—Harrison Case

(Continued From Page 1)

7, 1951, was conceived on Dec. 21, 1950.

She charged, the complaint revealed, the birth was the result of a relationship with the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

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The record shows that on Sept. 25, the Rev. Mr. Harrison was ordered by Judge Edith Cockrill to pay $520 annually for the support of Diane, the sum payable monthly at the rate of $43.33 to the clerk of court until the child reaches 16 years of age.

Pay $43.33 Monthly

The order stipulated that the first payment was due on Wednesday, Oct. 1, and is to be continued until Oct. 7, 1967.

A copy of the birth certificate registration filed with the health department on April 3 also is in the record. It lists the child's name as Diane Antoinette Barlow.

The father is listed as Tyrone Barlow, age, 42; address unknown; place of birth unknown; occupation, contractor. Miss Holmes's address is listed as 3350 Blane st.

The appeal petition reveals that, on April 17, the name on the birth registration in the health department was changed to Diane Antoipette Harrison.

Harrison Named Father

On the back of the photostatic copy of the birth registration is the following notation:

"4/17/51. "I certify that upon consulting with my patient, Miss Olivia Holmes, I am satisfied that the information which has been furnished as to the paternity of the female child whose birth is registered in D.C. health department in certificate 108-51-30866 is fictitious.

"I further certify that I am satisfied that the name of the father of the child is Earl L. Harrison, not Tyrone Barlow." Signed William J. Pinkard, M.D., 130 Florida ave. nw.

The statement of the proceedings further stated:

Pastor Named Father

"The paternity case of a minor child was tried before a jury in Juvenile Court. The jury found the defendant to be the father of the child in question.

"Olivia Theresa Holmes was called as a witness for the government, and testified that she was unmarried; had always been unmarried, and was the mother of a female child born to her out of wedlock Oct 7, 1950.

"That since 1935, she had been a member of Shiloh Baptist Church, the Rev. Earl L. Harrison, pastor; that in 1942 she was working at a rummage sale sponsored by the church when the Rev. Mr Harrison approached her and handed her a note asking her to meet him at 16th and P sts. nw;

"That she met him and went for a ride in his automobile; while riding he kissed her and professed affection for her.

Met At Country Home

"Thereafter, she saw him socially several times a week; on occasion they would go for a ride; on occasion she met him at the home of Mrs. Cornelia Courtney, 1718 14th st. nw.; she cooked dinner for him, and she frequently stayed with Mrs. Courtney for a few days to several months.

"Mrs. Courtney was present on occasions; other times she went out. The relationship continued until 1944, when her mother learned of her relationship and she promised to discontinue seeing the minister."

First Intimacy Recalled

She stated that she and the Rev. Mr. Harrison had been intimate on a number of occasions from 1942 to 1944. He was married, His wife died in 1945. He married his present wife in 1948.

From 1944 on, she saw him as a member and choir singer of his church and as a voice-leader of a church group, but did not associate with him socially outside of church activities, she said.

In December, 1950, she went to the Rev. Mr. Harrison's study to discuss with him her appointment as a leader of the group, it was testified.

On this occasion they discussed past associations and became intimate on a couch in his study.

Agreement Cited

This was the only time she and the minister had engaged in such a relationship since their past intimacy, she said, adding that he was the only person with whom she had ever been intimate.

On Jan. 10, 1951, she said, she suspected her condition. Thereafter he agreed to help her financially, she said; and she and he agreed they should tell her friends she was married to a man named Tyrone Barlow, who was in the military service.

The name Barlow was selected from a radio serial character both had listened to early in the 1940's, she added.

She testified that the Rev. Mr. Harrison mailed her the following sums of money: February, $50; March, $50; April, $70; May, $90; June, $40; July, $80, and August, $20.

Barlow Story Circulated

"The money was mailed with unsigned, typewritten notes, she said; pointing out that the notes were left in a dresser drawer of a piece of furniture which was repossessed by a furniture company.

In accordance with their agreement, she went on, she told friends about Barlow and about him being overseas, and she also told her doctor Barlow was the father of her baby. When the Rev. Mr. Harrison ceased making financial contributions, she obtained a lawyer, she testified.

She had not attended a Watergate concert in 1951 with a white sailor, she averred.

Brother Holds Conference

Luther Holmes, brother of the complainant, was the second witness. He testified that he had been a church member since the late 1930s until the summer of 1951, when he learned of his sister's pregnancy.

