Newspapers.com
https://www.newspapers.com/image/169363723

Downloaded on Mar 29, 2017

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

	Yest.	Yr. ago
Maximum temp., F.	81	81
Minimum temp., F.	44	52
Humidity, 8 a. m., pct.	54	24
Humidity, 8 p. m., pct.	34	15

The Arizona Daily Star

An Independent NEWSpaper Printing the News Impartially

VOL. 95 No. 95 TWENTY PAGES TUCSON, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1936 TWENTY PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

HAUPTMANN IS EXECUTED

Kidnaper-Slayer of Lindbergh Baby Dies Without Making Expected Confession

BRITAIN TAKES STERNER STAND AGAINST ITALY

Believes Reports Poison Gas Is Used In War With Ethiopia

GERMANY LOSES OUT

France Plans To Place Border Problem Up To World League

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Indications that Great Britain is adopting a sterner stand toward Germany and Italy, indicted by the League of Nations as treaty violator and aggressor, respectively, were given in London Friday.

An authoritative source said Britain, aroused by reports Italy is using poison gas in the Ethiopian venture, would press for an immediate league meeting and if Premier Mussolini is not willing to talk peace, will ask the adoption of an oil sanction against Italy.

Germany, it was learned, has refused to give Britain assurance she will not fortify the Rhineland.

France is anxious also for a general conference of the Locarno powers next week to discuss action against Germany but Britain opposes this. A French official said Italy had given assurance she would attend such a conference.

The possibility cross that France would seek to turn the German problem over to the League of Nations for "punishment," before peace negotiations are entered into.

Italy's soldiers were reported in Rome to have reached the shore of Lake Tana, headwaters of the Blue Nile and a scene vital to Great Britain. Officials reaffirmed, however, that no harm to British holdings is planned.

BRITAIN STIFFENS FOREIGN ATTITUDE

LONDON, April 3.—(AP)—A stiffening of Great Britain's attitude toward both Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini was disclosed in government quarters tonight on the heels of completion of arrangements to open military staff talks with the French and the Belgians in London next week.

While two government party speakers directed slashing attacks against Germany it was disclosed the government is pressing for a meeting of the League of Nations' committee of 13 next week for a showdown on the Italian war in Africa.

An authoritative source said Britain, angered by what was called proof the Italians have been using poison gas, would urge an oil embargo against Italy if the league committee finds Premier Mussolini is unwilling to discuss peace terms.

The Marquess of Zetland, secretary of state for India, speaking at Manchester, and Lord Eustace Percy, who resigned earlier this week as minister without portfolio, at Eastbourne, echoed no words in criticizing Hitler and German militarism.

The fact the marquess' speech reflected the foreign office viewpoint was not denied at Whitehall.

Lids Restrictions

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in a more moderate speech in the house of commons, disclosed the restrictions under which the military staff talks will be held.

Authoritative quarters said Eden was a stone wall in trying to induce Joachim von Ribbentrop, special Nazi ambassador, to modify the terms of Hitler's counter-proposals, delivered Wednesday, and may have broken off further talks with the German envoy.

Hitler has refused to make a single modification of the terms whereby he is willing to negotiate for security and will not promise not to fortify the Rhineland.

The British are holding out against French desire to call the Locarno powers together next week in Brussels for a review of the situation.

Pleading for undivided support of British public opinion, the Marquess of Zetland warned against allowing "German propaganda" to split the British into pro-German and pro-French camps.

The secretary of state for India

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Hoover in Fort Wayne; To Make Speech Tonight

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—(AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover arrived here tonight en route to Fort Wayne, Ind. where he will deliver an address tomorrow night.

The former President went to the home of Warren C. Fairbanks, publisher of the Indianapolis News.

Freed

DAVID LAMSON

LAMSON FREED BY PROSECUTOR

But Not Exonerated: Five-Year-Old Daughter Doesn't Know Him

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 3.—(AP)—David A. Lamson went free, but without exoneration today when the state abandoned nearly three years of effort to convict him of murder in the death of his attractive brunette wife, Allene, on Stanford university campus.

The bitterly fought case was dismissed by Superior Judge J. J. Trabucco on motion of District Attorney Fred Thomas.

The prosecutor said he would be unable to produce any new evidence for a fourth trial, and that it would be impossible to get a jury to convict the former Stanford press executive.

