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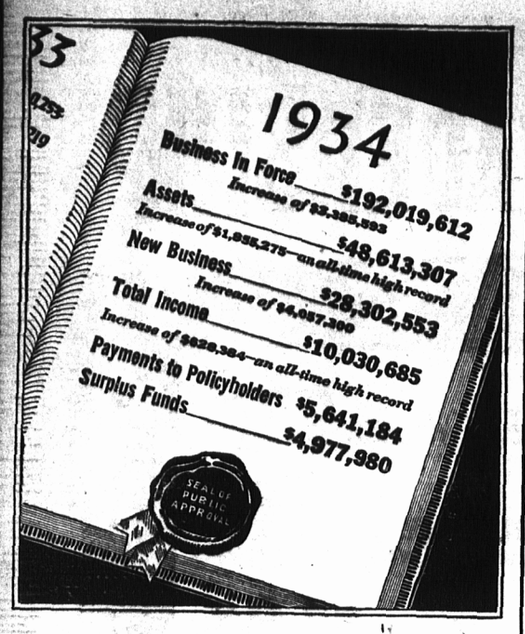

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..*SUBSCRIPTIONS to The Charlottetown Guardian may be handed to their Rept. Archie Hume, Phone 47, or left at M. J. Mabon's Drug Store, Montague. L-7

..*MONTAGUE, Thursday, Jan. 24th, Scottish Concert in honor of Robert Burns. Watch this column for program. L-3806-1-17-1i.

..*DENTAL HYGIENE — Dr. B. G. Keeping, Provincial Health Officer, accompanied by Dr. Thompson of the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council, met with representatives of the various organizations of Georgetown in the Town Hall there on the evening of Friday, Jan. 18th. This meeting was one of the initial steps being taken in an educational campaign sponsored by the Provincial Department of Health. This movement will have for its aim a more widespread and intelligent interest in the question of Dental Hygiene and its relation to the general health of the body. Dr. Thompson gave a clear presentation of the facts bearing on this subject as revealed by pathological research. For the building and preservation of good teeth a proper diet was found to be an important factor, a more generous proportion of fruits and vegetables (both raw and cooked), whole-wheat bread, cereals and dairy foods was being recommended by the most competent authorities. Dr. Thompson stressed the importance of cleaning the teeth after each meal. If this is not done the bacteria which are always present in the mouth unite with the particles of carbohydrate food to form an acid. This acid eats into the mineral structure of the teeth resulting finally in dental decay. Disastrous consequences follow when the pulp of the tooth at last becomes exposed and infection accumulates there. It is then that poisonous elements enter the blood stream causing various forms of disease. The Department of Health is to be commended for its action in bringing Dr. Thompson to this Province for he is certainly well qualified in every way for the work in which he is now engaged. Dr. Keeping gave a brief outline of what the Department of Health is doing in its various divisions including that of Dental Hygiene. Arrangements had been made, he stated, to have two of the Montague dentists inspect the teeth of all the pupils in the Georgetown School and, if funds are available, a Dental Clinic to provide free treatment for children will be conducted here later on in the year. On Friday, Feb. 22nd, Dr. Thompson will address the school pupils in the afternoon at the Town Hall and a public meeting will be held in the evening at which Dr. Thompson will again speak.

..*Mrs. Douglas Gordon of Georgetown has gone on a visit to Boston.

Central Guardian

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CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE. L-6798-7-12-3121.

SEE HOPE RIVER on the "Frozen Trail" Monday, January 28th. L-3819-1-26-2i.

ACCEPTS P. E. I. CALL — Rev. Arthur Organ, B.A., B.D., minister of the United Church at Jerusalem, Queens County, N. B., has accepted a call to Bedeque, P. E. I., to take effect June 30.

WATER RATES.—Water takers who have not paid their rates for the current quarter are reminded that shut off lists will be ready for the street on Wednesday the 30th. L-3048-1-28-2i.

RECEIVES TELEGRAM — Mr. John E. Holmes of this city received a telegram Friday from his sister Evangeline conveying the sad news of the death of her husband Judge R. R. Bell of Los Gatos, California.

