

SELECTING JURORS TO DECIDE IRENE'S FATE

ONE JUROR IN BOX AS COURT ADJOURNS FOR RECESS AT NOON

Blond Defendant Begins Battle For Life In Lawrence County Court This Morning—Still Rather Defiant But Shows Anxiety As Long Trial Is Started—Prospective Jurors Are Thoroughly Examined—Irene's Relatives Not In Court This Morning.

Irene Schroeder, blond and broad and brazen, stood with uplifted hand this morning in the Lawrence County Court House and in the same firm, defiant tone of voice that marked her previous utterances, pleaded not guilty to the murder of Corporal Brady Paul. She was the same Irene who shot it out with Arizona deputies, the same Irene who "sassed" the governor of Arizona, the same young lady who matched wits with a corps of newspapermen on the long trip from Arizona to New Castle.

Save this difference. The sneering smile with which she faced the officers in the Maricopa jail, and that marked her at the preliminary hearing before Alderman Marshall was gone and in its place a look that seemed to be the forerunner of worry. A hint of fear perhaps with a very apparent attempt to brazen it out to the end if she could.

Neatly Dressed
In patterned clothes she wore at the time she was captured in Arizona she was replaced with a neat dark dress. A black coat covered the dress and was topped by a tight fitting cloche hat. Black silk hose and patent leather pumps completed the ensemble.

10:05 Judge R. Lawrence Hildebrand who is hearing the case in court room number one instructed Frank N. Johnston to bring Irene Schroeder and at 10:12 she accompanied by the sheriff entered the courtroom.

At 10:15 she arose with attorneys Thomas W. Dickey, one of the defense counsel moved the court

The reason for the motion was that the defense apparently took it to mean that the second panel was intended for court room number two. Two panels of sixty each were drawn, one panel of which is being drawn in court room number two.

As the motion was refused the examination of jurors was started and at noon, one juror had been accepted, Joseph D. Kelley, a farmer of Wayne Township. Nine in all were

examined. Of the panel of sixty, three were excused from service, for cause, the three being Hilda Lago, a housekeeper of Bessemer, Martha Magee a housekeeper of Plaingrove, and Elizabeth Mitchell, a housekeeper of Mahoning.

Prior to the opening of the case, Attorney Thomas W. Dickey, asked that Attorney Benjamin Jarrett of Farrell and Attorney Kedwin Powell of Youngstown be admitted to practice in the Lawrence county court. Judge Hildebrand granted the permission. District Attorney John S. Jowers then

(Continued On Page Fourteen)

PRESIDING



HON. R. LAWRENCE HILDEBRAND
President Judge of the Lawrence County Court

asked that Attorney Charles J. Margiotti of Punxsutawney, Pa., be admitted to practice in the Lawrence county courts. This also was granted.

Tables Full
Some slight rearrangement of the counsel tables is seen in this case. For many years the commonwealth table has been in the corner near the door leading to the law library. The counsel's backs to the jury, the defense table has been along the railing. The new arrangement of the commonwealth table was the defense formerly was and the table pushed over towards the thonotary's desk.

At the commonwealth table District Attorney John S. Jowers, Council Charles J. Margiotti, attorneys Freidman and Powell are assisting and County Peck Lee. At the defense table attorneys Thomas W. Dickey, Win Powell and Benjamin Jarrett are assisting and County Peck Lee.

None of her family is in court, neither her father or her mother is the one woman sitting in court and this time she is dependent on the companionship of the man who is her lawyer, the commonwealth's courageous officer was in court. Butler road riddled with holes that cold December day.

As she sat there, Irene looked neither to the right or left. She displayed little interest in the people sitting next to her. Her keen gray eyes that betokened the face of gun fire, as ever, scrutinizing each man as he deavored, it appeared, to look back of the mask.

Court Room Order
Not the least sign of commotion marked the beginning of the trial. Judge Hildebrand had said previously that the court room was just the seating capacity. It was done and no one had to stand.

To keep the crowd of spectators down stairs, Sheriff Frank N. Johnston had five special deputies, William G. Fleming, Thomas O'Brien, William Haehn, Robert Whaley and S. J. Chamberlain sitting in the at the front of the courtroom. A person can enter he must prove right to do so. At the stairway, deputies and special deputies were checking those who wanted to go up stairs and the result is a register in the court room.