"This is the greatest moment of my life," exclaimed Lamson as his sister, Dr. Margaret Lamson, led him from the courtroom.

Lamson's 5-year-old daughter Allene Gerstenberg, did not recognize him at first when he arrived at his father's home. She had not seen her father during his imprisonment and had to be "introduced." She smiled shyly then and threw her arms about his neck, crying "Daddy!"

Since the moment Lamson emerged from his cottage the morning of May 30, 1932, with the cry his wife had been "murdered" his case has been a community issue and a legal nightmare.

Mrs. Lamson's nude body was found hanging over the rim of the bathtub. The room was spattered with blood. She had died from a large wound in the back of her head.

The state arrested Lamson and charged he beat Mrs. Lamson to death with an iron pipe because of domestic unhappiness.

Lamson's friends contended he was temperamentally incapable of such a crime. They raised money for his defense, which contended Mrs. Lamson died after falling and striking her head against a wash basin.

The first jury convicted Lamson and prescribed hanging.

The state supreme court reversed the judgment, although Chief Justice William H. Waste said a majority of the high court justices believed Lamson guilty.

A second jury disagreed, 9 to 3 for conviction. The third jury ended its work with exactly the same standing two weeks ago.

District Attorney Thomas said the expense of prosecuting Lamson, estimated at upwards of $50,000, was not a consideration in the dismissal.

Tax Measure May Let Corporations Pay Debts

WASHINGTON April 3.—(AP)—A strong sentiment for giving debtor corporations special treatment in the new tax bill emerged tonight as the American Liberty League hammered the President's revenue proposals as a "dangerous use of the taxing power to accomplish social ends."

Both Democratic and Republican

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

LEATHERMAN'S TRIAL MAY GET TO JURY TODAY

Confession Admitted Into Evidence and Dismissal Motion Is Denied

BISHOP IS WITNESS

With Kinney, Chambers, Howell and Mansfield Tells of Character

Defense counsel moved swiftly in an attempt to exonerate Parker E. Leatherman of embezzlement accusations late yesterday after the former Consolidated National bank cashier's purported confession had been placed in the hands of a United States district court jury.

Defeated in an attempt to block introduction of the alleged admission of guilt from evidence, Leatherman's attorneys summoned medical experts and close associates to testify that the defendant was "mentally and physically incompetent" when he signed the alleged embezzlement confession, shortly after discrepancies in the Consolidated's records were announced in 1933.

Renewed charges that T. N. McCauley, former head of the bank, engineered the confession and promised to "turn things up" if Leatherman would "get out of town" were defined from the stand as the defense worked desperately to discredit the signed document.

Leatherman is charged with pocketing $1,393.64 of the Consolidated's funds over a six-month period in 1933 by directing a subordinate to falsify the bank's records.

K. Berry Peterson, assistant U. S. District attorney in charge of the prosecution, concluded his government's case immediately after Federal Justice Albert M. Stephens admitted the purported confession after extended defense arguments to block its document. Dr. C. Hill and William F. Kimball, Leatherman's chiefs, started presentation of testimony after the court had denied the usual motions for an instructed verdict of acquittal.

May Reach Jury Today

Whether or not the case would reach the jury late today remained a matter of conjecture last night. The defense presented exhaustive evidence yesterday in an attempt to discredit Leatherman's three-year-old confession to the charges and called five character witnesses before the session ended.

It could not be learned last night whether Leatherman would take the stand in his own defense. When asked if the defendant would testify, Hill merely smiled and said "wait and see."

If defendant does not take the stand in an attempt to refute charges made by Malcolm Mabee former bank teller-bookkeeper who notified he had given Leatherman certain funds to deposit and orders to falsify the Consolidated books, the case has a chance of reaching the jury late today, observers believe. Character witnesses are generally called immediately before the defense rests in criminal cases.

Hill told Judge Sumner late yesterday that "we're about to start a new phase of the case." but declined to reveal what tactics the defense would adopt to conclude the denial of the government's charges.

Most Rev. Daniel J. Gercke, D. D., Catholic bishop of Tucson, was among the character witnesses to take the stand and testify that Leatherman's "general reputation for honesty and integrity" was "good" while the defendant was serving as cashier of the Consolidated. Others expressing confidence in Leatherman's veracity were J. C. Kinney, prominent cattleman, former Pima county supervisor and one-time Republican gubernatorial candidate; William H. Chambers, who was attorney for the Consolidated while Leatherman was cashier; P. E. Howell and Matt H. Mansfield, local business men.

