it," he said, "because he was the boss and they would not have put over a job on the chief."

"Grace could not protect this gang without the aid of Akers, Brock and other officers acting under instructions from Chief Wakelin."

"They talk about her being afraid but if the truth were known I bet Karpis was afraid of her. And all this talk about babies, Christmas presents, that is slop, plain slop and bunk."

The district attorney then painted a verbal contrast of Mrs. Goldstein and Mrs. Joseph Armenia of Hot Springs, the government's star witness. He pictured Mrs. Goldstein on one side in "glittering garments" and Mrs. Armenia on the other "a clean woman, soiled with the dirt of the kitchen."

"Prostitutes do not wear clothes like that," he said in commending Mrs. Armenia. She had testified to having seen Karpis and Hunter leave Mrs. Goldstein's house of prostitution hurriedly one night in the summer of 1935 after being tipped off by Akers and Wakelin.

Mr. Isgrig flayed defense lawyers for attempting to besmirch Mrs. Armenia's reputation, and said it was exemplary of defense tactics throughout the trial.

"The whole defense is 'we want out, we want out because we are old and have been sinning for a long time,'" the district attorney said.

Referring to defense charges that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had failed to capture Karpis although it had hunted him all over the country, Mr. Isgrig said:

"When the F. B. I. found it could no longer trust the police of Hot Springs, he (Karpis) was captured within 30 days and on his way to Alcatraz."

Persecution Charged By Defense Counsel.

Mr. Owens appealed to the jury in an hour of final arguments for Wakelin whom he described as "an old man, a man grown old in service to the police force of his city."

He said that the government had based its case against Wakelin "solely on suspicion and circumstance" and was attempting to persecute the former police chief and others to make up for "the worst jobs of bungling in the history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

"Why do they not be men about it and admit it?" he said.

He charged that federal men themselves inadvertently gave the tip-off to Karpis and his gangsters to move out of the Woodcock place on Malvern road

7-576-3-A

March 26, 1936, by sending a messenger to the Hatterie hotel, run by Mrs. Goldstein, to get pictures of Connie Morris four or five days before the raid.

As Sam Robinson, lawyer for Mrs. Goldstein, had done Friday, Mr. Owens chided the government for failure to bring Connie Morris and Alvin Karpis to the trial.

"Connie Morris could have corroborated everything Grace Goldstein said, but they did not bring her back," he said.

Mr. Owens charged the F. B. I. agents were stretching their authority by bringing certain government witnesses, which he named, into court to testify against the defendants. He charged that Oscar Pope Muse, one of the government's star witnesses, had served a jail term for transporting a car across a state line.

Trial on Other Charges Will Be Delayed.

Akers is also under federal indictment charged with harboring Thomas Nathan Norris, federal fugitive, in 1937, and Mrs. Goldstein is under a separate federal Mann Act indictment, charged with transporting a young woman from Texas to Hot Springs for immoral purposes.

Because of the crowded condition of the court docket, government attorneys indicated that neither Akers nor Mrs. Goldstein would be brought to trial on the separate charges remaining against them at this term of the court.

The cost to the government of the trial was estimated by the district attorney's office at \$15,000.

Jury Instructed Regarding Evidence.

Judge Trimble, in his charge to the

jurors, defined a conspiracy in detail. He said that in conspiracy cases it often was impossible to prove the offense by direct testimony and that for this reason the government often had to rely solely upon circumstantial evidence.

"Such evidence warrants a conviction in criminal cases, provided it is of such a nature as to exclude every hypothesis but that of guilt of the offense imputed to the defendant."

In regard to Mrs. Goldstein's plea that she failed to report Karpis to authorities because of fear, Judge Trimble said that a criminal act could not be excused because she was threatened with harm.

"There must be something more than mere threats and fear; the coercion and duress of such threats must be to the extent that the free will of the one threatened is overcome by such threats, so that he is not performing or doing his own acts but the acts of the one who threatens."

The charge, in part, follows:

"The defendant, Jewell LeVerne Grayson, alias Grace Goldstein, has admitted in her testimony that she learned the true identity of Alvin Karpis, and if after she learned the true identity, you believe that she voluntarily participated in a conspiracy to harbor and conceal Alvin Karpis, she would be guilty as charged in the indictment. . . ."

"You are instructed that if you find from the evidence in this case that the defendant, either or any of them, knowing that a warrant had been issued by the federal government for the arrest and apprehension of Alvin Karpis, and knowing that he was being harbored or concealed in or about the city of Hot Springs, and if you find from the testimony in this case that either or any of them purposely refrained from apprehending or arresting the said Alvin Karpis, or from notifying the federal officers of his presence in or about the city of Hot Springs, with a view to protecting or aiding him, the said Alvin Karpis, to escape apprehension or arrest by the federal officers, then you may consider this as a circumstance as to such defendant as to whether or not such defendant entered into and participated in a conspiracy to harbor or conceal the said Alvin Karpis. Mere failure alone of defendant officers to arrest Alvin Karpis did not make them or either of them a participant in the conspiracy charged. . . ."