To accommodate the newspaper men and women who are sitting

Other representatives of newspapers are seated in the area to the right of the bench. William J. Eroe has been appointed as the superintendent of the Press Gallery and the newspaper representatives deal with him. The arrangements were commented upon by the newspaper men and women as being adequate and comfortable and each one of them is taking pains to see that there is no confusion when they send out copy.

Examine Irene
Some delay was occasioned this morning when a committee of physicians examined Irene Schroeder. Following an announcement last night by her counsel that she was in a delicate condition. The commonwealth had a report from a physician in Wheeling who had operated upon her in 1927 to the effect that such a condition was impossible.

Drs. Loyal W. Wilson, Paul Wilson, W. J. Gatti (of Punxsutawney) and two specialists in obstetrics, Drs. W. H. Campbell and James D. Crawford were taken into the jail and after a thorough examination they reported that no sign of expectant motherhood existed.

Test Questions To Jurors
Several test questions are being put to the prospective jurymen one of which meets with an objection each time and is overruled. The question revolves around the matter of accomplices. Under the law, any person who is associated with the commission of a felony, and after which a murder results, is equally guilty with the person who fired the shot. The commonwealth wants to know from each juror if he will find a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with the death penalty for the defendant, even though an accomplice might have fired the shot. After much objection and argument, followed by some adjustment in the framing of the question, Judge Hildebrand allowed it.

Another question is whether or not the juror has any prejudice or feeling against the state police, the state highway patrol, or any peace officer. The usual questions as to opinions formed, scruples against capital punishment and the like are being asked.

Long Tedious Task
From the indicative this morning, the selection of the jury is going to be a long tedious job. Each juror is examined thoroughly and from the prospective jurors this morning it will be impossible to select a jury from the first and second panels. In this event Sheriff Johnston would have to empanel a special group of talesmen.

the commonwealth hopes will lead from the court room to the electric chair at Rockview in expiation of the murder of Corporal Brady Paul.

The arraignment of Irene Schroeder this morning marked the 44th time that Clerk of Courts Ralph M. Campbell has read such a charge to one accused of murder. To him it is an old story, but to Irene Schroeder, it is something new. Gone is the freedom of restraint, gone the opportunity to flit at will, for this time she sits in the court room under the watchful eye of the sheriff. To the right of her are the representatives of the commonwealth who will ask for her life. In front of her, the men who stand between her and the justice the law asks.

The examination of the jurors follows:

Start Examining Jurors
Howard Forbes, a farmer of Slippery Rock township, was called as the first juror. He was examined by Powers.

Q. Where do you live?
A. Slippery Rock township.
Q. How long?
A. All my life.
Q. Married?
A. Yes.
Q. Read of the case and discussed it?
A. Yes.
Q. From what you have read and heard have you formed an opinion?
A. No.
Q. Could you render a verdict on the law and evidence uninfluenced by what you have read or heard?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know anybody at the counsel table?
A. I know Mr. Lee, the county detective.
Q. Would your acquaintance with Lee have any bearing on your verdict?
A. No.
Q. How did you know Lee?
A. As a football coach?
Q. Did you play?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you ever held public office?
A. No.
Q. Did what you read form any impression?
A. Can't answer that.
Court objected to the word impression, but agreed to its being used. Defense challenges peremptorily.

Woman Called
Daisy Bright, a housekeeper of North Beaver township was called. Examined by Margiotti.

Q. Do you know anything of case?
A. Some.
Q. Have you formed an opinion?
A. No.
Q. Any scruples against capital

bery and murder resulted, could you find the defendant guilty if it was disclosed that shot came from an accomplice? Objected to by Dickey.

The court doubted the propriety of the question in the form presented, reminding counsel that the jurors were not lawyers. Question was permitted with slight changes.

The juror answered that if the law were as stated in the question he would follow the court's instruction.

Q. Any prejudice against the highway patrol or against the state police?
A. No.
Q. He was challenged peremptorily and excused.

Second Examined

Lewis R. Nickum, a clerk, of Ellwood City, was called. Examined by Dickey.