Asks for Verdict

Hill battled desperately to keep the jury from retiring from the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Supreme Court Refuses Rehearing for Sullivan

PHOENIX, April 3.—(AP)—An appeal for a rehearing of the case of Jack Sullivan, Colorado ex-convict sentenced to be executed in Arizona's lethal gas chamber, was denied today by the state supreme court.

Sullivan was convicted of killing John Bradbury, Cochise county railroad officer, at Bowie.

Sullivan's only remaining chance for clemency is an appeal to the state board of pardons and parole April 21.

GRAND JURY TO CLEAR WENDEL IN DEATH CASE

Refuses To Investigate Further and Will Find 'No Bill'

COMPLAINT IS LOST

Man Accused In Hope of Saving Hauptmann Talks In Person

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—(AP)—The Lindbergh ransom notes and Paul H. Wendel's personal testimony were reported authoritatively tonight to have been the two major factors which convinced the Mercer county grand jury that the disbarred lawyer was guiltless of the crime for which Bruno Richard Hauptmann was condemned to die.

The technicality of a missing complaint prevented a "no bill" being returned in the Wendel case last night and left the city with a strange spectacle as the hour set for Hauptmann's execution neared.

In the county jail was Wendel, the charge of the Lindbergh baby's murder still formally lodged against him. A mile away in the state prison death house, they prepared Hauptmann for the electric chair to expiate that same crime.

Much Criticism

A storm of criticism and speculation still raged over the grand jury's note "to discontinue the investigation" of the Wendel case, but these facts were well authenticated by a reliable source:

1. The grand jury will vote to dismiss the murder complaint against Wendel when it meets next week, probably on Tuesday.

2. Further grand jury consideration of the Wendel matter will be conferred, in all probability, with the circumstances of Wendel's arrest, detention and confession to determine if perjury was committed by any witnesses and if there was a conspiracy to perpetrate a fraud in the weird case.

Meanwhile the mystery of the missing murder complaint against Wendel was solved when James S. Kirkham, chief of prosecutor's detectives, revealed that he had been carrying it about in his pocket and had "forgotten about it." Kirkham, who signed the complaint, said he accept the full blame for the failure of the grand jury to have this complaint before it.

Complaint Missing

The absence of the complaint forced the sensational indefinite grand jury action of the eleventh hour investigation. When the jurors were ready to vote last night the prosecutor informed them the complaint had not been received from the arraigning magistrate, so technically there was no complaint on which to find an indictment or a "no bill."

It was revealed that the grand jury had voted unanimously, Saturday, to dismiss the case, on Tuesday to investigate the Wendel case. The vote was likewise unanimous, it was understood, on the motion to have Hauptmann's death delayed 48 hours to permit further investigation.

Sullivan Asks Counties To Enforce Flying Law

PHOENIX, April 3.—(AP)—Atty. Gen. John L. Sullivan called on county attorneys and sheriffs today to enforce state air navigation laws in an effort to guard against disastrous airplane accidents.

"It has come to my attention that the air navigation laws of the state of Arizona are not being enforced," Sullivan wrote the officials.

"I am advised that there are airplanes in this state that are not airworthy. It is understood also that night flights are made without proper equipment. Night flights should be discouraged even with proper equipment except in the most extreme emergencies.

"I suggest that you take this matter up with the sheriff of your county with a view of having him designate a deputy who will be responsible. I feel that this deputy should work in harmony with the state board of parolees and parole department of commerce."

Governor Hoffman Reads Bruno's Last Letter

I think you for kindness from the of my heart and may God bless you

Respectfully

Bruno Richard Hauptmann

BRUNO HOPEFUL AT 11TH HOUR

Starts Day Believing He Will Not Die For Kidnaping

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

59 a. m. Bruno Richard Hauptmann, facing execution 10 hours later, arises "confident, and not worrying", reads Bible.

8:30 a. m.—Lloyd Fisher, chief defense counsel, asks Hunterdon county prosecutor, Anthony M. Hauck, to join defense in asking stay of execution so Hankerson (Flemington) grand jury can investigate charges that Paul H. Wendel, not Hauptmann, kidnaped the Lindbergh baby.

