

GIRL WITNESS PUT UNDER CROSS-FIRE

Elsie Chambers, Who Testified for State, Unfriendly to Family

FIRST SHOT CRUX OF CASE

Williamson, W. Va., Feb. 14.—Elsie Chambers, daughter of Reese Chambers, a defendant who was on the stand Saturday as a witness for the state in the trial of Sid Hatfield and eighteen others for the murder of Albert Felt during the battle between miners and detectives nine months ago, was recalled to the stand today. She is a telephone operator and was on duty at the Matewan exchange the day of the battle.

Miss Chambers testified she had heard May Chafin, also a telephone operator, call Anse Hatfield, a hotel proprietor, to tell him of a telephone conversation she overheard between Sid Hatfield, one of the defendants, and Tony Webb, at the time chief deputy to former Sheriff Blankenship, of Mingo county. Hatfield was to have been a witness for the state in the present trial, but was shot and killed while sitting on the porch of his hotel last August.

She testified the conversation was to the effect that Hatfield asked for warrants for the Baldwin-Felts detectives who were evicting miners from company houses, and added that they would not get out of town alive.

On cross-examination the defense brought out that Miss Chambers was not on friendly terms with her family. She admitted that she had not lived at the house of her father, Reese Chambers, for four years, but resided with an aunt.

Relief Map Used as Evidence

A relief map eight feet square of the town of Matewan had been brought into the courtroom prior to the arrival of Judge Bailey. It shows every store, house, the railroad station, the tracks and even the poles and trees. It will be used during the trial.

Edward H. Raiguel, an engineer of Huntington, W. Va., who was the first witness called, testified that the map was made under his direction and supervision. It is based on the scale of one inch for every sixteen feet.

State's counsel then pointed out the different buildings and the streets which figure in the testimony. Particular attention was paid to Chambers' hardware store, in front of which the gun battle started.

The Crux of the Case

Who fired the first shot? This is the crux of the case in which Sid Hatfield and his fellow defendants are being tried here for their lives in connection with the slaying of Detective Albert Felt. The trial will develop three versions as to who fired the shot that opened the gun battle in which 20 lives were lost.

The state says Hatfield fired the shot. The defense contends Albert Felt fired and that his bullet killed C. Foster. Then still there is another version. A witness called by the grand jury testified Isaac Brewer fired the first shot.

Brewer is expected to go on the witness stand for the state. He was indicted with Hatfield and the other defendants, but is alleged that he was granted immunity upon his admission to the state's evidence. When the case was called for trial the state's attorneys asked that the indictment against him be removed. The court permitted him to be heard.

Detective Didn't See Shot Fired

It is established that one of the detectives fired the first shot, then there would be a foundation for the contention of the defendants that they began shooting in self-defense, as they state admits the detectives were armed with rifles and that there were more than a dozen of them on the scene at the time. If it is proved that Hatfield fired the first shot, then the self-defense is shattered.

V. V. GUNMEN FIRE ON STATE POLICEMEN

Williamson, W. Va., Feb. 14.—Fired men with outposts a district near hunker Station Mingo county a group of four state policemen last night returned the fire. One of the gunmen reported to have been killed, but no one of his body has been found. A sniper is said to have received a bullet in the leg.

The policemen's fight with their enemies ended near the village of Mingo. The state officers reported to have been shot. At the first burst of fire one of the horses was not from under a trooper, but none of the troopers was struck.

Condition of Highways Throughout State Today

Lancaster highway (Trenton to Chambersburg). Dry and mostly in good condition, but only fair in Bucks, Lancaster and the eastern part of Franklin county.

William Penn highway (Easton to Chambersburg). Dry and in good condition, with the exception of one mile of unimproved road near Allentown.

Baltimore pike (Philadelphia to Media, Kennett Square and Oxford). Dry and in good condition.

Philadelphia and Reading pike. Dry and in good condition.

Lancaster and Harrisburg pike. Fair in Lancaster county, good in Dauphin.

Friend of Schuck Family on Jury

Continued from Page One

was excused after he had been challenged for cause. He told the court that he had formed an opinion in the case, and entreated the judge to excuse the defendant which could not be removed.

The defense used the first of its peremptory challenges when Eugene Gibbs, a confectioner, of Fifth and Washington streets, Camden, told the court that he knew Schuck's father and had bought property from the Schuck estate. Hill was the next talsman examined.

