Testimony Of State's Key Witness In Adams Trial

Text Of Lawyer's Opening Statements In Adams Trial

It is the usual legal procedure that the prosecution and defense attorneys make opening statements to the jury in which they set forth what they will seek to prove during a trial.

The following are the the statements made by Deputy State Attorney William Maynard, prosecutor in the trial of William Adams and Walter Rouse, who are charged with conspiring in violate the State lottery law, and in part, that of Palmer Ingram, attorney for the defense.

WILLIAM MAYNARD, DEPUTY STATE'S ATTORNEY: I would like to say that the opening statement of counsel is not evidence. You are bound by the sworn evidence which comes to from the witness stand. The reason for the opening statement is that I propose to outline what the State expects to prove, so that when the evidence comes to you, you will not be at a loss to understand what it is about.

This case is the State of Maryland versus William Adams and John Rouse. The charge is conspiracy to violate the lottery law. This indictment has some six counts in it. All counts have been removed from your consideration except the first. In other words, you deal with the first count.

Continuing Case

This is a continuing case. Has been running four years from August 1947, until 15th of August, 1951. William Adams and Walter Rouse unlawfully combined together with certain other persons violated the lottery law of the State of Maryland.

The issue in this case is short and to the point. Did they conspire together, violate the laws of the State of Maryland? Your verdict will be guilty or not guilty.

Who are the parties — William Adams is the first named in the indictment. He is a businessman up and down Pennsylvania Avenue and Walter Rouse is in the real estate business, I think but I am not sure.

What Is Conspiracy?

The charge of conspiracy is getting together and agreeing to violate some law, in this case it is conspiracy to violate the lottery law of the State of Maryland.

We have a number of witnesses. The first one will be Maurice Jones who was formerly in business with William Adams. Maurice Jones is ready and willing to testify. We intend to use him as witness against William Adams and Walter Rouse. We have facts that we will prove.

On or about March 1, 1947, Maurice Jones entered the lottery business with William Adams and this continued until March 20, 1949. The business was located at 346 N. Calhoun Street. The then name of the lottery business at that time were William Adams, Maurice Jones and Milton Foster.

$5,000 to Operate

Adams put up $5,000 to operate this lottery. Jones picked up under Foster. Foster and Adams went broke on November 1, 1947 and Adams agreed to back Jones and Foster with $5,000 on condition that Jones be taken into the business, and they went into business.

At the time about $20,000 in cash was kept in safe at William Adams' office on Pennsylvania Avenue. Because of trouble with pick-up men and other writers and Foster being about $3,000 short, Jones quit. Jones received while working there $150 a week, and Adams got his $5,000 back.

Golf Course Conversation

Now, we will skip a little. In September or October, 1949, William Adams met Maurice Jones on the golf course at Carroll Park and asked him if he wanted to come back into a new setup for the lottery business. William Adams suggested that Jones again go into the lottery business.

Williams Adams said he was going into a new operation and would like Jones to come back and help. Jones did not know the location of the new headquarters until after a raid in November 1949 on 2006 W. North Avenue. Jones did not at that time join the lottery business with William Adams.

Jones was the lessee and operated a bar and tavern in Turner Station. Jones had borrowed money from Adams to set up the bar. In June, 1950, he paid the debt and got out of business.

Business Sale

He hired Ernest Perkins to replace him in the sale. The debt owed Adams was represented by checks, was made out in the name of Attorney Ernest Perkins. Perkins handled negotiations for the sale of Jones' tavern. It was satisfactory and they fell out.

During the month of June, 1950, Williams Adams tried to bring Ernest Perkins and Jones together again at Adams' office, 1519 Pennsylvania Avenue. He came down around to the place that when the tavern was sold Jones would be unemployed and Adams turned the conversation to a new numbers setup. Jones does not know who suggested it but it was suggested he might want to enter the new setup.

Process Without Investment

Adams told Jones he would get an percent of net proceeds and would not have to put up any money in this setup.

There was a question as to whether William Adams or Henry Parks would put up $10,000 to start the new business. Three discussions were had on the subject of who would put up the money. Jones is willing to testify that Adams said he would put up the money.