He was not aware his sister saw the Rev. Mr. Harrison socially, he said, but that after the birth, he had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Harrison, who denied the child's paternity and mentioned letters from Miss Holmes's lawyers.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison said he would do what he could for the girl and would be willing to pay $1,000 to settle the matter, he testified.

Matron's Testimony Vague

Mrs. Cornelia Courtney, defense witness, testified that Olivia had visited her several times, remaining two or three months on several occasions, because she could not get along with her relatives.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison had been to her home on three or four occasions, accompanied by his wife and daughter, she said, adding that she couldn't remember the day, month or year of the visits.

Eugene Dantly testified that during June of July, 1951, he saw Miss Holmes sitting on the grass in the vicinity of the Watergate.

Deaconness Talks

Gertrude Gillis, a deaconess, testified that during February, 1952, Olivia called her to talk about her brother. Alfred Holmes, who had been trying to get her to sign papers against the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

The churchwoman testified that Olivia said her sister informed her that unless she took legal action against the Rev. Mr. Harrison, she would be unable to permit her to stay in her home; and that Olivia told her she was married to a Mr. Barlow.

Frederick G. Sampson, the son-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Harrison and assistant pastor of Shiloh, testified that during September, 1951, he found a note in his office requesting him to call Miss Holmes.

Allotment Mix-Up

He called Miss Holmes and she informed him she was not receiving an allotment from Mr. Barlow, that her sister's husband had mysteriously disappered and that she was in financial difficulty, he testified, adding that she asked for assistance to find a new home.

During 1949, after not seeing her at church for several weeks, he inquired about her absence, he said.

Miss Holmes showed him a ring and said she had a white boy friend in Baltimore and asked if the church would object to such a relationship, he reported, adding that he said the people of Shiloh were liberal and would not object.

Denies Whole Story

During the Rev. Mr. Harrison's testimony, he denied paternity of the child, denied going on automobile rides with Olivia and said he had never kissed her or been intimate with her.

He said that during the summer of 1951 he had given her $10, which was reimbursed by the church. It was after Miss Holmes told him she hadn't received her allotment, he added.

He said that from May until August, 1951, he was in Texas and only visited Washington occasionally. He testified that he had only visited Mrs. Courtney's house three times, twice on his birthday and he couldn't remember the other occasion.

Character Witnesses

Testifying to Dr. Harrison's good character were the following citizens:

Dr. George T. Walker, Mrs. Sadie Crump, Dr. Theodore R. George, Samuel L. Jackson, James Magee, the Rev. Rubin Minor, Mrs. Beulah Murphy and James Coggs.

Frank Artemus, a rebuttal witness for the government, testified that the birth record was considered one document.

Dorothy M. Jones, Olivia's sister, another rebuttal witness, said she had seen Olivia in an automobile with the Rev. Mr. Harrison in 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Judge's Opinion

Included in the record is a lengthy opinion written by Judge Nadine Gallagher, presiding jurist who denied a request for a retrial.

There is also a transcript of the hearing for a new trial in which three of the jurors and several other witnesses testified.

A defense brief is expected to be filed within the next two weeks, on which arguments will not be heard until sometime in January, 1953.

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—4 Persons Killed

(Continued From Page 1)

stabbing of his wife in Oscar Smith, also 53. Police said an inch butcher knife was the death weapon.

Mrs. Smith's body was discovered in the second-floor bedroom of the couple's home about 8 a.m. Fred Cooper of the 100 block W. 24th st.

Mr. Cooper had been an overnight guest in the home, following a drinking party, according to Northwestern district police.

Husband Gives Statement

Sgt. Joseph Davey and Patrolmen Norman Mike and Fred Luthardt later arrested Smith at a house in the 600 block of N. Calhoun st. He made a statement to police, in which he said the fatal stabbing occurred about 3 a.m. during an argument between him and his wife.

Mrs. Smith was described by police as an excessive drinker.

Smith was booked at Northwestern police station at 11:30 o'clock Monday morning. He wore a light gray topcoat, a gray tweed cap, a yellow and brown sweater, blue pin-stripe trousers and brown house slippers.

The slender, 5-foot 9-inch laborer showed no emotion as he answered the desk sergeant's questions.

A woman's gray suit—brought to the police station several days ago by a taxi driver who reported that an apparently intoxicated woman had left it in his cab—was hanging behind the desk Smith identified it as belonging to his wife.

Mother Of 2 Held

The 37-year-old mother of two daughters is being held without bail for further hearing at Central Police Station on a murder charge.