Two more talsmen whose names were called after Hill had been chosen foreman and juror respectively. They were W. P. Schelling, of Sickleville, and George H. Sharp, of Clementon. When the name of Christopher Smith, of Gloucester, was called, a doctor's certificate was handed Justice Katzenbach certifying that the juror was dying at his home.

Clayton Lippincott, of Haddonfield, was reported to have moved out of the county a year ago. Charles Dowell, twenty years old, of 912 Lawrence street, Camden, was excused for age after the answers he gave the prosecutor had amused the audience in the courtroom. It developed that he was somewhat of a dandy.

Opposed Capital Punishment

"Have you formed an opinion on this case?" the prosecutor asked him. "I was born in Moorestown, N. J.," he answered.

He explained to the court that he was opposed to capital punishment, but would bind himself to give a verdict according to the evidence. He was excused.

Nathan Magee, a laborer, of Blackwood, was challenged for cause when it was brought out that he had been called in the James case as a juror and excused because he had served on the preceding venire. He was excused.

Christian Selrum, of Oaklin, did not answer when called, and it was explained that he had served on the grand jury which indicted Schuck and therefore was not eligible for the trial jury.

The question of the eligibility of those who had served on the James jury was called up when John R. Deaghty, 425 Spruce street, Camden, was examined. He said he had been one of the jurors who had convicted James of the same crime on which Schuck is being tried.

Question of Eligibility

"I believe members of the James jury should be eligible to try the present defendant," said Prosecutor Wolvorton, "because when a separate trial was granted Schuck the point was made by his attorney that entirely different considerations entered into his case than entered into the James case."

Justice Katzenbach said he had concluded that it would be proper to let jurors who had served at the James trial have anything to do with the trial of Schuck.

"Both men are being tried on the same indictment," he explained, "and it may be properly said that in finding James guilty these jurors have expressed an opinion on the case."

Two others who had served on the James jury were called and excused. They are Joseph Murray, of Blackwood, and William Ashton, of 918 North Eighth street, Camden.

The examination of talsmen had proceeded for an hour and twenty-five minutes before juror No. 2 was chosen. He is John Sibley, of 576 Line street, Camden.

Charles H. Hill, a farmer of Fish House, was challenged by the commonwealth. He is said to be a cousin of the man chosen as foreman.

Had Formed an Opinion

Jacob Reed, of 482 Arch street, Camden, was challenged peremptorily by the commonwealth. He said he had served on the James trial and had formed an opinion on the case.

William C. Herbert, a farmer, of Atco, was challenged for cause, as he had expressed a strong prejudice against capital punishment.

Mr. Carrow, examining Herbert, was believed to have indicated the plans of the defense when he asked the talsman, who had announced that he did not believe in capital punishment, whether he would be willing to find a verdict of first-degree murder with a recommendation for mercy.

Jurors Nos. 3 and 4 then were chosen quickly. They are Charles Meyers, of Bensalem, and Benjamin Hoffman, of 1227 Broadway, Camden.

"Do you know the defendant or any member of his family?" Mr. Wolvorton asked Hoffman.

"I think I know his stepmother," the juror answered.

"Have you seen her lately or talked with her about this case?"

"No, sir; I never talked with her about this case."

House Is Asked to Impeach Landis

Continued from Page One

charges at this session of Congress. Chairman Volstead said.

"The fact that Mr. Welby retired March 4 does not affect the status of the proceedings, nor does the case necessarily end with adjournment of Congress," Mr. Volstead added. "No arrangement has been made for a meeting of the committee, but we probably will hear Mr. Welby shortly. If the committee believes there is sufficient ground to go ahead, it will be necessary to adopt a resolution providing therefor."

Senator Dial, of South Carolina, announced today that, besides seeking leave of absence, he would introduce a bill to impeach Judge Landis. He would prefer charges against him with the department of justice in connection with the judge's statement in the case of the Ottawa, Ill., bank clerk, charged with embezzling \$90,000.

Senator Dial had planned to ask the cooperation of Representative Welby, of Ohio, who had announced that he would bring impeachment proceedings against Judge Landis because of his acceptance of the post of supreme baseball arbiter. Representative Welby, however, declined to grant the senator's request, and said he would confine himself to the position of baseball arbiter while serving as federal judge.