POPULAR HOSTESSES—A delightful Bridge party was given by Mrs. John Cameron at her pretty apartments on Friday evening when she invited friends in for four tables. Mrs. Walter Higgins, Kent Street entertained her friends at a delightful bridge Thursday afternoon and again on Thursday evening of last week.

NEW SERIAL.—The most mysterious region of all the mystic East, the forbidden lands beyond the Himalayas—a woman who ruled there, a woman desirable and desirous—a young British secret agent whose will matched hers—these are some of the elements which make for the matchless interest of this amazing new serial, "White Python" by Mark Channing, Author of "King Cobra" which starts in today's Guardian.

CARPENTER CHARGES POLICE WITH TRICKERY

Hauptmann Tells Of Being Beaten And Forced to Write Down Words As the Ransom Writer Did.

(By John Ferris, Associated Press Staff Writer)

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 26—New Jersey began a bitter attack today on the stubborn alibi story of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, accused of stealing and slaying baby Lindbergh.

Perspiring and obviously perturbed, the German carpenter left the witness stand of his murder trial this evening after a brief but bitter inquisition at the hands of New Jersey's Attorney General David T. Wilentz.

All day, under the prompting of his own chief defence counsel, Edward J. Reilly, Hauptmann had told his story—the story that he never saw baby Lindbergh "alive or dead"; that he had no hand in the ghastly ransom hoax. He heaped the blame for ransom goldbacks on the dead shoulders of a German furrier and he capped his guttural recital with a tale of police brutality and trickery.

Yet he winced as Wilentz hammered away to get an admission that the alien carpenter told the truth "to a certain extent" when he was trapped with the money, and when a little notebook was used in an effort to tie him again to the ransom notes.

"You say you told the truth today?" Wilentz shouted, at one point, and Hauptmann replied:

"I told the true to District Attorney Foley about my treatment in the Bronx."

Q. About this case, not about the treatment, about the Lindbergh case, the murder, did you tell him the truth about that? A. To a certain extent.

Q. But there is no question in your mind but that story you told today is the truth, is there? A There is no question.

Wilentz pounced upon the carpenter's story of his German prison record, seeking to show the alien had lied. He hammered at Hauptmann's claim that the officers who arrested him tricked him into misspelling words as the ransom note writer did when they took specimens of his handwriting.

Q. I want to show you a little book and ask you if it is yours. Is that your handwriting? Take your time about it. Look at it. A. Yes, that's my handwriting.

Q. Now tell me, how do you spell "boat"? A. B-o-a-t.

Q. Yes. Why did you spell it "B-O-A-D?"

"Boad" was in one of the ransom notes, but Hauptmann said quickly the notebook was "probably eight years old" and that he had improved his writing since.

The attorney general came back with the name of Isador Fisch, Hauptmann's dead alibi man.

"He was a very good friend," the carpenter said.

"Did he help you kidnap this Lindbergh child and murder it?" Wilentz shot out.

"I never saw—"

"You never saw?"

"—Mr. Lindbergh's child."

Over continued defence objections, Wilentz made Hauptmann say that he concealed a pistol, as well as five rolls of ransom bills, in holes he bored in his garage. Then he drew from the accused man that he "used another name" when he first travelled in the United States.

Q. What was the first name—John?" A. Well, I really don't know the first name.

Q. Are you the cemetery John that was up in Woodlawn Cemetery? A. Positively not.

Q. Are you the cemetery John that was in the other cemetery? A. No, I never was in the cemetery.

Woodlawn and St. Raymond's Cemeteries were the scenes of the ransom negotiations and payment, and "John" was the collector.

Before he closed his direct testimony, Hauptmann had told of alleged police beatings in New York that started "the second night when I got arrested."

He declared: "Some of the words they spell it to me," when the police obtained his specimen writing. Words he cited were "not" spelled "note" and "signature" spelled "singnature"—both in the ransom notes.

Q. (By Reilly): So when they were dictating the spelling, that was not your own free will in spelling, was it? A. It was not.

Court was adjourned until Monday with Wilentz barely started on his cross-examination. Justice Thomas Trenchard agreed to a Saturday recess to permit the defence to inspect Hauptmann's former home in the Bronx.