Three Ex-Officers Occupy Same Cell Room in Jail.

Wakelin, Akers and Brock were occupying the same cell room on the second floor of the county jail last night.

Wakelin has said that he was ill and had gone to bed. Akers and Brock were reading magazines.

The latter two were cordial to a Gazette reporter, who is well acquainted with them, when he called to see them but neither had much to say. They said that they had not decided whether to appeal from their sentences. Brock, who was said to have been confident that he would be acquitted no matter what happened to his co-defendants, appeared to be taking his disappointment philosophically. He was more cheerful than Akers.

NEWS About PEOPLE

Quietly in Evidence.

E. J. Connelley, Federal Bureau of Investigation inspector, who has been in Little Rock the past three weeks

quietly watching the Karpis harboring case trial and conferring with District Attorney Lagris, saw the end of a long trail yesterday afternoon that began for him more than three years ago. During that time he followed various angles through Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida. There were many sleepless nights



along the way and repeated visits to many cities. He and his men, and in two cases, Director J. Edgar Hoover, were actively present when the principals in that best armed of all gangs were taken. There was one afternoon that was spent behind a tree while Kate ("Ma") Barker shot at him with a machine gun and Fred Barker tried to pick him off with a .33 caliber rifle. There were long fruitless watches, good guesses and bad guesses, and long days in crowded courtrooms. Yesterday, when the last of the loose ends of the case were finally tied with four convictions in Federal court, 41 persons had been accounted for. Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell are serving life sentences in Alcatraz Prison. Fred Hunter, the other leader who was in Arkansas, is in the same prison for 27 years. The other leaders and those of the 41 who harbored, handled the money or aided the gang are convicted or dead.

Mr. Connelley is one of six inspectors who work directly under Mr. Hoover. Since entering the Karpis case he has worked on several other kidnappings, among them the Stoll case in Louisville, Ky., the Weyerhauser ransom case in Tacoma, Wash., and the Bush kidnapping and murder at Miami, Fla. With 19 years in the service and 300 swell stories that he refuses to tell, he is a really likable person who during the past three weeks collected for himself lots of friends about the Federal building. He may or may not have left Little Rock. Where? Ask Mr. Hoover—who will quite courteously tell you it's none of your business.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

7-576-3A

ON THE WAY TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON





Three former Hot Springs police officers sentenced to two years in prison yesterday on charges of harboring Alvin Karpis are shown at top between United States Marshals V. O. Purvis (left) and J. L. McBurnett (right) being taken into the Pulaski county jail. Joe Wakelin, former chief of police, is shown next to Mr. Purvis while Brock is to the right of him with hand to hat and Akers next to Mr. McBurnett with hat over face.

Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former chief of detectives is shown at the lower left. Wakelin, at the time he was chief of police, is shown in the upper center, and Brock is shown in the lower center. The picture of Brock was taken before the jury had returned its verdict.

Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Karpis's common-law wife, is shown at the right responding to a "Hi, Grace" from an inmate at the jail.

Gertrude Smith Photos.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Karpis Friends in Arkansas Guilty

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—(P)—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. They are Grace Goldstein, Karpis' companion; former Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert Akers and former Police Lieut. Cecil Brock.

7-576-3-10

CHICAGO HERALD & EXAMINER

10-30-38

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 Isgrig, 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.

on the economic property of each of the suspicious and threat-pments which will mere. heighten an intensified competition in arms-2 construction are to be diverted to domestic resources that ought to be devoted to social and economic re-3 "There can be no peace if eco-4 their own feelings, to worship God-5 men and women are not free to-6 "There can be no peace if humble-7 lay their head. 8 persecuted wanderers with no place-9 world of millions of helpless and-10 ment the dispersion all over the-11 policy adopts as a deliberate instru-12 "There can be no peace if national-13 ment the threat of war. 14 policy adopts as a deliberate instru-15 "There can be no peace if national-16 force. 17 recurrent sanction of sheer-18 reign of law is to be replaced by a-19 "There can be no peace if the-20 departs rule of force. 21 their peace by the sword. 22 higher or not, enduring qual-23 for many years peace of law and

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Tamm
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Tamm
Mr. E. A. Tamm

AS RAID 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 Marquette hotel. Later, she said, he came to her place (then the Hatterie hotel) at her request.

"I told him that night I had some

Beer and Give

concentrated on a seven and one-half mile front between the communities of Seneca and Clematis, south of Madrid. Insurgents failed to break through Government lines in that area.

Akers Collected on Debt.
"Yes. Once he came to one of my neighbors and told me to move because 'a 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 I 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 House.

She said they rented the Woodcock place (which was raided by FBI agents March 30, 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.

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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 9:30 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 Loftis, "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 that elimination of three of the de-

fendants would shorten the trial considerably. Many of some 36 witnesses summoned by the defense were to testify for Mrs. Dyer, Loftis 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 saleslady, was a government witness Tuesday. She testified she had seen Karpis at a cottage he rented on Clubb 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, Isrig 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 Haynie."