Senator Dial said that in his charges to be filed with the Department of Justice he would mention the fact that Landis was unfit for judicial duties in that statements made in the case of the bank clerk would encourage similar crimes. "Judge Landis' statements are unambiguous and revolutionary," he declared.

Those who had tickets for the trial, principally wealthy, made their way to their places early, so that the courtroom was more than half filled an hour before the trial began. The usual capacity seats were thrown open and those who had been put at the disposal of the court hall.

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A hundred persons crowded into the corridors downstairs, many of them women, but when they saw that Sheriff Hatch's order was to be enforced, most of them went away.

When the witnesses were all in their places and the trial about to begin the doors were thrown open and those who had waited were permitted to fill the chairs.

PAUL WAS MURDERED FOR \$40,000 IN CASH

Continued from Page One

"Dave" Paul, for whose murder Raymond W. Schuck is on trial, was a messenger for the Broadway Trust Co., of Camden. He disappeared on the afternoon of October 5, while on his way to this city to the Girard National Bank with \$40,000 in cash.

Paul was thought to have absconded with the funds and a reward of \$1000 was posted for his capture.

A party of hunters, however, on October 16, discovered Paul's body in a shallow grave in a pine swamp about three miles from Tabernacle, in Burlington county, N. J. It was found that his skull had been crushed in. No cash was found on the body. The checks were recovered.

As Paul had been seen in the company of Frank James the day he disappeared, suspicion was at once directed against the automobile salesman James.

James was put in jail in Camden while the matter was investigated, and two weeks later was taken to the Mount Holly jail, where he made several statements and confessions. He was formally charged with the murder of Paul.

According to the alleged confession of Schuck, James attacked the sixty-year-old bank runner as he sat in the front seat of James' automobile. Schuck was driving. The messenger had been picked up at Broadway and Federal streets, after he had been offered a ride to the ferry.

After Paul had been beaten into unconsciousness, according to Schuck, he was dragged over the back of the seat by the coat collar, into the tonneau of the automobile. Schuck insists he protested and insisted the driver man be taken to a hospital. By way of reply, he said, James shoved a gun in his back and threatened to shoot him unless he drove where told.

CAR MANS AID IN AUTO THEFT

Continued from Page One

John Fagin, of Dounion street near Seventeenth, was held up by a man and a woman who had hired him to take them in his automobile to Haltham on midnight Saturday.

The hold-up took place on Old York road north of Willow Grove. After holding Fagin's hands and threatening to tie his feet and throw him in a creek, the two drove away in his \$2200 machine.

Fagin reported the hold-up to the Abington police, where a party of motor vehicles traced the thieves thirty miles. They lost them near Pipersville, in upper Bucks county, at which point the man had rented a small garage house out of bed and had "thought" fifteen gallons of gasoline and one of oil, but refused to pay the garage man after the vehicle was put in the machine.

DR. BRICK'S HOME AFIRE

Continued from Page One

\$5000 Damage to Philadelphia's Bungalow in Atlantic City

Atlantic City, Feb. 14.—Fire started from an overheated range last night damaged the bungalow of Dr. Charles Brick, a Philadelphia specialist and former president of the Greater City Council. The postmaster at the town-shed and gave the volunteer and paid through a hard battle.

Dr. Brick himself, led one of the volunteer firemen, and a neighbor. The flames were confined to the rear of the structure, three rooms being wrecked.

The loss is put at \$5000.

Dr. Brick's medical library was removed undamaged.

Free Service to Have Mail Carrier

Continued from Page One

Free delivery of mail from the post office is assured by the Post office Department, effective not later than April 1. The Effusive Business Men's Association has been directing efforts to have mail delivery system instituted and the call for applicants to take the civil service examination for clerk and clerk carrier has been issued. The postmaster at the town-shed, R. E. Pricker.

"Two-Gun Man" Sent to Jail

Continued from Page One

Samuel Salmation, of 777 Milford street, Philadelphia, was today given a three-month term in the county jail for a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. The guests noticed the police, and he was sentenced to three months by Recorder Stokhous. Court attendants believed this due to the widespread publicity given Sheriff Hatch's announcement that no one

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more to say. Why all these reports of alleged interviews make me a common gossip. Anything I say now would just be handing that fellow word for his fire."