Jones went on for about a week with Parks sitting in but they did not reach an agreement.

Raid Was Made

On November 19, 1948, Capt. Emerson armed with warrant raided the premises at 2006 W. North Avenue. He had an offered with him.

Capt. Emerson found husband and wife and several others in the kitchen. In the basement there were seven tables at one end. Eleven persons were seated at these tables, five operating adding machines and others counting lottery slips and money in front of each of them.

There was a tip box and sorter box in the basement. Capt. Emerson took keys from each of the persons and tried the boxes he found some of the keys fitted these two boxes.

Adams Steps Up

The raid began at 2:30 p.m. About 3:45 p.m. the front door opened. An officer was inside the front door. In stepped William Adams. He took one step toward the room and the officer said "police" and Adams bolted out the door. Adams got two doors away before he was caught and arrested.

Emerson asked Adams for his name and he opened one of the safes—one with the Elgin lock. The other one he did not open but when he got to headquarters he found another key at Adams' ring which opened the other safe.

In one box there were $4,775 lottery tickets for November 18th, showing a play of $4,775.00, 297 separate writers and 47,700 numbers.

In the other box they found lottery slips for November 17th, 86 350 numbers, 5,003 lottery slips, showing a play of $4,533.15 and 281 separate and distinct writers.

Rouse Had 1,600 Slips

Getting back to the cellar, Rouse had in front of him 1,381 lottery slips and $810.40 in cash, representing 54 writers, 17,722 numbers.

There was $170.67 in front of another writer and 10 lottery tapes. Another had $1,052.25. The slips were for 54 writers. There were 1,225 slips, 12,540 numbers, $600.76 in front of another.

There were more lottery tapes and slips, representing $11,283 played. $25.40 in front of another mixed up with 259 lottery slips, 18 stations, 2,813 numbers and $250.39 played.

Quills Had $280

John Quills had $280.32 in cash, 114 slips for 34 writers, 9,210 numbers.

I forgot to say that when Adams came in and stepped from the vestibule to the doorway he said he wanted to see Fox. Fox had $194 in cash in his pocket and $235.71 in cash mixed up with 110 slips, 280 numbers. Fox was working the adding machine.

One person had 2189 cash, mixed up with 221 slips representing 3,498 numbers. Another, 16 slips representing 95 writers and total played of $19.25; $14 Frankenhead $52.75 in pockets, 113 slips.

Total lottery slips taken by Emerson at 2006 W. North Ave. $26,132, total money played $10,000.76. Total paid on 67 adding machine tapes amounted to $27,477.37.

Grand total of all money played, represented by slips and tapes, $63,369.00. 907 writers, five adding machines, two safes opened, 1,149 slips, 135 lottery slips and other material.

On Oct 6th he recovered from police headquarters $1,700.76 and on April 9th he got back the five adding machine and two boxes containing 192,152 numbers.

Adams' Income

William Adams and his wife in 1948, according to the State of Maryland had a taxable income of $29,871.81.

ATT. ROGAN: Objected to on grounds of income tax secrecy.

JUDGE: Objection overruled.

WM. MAYNARD: Income was from rent of properties: 1421 Penna. Ave., 1418 Brunt St., 1417 McCulloh St., 1417-19 Penna. Ave., 1414-16 Brunt Street, 1041 W. Lanvale Street, 6154-56 Rose Avenue, Chicago, 314-16 E. 42nd St., Chicago, 1811 Penna. Avenue, 1821 so. 1811 Penna. Avenue, 1409 Edmondson Ave. and several other pieces of property.

Reported net profit on Charm Center of $2,703.28 and under other ordinary income—speculations $45,216. In 1949 his income tax for State of Maryland showed taxable income of $27,863.82 and listed property same as for 1948 except 4 pieces.

Under ordinary income listed $28,021. Did not have speculations in 1949 return. Next year he went back to that and under ordinary income—speculations $18,420.

Before U.S. Senate

Early this year Adams appeared with his counsel, Rogan and Ford, before U.S. Senate Special Committee to investigate organized crime. Now known as O'Connor Committee.