Mrs. Katie Jones, of the 500 block of W. Biddle st., was arrested late Friday night for the slaying of Willie (Buster) Emerson, 40, of the 900 block of W. Lexington st.

Abraham (Junior) Campbell, 20, of the 1600 block of E. Erick son place is being held on $100 bail as state's witness.

Sgt Fred Koenig testified before Magistrate Charlotte Main at Pine st. Women's Court, Monday, that Emerson was stabbed by a butcher knife in the left chest, below the collar bone, and was pronounced dead at Provident Hospital Friday, 11:10 p.m.

Body In Bedroom

According to the sergeant, arresting officer Henry Pfeffer found the body lying in the bedroom of Mrs. Jones' third-floor apartment. Because Emerson was wearing a dark shirt which did not disclose blood stains, officer Pfeffer thought the death was accidental.

Notification of the stabbing came after the body was examined at the hospital.

In a written account of the incident, Mrs. Jones stated that Mr. Emerson had gone to a pawn shop Friday, 2:30 p.m., to pawn a pair of shoes and pants.

Bought Wine

He returned with a bottle of wine and an argument arose in the kitchen when Mrs. Jones' cousin, Abraham Campbell, asked Emerson for a glass of wine.

When refused, Campbell left the apartment and returned later. The argument started up again and Campbell picked up a kerosene jug and hurled it at Emerson.

In effort to stop the fight, Mrs. Jones ordered him to leave. Emerson picked up a black handle butcher knife and started towards Mrs. Jones.

Cut Before

Recalling that he had cut her once before, Mrs. Jones, she picked up a brown handle butcher knife which was lying on the sink and rushed at Emerson, stabbing him in the chest.

He slumped over a kitchen chair and then staggered to the bedroom. Mrs. Jones' nine-year-old daughter, Margaret, discovered the body, minutes later, lying beside the bed.

When Mrs. Jones found she could not arouse Emerson, she called police.

Awaiting Medical Report

Sgt. Koenig stated that the murder weapon is still in the crime laboratory and that police are awaiting the report of the medical examiner.

He also explained that the reason for charging Campbell as state's witness is that Campbell, originally from Virginia, had been threatened by relatives of Mrs. Jones should he testify in court.

Edna Jones, 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Jones also signed a statement regarding the case.

Couple In Garage

Death by carbon monoxide poisoning is believed to have ended a tryst between two married persons in a Northeast Baltimore garage Sunday.

The mystery surrounding the strange acquaintance between the McCoy of the 1800 block Rutland ave., and Mrs. Narcissus Quarrles of the 1200 block Madison st., may never be known.

Both friends and relatives were persistent Monday in declaring that the two had never met to their knowledge.

Both Parents

The bodies of the 46-year-old father of three children and the 36-year-old mother of five, were found slumped in the front seat of his Chevrolet sedan with the motor running.

The discovery was made by the victim's wife Mrs. Mattie McCoy, when she entered the garage to gather firewood. The couple had been missing since early Saturday night.

With the arrival of Officers Joseph Wise and John Young of the Northeastern District Police, the two bodies were taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital where Staff Physician Dr. John Grofton pronounced them dead on arrival.

Left For Work

According to Mrs. McCoy, her husband left home with the understanding that he was going to work at Sparrows Point where he was employed as a stevadore.

With the exception of stating he saw his wife around 5 p.m. Saturday, James Quarrels refused comment on the incident Monday.

A long time friend of McCoy, according to relatives, Mr. Quarles is also employed at Sparrows Point.

16-Year-Old Daughter

Margaret Quarles, 16-year-old daughter of the deceased man, stated that she saw her father for the last time around 8 p.m. Saturday. No one in her family, she stated, had ever met or heard of Mrs. Quarrles.

Mrs. McCoy was completing funeral arrangements on Monday.

Mrs. Ida Green, a sister of Mrs. Quarrles stated that McCoy had been a friend of most of the family for many years but that as far as she knew her sister had never met him.

Quarrles Refuse Comment

Two other relatives at the Quarrles home, a man and woman, declined to comment on the situation.

They did express a desire however that the affair be kept as quiet as possible because the publicity would be harmful to the Quarrles children.

Funeral services for Mrs. Quarles have been scheduled for 2 p.m., Thursday at the Wilson Funeral Home.

Mr. McCoy is survived by his wife, and three daughters, Margaret, 16, Betty, 10, and Dora, 8.