"The judge's office was filled with callers all day today. Some offered sympathy and support and others merely came to give the assurance of their faith in his stand. To all of them he declared he was not perturbed by any of the Dial threats."

"I'm not worried about this thing," he assured one caller. "Why, I'm more interested in this than I am in the appointment of a new bellhop in that hotel across the street."

Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 14.—(By A. P.)—There were circumstances connected with the case of Francis J. Carey, the nineteen-year-old receiving teller who confessed peculations totaling \$90,000, which were not known to Judge Landis when that jurist released the youth on his parole, according to C. B. Chapman, of counsel for the National City Bank of Ottawa.

"The boy was advanced rapidly in the bank because of unusual conditions in the working staff of the institution," Mr. Chapman said today. "He got \$30 a month, which was high in view of the size of wages and salaries here generally and in view of his age and experience."

"Banks as a rule pay less than other commercial institutions, I believe, because there is always a steady demand for places in them and young men are willing to start at small salaries in order to obtain the training and business knowledge which come from connection with banks."

Husband Innocent, Says Mrs. Schuck

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of her chair most of the morning, leaning forward to catch every word. Her face was pale beneath her veil, and her eyes were reddened. But she remained calm. She sat beside her husband's stepmother, equally young and pretty as herself.

Two members of the family were missing, the aged father of the defendant and the six-year-old son. The father, who suffers from heart trouble, and whose health failed greatly since his son's arrest, was unable to attend.

The child was not allowed to attend because of his youth.

The defendant's stepmother also expressed sincere belief that Schuck is innocent. Plump, congenial and attractive, she talked with a few friends in the courtroom. She wore a blue serge dress under a long brown fur coat. A small brown toque and veil completed her costume. Her cheeks were rosy and her hair was combed in youthful fashion far down over her ears.

Her eyes, as well as those of the defendant's wife, wandered frequently to the neatly clad figure of Raymond Schuck. Keenly alert to the proceedings of the court, Schuck sat beside his attorney, James Carrow, with his back to the audience and his family.

Strikes in Hand, Mayor Declares

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handle it, no request for state troops will be made to aggravate the situation and lead possibly to greater disorder."

Mayor's Letter to Rotun

The Quaker City Taxicab letter, referred to by the Mayor, was one dated January 27, which he forwarded to District Attorney Rotun and to Superintendent Mills. It follows:

In a letter marked "personal" addressed to me by Mr. Claude S. Jarvis, president of the Quaker City Taxicab Co., I find the attached paragraph which I have advised Mr. Jarvis is one that must be promptly brought to your attention. The interview with me, to which Mr. Jarvis refers, was one relating to the strike of the taxicab drivers. In that interview Mr. Jarvis stated that he had some information concerning the outrages, including the loss of two lives, and the superintendent of police being present. I advised Mr. Jarvis that he should fully advise the latter as to what he knew.

Under the circumstances, I deem it important that the statement made by Mr. Jarvis to me in writing should be laid before both the district at-

torney and the superintendent of police, so that if the guilty parties to whom Mr. Jarvis refers can be found, immediate steps should be taken to see that the ends of justice are served.

I am advising Mr. Jarvis of this reference.

As to the extent of the information forwarded by Mr. Jarvis, the Mayor said he would have to refer inquiries to the superintendent of police and the district attorney, since it might interfere with inquiries by one or both of these officers.



What are you doing to provide for your children's future?

Their success will depend, to a large extent, upon the start you give them when they are young. It is not the amount of money you give them so much as the kind of habits they learn from you. Are you teaching them to save as well as saving for them?

We invite savings accounts of a dollar upward and pay INTEREST AT 3.65% PER ANNUM on all deposits

Beneficial Saving Fund Society Chestnut and Twelfth Streets

PACKARD

In developing the Packard Single-Six, our aim was a car of moderate size embodying traditional Packard quality. We priced it when completed at \$3640, f. o. b. Detroit, knowing that it was an exceptional value at that figure. By anticipating this year's manufacturing economies, we have since reduced this price to \$2975. Built alongside the Packard Twin-Six and by the same experienced organization, this car affords a new measure of value and of economical service.

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319 North Broad Street

Ask the man who owns one