Adams testified before that committee that before May of 1950 he did not have any numbers business headquarters. Just operated here today and another place tomorrow. He got out of the numbers business about May 1, 1950.

ATT. ROGAN: I do not know what Mr. Maynard is reading from but apparently not from record of transcript from Washington.

JUDGE: Objection overruled.

MAYNARD: Reading excerpts from printed record of his testimony in Washington. Just picking out highlights so you will know generally what it is about.

Adams stated he kept no records of operations himself. Did not say he did it alone. Probably someone helped him. Declined to say who was in business with him. When Adams quit business in 1950 he did not turn it over to anyone else. Adams said limit was around $1.00 from one persons. He played a few numbers himself.

Defense Statement

ATT. INGRAM: Attorney for the defense.

The issue is a conspiracy between Walter Rouse and William Adams. Now, as far as Walter Rouse was concerned, he is in real estate business. In November, 1949, he had a little money and decided to go into numbers business and he did. Numbers is a little different from any form of gambling. You have four collators, bank pickup men, writer and player.

We expect to show that he did go into the numbers business at 2006 W. North Avenue in November 1949. Case tried March 20, 1950. Some five months after this. At that time six indictments. Rouse was before the judge and pleaded guilty.

The fact is Walter Rouse was operating a business. It was the business. There were a number of men and one or two women and at the time of raid they were arrested, charged, fined and writers were given fines from $1,000 down.

$40,000 in Fines

We expect to show you we put in Criminal Court about $14,000 in fines. We are here today to answer for the second time this charge. This case is entirely different from average which have been tried here.

The only evidence I understand will be in any way referred to bearing on Walter Rouse is the evidence introduced and offered in court March 20, 1950, a case in which he was convicted.

Rouse has never at any time had any business relations with William Adams. Never had any conversation regarding numbers or any business with him whatsoever. If we prove that to your satisfaction and with the proper interpretation by you we ask that your verdict be not guilty.

In Real Estate Business

ATT. ROGAN: Adams has been for a number of years in the real estate business and he has been doing a legitimate business here in Baltimore.

Mr. Maynard has told you the purpose of an opening statement. I subscribe to that. What we say to you is not evidence but you are to decide the case on the proper evidence coming from the replies

Reference has been made to a raid that occurred at 2006 W. North Avenue under date of November 19, 1948. We are in the same position as Mr. Ingram was at that time because Emerson placed Adams under arrest, took a group from the North Avenue establishment to the Northwestern Police Station and charged them with conspiracy to violate lottery.

North Ave. Raid

Officer Hogan at the same time charged Adams with assault. Magistrate found Adams not guilty. Of the defendants, 18 or 19 in the case attached to illegal operation on North Avenue were held for action of grand jury with the exception of Adams. A special case was made out against Adams. Here is what happened.

Adams has his office, at 1519 Pennsylvania Avenue. There was a telephone call about 2:30 or close to 3 o'clock on this particular day —November 19, 1948. The call was received by Adams' secretary and clerk in real estate office. Adams got back to his office about 3:30. This rack between 2:19 and 2:30.

Clerk Will Testify

When Adams got back he got the telephone message and the secretary will tell you that in the case that the message was from Mr. Johnson who was interested in the purchase of property at 2006 W. North Avenue. He was interested in buying the property. It was vacant for Adams to come around to see him because he was then at 2006 W. North Avenue.

Adams got back to his office about quarter of four. He got the message and several other messages, for him in automobile drove up to W. North Avenue in the 2000 block, parked his car on the opposite side of the street, walked over to the vacant property at 2006. Rang the bell at 2006, stood there.

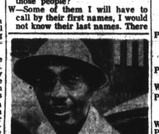
Officer Hogan, who was inside, opened the door, said "police" and reached out and grabbed Adams and pulled him in. Adams jerked away from him and got down to the second house. Hogan took him into custody and brought him back to the raided premises. This was about 4 o'clock. The group was in the basement. As a matter of fact, when Adams was first brought to the raided premises there was about 40 present two Sunpaper reporters.