"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?" Isrig asked her.

"I am not," she replied. "I hold a job under the county judge."

Judge Trimble sustained defense objections when Isrig asked her: "You could not hold your job without Leo McLaughlin?"

The defense failed to introduce into court records a Hot Springs municipal court docket when Emmett Jackson, Hot Springs city clerk, was called to the stand. Purpose of this proposed form of testimony was not announced.

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NO.

SYMBOL

Gazette (ID)
Little Rock, Arkansas

DATE

WITNESS NAMES DEFENDANTS AS KARPIS VISITORS

Neighbor Reviews Activities.

Four of seven Hot Springs residents charged with conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, one time Public Enemy No. 1, in the resort city in 1935 and 1936, were pointed out by a government witness yesterday as having visited at the Club street cottage occupied by the gangster and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, his common law wife, in December, 1935 and January, 1936.

The witness, Mrs. Philip David, now of Washington, D. C., identified the visitors as Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former Hot Springs chief of detectives; Joseph Wakelin, former police chief; John Stover, manager of the Hot Springs airport, and Mrs. Goldstein.

The trial moved more slowly than during any of the previous five days. Questioning and cross examination of two girls formerly employed in Mrs. Goldstein's houses of prostitution and testimony of Mrs. David taking up most of the time. The government is expected to complete its testimony late today or tomorrow.

Extended cross examination of Mrs. David by first one, then another, of the defense lawyers kept her on the stand for more than an hour. The lawyers inquired at length into details of the occasions when she saw the defendants enter the Karpis cottage.

Innocent Watched Visitors at Cottage.

The witness testified her name at the time was Mrs. Toby Finkel and that she lived at 202 Finkel avenue, on the property adjoining that of the cottage occupied by Karpis and Mrs. Goldstein. She said the two went under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. David told the jury that Akers and Wakelin drove up to the Karpis-Goldstein cottage "just before they moved away the latter part of January."

Stover came on two occasions, she said. The first time he drove out alone in a Plymouth sedan, remained in the house about 20 minutes, then emerged with Karpis and drove off.

"About a week later," she testified, "I saw Mr. Stover go in with a lady and another gentleman."

At this point, Grover T. Owens, defense lawyer interrupted to request that she "face the jury instead of the F. B. I."

On cross examination, Mr. Owens inquired:

"Have you ever worked for the F. B. I.?"

"No," she replied.

"Has your husband ever worked for the F. B. I.?"

"No."

"Have you any feeling against any of the defendants?"

"I have not," she said.

"Were you not nearly beaten to death by your husband and were you not fined for disorderly conduct at your house for engaging in a fight with your husband?"

"I have never been arrested," she declared emphatically, "and my husband never struck me in my life."

Mr. Owens repeated the question in several forms as to the alleged fight with her husband, but Mrs. David emphatically denied each interrogation except that her husband was taken down to police headquarters and docked on a charge of being drunk.

Sam Robinson, lawyer for Stover, took over the questioning and inquired into considerable detail as to where she had seen Stover previously and to the respective location of her house and that occupied by Karpis.

Mrs. Goldstein Suspected Akers of Double-Cross.

Testimony that Mrs. Goldstein suspected Akers of giving her the "double-cross" in the purported conspiracy to harbor Karpis came from blonde Jewell Greta Gilstrap, formerly employed in Mrs. Goldstein's houses of prostitution, making her second appearance on the witness stand.

She said the talk of a suspected double-cross came following Karpis' arrest in New Orleans during F. B. I. investigations.

"She said she felt like 'Dutch' was double-crossing her," the Gilstrap girl said. "Things she had said were coming back to her from the F. B. I. agents."

One of the jurors interjected at this point to ask the witness to repeat the answer.

The witness said that when F. B. I. agents began an investigation into Karpis' stay in Hot Springs, Mrs. Goldstein expressed fear that "her people" might get mixed up in it.

"She made a trip home," she said, "to see that her brother had gotten rid of the shirts belonging to Ed (Alvin Karpis)."

stein was acquainted with Johnny Stover? United States Attorney Fred A. Isgrig inquired.

"Yes."

"How long had she known him?"

"For some time . . . since 1933, I believe. We went out to the airport and Grace became acquainted with him through her husband, who had worked in a garage in Hot Springs."

She then related of a scheme devised by a man she described as Herschell Brock whereby he and Connie Morris, another girl working for Mrs. Goldstein, who was the sweetheart of Fred Hunter, a Karpis lieutenant, would turn in the gangsters and claim the reward offered for their capture.

"Connie became scared," she added, "and told Grace."

The Gilstrap girl said that a few days after Brock had presented his plan, the place where Karpis and his gang were staying on Malvern road was shot up by F. B. I. agents.