With not a flicker of fear, Hauptmann looked at the little sleeping suit that baby Lindbergh wore the night he was kidnapped and slain and said quietly:

"I never saw the Lindbergh baby, alive or dead."

With the same immobility of expression he declared the dead furrier Isador Fisch, his friend and partner, left with him the thousands of ransom goldbacks that were pried from the beams of his Bronx home.

Then, as spectators stirred restlessly, he worked with Edward J. Reilly, his chief counsel, through the columns of figures that told the story of his Wall Street plunge—only to place the burden of the big money on the shadowy Fisch.

He denied with husky emphasis that he ever had been in Hopewell, or on the grounds of the lonely Sourland house from which the baby was stolen March 1, 1932. He denied he wrote the ransom letters; scornfully, he put aside the kidnap ladder, saying it looked like "a music instrument." He denied he collected the $50,000 ransom; that he ever saw Dr. John F. "Jafsie" Condon, who says he gave the money to Hauptmann in St. Raymond's Cemetery. He handled the kidnap chisel, found on the scene of the crime, and said he never owned it.

Fisch, he said, left with him a shoe box which he put in a closet. One day last summer he opened it, found the ransom certificates, and pressed for money, began spending it.

Fisch had been his friend, his business partner, he had died in Germany. Fisch owed him money Here was money and he took it.

That was his story.

Afterwards he went into his brokerage and bank accounts, describing his stock market manipulations. But even before that he had told of his savings, his business profits, his fight to be among the prosperous of the world. In the 10 months between Sept. 19, 1932 and July 24, 1933, he testified, Fisch gave him $14,090 to deposit in the brokerage accounts in Hauptmann's name and later, in his wife's name. This testimony was offered to stop the state's contention that Hauptmann's apparent sudden increase in wealth was due to his possession of the ransom money.

Through the detailed account of his sizeable stock tradings, in which, he said, he put "no Lindy ransom money at all," Hauptmann repeated injectedly the name of "Mr. Fisch."

"Mr. Fisch", he said, bought such a stock; "Mr. Fisch put in" so many thousands of dollars. With the frail Isador, Hauptmann explained, he traded both in furs and stocks, but Fisch "kept care of his line of business (the furs) and I kept care of stock."

"Always in cash," was the money Fisch gave him to play the market, he said, and on July 24, 1933, a $4,500 deposit "was the last money Mr. Fisch put in."

"Now let me ask you this question, said Reilly at last, "from the day that Fisch put the $4,500 in in July, 1933, until September the 14th, 1934, when this account was totalled and closed, isn't it a fact that the only cash you put into this account was a small dividend cheque and a cross item of $1,350 of the $1,500 cheque that you drew?"

"That's correct," replied Hauptmann.

Had $9,000 In 1929

Hauptmann, returning to the stand this morning to finish his direct examination, testified he had made a profit of $400 on a lunch room which he bought for $900 and sold after four or six weeks. In 1929, he said, his personal wealth, including a mortgage of $3,750, the money he and his wife had in banks, and the money he kept at home, was about $9,000. He entered Wall Street that year, just after the first stock market crash. Early in March or April, 1932, he met Fisch at Hunters Island.

In May, he said, Fisch suggested that he participate in a market deal.

Q. What business was Fisch in? A. Fur trading.

Q. Did you afterwards become his partner? A. Well, we kept it this way, he kept care of his line of business and I kept care of the stock.

Q. And what interest did you have in the fur business, what percentage if any? A. I make it half and half.

Q. Now, before Fisch went to Europe, did he call at your house? A. He called several times at the house.

Q. Well, before he sailed did he leave anything with you for you to take care of while he was in Europe? A. Well, he left two suitcases.

Q. What else? A. Four hundred skins, Hudson seal.

Q. What else? A. And a little box.

Q. Now this little box that you described, what kind of a box was it, paper, cardboard or wood? A. Well, I find it later out it was a shoe box.

Q. Now, will you describe to the jury under what circumstances it was that he left this shoe box with you, what he said and what you said?