Hogan Confused

Adams was questioned. Hogan first said Adams came to see a Mr. Parks but afterwards that he changed it and said it was Mr. Johnson. He was taken downstairs by Hogan in the presence of Emerson who illegally searched him and found a number of keys on his ring.

There were two boxes with padlocks on them. They had two cheap locks and in front of one of the keys on Adams' ring it fitted and opened the Wise lock. All the other keys were tried to fit the second box but without result. Lock on second box was not opened.

They were trying to open it from 4 o'clock on because they did not leave North Avenue until 6:15. In that connection if the lock has any bearing on this case, a few days after this indictment the deputy was called and asked to produce the locks and particularly the Wise lock which was attached to one of the boxes, had Hogan bring it in his office because he had a strong box belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Adams. The title on it was a Wise lock.



MAURICE JONES

was Honey.

P—Were those men chosen by you?

W—No.

P—Who invested the capital for this lottery setup?

W—I can only give it to you as it was given to me, because no money was placed in my hands. We started in on Monday and the finances were brought in and from that time on until I quit, March 20 I was in custody of the money, in 1948.

P—What did you do with the money that was handed into the lottery setup?

W—When it got up to the amount of $1000 or $10,000 we would have to put it in a safe.

P—Where was the safe?

W—1519 Pennsylvania Avenue.

P—Do you know whose safe that is at 1519 Pennsylvania Avenue?

W—No.

P—It is in the real estate office of Adams Realty?

W—Yes.

P—Where was the headquarters located for the lottery setup?

W—On N. Calhoun St.

P—What was the highest amount of cash you had at any one time at 1519 Pennsylvania Avenue?

W—$29,000, that is in round figures.

P—How was it you happened to get out of the business in 1948?

W—On the part of the fellows who did get this business together at the stations their collections were running poor and in January and February there was quite a bit of what we would call shortage.

P—What do you mean by shortage?

W—Lack of collections on plays. It had come down from a high point of $29,000 to approximately $8,000 that I can account for. I did not see any future in it.

P—Did you convey your desire to quit or your intention to quit to anyone?

W—I did. I walked into Mr. Adams' office.

P—Do you see Mr. Adams in court today?

W—Yes.

P—Will you point him out.

W—He is on my right. I walked into his office and I had two books with me from which I had posted the records. This thing does not seem to have any future to it so that in order that no one will have hard feelings here are the books and I turned and walked out.

P—What happened to the $5,000 which remained?

W—I could not answer that.

P—What did you receive as compensation while you were in the lottery business?

W—My weekly living expenses were ok and in case there had been any profit to show I would receive 25 per cent less the amount which I had used for living expenses.

P—What did you take out on the average weekly for living expenses?

W—That all depended. Sometimes $75.00 and sometimes more. I would say around $150- a week.

P—You quit the lottery business on March 20, 1948?

W—That is right.

P—After March 20, 1948, did you have any other occasion to enter the lottery business or did anyone approach you about going into the lottery business?

W—I wouldn't say that I was approached. There were conversations I had on two different occasions.

P—Let's take the first occasion. When was that?

W—That would be in 1949, the latter part of September or the first part of October.

P—Who approached you at that time?

W—I would not use the word approach. I would say we had a conversation.

P—It so happened I was playing golf that day with three gentlemen and Mr. William Adams was in the group. In conversation what we would call a twosome and through courtesy we allowed the twosome to join us on the second tee and the six of us walked down together. William Adams and I entered into a conversation and there was a discussion about my activities in the business again.

P—Will you tell us just what that discussion was.

W—I am going to try. He said there was a possibility of a new operation staring up. I think he said to him what are you going to do along that line. He said he wasn't sure about it. If my memory serves me right, that statement was made on the part of Mr. William Adams—"if it worked out he would let Adams know."

P—Did you go into the lottery business with him at that time?

W—No, I did not. We did not talk about it any more.

P—Who was going to back that business?

W—I do not know.

P—Do you know where the headquarters was going to be located?

W—No.

P—Do you know whether or not that lottery setup went into business?

W—I do not.

P—Do you know how much money was to go into setting up the new business?

W—No.

