

Some Interesting Questions Concerning Hauptmann Case

New York, Oct. 19.—When Bruno Richard Hauptmann dies in the little place New Jersey has built for death, he will leave behind him a trail of question marks.

Unless, of course, he elects on the eve of the execution to talk; and answer the questions that still exist in many minds concerning the most famous murder case in American history.

Did he really conceive and execute, single-handed, the kidnapping of the namesake son of Charles A. Lindbergh?

A jury of New Jersey men and women said so; the State's court of errors and appeals repeated it; and perhaps, before the swift, lethal lightning is loosed into the carpenter's body, the United States Supreme Court will stamp its approval on his conviction.

Yet—such is human nature—there will never be unanimity of belief in Bruno Hauptmann's guilt unless by some last-minute statement he himself confesses it.

The letters that Governor Harold Hoffman, of New Jersey, has received during the past few months show the reluctance of many persons to accept the jury's verdict of "guilty" as being true.

Many pleaders in Hauptmann's behalf have suggested that the evidence at Flemington proved him guilty of extortion in the State of New York, but was not conclusive as to his guilt of murder in New Jersey.

The main counts against Hauptmann as the State presented them in the trial at Flemington, N. J., last January and February, were:

1. More than \$14,000 of the ransom money which Colonel Lindbergh and Dr. John F. Condon (Jafsie, the Bronx intermediary) paid to a man who claimed to have the baby was found in Hauptmann's possession when he was arrested in September, 1934.

2. Hauptmann began to have stock market transactions a few months after the ransom money was paid.

3. Jafsie's telephone number was found written on a board in Hauptmann's home.

4. Both Jafsie and Colonel Lindbergh said the voice of the extortionist to whom they paid \$50,000 ransom—in marked bills—was identical with the voice of Hauptmann.

5. A government expert said the wood from which the kidnapper's ladder was constructed came from the house in which Hauptmann lived.

6. Handwriting experts said Hauptmann was the author of the kidnap ransom notes.

7. Hauptmann had a criminal record as a young man in Germany.

8. There was testimony that Hauptmann was seen in the vicinity of Hopewell, N. J., the day of the kidnaping.

Against these points which were sharpened to pin Hauptmann into the electric chair, there remained in the minds of many persons after the trial these unanswered questions:

1. What happened to that part of the \$50,000 ransom which was not found in Hauptmann's possession? (The State claimed the money was used in market transactions, but no trace has ever been found of about \$30,000 of the actual currency that was paid to the extortionist.)

2. How did Hauptmann know that the Lindberghs would be at the Hopewell house the night of March 1 when even the Lindberghs themselves had not intended to be there? (The custom was to return to the Englewood home of the baby's grandmother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, but the baby was slightly ill, and this prompted a change in the routine.)

3. Why did Violet Sharpe, a maid in the Morrow's Englewood home, commit suicide just when police were arriving to question her knowledge of the events of the murder day and night?

4. Why would a kidnapper under whose weight a ladder collapsed as he descended, baby in arms, from a second story window, take the time to fold the ladder carefully and carry it 75 feet and place it carefully beside a bush at a time when speed of flight was essential? (The defense contended the ladder was a "plant" and that the baby was taken out the front door presumably by some member of the household whom the baby knew well.)

5. Was the body found buried under leaves and brushwood not far from the Lindbergh home actually that of the Lindbergh baby? (The defense did not challenge the identity of the body, but one section of the defense counsel was bitterly resentful of these tactics, and had placed much hope for acquittal in attempting to shroud the body's identity in doubt.)

6. From a criminologist's standpoint, what significance can be attached to the fact that from

the moment of his arrest Hauptmann has told virtually an unchanged story despite persistent questioning? (The State explains this by calling Hauptmann a "man of steel," and one psychoanalyst said that Hauptmann's war experiences had trained him to be a man "without nerves").