—R. N. Colley

(Continued From Page 1)

when it struck Mr. Colley.

Bus Driver Charged

Mr. Meyers of Way, 18, charged with reckless driving following the accident, but after Mr. Colley died, the charge of causing the death of the businessman was entered, police said Monday.

Mr. Colley died of skull injuries without ever regaining consciousness during the 44-hour period.

A native of Jamaica, British West Indies, Mr. Colley came to the United States in 1930. Living in Boston and Connecticut, he was employed by the General Electric company.

To Baltimore In 1939

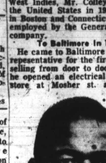
He came to Baltimore as a sales representative for the firm in 1939, selling from door to door. In 1939 he opened an electrical appliance store at Mosher st. and Druid hill ave., and several years ago moved ot to Pennsylvania ave. and Mosher st.

His home was at 2433 Woodbrook ave.

His body will lie in state Wednesday at Holland Funeral Home, 1631 Druid Hill ave. Funeral services will be at 1 p.m. Thursday with the Rev. V. T. Williams, pastor of Sharp St. Methodist church, officiating.

Interment will be at Mt. Auburn cemetery.

Mr. Colley is survived by an uncle, Thomas Mitchell of 2117 Division st., and a sister in Jamaica.



R. N. COLLEY

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Bar's Beer Decline Blamed On Porter

Phillip Harris, proprietor of the P and M delicatessen on North ave. had trouble to tell Magistrate E. Everett Lane in Northwestern District Court Sunday.

Not only had his partner Simon Watson of the 2700 block W. North ave., been caught stealing six cases of beer, but a patron, Linwood M. Gray of the 1900 block Payson st., stole a fifth of rum while Watson was being apprehended.

According to Harris, he discovered Watson placing cases of beer on the front sidewalk Saturday for a confederate to pick up. As he turned to call the police he stated, Gray climbed upon a ladder and took a bottle of rum from the shelf.

Both Watson and Gray were given 45 days in jail.

As far as the six cases of beer were concerned, Harris said that he hadn't given the incident much thought.

The main thing that he was interested in clearing up he stated, was the mystery behind the strange disappearance of "many cases" of beer over the past three months.

—Man Charges

(Continued From Page 1)

marriage was entered into with the understanding that they would separate and would be divorced as soon as it was practical to do so.

After a visit to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, he says, she came home and said she was no longer pregnant.

Says He Ousted Her

In her suit, Mrs. Jenkins charges that her husband moved her belongings and bed from a regular bedroom of their home to an unheated general purpose room during the winter of 1950-51, and that it was necessary for her to purchase a space heater to keep warm.

In his answer, Mr. Jenkins said:

"The plaintiff (Mrs. Jenkins) is a constant reader of the AFRO-AMERICAN, a tabloid and extremely radical colored newspaper which features crime stories and racial problems.

"That she is obsessed with fanatical ideas about her legal rights under the law and, was constantly expounding her legal rights and sought to stamp defendant's home and the life of his mother with her extreme and fanatical ideas gained from constantly reading aforesaid newspaper and similar colored periodicals."

Both Have M.A. Degrees

A native of Greenville, N.C., Mr. Jenkins earned his bachelor's degree at Hampton Institute and his masters in elementary education at Boston University.

Mrs. Jenkins, a native of Henderson, received her bachelor's degree at Winston-Salem Teachers College and her master's degree at North Carolina College, Durham. She has done post-graduate work in elementary education at New York University, and now resides with her mother at 920 Bridges st., Henderson, N.C.

Their romance bloomed when both were attending summer school in 1949, but apparently withered shortly after their marriage, which their friends describe as "stormy."

To Seek "Clarification"

Mrs. Jenkins has indicated that she will have her husband "clarify" his charge that she was involved in "scandalous conduct."

The charge was made by Mr. Jenkins in his answer to her suit for divorce.

The Jenkinses have no children.

At present, Mrs. Jenkins is unemployed. She is represented by the law firm of Blackburn and Blackburn o Henderson. Her husband is represented by the law firm of Gholson and Gholson, also of Henderson.

The Jenkins' divorce case, widely discussed in educational circles of the state where both were well-known, has twice been postponed. It was originally slated for a hearing Oct. 22, then deferred to Nov. 24 and finally postponed until Dec. 3.