P—you said there were two occasions when you were approached. You have only related one. Will you tell us about the second?

W—When did the second one take place?

W—The second one took place in June, 1950. It so happened an incident had arisen which was going to make me look pretty bad in regards to a favor Mr. Adams had rendered me in regard to the bar 50 per cent of what Mr. Rogan said is true. It so happened that in my failure through Mr. Perkins to sell this bar to Donald Lewis it left me owing Mr. Adams in the neighborhood of $8,000.

P—Was there or wasn't there any mortgage or any evidence of that? Will you tell us what evidence there was.

W—It was divided into three different notes. I wasn't pushed to make these notes.

P—Mr. Adams' name did not appear on the notes?

W—No.

P—Will you tell us what part Mr. Perkins was to play in this transaction.

P—Mr. Perkins was representing you in the sale?

W—That is right.

P—A difference arose between you and Mr. Perkins?

W—I guess he changed his mind about something.

P—After this difference had arisen, will you carry it on from that point?

W—I went to Mr. Adams to try to see how we could work this out. In a conversation he said he was going to try to get Mr. Ernest Perkins and me together. Well, I am depending on you to do it because I won't do it.

W—Mr. William Adams and I were talking again and numbers was brought up. I do not know whether I brought it up or whether he brought it up in reference to this new operation paying at the rate of 600-1.

P—What do you mean 600-1?

W—If you bet $1 on a number and that number was a reality you would net $600.

P—Where did this conversation take place?

W—In Mr. William Adams' private office.

P—Where is it located?

W—I guess at 1519 Pennsylvania Avenue.

P—Was there any discussion as to whether or not you could enter into the new setup?

W—It all depended. You do not just jump into those things.

P—What took place in that conversation?

W—The discussion was in this manner, that if it was advisable $10,000 could be put up as a bank.

P—Who was to put the $10,000 in the bank?

W—Mr. William Adams at the time did not express a willingness to put it up himself but there was the possibility that Mr. Henry Parks might put up the $10,000.

P—Was any mention made as to what part you would play?

W—The same as I had played before in the 1947 operation.

P—What remuneration were you to get?

W—25 per cent.

P—25 per cent of the money that comes in?

W—25 per cent of the net profit.

P—Were you to put any of the capital into the business?

W—No, I did not have any money.

P—Was that your agreement?

W—No.

P—So far as you know it did not come into being?

W—It certainly did not.

P—Have you ever been convicted of any crime?

W—No, I have not.

Cross-examination—Mr. Rogan

R—You have stated that you do not know who brought this the subject. Could you be definite about that in June, 1950?

W—I am not certain who brought up the subject. As I said, the conversation could have derived from me or from Mr. Adams.

R—You had lost your business in Sparrows Point?

W—It was in Turner Station.

R—You had lost your license?

W—It was May 12, when the license was suspended. It was never renewed.

R—You had your liquor license on May 12, 1950?

W—That is true.

R—How did you lose it?

W—It so happened that when they sent out the form to make out a bond the Liquor Board the year before the 15th, if I am not mistaken. It has to be filled out and turned in then they send you a note to pick it up. My check came back marked the 15th of May. Around the second of May no statement had come from the bank and it was necessary to pay some bills. I been pretty badly disturbed as I wrote two checks.

R—You were out of business, that is definite, in May, 1950?

W—Yes.

R—You say you may have brought up the subject of this 600-1 business insofar as lottery is concerned.

W—I did not put it like that. I would not answer yes. I do not want to be antagonist but I want to say this that the conversation could have arisen from me or Mr. Adams but so far as the 600-1 is concerned I did not formulate that. How could a small fellow like me formulate what is to be done in the Baltimore.

R—Who is Henry Parks?

R—You may want me to give his parental background or his business background.

R—You mentioned the name of Henry Parks.

W—He is an acquaintance of mine.

R—That is all I wanted to know.

R—In relation to Foster, how long had you known Mr. Foster?

W—Casually, and when I say casually I just feel that, for about five or six weeks.

R—Did you know him before Mr. Adams' reference to him back in 1947?

W—No, I did not know him.