—Mrs. Anna Hauptmann expresses despair upon learning Mercer county grand jury intends taking no action toward indicting Wendel.

11 a. m.—Defense prepares to ask Justice Thomas W. Trenchard to stay Hauptmann execution should Hauck decline to take action.

12 noon—Prison Warden Mark O. Kimberling asks attorney-general for legal advice because of confusion surrounding case due to Wendel developments.

1 p. m.—Attorney-general begins preparation of opinion on answer to Kimberling request.

2:40 p. m.—Kimberling announces all preparations completed for execution.

2:45 p. m.—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman expresses himself as "greatly in favor" of legislative investigation of Lindbergh case as asked in petition from Princeton signed by university president, mayor and others.

3:15 p. m.—Attorney-general tells prison warden to "obey" if ordered to hold the execution of Hauptmann by a gubernatorial reprieve; rule that reprieve, action by court or commutation by court of pardons are only ways Hauptmann could escape executing this week.

3:30 p. m.—Warden, hold of rules, goes ahead with plans for execution.

4 p. m.—Governor Hoffman is told of attorney-general's ruling "No comment."

4:30 p. m.—Mrs. Anna Hauptmann in Flemington, some of her husband's trial and conviction, swears he not complained charging Paul Wendel with kidnaping Lindbergh baby, a last-minute effort to find a way through the courts to win a stay of execution.

4:45 p. m.—Governor Hoffman and Attorney-General Wilentz go into conference at state house.

5:15 p. m.—Mrs. Hauptmann

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Lindbergh Kidnap History Complete

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—(P)—The home of Bruno Richard Hauptmann may be become museum place—was flashed around the world for the first time September 19, 1934 —the day he was arrested as the kidnaper of Charles A. Lindbergh, jr.

He was an obscure carpenter, living with his wife and infant son, Manfred, in New York's Bronx. Few persons knew him, and most of these were his countrymen—Germans.

Many greeted the news of his arrest and the announcement that the crime was solved with plain skepticism. For two and a half years there had been speculation, rumors, strange reports never verified, until at last the Lindbergh case appeared definitely headed for the grave of cold cries never solved.

But by all the circumstantial evidence against him was disclosed. It was brought out in full force at Flemington, New Jersey, and on February 13, 1935, a jury of eight men and four women convicted him of first degree murder.

Three days later he was in the death house of the New Jersey state prison at Trenton, under sentence to die in the electric chair, but few foresaw then the strange battle which would be fought in his behalf.

Jury Convinced

Yet to the jury which sat for six weeks during January and February and liberated for more than 11 hours before reached their verdict, the conclusion appeared unmistakably clear that it was Hauptmann, and Hauptmann alone, as the male charged, who made the kidnap foldin, carried it to Hopewell, climbed it on the night of March 1, 1932 stole the infant from his crib, killed him and collected the $50,000 ransom.

The news of Hauptmann's arrest broke upon a world not yet recovered from the shock of the battering of the Ward hour Morro Castle and its great loss of life 11 days earlier.

For a month past currency, identified as part of the ransom money, had been traced from hand to hand in the Bronx. One was passed at a gas filling station in Manhattan September 14.

An attendant noted the license number of the automobile. Five days later Hauptmann was seized his garage searched, and $14,600 of the ransom money found hidden.

The Bronx county grand jury indicted him on an extortion charge. Then the Hunterdon county, New Jersey, grand jury indicted him on a murder charge. He fought extradition, but the appellate division in New York ruled against him and on October 19 he was taken to New Jersey to face trial.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

CROWDS AWAIT DEATH OF BRUNO

Streets Near Prison Are Thronged With Curious When End Comes

STATE PRISON, TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—(P)—Crowds, waited outside the gloomy brown walls of the prison tonight for Bruno Richard Hauptmann to die for the kidnap-murder of the Lindbergh baby.

They waited in the darkness of riverview street corners, beyond the roped off area. They waited in the pale blue brilliance of searchlights, which cast their shadows mounting to the top of the walls where sentries paced up and down.

The thought of Hauptmann going to death in the born little room behind the feet of the silent sentries kindled memories of all the prominent entanglements, the confusion of the case.

Until the last there was the feeling something would happen, and all but appreciated the night with the suspicion it would be a repetition of Tuesday night's broken date with death.