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Eisenhower Repeats Pledge To End Segregation

Meets With NAACP At N.Y. Offices

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — President-elect Dwight Eisenhower told Walter White and a group of NAACP officials Friday that he feels it is a "spiritual and moral" necessity to abolish all racial segregation and discrimination, and that as president he will "make known his feelings to the Senate that he wants an end put to filibustering on matters of civil rights.

Ike also told the delegation that he will give "consideration" to colored people in the selecting of the team with which he will run the country for the next four years.

He made the statements during a 50-minute interview at his headquarters in the Commodore Hotel with Walter White, NAACP sec. retary; Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president; Theodore Spaulding and Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund. Mr. Spaulding and Dr. Tobias are NAACP board members.

No Filibuster Pledge

Mr. White told reporters in a press conference after the session with the President-elect that he had not pledged himself to the changing of Senate Rule 22 which southern senators filibuster all civil rights legislation to death.

He said his delegation had not gone to Eisenhower to specifically ask for such a commitment. But he said Eisenhower had told the delegation that he had been "briefed by an expert" on Rule 22, and that while Eisenhower did not commit himself to change it, he had promised that he would use the full weight of his office as president to make known his feelings to the Senate that he wants filibustering stopped.

Showed 'Strong Feelings'

Mr. White said Ike had received his delegation "most cordially" and showed "strong feelings" about the matter of second class citizenship. He quoted Eisenhower as saying that he felt it was not only a moral but a spiritual necessity to end discrimination and segregation in the nation.

Mr. White added that the president-elect feels that "racial shortcomings" are being used against the nation in the propaganda war with Russia.

Mr. White, who said Dr. Ralph Bunche had been scheduled to meet with his delegation and Ike, was asked if the appointment of qualified colored persons to high official posts had been discussed during the interview.

He answered that the group had discussed the appointment of colored persons in official capacities but he said no particular person had been linked to any particular position. He said Ike had simply promised to give "recognition" to the appointment of colored people in building his team.

The NAACP secretary said he had been delighted to find that Ike appeared to be far more "well informed" on the question of Senate Rule 22 and civil rights legislation than he had been.

He said the group not only talked with Ike about the defeat of civil rights legislation under the rule, but also about the defeat or emasculation of certain other bills through filibusters.

To Use Influence

He said Ike pledged himself to use his full influence to put an end to such practices.

When reporters asked Mr. White whether or not his organization had supported either of the candidates he replied that the NAACP is a nonpartisan and had not supported either.

He admitted, however, that last Sept. 8, the organization had published a document which stated that Governor Stevenson's position on civil rights was better than that of Ike.

Cites Proof Of Change

Asked how the organization felt about Ike's position at the present time Mr. White said Eisenhower's position today on such issues is better now than it was in September." He cited Ike's closing campaign speeches in Harlem and Newark as proof of Ike's change in position.

Mr. White told reporters he had asked how the organization felt but that Ike had invited the delegation to meet with him again both in New York and in the White House to discuss the problems of colored people.

Judge William H. Hastie was also scheduled to attend the meeting but though he entrained in Philadelphia to come here, he had not arrived when the meeting was held.

Dr. Bunche was not able to make the meeting because of duties at the UN. Reports persist that Ike has offered Bunche a high position in government.

They Heard Ike's Civil Rights Pledge

This delegation of civic leaders, representing the NAACP, conferred with President-Elect Eisenhower for 50 minutes at Republican headquarters in New York City Nov. 28 when Mr. Eisenhower expressed "deep concern" over civil rights and repeated his pledge to work for elimination of second - class citizenship. Left to right, they are: Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP President; Theodore Spaulding Philadelphia attorney; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Phelps Stokes Fund, director, and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary. Photographers from daily newspapers, attempting to take Mr. Spingarn's picture alone, had to ask the AFRO reporter which was which, between him and Walter White. Answered the AFROman, restraining a chuckle: "Mr. White is the colored man."

Judge's Decision In Adams, Rouse Cases

Here's what Judge E. Paul Manson said in Criminal Court Tuesday before sentencing William (Little Willie) Adams and Walter Rouse on numbers charges:

Joseph Rogan, defense attorney, in a statement preceding pronouncement of sentence, told the court that when Mr. Adams went to Washington under subpoena "he appeared not as a character of hostility to withhold, but one willing to give information requested to Senator O'Conor and the members of the Senate Committee."

Judge Mason said:

"Repentance is a very valuable thing when it is coupled with substantial evidence to support it, but there is nothing in this case to show that your defendant has shown any substantial evidence of repentance.