Q. Where do you live?
A. Ellwood City.
Q. How long?
A. All my life.
Q. Married?
A. Yes.
Q. Read of the case and discussed it?
A. Yes.
Q. From what you have read and heard have you formed an opinion?
A. No.
Q. Could you render a verdict on the law and evidence uninfluenced by what you have read or heard?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know anybody at the counsel table?
A. I know Mr. Lee, the county detective.
Q. Would your acquaintance with Lee have any bearing on your verdict?
A. No.
Q. How did you know Lee?
A. As a football coach?
Q. Did you play?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you ever held public office?
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Q. Do you know anything of case?
A. Some.
Q. Have you formed an opinion?
A. No.
Q. Any scruples against capital

A. Yes.
Q. Would the fact that she was a woman make any difference?
A. No.
Q. Would it make any difference who fired the shot, although it might be guilty under law?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you convict such a woman?
A. No, sir.

Commonwealth challenges for cause. The court then questioned the juror explaining that the law regulates persons connected with a crime where another crime has been committed equally guilty. She refused her answer and the challenge was sustained.

First Juror From Wayne Township
Joseph D. Kelly, a laborer of Wayne township was next called. Examined by Jarrett.

Q. How long have you lived in Wayne township?
A. Nine years.
Q. What is your business?
A. Farmer.
Q. Married?
A. Yes—3 children, 13, 11, 8.
Q. Have you read of this case?
A. Just the headlines.
Q. Form any opinion?
A. No.
Q. Do you believe in God?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. The searcher of all hearts. What's this, asked the juror Margiotti objected.
Jarrett: For the purpose of the trial if he is qualified to take the oath of Defense passes.
Cross examined by Margiotti.
Q. Where did you work before time mentioned?
A. National Tube Co.
Q. Could you render a verdict on the law and evidence?
A. Yes.
Q. Any scruples against capital punishment?
A. No.
Q. Could you render the verdict?
A. Yes.
Q. Any difference because she was a woman?
A. No, sir.
Q. If it is shown that another person fired the shot could you render a verdict of murder with the death penalty?
A. Yes.
Q. Any prejudice against highway patrolmen?
A. No.
Q. He was accepted as a juror No

ACCEPTED FOR TRIAL

MAN JUROR

OF BLONDE

Q. Have you formed any opinion the case?
 A. No, sir.
 Q. Any scruples against capital punishment?
 A. No.
 Q. Could you render a death penalty?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Against a woman?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Could you make a distinction as to who fired the shot?
 A. Yes, I could.
 Challenged for cause and sustained.
Ellwood Woman Called
 Belle Cunningham, a housekeeper of Ellwood was called. Examined by Dickey.
 Q. What is your husband's business?
 A. Carpenter.
 Q. How long have you lived in Ellwood?
 A. 38 years.
 Q. Read of the case?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Discuss it?
 A. Some.
 Q. Have you formed any opinion?
 A. No.
 Q. Do you know anybody at the Commonwealth table?
 A. Well, I know Mr. Lee by sight.
 Q. You know he is the county detective?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Would your knowing him have any effect upon you?
 A. None.
 Defense challenge peremptorily.
C. E. Gleason
 Clark E. Gleason, a salesman of the 2nd ward was called. Examined by Margiotti.
 Q. Read of this case?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Discuss it?
 A. Some.
 Q. Formed any opinion?
 A. Yes, but just from the prosecution evidence.
 Q. Could you set aside that opinion?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Any scruples against capital punishment?
 A. No, sir.
 Q. Any difference because the defendant is a woman?
 A. No.
 Q. If it is shown that an accomplice fired the shot could you render

William Hettenbaugh, machinist of the 2nd ward was called. Examined by Dickey.
 Q. Are you married?
 A. No.
 Q. Where do you work?
 A. Aliquippa.
 Q. Read of this case?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Discussed it?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Have you formed an opinion?
 A. Yes, to a certain extent.
 Q. Could you lay that opinion aside?
 A. Believe I could.
 Q. Ever employed by the state?
 A. No.
 Defense passes the juror.
 Cross examined by Powers.
 Q. Any scruples against capital punishment?
 A. No.
 Q. Believe in the death penalty?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Any difference because defendant is a woman?
 A. No.
 Q. Any prejudice against state police or highway patrol?
 A. No.
 Challenged peremptorily by Commonwealth.
Wampum Merchant
 John M. McConaghy, a merchant of Wampum was called. Examined by Margiotti.
 Q. Do you know anything of case?
 A. Just read of it.
 Q. Have you formed an opinion?
 A. Yes, but it could be changed.
 Q. Any scruples against capital punishment?
 A. No.
 Q. If an accomplice fired the shot could you find the defendant guilty?
 A. Yes.
 Objected to and overruled.
 Q. Any feeling against state police?
 A. None.
 Q. Any difference because woman is defendant?
 A. No, sir.
 Q. Any trouble with any peace officer any time?
 A. No, I'm a constable myself.
 He was excused.
 Court announced the noon recess at this point.