A. Well, of Mr. Fisch request it was he was throwing a party when he left for Germany. It was at his request in our house; we invited a couple of friends and about nine o'clock or a short while before nine o'clock, Fisch came out and got a little bundle under his arm. I answered the doorbell, my wife was in the baby's room. He came out and we went in the kitchen and he said, "I leave it, I leave it something, if you don't mind, keep care of it and put it in a tight place." I didn't ask what is in it, he only said that is paper in it. I thought maybe there are—bills.

Q. Tell us what you did, not what you thought. A. I put it in a broom closet.

Q. And how long did that shoe box remain there before you disturbed it? A. The middle of August '34.

Q. And what caused you to disturb it? A. I was looking for—it was Sunday, it was nasty weather outside—was looking for a broom. I took the broom. The broom is on the left side in the closet. And when I took the broom I must hit the box with the broom handle, and I looked up, and that way I saw that it is money. I damaged the box.

Q. And you saw money? A. Yes.

Q. Well, now, had there been any moisture or wet or anything in that closet? A. All soaking wet.

Q. Did you take the box down, the paper box down then, and you disturbed it? A. I put it in the boiler and took it down to the garage.

Q. Is that the money that you afterwards started to spend? A. That is the money.

Q. Is that the money that was found in your garage? A. It is.

Q. And was Fisch dead at that time? A. Yes.

Reilly took one of the long courtroom pointers and walking forward, ran the tip over the map of the Hopewell area where the Lindberghs made their home.

Q. Hauptmann, were you ever in Hopewell in your life? A. I never was.

Q. On the night of March 1st, 1932, were you on the grounds of Colonel Lindbergh at Hopewell, New Jersey? A. I was not.

Q. On the night of March 1st, 1932, did you enter the nursery of Colonel Lindbergh—? A. I did not.

Q.—And take from that nursery Charles Lindbergh, Jr.? A. I did not.

Q. On the night of March 1st, 1932, did you leave on the window sill of Colonel Lindbergh's nursery a note? A. Well, I wasn't there at all.

Reilly produced the ransom note left on the nursery window by the kidnapper, and asked Hauptmann if he had ever seen it before. The defendant said he had seen it in the Bronx court at the time he fought extradition to New Jersey last October.

Q. Did you write it? A. I did not.

Q. Did you leave it in the Lindbergh nursery? A. I did not.

Reilly turned to Hauptmann's movements on March 1, 1932, the day of the kidnapping. The carpenter said he rose about six a.m., took his wife to the bakery where she worked, then put his car in the garage, and walked to the White Plains Avenue station of the subway.

He rode downtown to 72d Street and Broadway and walked over to the Majestic Hotel where he had previously looked for work as a carpenter. The superintendent told him there was no work at that time, he testified. He then went to the employment agency, where he had deposited a $10 registration fee, then he tried other agencies, and finally went to Radio City to look for a job.

He went home, and later called for his wife at the bakery. While he waited for his wife to finish her duties he took for a walk the owner's police dog. On the walk he met a man and talked to him about the dog. Then he came back and took his wife home about nine o'clock.

Q. And after arriving at the house did you again leave your house?

Wilentz objected to the question as leading and Justice Thomas W. Trenchard directed that Reilly reframe his questions.

Hauptmann testified he went to bed after he got home. The following morning in the subway, he said, he read of the Lindbergh kidnapping.

Reilly showed him the second ransom note sent on March 4, 1932, to Colonel Lindbergh.

Q. Did you write that envelope? A. I did not

He denied he had written the letter.

Between March 1 and March 15, he testified, he tried to get work as a carpenter. Then he told of working at the National Millwork & Lumber Company, the Bronx, the place to which Arthur J. Koehler, federal wood technologist, said he traced lumber used in the kidnap ladder. On March 15, he said, he started working at the Marjestic, and worked through to April, working on April 2.

Then the defence counsel produced the envelope addressed to Dr. Condon, mailed on March 9, 1932, and Hauptmann denied he had written the address or the letter.

Q. Did you know a Dr. Condon? A. I did not.

Q. Did you know anybody named Jafsie? A. No.

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