"In my opinion, your client is one of the largest operators who has ever operated in Baltimore when I give sentence it is given with the thought that it will benefit others.

"We believe it is quite serious to write numbers but a more serious offense is to conspire with others and to employ others who willfully defeat and affront the law many times each day.

"That is more serious offense than one committed in the heat of conflict when a person breaks the law because it is an occasional thing.

"This offense was neither casual nor trivial, but substantial, elegant and continuous so I am giving this sentence as a warning to others.

"Sentenced to 7 years in the Maryland Penitentiary and a fine of $2,000."

In Rouse's case, the judge said: "I believe you were a stooge or a front or a puppet for Adams.

"I am led to that belief because in the raid the keys to the strong box were found in Adams' possession, so I don't think you are entitled to the same sentence.

"Sentenced to 3 years in the Maryland Penitentiary and a fine of $2,000."

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—Adams Sentenced

(Continued From Page 1)

ruling to the Court of Appeals.

Reuse Pays Fine

With responsibility for the numbers operation taken by Mr. Adams, Mr. Rouse was fined $500 and sentenced to 16 years on the charge of conspiring to violate the lottery laws over a two-year period dating back to Aug. 20, 1949.

DECEMBER, 1951—Mr. Adams and Mr. Rouse were convicted by Judge Joseph Sherbow. Appeals for new trials were taken to the Supreme Bench.

FEBRUARY, 1952 — The Supreme Bench granted new trials, reversing the Baltimore state's attorney's contention that the lower court had admitted as evidence illegally obtained wire tap records.

JUNE, 1951—Mr. Adams was called to testify before the U.S. Senate Crime Investigating Committee in Washington to tell what he knew about the numbers racket in Baltimore.

JULY, 1951—Mr. Adams testified in a secret hearing before the senate committee that he had been in the numbers business until May, 1950, with books yielding as much as $2,000 a day.

AUGUST, 1951—In a local level racket-busting committee, the Baltimore state's attorney summoned 26 persons, including Mr. Adams, to testify before the local grand jury. Mr. Rouse was called later.

Jones Talks To Jury

Grand jury testimony was also given by Maurice Jones, former Turner Station night club operator, who later admitted that he had a personal disagreement with Mr. Adams about a business deal.

AUGUST, 1951 — Following the grand jury investigation, Mr. Adams and Mr. Rouse were jointly charged with conspiracy to violate the lottery laws over a two-year period dating back to Aug. 20, 1949.

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Adams and Rouse evidence used in the first trial concerning their State income tax returns.

Evidence Ruled Out

In Mr. Adams case, they also ruled out evidence regarding the raid because his arrest at that time was illegal.

This left the State prosecutors only Mr. Adams' numbers' operation admission before the Senate committee and the testimony of Maurice Jones, confessed gambler, that Mr. Adams had set him up in the lottery business in 1947.

MAY, 1952—Mr. Adams and Mr. Rouse were convicted a second time. Mr. Adams by a judge, and Mr. Rouse by a jury in separate trials.

Mr. Rouse admitted to the jury that he had been banking numbers for two days prior to the 1949 raid, but denied that he had been a partner in the operation.

Motions for new trials after these convictions were also taken to the Supreme Bench.

Perjury Contended

JULY, 1952—Mr. Adams' attorney filed affadavits stating that on the day after the trial, Maurice Jones had telephoned them to admit that he gave false testimony in helping to convict Mr. Adams.

Declaring that "nobody would be that big a fool," Mr. Jones filed a counter affadavit with the State's attorney's office, denying the perjury accusation.

However, he had admitted on the witness stand that he was testifying against Mr. Adams to avenge himself in a business deal in which he felt he had been mistreated.

OCTOBER, 1952—The Supreme Bench heard arguments for a third trial for Adams and Rouse.

Mr. Adams' attorneys attacked the credibility of Maurice Jones as chief prosecution witness and contended that use of Mr. Adams' statements to the Senate committee as evidence against himself was a violation of his constitutional rights.

Old Evidence Used

Mr. Rouse's attorneys argued that he had paid fines of more than $14,000 as a result of the 1949 raid and that the same evidence was used as had been presented at his 1950 trial.

They contended also that the indictment against Mr. Rouse was too general and not specific enough to allow them to prepare a defense.

NOVEMBER, 1952—The Supreme Bench denied third trials to Mr. Adams and Mr. Rouse and set Dec. 2 as the date for pronouncement of sentence.

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