On cross-examination, Mr. Owens inquired whether the witness knew Mrs. Goldstein had any other "old man friends" who visited her during her residence in the Virginia apartments.

"Yes, I do," the witness replied. Several of Mrs. Goldstein's former employees had made reference to the fact that Mrs. Goldstein spoke of Wakelin as "the old man."

Child Identified Picture of Karpis.

First concrete evidence that any of the defendants knew Karpis' identity during his stay in Hot Springs came in testimony from Della May Jefferies, another of Mrs. Goldstein's girls who made her second appearance of the trial.

She recalled that she first suspected that the man who had been going under the name of Ed King around Mrs. Goldstein's houses of prostitution was Alvin Karpis when her sister's eight-year-old daughter, Geraldine, recognized his picture in the December 1, 1935, issue of the Chicago Herald and Examiner.

"I took the Chicago paper home to her so that she could look at the funny papers. She saw the picture, jumped up and said, 'Here's a picture of Miss Grace's boy friend.'"

She said that the child had gone up to the Hatterie hotel where Karpis would hang out and that the gangster often would give her money.

"I recognized the picture as that of Grace's boy friend and took it to her."

On objection of defense lawyers, Judge Trimble ruled that the testimony should apply only to Mrs. Goldstein.

"I talked to her about the picture and told her I thought it was Ed King," the Jefferies girl said.

"What did Mrs. Goldstein reply?" the district attorney asked.

"She said she didn't think so."

"What were the reasons she gave?"

"She said 'it just is not him.' Then she turned white, looked funny and said the newspaper was mistaken."

"Did you tell anyone else about the picture?" Mr. Isgrig inquired.

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"Yes, I met Cecil Brock one afternoon shortly after that and told him I thought it was Grace's boy friend. He said he would check up on it."

"Did you say anything to 'Dutch' Akers about it?"

"Yes, I talked to Akers that night or the next night in a Hot Springs sectionary uptown."

"What did he tell you?"

"He said for me not to talk to anybody about it because they might bump me off."

"Did you ever speak to him about it again?"

"Yes, from December 1, 1935 until they were caught."

She recalled that on one occasion she was at the Hot Springs police station and had pointed out to Akers Karpis' picture hanging on the wall of the station.

"Did you tell him about Karpis living out on the lake?"

"I told him they had a cottage out on the lake."

She added that she had informed Akers about the gangsters having given Mrs. Goldstein a wrist watch and an automobile and "everything that I could think of."

Defense Motion For Mistrial Overruled.

The defense made a motion for a mistrial while the government, attempted to show that Akers assisted in financing houses of prostitution in Hot Springs. Judge Trimble overruled the motion but held that the government could not continue with this line of question.

"At the time you went to 123 Palm street . . . did you go there to open a house of prostitution?" Mr. Isgrig asked.

"Yes," the Jefferies girl replied.

"Who furnished you the money?"

"Mr. Akers."

At this point Defense Attorney E. L. McHaney Jr., raised the point that this line of questioning could be "highly prejudicial" and would be "incompetent."

"I believe you are right," Judge Trimble said and sustained the objection.

"We wanted to show that Akers financed this girl in a house of prostitution," explained Leon B. Catlett, assistant United States attorney.

Mr. Owens immediately jumped to his feet and moved for a mistrial on the grounds that Mr. Catlett had proceeded with a line of testimony after the court had ruled against it. The motion was denied.

Of cross examination, defense lawyers inquired of the Jefferies girl whether she used opiates. She replied whether she used them habitually but she did not use them habitually but only on advice of physicians when she was sick. She said she had been sick about four times in the past three years.

Drew Bowers, lawyer for Akers, proceeded to question her about a visit

made to her place by Akers and a United States postal inspector.

"What did the postal inspector come to see you about," the defense lawyer inquired.

"For the same reason that everybody else came to my place," she replied with some heat.

"Where was the postal inspector from?" the lawyer asked.

"Tulsa," she replied.

"Did you write to him after he left?"

"Yes."

"What did you write about?"

"The weather."

"What was the agent's name?"

Mr. Isgrig objected and Judge Trimble sustained him.

Story Told By Miss Jefferies Corroborated.

Mrs. Velva May Burford of Pine Bluff, sister of the Jefferies girl, followed her to the stand to testify to statements made by the Jefferies girl regarding Karpis' picture in the Chicago newspaper.

David B. Nelson, employed by the Chicago Herald and Examiner, was placed on the stand to identify the paper introduced as an exhibit.

Mary Williams, employed in Mrs. Goldstein's house of prostitution at the Hatterie hotel from October 8, 1935, to May 12, 1936, told the jury that Mrs. Goldstein went to see her mother in Texas in October, 1935, and returned with her niece, Margaret. She said Margaret remained at the Hatterie until December 17 or 18 of that year.

She recalled that on another trip she returned with a Great Dane dog which she said Karpis had given her.

During most of the period that the Williams girl was at the Hatterie she said Mrs. Goldstein stayed outside of the hotel but that she came back in April, 1936, two days before F. B. I. agents raided the mobster's hangout on the Malvern road.