R—Were you in business down in Turner's Station, in the lottery business.

W—I never was and that is the truth.

R—Do you know a man by the name of Whalen Wilson.

W—Yes.

R—Were you in business with him?

W—No.

R—You and he were arrested together?

W—And four or five others.

R—Are you a college graduate?

W—Yes, I am.

R—What school?

W—I don't have to answer that? I do not like to talk about myself unless it is going to do me some good. I am a graduate of Morgan College.

Prosecutor—Objection.

Court—Sustained.

R—Do you know Mr. Ewing?

W—Yes, Edgar M. Ewing.

R—Is he a fraternity brother of yours?

Prosecutor—Objection.

Court—Sustained.

R—In the early part of 1951 didn't you produce a check, signed by William L. Adams on the Fidelity Trust Company, in an amount in excess of $2,000 to Mr. Ewing telling him that the banks were closed and that you needed some cash and asked him for an advance on the basis of that check?

W—No, I did not. I borrowed some money from Mr. Ewing.

R—And, did you show Mr. Ewing a check signed by Mr. Adams for that amount?

W—No, I did not.

R—Is Mr. Ewing the president of the Urban League.

Prosecutor—Objection.

Court—Sustained.

R—Is he on the faculty of Morgan College?

Prosecutor—Objection.

Court—Sustained.

R—Getting back to this first matter, the latter part of 1947; is that a completed transaction so far as you are concerned on March 20, 1948 when, you said you were in the business on November 1, 1947, and on November 3 at the time you met Milton Foster and you quit March 20, 1948 and that ended that transaction so far as you are concerned?

W—Yes.

R—When did he die?

W—I don't know.

R—Didn't he die in the early part of 1948?

W—I think if you want that question answered as to when he died the man who buried him is in this courtroom.

Packed Court Hears Man With 'Grudge Call Many Names

College-Trained Ex-Backer Emerges As State's Key Finger Man In Numbers Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

you entered the business?

W—On Monday, November 3, 1947.

P—Did you invest any capital, any money, or anything at all in the business?

W—No, I did not.

P—How did you happen to go into it?

W—After having a talk with Foster on Saturday night.

P—How many people were involved in that setup?

W.— Approximately 5, excluding myself.

P—Do you remember the names of those people?

W—Some of them I will have to call by their first names, I would not know their last names. There was Honey.

P—Where those men chosen by you?

W—No.

P—Who invested the capital for this lottery setup?

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W—I guess he changed his mind about something.

P—After this difference had arisen, will you carry it on from that point?

W—I went to Mr. Adams to try to see how we could work this out. In a conversation he said he was going to try to get Mr. Ernest Perkins and me together. Well, I am depending on you to do it because I won't do it.

W—Mr. William Adams and I were talking again and numbers was brought up. I do not know whether I brought it up or whether he brought it up in reference to this new operation paying at the rate of 600-1.

P—What do you mean 600-1?

W—If you bet $1 on a number and that number was a reality you would net $600.

P—Where did this conversation take place?

W—In Mr. William Adams' private office.

P—Where is it located?

W—I guess at 1519 Pennsylvania Avenue.

P—Was there any discussion as to whether or not you could enter into the new setup?

W—It all depended. You do not just jump into those things.

P—What took place in that conversation?

W—The discussion was in this manner, that if it was advisable $10,000 could be put up as a bank.

P—Who was to put the $10,000 in the bank?

W—Mr. William Adams at the time did not express a willingness to put it up himself but there was the possibility that. Mr. Henry Parks might put up the $10,000.

P—Was any mention made as to what part you would play?

W—The same as I had played before in the 1947 operation.

P—What remuneration were you to get?

W—25 per cent.

P—25 per cent of the money that comes in?

W—25 per cent of the net profit.

P—Were you to put any of the capital into the business?

W—No, I did not have any money.

P—Was that your agreement?

W—No.

P—So far as you know it did not come into being?

W—It certainly did not.

P—Have you ever been convicted of any crime?

W—No, I have not.

Cross-examination—Mr. Rogan

R—You have stated that you do not know who brought this the subject. Could you be definite about that in June, 1950?