At twilight state troopers in skyblue tunics, dark-coated city police and prison guards moved ominously into the district, a disguised neighborhood of brick and frame houses, factories and vacant lots.

Only persons with passes were admitted beyond the ropes. In the lighted cell blocks nearby, looking down on the streets, shouted derisively at the police.

Newspapermen, photographers, sound truck men swarmed about

(Continued in Page 10, Column 7)

Vera Stretz Acquitted, Faints After Verdict

NEW YORK, April 3.—(P)—Vera Stretz was acquitted by a jury tonight of the slaying of Dr. Fritz Gebhardt.

Miss Stretz fainted at the counsel table.

Freedom for the blonde admitted slayer of her former suitor came after three hours of actual deliberation by a selected "blue ribbon" jury of professional and business men.

The state charged she killed Gebhardt after he refused to leave his wife and two children to marry her.

Her attorney, Samuel S. Leibowitz, contended she shot and killed him justifiably after he hurled her to his knees and attacked her

HOFFMAN DENIES FINAL REPRIEVE IN LAST HOURS

As Parting Move To Save Life, Wife Gets Warrant For Wendel

WARDEN AVERTS EYES

Attends But Does Not See End; Prisoner Has Sneer On Face

By SAMUEL G. BLACKMAN

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—(AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed tonight for the Lindbergh baby murder—a crime he refused to the end to admit.

He was pronounced dead at 8:47:30 p. m. after three shocks in the electric chair in the gloomy stone prison where he so long had been kept alive through a series of extraordinary self starting developments.

His death for the kidnap-murder of 20-month-old Charles A. Lindbergh, jr., ended the main plot of the strange story that began to unfold the night of March 1, 1932, when the son of America's famous flying couple was stolen from the nursery of their Hopewell home.

Hauptmann, the man who would-n't talk during long hours of police grilling and during the 13 months he occupied a cell six paces from the electric chair, went to execution clutching a crucifix.

That vanished forever the hope he would confess that he climbed the rickety ladder, took the child and exchanged its sleeping garment for $50,000 ransom.

The 53 witnesses, who crowded the little room at state prison where New Jersey puts its condemned to death, sat tense, wondering whether the stolid Bronx carpenter at last would break.

Attorney General David T. Wilentz, the man who prosecuted Hauptmann during the trial at Flemington more than a year ago, had predicted the cold prisoner would "blow out when a blaze that vanish."

Col. Mark O. Kimberling, dark and soldierly warden, told the witnesses a few minutes before they marched through the prison yard to the little red brick death house that "if Hauptmann talks, I will handle it."

Reprieve Refused

Governor Harold G. Hoffman, who once saved Hauptmann by reprieve, on his executioner's chair, refused to do so again.

He had devised a vigorous investigation of his own in the expressed opinion the crime was not solved.

But at the end, he bowed to the attorney general's advice that under the law he was powerless to further stay Hauptmann's death.

Hauptmann did not say a word in the death chamber. Whether from weakness, fear or a feeling of futility, he did not make a last protestation of innocence.

As two guards led him into the chamber at 8:41, he was pale as white. His shaven head accentuated his almost ghastly appearance. His white face matched his white cotton shirt.

Once he looked at the witnesses. Something resembling a sneer came over his face.

He slumped into the chair. Three guards fastened the straps about his arms and body, and the electrodes on his right leg.

Robert Elliott, the official executioner, adjusted the cup-shaped electrodes on his head.

At 8:43, Elliott spun the rheostat wheel that sent 2000 volts of current through Hauptmann's body. Hauptmann stiffened. His arms became stone. The muscles on his bare right leg bulged.

Slowly, Elliott reduced the voltage to 300 volts.

At 8:44, a second shock of 2000 volts went through Hauptmann's body. It did not stiffen this time. No longer was there a muscular reaction.

Again the voltage was reduced.

At 8:45, Elliott applied a third shock, held it a minute and then cut off the current.

A guard slashed his shirt.

Examined

Dr. Howard Weisler, the prison physician, stepped forward, held the stethescope a minute to Hauptmann's chest, and stepped back.

Dr. John Connolly, medical director of the prison, moved silently to the place vacated by Dr.

(Continued in Page 10, Column 1)

Copyright © 2017 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.
POWERED BY Newspapers.com