Following the raid, she said Mrs. Goldstein again disappeared and was gone six or seven days during which time no one knew where she was.

She said Wakelin telephoned regularly while Mrs. Goldstein was away.

The Gilstrap girl testified to hearing telephone conversations between Wakelin and Mrs. Goldstein.

Over defense objections, she testified that Mrs. Goldstein had introduced Karpis to Akers.

Furniture Moved From Hotel to Cottage.

Henry Dow Wood, employed by a Hot Springs storage company, told of having moved a cedar chest, luggage and a carpet to a cottage occupied by Karpis and Hunter at Dyer's landing on Lake Hamilton from the Hatterie hotel and to having moved it back after the gangsters' departure. He added that he returned Karpis' outboard motor in addition to the articles he had taken to the cottage.

He testified to having seen Akers with Mrs. Goldstein in an automobile and to having seen Karpis at Grace's place in the Virginia apartments.

Cedric Cecil Burnett followed him to the stand to testify that he had seen Akers go into the Hatterie hotel and remain about half an hour. He said he thought he also saw Brock go in the hotel but he was not positive of this. Burnett is employed in the Hatterie hat shop, below the Hatterie hotel on Central avenue.

Ernest F. Woodcock testified to having rented a large house on the Malvern road to Karpis and another man about the middle of February, 1936, for \$40 per month. He said Karpis paid him six months rent in advance.

Asked whether Karpis' companion was Hunter, Mr. Woodcock replied that the picture of the man shown him did not look like Hunter.

"The man probably was a front," the witness said. "He talked like he was small fry."

Last of the day's witnesses was Earl Kall, manager of the Municipal airport at Canton, O. He testified that Stover flew Karpis, Mrs. Goldstein and Mrs. Stover into the Municipal airport at Canton in January, 1936, and that they took off again for Hot Springs the following day. He recalled that Stover told him about making a similar flight to Youngstown, O., only a few days before.

At the beginning of yesterday's session Judge Trimble excused the remainder of the petit jury panel until next Monday. Civil cases which had been set for this week will be re-scheduled.

NEW ORLEANS STATES
October 21, 1938

James E. Crown, Editor

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Crowl	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Check on Police

IF THE FEDERAL government succeeds in convicting some alleged harborers of the gangster Alvin Karpis in Hot Springs, Ark., the John Laws in many an American city are going to get the shock of their lives. They will learn that protecting or consorting with known criminals, or keeping their eyes closed to their operations, is a dangerous proceeding, particularly if the criminals are hunted by the FBI.

Three of the seven defendants in the current trial in Little Rock were high police officials of Hot Springs at the time, back in 1935 and 1936, when KARPIS moved about freely; in fact, lived in some style, in the resort city. One was the town's police chief, another the detective chief, the third a police lieutenant. The government charges all had been supplied with photos and detailed descriptions of the former public enemy; that they were criminally derelict in duty, if not to their city then to the nation, by allowing him to roam at will.

We believe this is the first time the federal government has moved to prosecute local police officials for slacking on the job. It has been a common custom to proceed against civilians harboring lawbreakers. Now the government is going to enforce the law against negligent law enforcers. The implications are far-reaching. Possibly the government will find a way to break up an alliance which is responsible for a good deal of the lawbreaking in all large American cities—the alliance of crooked police officials, racketeer politicians and criminals.

KARPIS, it will be remembered, was captured in New Orleans. He lived here for a brief period, at an apartment house out Canal street. But it appears that our local gentlemen had a good alibi for not arresting him. They hadn't known he was here. EDGAR HOOVER, boss of the G-men, came here from Washington personally to take KARPIS in custody.

In arresting criminals and protecting citizens from the encroachment of the criminal class and in solving crimes the New Orleans police force under GEORGE REYER has no superior in America. It's against gambling racketeers that our police are lax.

In time, perhaps, the government's new offensive against crime and its open or silent partners in high places will be extended into fields of lesser violation, since the trend is toward centralized government. If and when it is, the public may have a means of cleaning out petty racketeering, vicious gambling, pernicious lotteries, slot machines, political extortion, graft and corruption, election crookery, and a host of other invasions of justice, great and small. None of these can flourish where there is law enforcement. And if police departments, district attorneys and other law enforcers are not enforcing, other law enforcers can be turned against them. In the end we ought to get all of the law enforcement we need for the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

7-576-3A
1 Walter
T. G.

Kansas Democrat
October 19, 1938

U. S. Offers to Prove Hot Springs Defendants Karpis Was a Fugitive

Gen

Witnesses Say
papers Containing
counts of Desperate
Delivered to Sexton

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 newspapers, 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 the photographs are not the best evidence available."