W—I am not certain who brought up the subject. As I said, the conversation could have derived from me or from Mr. Adams.

R—You had lost your business in Sparrows Point?

W—It was in Turner Station.

R—You had lost your license?

W—It was May 12, when the license was suspended. It was never renewed.

R—You had your liquor license on May 12, 1950?

W—That is true.

R—How did you lose it?

W—It so happened that when they sent out the form to make out a bond the Liquor Board the year before the 15th, if I am not mistaken. It has to be filled out and turned in then they send you a note to pick it up. My check came back marked the 15th of May. Around the second of May no statement had come from the bank and it was necessary to pay some bills. I been pretty badly disturbed as I wrote two checks.

R—You were out of business, that is definite, in May, 1950?

W—Yes.

R—You say you may have brought up the subject of this 600-1 business insofar as lottery is concerned.

W—I did not put it like that. I would not answer yes. I do not want to be antagonist but I want to say this that the conversation could have arisen from me or Mr. Adams but so far as the 600-1 is concerned I did not formulate that. How could a small fellow like me formulate what is to be done in the Baltimore.

R—Who is Henry Parks?

R—You may want me to give his parental background or his business background.

R—You mentioned the name of Henry Parks.

W—He is an acquaintance of mine.

R—That is all I wanted to know.

R—In relation to Foster, how long had you known Mr. Foster?

W—Casually, and when I say casually I just feel that, for about five or six weeks.

R—Did you know him before Mr. Adams' reference to him back in 1947?

W—No, I did not know him.

R—Were you in business down in Turner's Station, in the lottery business.

W—I never was and that is the truth.

R—Do you know a man by the name of Whalen Wilson.

W—Yes.

R—Were you in business with him?

W—No.

R—You and he were arrested together?

W—And four or five others.

R—Are you a college graduate?

W—Yes, I am.

R—What school?

W—I don't have to answer that? I do not like to talk about myself unless it is going to do me some good. I am a graduate of Morgan College.

Prosecutor—Objection.

Court—Sustained.

R—Do you know Mr. Ewing?

W—Yes, Edgar M. Ewing.

R—Is he a fraternity brother of yours?

Prosecutor—Objection.

Court—Sustained.

R—In the early part of 1951 didn't you produce a check, signed by William L. Adams on the Fidelity Trust Company, in an amount in excess of $2,000 to Mr. Ewing telling him that the banks were closed and that you needed some cash and asked him for an advance on the basis of that check?

W—No, I did not. I borrowed some money from Mr. Ewing.

R—And, did you show Mr. Ewing a check signed by Mr. Adams for that amount?

W—No, I did not.

R—Is Mr. Ewing the president of the Urban League.

Prosecutor—Objection.

Court—Sustained.

R—Is he on the faculty of Morgan College?

Prosecutor—Objection.

Court—Sustained.

R—Getting back to this first matter, the latter part of 1947; is that a completed transaction so far as you are concerned on March 20, 1948 when, you said you were in the business on November 1, 1947, and on November 3 at the time you met Milton Foster and you quit March 20, 1948 and that ended that transaction so far as you are concerned?

W—Yes.

R—When did he die?

W—I don't know.

R—Didn't he die in the early part of 1948?

W—I think if you want that question answered as to when he died the man who buried him is in this courtroom.

Army Seeks 200 Lawyers

RICHMOND

Opportunities for 200 Army enlisted men and civilians who are qualified lawyers to obtain Reconsurcest call to three years of serve commissions in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, with active military service, were announced recently by the Department of the Army.

Officers holding Reserve commissions in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in the grade of lieutenant and captain may also apply for active duty under this program.

Basically, to be eligible for selection, an applicant must be between the ages of 21 and 32, possess an LL.B degree from an approved law school, and be admitted to the practice of law before a Federal court or the highest court of a State.

Applications from individuals selected will then in turn may be submitted through the Virginia Military District Headquarters, Fort A. Lendsworth Jr. Virginia 26, or to one of the nine local Continental Army Corps Area Offices in the state.