Begin Selection Members Of 12-Member Murder Jury

Only Six In Jury Box When Court Resumes This Afternoon—May Start Taking Testimony By Wednesday Afternoon—Blonde Defendant Shows Little Interest In Proceedings This Morning—Insanity Defense May Be Presented

- #### THE SCHROEDER JURY
- Joseph D. Kelley, Laborer, Wayne Township.
 - C. Leroy Shira, Engineer, First Ward.
 - J. E. McDonald, Repairman, Ellwood City.
 - E. C. Porter, Contractor, Wayne Township.
 - Jennie Curtis, Housekeeper, Union Township.
 - Samuel Patterson, Farmer, Plaingrove Township.

Irene Schroeder will not have an entirely male jury. One woman, at least, Mrs. Jennie Curtis, will sit in judgment on the Trigger Woman, and if the usual attempt of female defendants to beguile jurors with feminine wiles is used, there will be at least one woman on the jury who can interpret such actions better than a mere man.

Whether the selection of a woman on the jury was a victory for the commonwealth or the defense is a debatable question in the court room today. The commonwealth feels that Mrs. Curtis is capable of rendering a fair, impartial verdict, remembering that if the evidence warrants it, the defense sees

Next Six Considered Afternoon



Six Are Secured

At the noon recess today in Lawrence County Court room number one, fifty per cent of the jury had been accepted. Just before the recess was taken, Samuel Patterson a farmer of Plaingrove Township was accepted as number six.

For a time this morning it began to appear doubtful that any jurors would be accepted before noon. For opinions, for scruples against capital punishment, and in some cases for no apparent reason, jurors were turned back and the number stood at four. These were selected Monday.

Five Left in Panel

But five jurors remain in panel number one, 55 having been exhausted. With the panel exhausted it will then be necessary to call into courtroom number one those jurors who were excused in courtroom number two, where William Grimm is on trial for the murder of Clark Rea. Of this panel 10 were secured, and the 11th was excused from courtroom number one taken into number two.

The strain of Monday's session seemed to have had its effect upon the Trigger Woman this morning. From the opening of court she sat, bundled up in a heavy coat, with her head drooping. At times she complained to her counsel that she was sick, and at 10:20 Judge Hildebrand ordered a recess and Irene was taken into the law library to recuperate. She complained of a sick stomach, possibly due to nervous strain.

Insanity Defense?

The rumor that the defense of Irene Schroeder will be insanity was given some credence at this morning's session when the defense propounded the following question to prospective jurors: "If the defendant presents a defense which the court will tell you is legal, will you be guided by the law, rather than by what you think?" A similar question was propounded to prospective jurors in the case against John Dewey Seever in December, 1929, which defense was insanity. Dr. H. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the Warren State hospital, is in court observing Irene and sat this morning in to the left and back of her.

May Get Jury Tonight?

It is possible that the jury of 12 will be completed by this evening. Both sides are nearing the exhaustion of their peremptory challenges, the

James S. Ball, a clerk residing in the Second ward, was called. He did not know any of the members of the state police or patrol. Had read of the case and had discussed the case with his wife. Had formed an opinion but could not set it aside.

Woman Called

Angie Colnot, a clerk of the 2nd ward was called. She had read of the case and discussed it with her husband. Had formed an opinion and thought that the defendant would influence her verdict. She changed this and said she would hold this opinion in abeyance until the defense challenged peremptorily.

Had Fixed Opinion

P. A. Rodgers, a merchant of the 2nd ward was called. He did not know any of the motor patrol or police. Had read of the case.

Had Fixed Opinion

Geneva Lytle a housekeeper of Shango township was called. Had read of the case and discussed it with her husband. Had formed a slight opinion but could set it aside. Commonwealth challenged peremptorily.