60 pms

7-576-3 A

PA

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

the life of Connie Morris, the eighth defendant, who entered the guilty plea, when she, Karpis and Hunter were returning from Louisiana, by pleading with them not to kill the girl and "throw her body in a swamp," he declared. Declaring that Karpis and Hunter rented a cabin from Mrs. Dyer as "Ed Parker" and "Harold King," W. H. Donham, attorney for Mrs. Dyer and Morris Loftis, caretaker, stated they said they were night club operators from Ohio on a vacation and that one of them was in Arkansas to obtain a 90-day divorce. After the investigation proceeded and FBI agents asked Mrs. Dyer and Loftis to identify pictures of the two men, Mr. Donham said succeeding events made them fear for their lives and their reputation.

Threatened Her, Claim.
He declared Karpis, known as Ed Parker, returned to the Dyer place two or three times and threatened Mrs. Dyer and Loftis with "a trip out in the lake and you won't come back." In the meanwhile, FBI agents had asked about the two men and had informed Loftis "the government wants Mayor McLaughlin, Judge Ledgerwood and all those nice officers, not small fry like you." Mr. Donham also said that Mrs. Dyer was questioned by the FBI in a Hot Springs of 30 from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. one day and that when she was arrested, was taken away from her home at midnight without an opportunity to tell her mother and

sister what had happened to her. The fact that John Stover flew Karpis anywhere at any time would make him as guilty as any railroad line or bus line. Sam Robinson, his attorney, said in his opening statement. He declared that Stover operated his plane as a common carrier and that in the last three years he has traveled more than 500,000 miles, making more than 400 cross country trips. He said that more than 7,000 persons had made sight-seeing trips in Stover's plane. He outlined usual procedure in flying passengers across country and of Stover's training as a pilot and contract with the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce to manage the airport there.

A jury of 10 men and two women, with two women alternates, was completed early in the afternoon, after examination of 36 persons. The jury was locked up last night and will be in custody of the United States marshal throughout the trial, which is expected to last to the end of the week.

The court excused four jurors, the government used its six challenges and the defense used nine of its 10 challenges in examining 31 witnesses for the regular jury. The court, the government and the defense each excused one juror in examining five persons for the two alternates.

The members of the jury follow: 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. Lacey, Little Rock, retired business man; C. A. Ezell, Thornburn, Perry county, farmer; Mrs. M. A. Lally, Little Rock, housewife; Hugh Houson, Little Rock, real estate man; Gus Paul, Malvern, farmer; A. C. Drake, Fordyce, lumber dealer; Mrs. W. T. Fordyce, Little Rock, housewife; Lar Adamson, Little Rock, ice dealer, and L. O. Red, Little Rock, housewife. The alternates are Mrs. W. M. Matthews, Little Rock, housewife, and Mrs. C. H. Baker, North Little Rock, housewife.

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To

Sentinel-Record

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARKANSAS,

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1937.

NUMEROUS WITNESSES ARE GRILLED BY SPA PROBERS

STOCKHOLDERS IN CLUB BELVEDERE ARE NAMED.

PAYROLLS SCANNED

Testimony Introduced to
Show Relatives of City
and County Officials Con-
nected With Belvedere
and Southern Club.

Little Rock, Feb. 8. — (AP) — The house committee investigating alleged laxity in law enforcement at Hot Springs tonight delved into the ownership of the gambling rooms at fashionable Club Belvedere, resort show place, and the club's payroll.

With Sam Watt, part owner of Belvedere and its associated club, Southern Grill, on the stand, committeemen repeatedly asked questions designed to establish that the two places operated under "protection."

To all these questions, Watt replied that he had no personal knowledge of any protection payments.

He estimated profits from the two places in 1936 at "between \$0 and 100 thousand dollars," advising the committee that the books recently obtained would "show the exact figures."

After evidence and testimony had been introduced to show that relatives of Hot Springs officials and peace officers were carried on the clubs' payrolls in various capacities, Committee Chairman William M. Thompson asked:

"Isn't it so that you employed these relatives of officers to keep the officers off 'our places'?"

"I guess the officers asked to be placed," Watt replied.

Several score Hot Springs residents stood in the hallways of the downtown office building where the committee sat, but the committee again held its session in a small conference room in the offices of John R. Thompson, committee attorney, admitting only accredited newspaper representatives and legislators from the 18th judicial district in which Hot Springs is located.

Rep. James R. Campbell, Garland, advised the committee that "about two hundred Hot Springs business men are over here with a spokesman and they would like for him to be heard but no immediate action was taken on the request."

Before turning its attention toward alleged gambling operations, the committee heard Mrs. W. J. Haynes, aunt of John Dickson, re-

view charges which her family has made that Dickson, Hot Springs jail prisoner, died there last Christmas Eve as a result of being beaten by Hot Springs officers.

Seven policemen are now under indictment for Dickson's death and Circuit Judge Earl Witt has disqualified himself for their trials, tentatively set for next Monday.

Mrs. Haynes charged that after Dickson was arrested on robbery and assault charges, and lodged in the city jail, she was denied permission to see him by Chief of Police Joe Wakelin.

