

Grover's Pot of Gold Is Traced to Romig

Continued from Page One
Questioning Creodon about his trip to Baltimore Mr. McAvoy asked: "What did you do to Baltimore, and how long did you stay there?"

Creodon's difficulty in answering because of his limited English. Mr. McAvoy protested at this, and Judge Dickinson ordered the defense counsel to give the witness all the time necessary to answer the questions without interruption.

In the main Creodon stuck firmly to his story and apparently little damage was done to the prosecution. Creodon seemed to have the sympathy of the court, the spectators and the jury because of his difficulty in speech.

In the cross-examination Mr. Bean pointed out to the jury that Romig, by pointing himself out as a friend of the Bergdolls, was in a position to get the Bergdolls to surrender.

Points Romig as Martyr
In the cross-examination it was brought out that Erwin's automobile was hidden under a haymow while he was at the Bergdolls' home and that he escaped detection by the authorities.

Creodon mentioned that Erwin had money to go to Canada and then to Germany while he was a fugitive, but this line was not followed out in the questioning.

During Creodon's recital the eyes of Mrs. Bergdoll, Braun, Romig, Mitchell and Schuch were on his face, but he never hesitated or other than that hesitancy caused by a natural impediment in his speech.

Creodon Identifies Defendants
Before leaving the stand after his cross-examination, Creodon identified Schuch, Mitchell, Romig, Erwin Bergdoll, all of whom stood up.

The next witness was Miss Alberta Sweet, of 312 Crocker avenue, Ardmore, and had known Erwin and Romig for the last nine years.

On May 15 of last year, she testified, Creodon came to her and said that Mrs. Bergdoll wanted to see her.

Bergdoll Posed as "Brown"
She was followed by Mrs. H. O. Cost, who gave her address as Hagerstown, Md. She said that about April 29, 1919, she was a clerk in the New Vivian Hotel at Hagerstown, and on that date Edward Brown, whom she identified as Erwin Bergdoll, asked her to identify him as Grover.

Erwin and Creodon, she said, occupied the same room on the same floor, and that Erwin and Creodon were on the floor above. She testified that the members of the party spent little time in the lobby. Romig, she said, always took the elevator to his room, but she never saw him there.

During the second trip to Hagerstown, in July, she identified Ralph Schroeder, a chum of Grover's, as the man who registered at the hotel with Grover. She also identified Snyder and James Carson registered at the hotel on the second trip.

After a brief cross-examination she was permitted to leave the stand and her place was taken by John H. Joyce, who said he was the proprietor of the Hotel Joyce, Baltimore. He produced a register which showed that Harry Carter, of Philadelphia, had registered there. He identified "Carter" as Creodon.

The witness of the morning session was E. A. Ritter, who said he was the proprietor of the Maxwell Apartments in Baltimore. He, too, produced a hotel register showing that Thomas E. Furey and George Grover, "vilyrdietabohr ahm ammannant" had registered there. "Brown," he said, was the name of the man.

The court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.
W. J. Alexander, teller in the Treasury Department at Washington, was the first witness when the case was resumed after recess.

The only question asked him by Mr. McAvoy was what position he held in October, 1919. He answered he was a teller in the Treasury Department.

There was then a side-bar conference between Judge Dickinson, Mr. McAvoy and Mr. Bean and the witness was withdrawn temporarily.

Giboney Absent When Called
Mr. McAvoy then called for Giboney, who had been called by the defense counsel, but he was not present when his name was called. He could not be found in the hall by court officers.

Colonel T. Q. Donaldson, inspector general's department, Washington, was called while waiting for Giboney. On May 25 of this year, he testified, he saw Romig in the district attorney's office when he was inquiring into the escape of Grover Bergdoll.

"Did Romig tell you he had a large quantity of gold exchanged for gold at the Treasury Department?" Washington? Mr. McAvoy asked.

"I object," interposed Mr. Bean. "First, the attorney can prove that Romig gave the gold to Grover personally, and furthermore unless Romig's testimony was reduced to writing."

Judge Dickinson then inquired of Mr. McAvoy what he proposed to show by this line of testimony, and the district attorney answered:

"I propose to prove that Romig, in company with Mr. Bergdoll, got gold on two occasions from the Treasury Department in Washington. Mr. Romig said that the gold was for Grover, I cannot prove, however, an actual delivery."

Colonel Donaldson then started to read, as follows, from the notes taken when Romig testified at the inquiry into the escape:

"Pot of Gold," Giboney's Tale
"Did you know that Grover buried gold?" "No." "When did you first find out that he did?" "It was on the Tuesday before the escape from the two men that he buried any gold, but Mr. Giboney did, and the first time I found out about a hidden treasure was when Mr. Giboney asked Grover about the money."

Then, still reading from the notes, Colonel Donaldson quoted Romig as follows: "I changed a considerable amount of money myself, and the money was for Grover."

This ended the direct examination of the colonel. He was turned over to Mr. Bean, who pointed to a certain section of the notes which said: "The use of this is to be used against you." Immediately there was a big flare-up.

Mr. Bean jumped to his feet and pointed to the notes at the officer. "Did you make this promise to Romig?" he demanded.

Colonel Donaldson said: "No, I didn't," Mr. McAvoy said.

Hint of Immunity
Thompson Mr. McAvoy replied: "I don't remember making such a statement. But if I did, I am satisfied to have all the testimony of Colonel Donaldson stricken out from the record. Here you are at another side-bar conference, and at the end of it Mr. McAvoy instructed the stenographer to cross out all of Colonel Donaldson's testimony."

Judge Dickinson then instructed the

tant sources, such as the tributaries of the Lehigh and the upper Delaware near Water Gap, or the Susquehanna river above the Maryland state boundary line, is beyond consideration at this time. The commission stated in its report that proposed artesian well supplies in South Philadelphia, so far as had been developed until all the available nearby sources are fully appropriated."

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The councilman then asked if the city should give a five-cent fare to the company's difficulties. To this Mr. Mitten reiterated his former assertion that it would only afford a temporary relief.

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Mr. Mitten replied that he did not think so. At this point President Weglein began a brief dissenting opinion. His argument, and it was here that Mr. Mitten intimated that a zone system might eventually be established, although he did not touch on the word "zone" in the course of his comment.

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The trouble is that the whole transit situation is suffering from a disease dating from 1902, which disease might justly be called megalomania—megalomania to mean that the underlying rental proposition is a crime against the city of Philadelphia. It should be remembered that the Public Service Commission has reduced rentals in the matter and has reduced rentals to underlying companies in two other cities."

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