Had Fixed Opinion

Myrtle Brown, a housekeeper of Big Beaver township was called. Had read of the case and had formed some opinion, but could lay it aside. She had conscientious scruples against the death penalty. Challenge overruled.

Had Fixed Opinion

Elverda M. Snyder, a housekeeper of the 2nd ward was called. Had read of the case and had formed a casual opinion, which might influence her verdict somewhat. Commonwealth challenged peremptorily by defense.

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Irene Will Testify In Her Own Defense It Is Now Indicated

Alienists Here To Testify In Case Of Any Need For Services

FOUR JURORS ARE SELECTED MONDAY

Twenty Nine Examined To Secure First Four To Serve On Jury

What the line of defense will be for Irene Schroeder, blond trigger woman now on trial in the Lawrence County court room number one is not yet public property, but if it is to be emotional insanity, the commonwealth is prepared to combat it with the testimony of two well known alienists, Dr. H. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the Warren State hospital and Dr. C. C. Wholley, of St. Francis hospital, Pittsburgh.

The two alienists were in court Monday afternoon, ostensibly for the purpose of observing the actions of the defendant. It became known that they had examined Irene in the jail some four weeks ago, and in their opinion, she is sane, and able to distinguish between right and wrong.

"Everything Went Dark"

The indication to the commonwealth that some attempt may be made to plead emotional insanity is said to be contained in some alleged life history of her which is being run today in part, in papers other than this one. In it, it is reported that Irene tells of being in Butler, of robbing a store there, of coming towards New Castle, of getting out of the automobile when the officers stopped them, and then "everything went dark".

The commonwealth counsel intends to combat vigorously the theory that Irene Schroeder is or was on December 27th, anything but a sane, normal woman, who shot down in cold blood, a State Highway Patrol corporal in the performance of his duty.

The two alienists who are here for the commonwealth are men of broad experience, specialists in their line and have done a lot of work for the State of Pennsylvania. The other alienists are said to have been here for the defense and examined Irene in her cell.

Irene Will Testify

"Irene Schroeder will testify on her own behalf" was the statement of Attorney Kedgwin Powell late Monday evening. It has been a question for some time whether or not the blond would take the stand and attempt to convince the jury that she was not guilty of murder. The statement of Attorney Powell sets at rest any doubt in the matter and early in the defense it is expected that this 21 year old gun girl will tell her story.

a contractor of Wayne township was number four. At the adjournment of court Monday afternoon, 29 jurors had been examined, four had been excused before the examinations opened, four had been accepted and 27 remained of the panel.

No Spectators Admitted.

No spectators were admitted to the court room on Monday afternoon. It has been found that the jurors and witnesses fill comfortably the court room and Judge Hildebrand will not allow standees. The special deputy sheriffs have been functioning efficiently, and the trial is going on quietly and orderly.

No cameras are to be allowed in the court room. Monday afternoon Judge Hildebrand announced that any photographer attempting to shoot a picture would have his press pass revoked, and would be taken into custody by the sheriff or his assistants. It is understood that any one violating the order will also draw thirty days in the county jail to ruminate upon the error of his ways.

No night court was held Monday evening. This appeared possible early in the afternoon, but at adjournment the court announced a recess until Tuesday morning. The jurors called Monday afternoon follow:

Monday Afternoon

C. S. Hart was the first juror to be called at the opening of the afternoon session. He is a train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania railroad and resides in the 2nd ward. He had read of and had discussed the case and had formed an opinion, which he felt might interfere with his verdict. Challenged for cause.

A. D. Swick, a farmer of Neshannock township was called. He had no scruples against capital punishment and had formed no opinion. Challenged peremptorily.

W. J. Houston was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Woman Challenged

Josephine Wright, a housekeeper of Slippery Rock township was called. She had read of the case. She qualified but was challenged peremptorily by the commonwealth.

F. B. Chapin a farmer of Neshannock township was called and qualified, but was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

John Robinson, a clerk of Hickory township was called. He had read of and discussed the case and had formed an opinion. This he said was merely a casual opinion. He said he could not render a death penalty and was excused.

New Wilmington Man

William Anderson a laborer of New Wilmington was next called. He had read the case somewhat and had heard some discussion of it. A conference was held by the court and counsel and Mr. Anderson was excused as though not called.

Newton Young, a farmer of Slippery Rock township was called and said he had discussed the case somewhat.