She said she also appealed to Mayor Leo P. McLaughlin for doctors to attend her nephew after she had received a tip from a police officer that he had been "beaten up."

She alleged that Mayor McLaughlin, Judge Witt and then Prosecuting Attorney Houston Emory promised to investigate but that no investigation was made until after Dickson's death.

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Baughman ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Dewsey ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Foxworth ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Joseph ✓
Mr. Lester ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Schilder ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Re Dickson
7-576-15

George Gower, Hot Springs furniture man, was called and asked by the committee attorney if he ever saw Judge Witt drunk.

"Several times," Gower testified. In answer to another question, he said:

"I never saw him drunk in court." Sam Watt, dignified, slow-spoken and past middle age, told the committee he had lived in Hot Springs for 60 years and had been "in the gambling and clubroom business for quite awhile—since 1904, I believe."

"At times, I have also invested in real estate and the oil business," he said.

He said he was "interested in the bank roll at Fountain Lake for eight years," and was associated there with a partner from near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and another from New Orleans.

"How did you operate there without being arrested," he was asked by Attorney Thompson.

"Brother, I don't know," he smiled. "Mr. Nolan (identified as one of the partners) was a good outside man and he made arrangements."

He said officers came out to raid several times "and we closed up."

"You mean you knew they were coming and closed?"

"That's a hard question to answer," he said.

Asked if anyone beside the partners shared in the profits, he said:

"I don't think so. If they did, Nolan took care of that."

He testified he subsequently "became interested in Belvedere."

The interrogation continued:

"Who was interested with you?"

"Must I answer?"

"Yes."

"Mr. W. S. Jacobs and Mr. Cleveland Young, and some others had minor interests."

"Who?"

"Well, Mr. L. D. Cooper—"

"Who else?"

"Some of these people were let in probably because they had influence. Mr. Cooper has a lot of influence. I think he was president of the Chamber of Commerce."

"Who else?"

"Douglas Hotchkiss."

"Did they all pay for an interest?"

"Some did not pay for an interest."

"Who else?"

"Harry Strong, Roscoe Johnson."

"Because of their influence?"

"I don't know."

"Who else?"

"Archie Ledgerwood."

"What was Ledgerwood's interest?"

"Twenty-five per cent."

"How did he get it?"

"It was given to him by Mr. Jacobs, I believe."

"Why did you consent?"

"It was from Mr. Jacobs' interest. I thought it would be beneficial."

"Does Ledgerwood have relatives in official positions?"

"Judge Verne Ledgerwood is his brother."

"Judge Ledgerwood is the municipal judge?"

"Yes."

"It that all that were in the club?"

"Since then five per cent interest has been given to Otis McGraw. I had and kept my 15 per cent interest. Captain William Smith had three and a half per cent, I believe."

Watt departed from the questions to comment:

"The games were always straight. A straight game is the only way to get business. If you run any other kind, it follows you around and ruins you."

One committee member asked "Why does the house always operate profitably?"

"The banking end of any game has a percentage," said Watt. "It only takes time for the percentage to show up."

He said that Belvedere records were kept in triplicate, for himself, for Jacobs and for Ledgerwood. In answer to a question he replied that "the same parties are interested in Southern Club."

Watt explained that it was the custom at Belvedere to pay its employees "in advance, each day," and that no recorded payroll was necessary. He said many dealers drew \$10 to \$15 a day.

"We knew all these employees by sight," he explained, "and paid them as they came on duty."

"Did you ever pay anyone beside the help?" asked the attorney.

"I came on late. If it was done, it was done in the daytime," said Watt.

He supplied the information that "we financed the Kentucky Club's book, but had no part in the management of that place."

"Do you know if the Garland county officers knew you were running?"

"I shouldn't say. Everyone knew it."

"Did you ever see any officials in the gambling rooms?"

"No."

"Why didn't the officers raid or make arrests at Belvedere?"

"I don't know."

"Was there any arrangement about that?"

"I can't say. You are asking me to tell you what I know. I only heard talk."

"Did you hear the other owners say anything about that?"

"I don't know."

"Do you know what it means to pay off officers?"

"Yes."

"Do you have any information on that?"

"I might have but such information would not be reliable."

"You know you were never bothered?"

"Yes."

Chairman Thompson then started

calling off names of club employees from a list previously supplied by Belvedere.

"I find the name of P. O. Witt," he said. "What relation to the judge?"

"Uncle, I think."

"There's a Buddy Wakelin on the list. What's his relationship to the chief of police?"

"Son."

"Tex Rutherford, on the list here, is a city fireman, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"And also a watchman at the club," said Thompson.

Asked if "some of these men on the list aren't bodyguards for Mayor McLaughlin," Watt replied: "I don't know."

"Who is Bob Moore on this payroll?"

"He was a captain of police."

"I find Curley Evans on the roll," said Thompson. "I believe he was on the force, too. And I see he has made an affidavit in Hot Springs saying he is a Holiness preacher."