WALTER ROUSE

Who with William Adams, Maurice Jones is ready and willing to testify. We intend to use him as witness against William Adams and Walter Rouse. We have facts that we will prove.

FOR SOMETHING TO GROW YOUR HAIR TRY

A preparation for scalp, your scalp and hair to make it grow and grow. It has been tested over a period of 15 years and each with good success and results.

922 DRUID HILL AVENUE

Observer Says College Man 'Spilled The Numbers Beans'

A college-bred "gambler" from Oklahoma took all the marbles as the controversial Adams - Rouse numbers conspiracy trial opened Thursday.

The confessed gambler, Maurice Jones, basked in the limelight as he "spilled the numbers beans," before an interracial court gathering, packed with spectators and convicted numbers man.

Listing some three colleges as alma maters, the State's "star witness" put all of his educational know-how to his testimony.

Overshadowed Emerson

His eloquence and grandeur even overshadowed Capt. Alexander Emerson's "loss of memory" testimony. The former vice squad head, who boasts of his memory, had spells of "I don't remember," as the questions were questioned him.

Nattily attired in a brown striped suit, Jones, who came to Baltimore in 1944, and now lives in Turner Station, was undoubtedly the "shining star."

He adjusted his glasses, the microphone, offered advice to defense lawyers questioning him.

W—It was May 12, when the license was suspended. It was never renewed.

R—You had your liquor license on May 12, 1950?

W—That is true.

R—How did you lose it?

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Adams Cool, Calm; Spectators Guessing

A crowded courtroom speculated on the outcome as William (Lil Willie) Adams went on trial before Judge Sherbow Thursday morning, on a numbers conspiracy charge.

Mr. Adams, wearing an expensive grey tweed overcoat and looking the part of a successful businessman, climbed the Court House steps at 9:45 a.m., flanked by two attorneys. He smiled and nodded to reporters and photographers on the steps then hurried into the corridors.

What's Willie Adams"

As the well - known sportsman passed, a man pointed and exclaimed: "That's Willie Adams." A half dozen other people in the crowd turned to look.

In the second-floor corridor two police officers smiled recognition as Mr. Adams passed by. Another officer grasped his hand and said: "Good morning, I wish you luck today."

Mr. Adams smiled, muttered a thanks, and continued toward the courtroom without missing a stride. His lawyers followed a few steps behind.

Heads turned, rippled over the courtroom as the defendant walked to peddle off his overcoat and took a seat on the front row. He wore a brown striped suit, a spotless white shirt and appeared calm and confident.

Three Witnesses Sentenced

At exactly 10 a.m., Judge Sherbow entered and the court was in session.

The first business was the sentence of three colored men who had been convicted of lottery violations. Judge Sherbow went about the task in his usual manner.

He sentenced the first two men to nine months each in the House of Correction, and the third to a six-month term. All were fined a thousand dollars.

Immediately after the sentence, silence in the courtroom was shattered by whisperings as spectators talked to each other.

A white spectator told a friend: "I told you when youcome before THAT man (Judge Sherbow) it is hell."

Others remarked:

"Gee, he's really sending them away."

"Yeah, it's just a matter of how much time you will get."

Outside the first snow flurries came down, making crazypatterns on the solid courtroom window panes.

Cann is Released

Then next case was that of Horace Cann, a convicted numbers writer who turned State's evidence against the rest of the ring. Mr. Cann's testimony the day before resulted in the conviction of Justine Scarlett, Westminster country club operator and gentleman farmer.

Judge Sherbow's tone was less officious now.

"Mr. Cann," he began, "I am

"Well, you called her 'Louise,' the defense quipped; as Emerson reddened.

Raid Defendants There

The raid testimony stepped on the toes of some in the courtroom. The foot belonged to persons snared in the 1948 raid.

Charles "Blue" Dotson, hand on chin, seemed unmoved. Randolph Fortune sat motionless. Frank Reddick, sitting near the rear, moved his head to get a better view. Clyde Martin sat still on the last row.

At approximately 5:30 p.m., defense and State lawyers were at loud, fiery verbal odds over a legal point and it was here that the first day in the much talked about Adams-Rouse case ended.

Willie Adams, without exp