Bernard Kline, a merchant, was excused after a conference of court and council.

Woman Challenged

Leah Parker, a bookkeeper, residing in the 8th ward was called. She had read of the case and had discussed it, and had formed an opinion, which she said she could lay aside although

it would take a lot of evidence. Challenged for cause.

Russell Hofmeister, a laborer of Mahoning Township was called. He had read of the case, had discussed it and had formed an opinion, but could lay it aside. He believed the death penalty proper when the testimony warranted it. He qualified for the Commonwealth and was passed. Cross examination failed to disturb his qualification and the defense challenged peremptorily.

Had Formed Opinion

Elizabeth Wilkin, a housekeeper of Volant was called. She had read of the case and had discussed it somewhat and had formed an opinion. She felt it would be difficult to lay aside this opinion. She was challenged for cause by Dickey. Objected to by Margiotti. The court examined her and she said she could lay the opinion aside. She was further examined by Dickey. The defense passed the juror. Cross examined by Margiotti she said she was not opposed to the death penalty, but upon being pressed said she didn't know whether she could inflict the death penalty, fearing that her conscience might bother her. Challenged for cause and objected to by Dickey. The court then examined her at some length and excused her.

Second Juror Named

C. LeRoy Shira, an engineer residing in the first ward was called. He had read of the case, had discussed it and had formed an opinion, but could lay it aside if he was selected as a juror.

He had no scruples against capital punishment and could render a death penalty regardless of sex. He had no prejudice against the state highway patrol or the state police. The Commonwealth passed him. Cross examined by the defense he said he had no connection with the state police or patrol. The defense accepted him as juror number two.

Hugh McDonald was called and excused.

J. Fred Shepperd, a clerk residing in the 1st ward was called and testified and said he had read and discussed the case. He was passed by the commonwealth and challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Juror No. 3

J. E. McDonald, a repairman of Ellwood City was called and said he knew of the case by reading the papers and discussing it. He said he was acquainted with Peck Lee, the county detective. He had formed an opinion but could render a verdict solely upon the evidence and law.

The defense passed the juror. Cross examined by Margiotti he said he had no conscientious scruples against capital punishment. He said he did not think he could render a death verdict for a defendant if an accomplice fired the shot. He changed this later and said he would follow the law. He was accepted 4:15 as juror No. 3.

William Reesman, a farmer of Slippery Rock township, was called. He said he had discussed the case quite a lot. He had formed an opinion which would need something to change it and finally said he could not change it. Challenged for cause

Juror No. 4
E. C. Porter, a contractor of Wayne township was called. He had read of the case and had discussed the case but little. He had a casual opinion but this he said could be laid aside in favor of the evidence. He said he would have to hear much evidence to prove a death penalty case, but if the evidence was strong enough he would render such a verdict. Commonwealth passed the juror. The defense accepted him at 4:30 as juror No. 4.

When Hopper a laborer of North Beaver township was called. He had read of the case and discussed it somewhat. He said he could render a verdict upon the law and evidence. Defense passed him. Cross examined by Powers he said he had no scruples against capital punishment nor would the fact that the defendant was a woman have any bearing upon his verdict. The commonwealth challenged peremptorily.

C. Roy Allen a carpenter of Union township was called. He had talked to some of the witnesses on the case and had discussed it with them. He had found an opinion in the case which he felt could not be changed. Challenged for cause and excused.

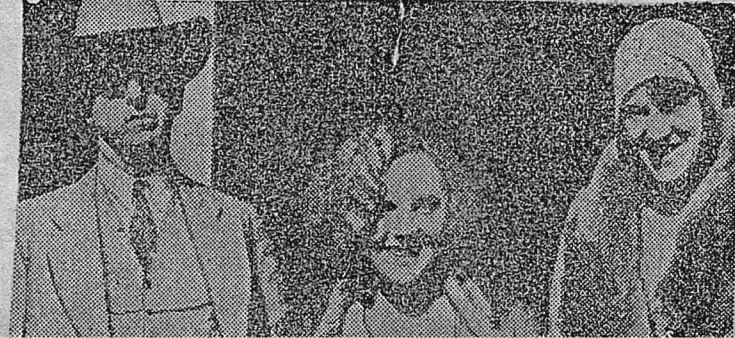
Perry Book, a farmer of Washington township was called. He had read and discussed the case somewhat and had formed an opinion but could lay the opinion aside if called as a juror. His farm needs his attention and he was excused.