Some commentators in their postmortems on the famous trial at Flemington have argued that the defense should have attempted to prove Hauptmann was an expert carpenter and therefore could not have made a ladder as crude as that used by the kidnapper. (The claim was repeatedly made that Hauptmann was highly skilled in carpentry, but no concrete proof was offered).

They argue, too, that the defense was unable to build up a "reasonable doubt" to the State's evidence that the wood in the ladder came from Hauptmann's home; and that the defense, though it struggled vigorously to do so, was unable to offer a plausible, provable explanation of Hauptmann's possession of part of the ransom money. Hauptmann has persisted in claiming the money was given to him by Isador Fisch (who subsequently died in Germany) but he could not prove it.

Hauptmann, with death in the chair becoming more and more certain as his legal hopes fade, remains unchanged, unbroken.

When in May, 1932, he heard the news that the body of the Lindbergh baby had been found, a friend said to Hauptmann: "Now they'll make quick work of catching the kidnapper."

To which Hauptmann replied: "Not if he keeps his mouth shut."

Hauptmann is keeping his mouth shut. His jailers, watching him daily, doubt if even the certainty of execution in the electric chair can open it.

Most faithful in her belief in his innocence has been his wife, Mrs. Ann Hauptmann. Now she feels there is little more that can be done. There may be an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and perhaps some other desperate, last-minute legal move. "We have done all we can," she said. "Now it is up to God."

Watauga farmers have shipped 875 lambs co-operatively during the past summer netting \$4,960.15 for the 83 men contributing animals to the pools.

An increase yield of corn from eight to 63 bushels an acre has been secured on the Alexander County Home farm during the eight years a definite crop rotation, including lespedeza, has been followed.

Fifty-five pure bred Guernsey cattle were entered by 35 farmers in the recent Burke County Guernsey cattle show.

So far, only one tobacco grower in Columbus county has refused to sign the new adjustment contract.

To Talk Turkey Over The Radio

Discussion Of How To Prepare Fowls For The Market Will Be Included On Program Of Farm Features

A discussion of the preparation of turkeys for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets will be included in this week's schedule of Carolina Farm Features, a daily broadcast of farm and home information over five North Carolina radio stations.

C. J. Maupin, extension poultryman at State College, will give the talk Friday in which he will point out the most approved practices for handling the holiday birds.

Judging from requests coming into State College, more and more farm people are listening to these daily programs, which are sent out by the State College Agricultural Extension Service. The talks on home demonstration are proving especially popular.

The schedule for the week of October 21-26 includes: Monday, A. C. Kimery, "The Value of Milk in the Human Diet"; Tuesday, J. H. Moore, "Factors Influencing the Spinning of Cotton"; Wednesday, C. H. Hamilton, "Adult Education"; Thursday, Mrs. Estelle Smith, "Achievement Days"; Friday, C. J. Maupin, "Preparing Turkeys for Market"; and Saturday, K. J. Shaw, "Tobacco Contracts."

Included in the program for the week of October 28-November 2, will be talks on "Getting Ready for Hog Killing," by R. E. Nance, Monday, October 28 and "Poultry Improvement," by R. S. Dearstyne, Friday, November 1.

Hunters Start Forest Fires

Carelessness On The Part Of Hunters Is Responsible For Many Destructive Forest Fires Each Year

Careless hunters, dropping lighted matches and failing to put out camp fires, start hundreds of destructive forest fires in North Carolina every year.

There is no harm in making small fires to warm by, said R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College, but leaving them unquenched is dangerous.

Even when the flames have died down, and only a mass of glowing embers remains, there is danger of the wind whipping sparks into inflammable leaves nearby, Graeber stated.

If there is no water available to quench the fire, he continued, the embers should be buried beneath a small pile of earth in which there is no combustible material.

The danger of smoking in the woods will be reduced, Graeber added, if hunters are careful not to drop lighted matches, throw away glowing cigarettes, or empty the ashes out of lighted pipes.