"He is a pretty busy boy," replied Watt.

Chairman Thompson asserted that he found the name of "Mrs. Herbert Akers" and said she was "the wife of the chief of detectives."

Asked about the continuity of gambling in Hot Springs, Watt testified that "we did not have any gambling when Scott Wood was circuit judge."

Archie Ledgerwood testified that he was one of the partners at Belvedere and Southern Grill. He said he started as an employee but was told by Jacobs in 1933 that since he had learned the business he could acquire an interest if he raised \$12,500.

He said he borrowed the money from Ed Ballard, former circus man, who met death in a shooting in a Hot Springs hotel room last year. Ledgerwood said he had settled the debt shortly before Ballard's death.

Asked about his relationship to Municipal Judge Ledgerwood, the witness testified:

"He gave me plenty of hell for being in the gambling business. I told him that all I could find to do on account of my health."

"Why didn't the Hot Springs officers enforce the gambling laws?" he was asked.

"Hot Springs is a resort and people come here for health and pleasure. Resorts there were closed up once before and the people went to Florida."

"That is why I believe the officers were a little liberal."

"You said big names came to Hot Springs. Who?"

"Lots of big people from Chicago, including practically every big politician."

"Ever heard of Al Karpis and his being around the gambling halls?"

"Yes."

"Nash?"

"Yes."

"Galatas?"

"Yes."

"Did the visitors ever win?"

"Yes, the club paid one man \$27,000 in one night."

"Did you ever pay off any officers?" Ledgerwood was asked.

"No," he said.

"Pines?"

"No."

"What business connection did Jacobs and McLaughlin have?"

"They were only friends."

Sid Haupt, Hot Springs, called next, said he worked at Belvedere seven years but had not been there for the last three years. He said he was formerly a sheriff in Garland county.

"Did you ever see Judge Witt at Belvedere?" asked the committee attorney.

"Yes."

Billy Mann, who said he had been a Hot Springs grocer for 15 years, testified that the August primary was conducted "under pressure." He was defeated for constable in that election.

Asked to explain, he said:

"I attended what is commonly known as a pressure meeting, held in police court. Judge Ledgerwood and McLaughlin talked. They told the businessmen they expected each of them to account for ten poll tax

receipts 'and if you can't get them we can arrange it.'"

He charged McLaughlin threatened to replace a city employee who was quoted as saying he would "vote for whom he pleased."

Mann said he was a candidate for constable, but that his name was "scratched off" the administration ticket.

"I was informed it was scratched off in the mayor's office," he said.

"Were you defeated?"

"Yes."

He said he was a former policeman.

L. G. Stanley of Mt. Ida testified to the presence of gambling machines "running openly" in Montgomery county, a part of the 18th district. He said they disappeared after the present investigation started.

Roy Hurst, a minister of Hot Springs, corroborated Mann's testimony about the pre-primary political meeting.

Asked if any laws were "overrun in Hot Springs," he said:

"Yes, the gambling and election laws."

He said he had asked city and circuit officials to stop gambling.

He said he protested the "pressure meeting" in a letter to Governor Carl Bailey.

Earl Screeton, auditor for the income tax division of the state revenue department, testified he had examined books and gambling records turned over by the committee.

He presented data from 1936 records of various resorts in Hot Springs and Chairman Thompson asked for the total.

Screeton said he did not have the total with him but Thompson asked:

"Don't you believe the net earnings would total around \$332,300?"

"Yes, I believe it would be something like that."

He introduced a 12-page audit in the record.

Before the committee adjourned, it received a group of Hot Springs business men, whose spokesman, Jess B. Murphy, protested against criticisms of Circuit Judge Witt and expressed "faith and confidence in him."

The committee agreed to meet again Wednesday night.

A stamp collector in Boston recently pasted 18,000 stamps on his automobile, completely covering it.

McLaughlin Asks City to Observe Boy Scout Week

Paying tribute to the place Boy Scout activities hold in everyday American life, as well as in times of emergency, Mayor Leo P. McLaughlin yesterday officially designated this week as "Boy Scout Week." The mayor's proclamation pointed out the character-building attributes and the effective work in time of national emergencies achieved by this organization which is this week observing its 27th anniversary.

The mayor's official proclamation:

"The Boy Scouts of America, incorporated February 8, 1916, and chartered by congress June 15, 1916, have during the past 27 years rendered notable service to the nation. They have done effective work in this community and throughout the country. During the World War their efforts on behalf of Liberty Loan and War Savings campaigns and other measures were outstanding. In time of distress from flood, hurricane, tornado and other disasters they have organized the effectiveness of organized boy service. During the period of economic stress through which the country has just passed, they contributed in many ways to the relief of suffering, and they have rendered noteworthy service in the flood areas this year.

"The Boy Scouts have not only demonstrated their worth to the nation, but have also contributed to a deeper appreciation by the American people of the higher conception of good citizenship.

"The objective of the present 25-Year Program of the Boy Scouts of America is to provide for the nation