Mary Bentrim, a housekeeper of Ellwood City was called. She had read and discussed the case, had no scruples against capital punishment and could render a death verdict if the evidence warranted it. She had no prejudice against the state police or patrol. Commonwealth challenged peremptorily.



Irene when a baby.

much appreciate your friendly and hearty
to make our Order numerically strong
kingdom of hearts in which good fellowship may reign



Repp.

alled Ruler.

Trial Of Gun Woman And Dague Resulting In Enormous Expense

If the total money spent on the trials of Irene Schroeder and W. Glenn Dague could be totaled at the end of the trials, the amount would represent a comfortable fortune, it is estimated. Various amounts have been suggested, but it is probable that it may be from \$50,000 to \$75,000, a great share of which will be paid by Lawrence county.

The expense of sending officers to Phoenix, the reward, the expense for witnesses and jurors, court costs and the like represent the county's expense. In addition the state of Pennsylvania has special counsel here and the expense attendant to this will be borne by the state.

Good Hotel Business.

The hotels are faring well in the trial. The Castleton has about 45 men and women quartered there who are here because of the trial. This includes the party brought to New Castle by Attorney Charles J. Margiotti, rooms used by the district attorney, county detective, special investigators and witnesses, newspaper men, news photographers, telegraph operators and others.

The Leslie hotel is housing the jury in the case against Irene Schroeder, and tipstaves attending them, while the Colonial hotel is housing the jury trying William Grimm.

Toll costs to the newspapers represented here are mounting into important money. Special representatives are here from International News Service, Associated Press, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, Pittsburgh Press, Ellwood Ledger, New York Daily News, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Youngstown Telegram and Vindicator and others and

the number of words sent out daily is stupendous.

To handle the load of copy the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies have special corps of operators on duty, with special wires installed in houses along Court street. On Monday there was a total of approximately 15,000 words filed in the telegraph offices while on Tuesday the total ran near 20,000. This is expected to increase once the taking of testimony starts and when Irene Schroeder takes the stand in her own behalf, there will be a veritable sea of words clicking out on the telegraph keys.

Most Expensive Yet.

The trial is one that will go down in the history of this county as the most expensive yet. And while it is all very interesting to the world at large to know that the Trigger Woman and her paramour are being brought to trial here, taxpayers of Lawrence county a lot of help but remember that all the expense is being engendered to try two people who did not live here, had no business here and only the accident of geographic lines forced the expense upon this county.

To Irene Schroeder, who sought the thrill of banditry, the ballyhoo attending the whole thing must satisfy even her, whose desire for thrills left a courageous state highway patrolman on a concrete road, his life snuffed out in the prime of his youth.

There is some phase of the affair between Irene and Dague which has not yet been brought out. Tuesday, Dague sent word to Irene that he "would never tell, that it would be disloyal to her and unmanly to himself to tell what really happened."

Irene answered his message by urging him to "tell the truth, regardless of what it meant to her." What the "truth" is may never be known, what the secret is may never be divulged, but from the tone of the messages sent it seems that there is something bothering them and which may come out later.

OUSE

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JURY BOX FILLED WITH TEN MEN. TWO WOMEN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OPENS COMMONWEALTH'S CASE AGAINST IRENE SCHROEDER

... Is Completed Shortly Before Noon And Actual Evidence Taking Is Started This Afternoon. Butler Witnesses Are To Be Called First

THE SCHROEDER JURY

- Joseph D. Kelley, Laborer, Wayne Township.
- C. Leroy Shira, Engineer, First Ward.
- J. E. McDonald, Repairman, Ellwood City.
- Clement Gardner, Tinworker, Fifth Ward.
- Jennie Curtis, Housekeeper, Union Township.
- Samuel Patterson, Farmer, Plaingrove Township.
- Charles R. Hill, Laborer, Shenango Township.
- L. Judson Rodgers, Farmer, Plaingrove Twp.
- Theodore Warnock, Mechanic, Scott Township.
- Glaydes O. Rosenthol, Housekeeper, 2nd Ward.
- Thomas Kennedy, Molder, Fourth Ward.
- John Fullerton, Salesman, Mahoning Township.