Another bad practice is that of building fires to smoke possums or rabbits out of hollow logs or trees, and leaving the fire to turn after the hunters have gone. Similarly, the firing of a briar patch, as is sometimes done by thoughtless boys or adults to get a rabbit out where they can shoot it, often starts fires which spread rapidly through the underbrush and woods.

The difference between carelessness and a little precaution, Graeber emphasized, often means the difference between a good forest and a burned over wasteland.

Weekly Quiz

1. In what city are the three largest banks in the world?
2. Which are the three chief aluminum producing states?
3. Who founded the Japanese Empire?
4. What people first started the African slave trade?
5. What is the capital of Lithuania?
6. When did the Pilgrims land at Plymouth rock?
7. Who is U. S. Secretary of Commerce?
8. What is arboriculture?
9. How many pennyweights in an ounce?
10. What is the government of Latvia?
11. What per cent of the U. S. population are church members?
12. Where is Swarthmore College?

(Answers on Page 7)

FARM QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Question:—Is it advisable to burn off the dead grass on my lawn?

Answer:—If the lawn has gone to weeds and you plan to plow it up and begin a new lawn then it is safe to burn it off. Burning, however, is not advisable if the old lawn and shrubbery is to continue as the foundation. Wood ashes, are beneficial when sprinkled on the lawn and shrub beds, but burning will only kill the grass and in some cases the heat will start new top growth at the wrong season.

Question:—Would you advise feeding a moist mash to pullets at this season of the year?

Answer:—If your pullets are in normal production, or about 50 percent for leghorns hatched in April, the moist mash should not be fed. This is a stimulating feed and may be used to advantage for bringing late hatched pullets

into production, to help ward off neck moults in early hatched pullets, and to prolong the laying period of adult birds at the end of the laying year. Too much forcing may bring on a neck moults in the normal laying pullets.

Question:—How can I rid my tobacco fields of the mosaic disease?

Answer:—A rotation of crops that allows a lapse of one year before tobacco is replanted on the land will control any infection from the soil. If it is not possible to rotate the crops, the disease may be effectually controlled by disking. In this way the plants are cut up and decay more readily during the winter. Do not cut and plow under the stalks. Care in selecting the plant beds and the use of clean seed will also tend toward better control. Causes of this disease together with recommendations for control methods are given in Experiment Station Bulletin No. 297, copies of which may be secured free upon application to the Agricultural Editor, State College.

By co-operative action, ten Clay county farmers filled their ten silos at a cost of \$8 each by buying a silage cutter for \$60 and an automobile engine for \$10. The men said it was the cheapest feed they had ever stored.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an open competitive examination for Railway Postal Clerk.

Applications may be filed with the civil service district office nearest the applicant, or with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. Applications must be on file not later than October 28, 1935.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the close of receipt of applications, except that these age limits do not apply to persons granted military preference. Applicants must measure at least 5 feet 6 inches in height in bare

feet, and must weigh at least 140 pounds without clothing. They must be in sound physical health and capable of enduring arduous exertion.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of United States Civil Service Examinations at the post office or custom house in any city, first or second class, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

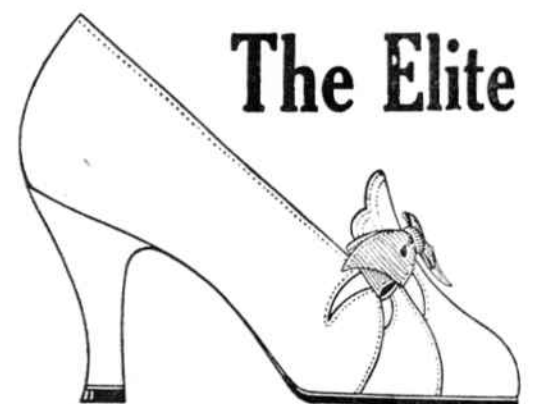
Ninety-three years ago celebrated old Stuart House was established. It was run the same family as a public for eighty-eight years. It is located right on the river side



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