At the opening of court this afternoon, the commonwealth opened its case against Irene Schroeder for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul on December 27th, 1929. Two and a half days of examination, the jury was seated at 11:40 this morning, and at 1:30 District Attorney John S. Powers opened the case against the jury in court room number one. The opening was a brief one. "We will show you that Brady Paul met his death on December 27th, 1929, at Butler Road, just outside of New Castle," said he. "I will show that this defendant Irene Schroeder was the woman who shot him. By competent testimony which we will show you every phase of the case."

Two Women on Jury.

Two women and ten men comprise the jury, the second woman being selected from the special panel of talesmen brought in by Sheriff Johnston. She is Mrs. Gladys O. Rosenthal, a housekeeper of the second ward. The other woman is Mrs. Jennie Curtis, housekeeper of Union township.

At 10:20 Tuesday evening the second panel of jurors was exhausted and Judge Hildebrand issued an order of tales de pluribus, in which 40 additional talesmen were to be summoned. Sheriff Johnston had these special talesmen in court at 9:30 and their examination started immediately. Mrs. Rosenthal was the first one called.

With the filling of the jury box, Judge Hildebrand excused the other special talesmen from further duty and they were paid for one day's service. The jurors of panel No. 2 who were called and excused for cause, were excused from further service on Tuesday afternoon and also paid off.

The balance of the panel No. 1, which is being used in court room No. 2, is being held in the event that the case against William Grimm is disposed of before Saturday morning.

Butler Witnesses.

After establishing the corpus delicti, or the death of the man concerning whom the case arose, Brady Paul, the commonwealth will call Wish Angert, proprietor of the P. H. Butler store in Butler, Pa., who was held up, gagged and robbed on December 27, 1929. Other witnesses will be called to substantiate his testimony.

Prior to the testimony of the Butler witnesses, the jury will be shown elaborate maps showing the location of the spot where Paul met his death, the distance to Butler, and to New Castle, and every phase of the case that can be shown by maps.

Dr. Loyal W. Wilson, who performed the post mortem on Paul, will be called to establish the fact that Brady Paul is dead, and Coroner James P. Caldwell will be called to testify as to the inquest which was held.

The long trail of testimony has started. For the next 10 or 12 days this will continue, on the one side the commonwealth, the testimony being to convince the jury that Irene Schroeder merits the electric chair for the murder of Brady Paul; on the other, the defense, for the purpose of proving that she is not guilty.

The blonde seemed to be feeling better today. All morning she sat at the counsel table, hunched in her seat.

The jurors who were examined today follow:

Morning Session.

Mrs. Gladys Rosenthal was the first of the special panel called. She had read of the case, had discussed it and had no fixed opinion. She qualified and was accepted as juror No. 10 at 9:50 a. m.

Frank C. Conner, a railroader of the second ward. No fixed opinion and no prejudice against capital punishment. He qualified but was challenged peremptorily.

L. G. Laurel, a teller of the First National bank, was called. Had read of and discussed the case. Acquainted with Corporal Schmidt of the highway patrol. Could lay aside any opinion and render a fair verdict. Defense challenged peremptorily.

William R. Sturdy, a railroader, yardmaster of the second ward, was called and qualified for the commonwealth. Examined by the defense he said he thought it would be difficult to lay aside the opinion he had. Challenged for cause and excused.

Kennedy Accepted.

Thomas Kennedy of Huron avenue a molder, was called. Had formed an opinion, but could lay it aside. Defense passed him. No scruples against capital punishment. The commonwealth accepted him as juror No. 11 at 10:34 a. m.

A. H. Robb, a salesman, of Shenango township, was called. He was challenged peremptorily by the commonwealth.

Samuel Hogue, a tinner residing Mulberry street, was called. He formed an opinion but could lay it aside. Passed by the defense. No scruples against capital punishment. He was challenged peremptorily by the commonwealth.

Charles M. Bohn of 18 West Fair street, a salesman, was called. Formed an opinion. No scruples against capital punishment. Challenged peremptorily by the commonwealth.

Last Juror.

John Fullerton of R. D. 8, a salesman, was called. Read of case and discussed it somewhat. The defense passed the juror. He was not opposed to capital punishment. The commonwealth accepted him as No. 12 and the jury was completed at 11:40 a. m.

RCH 12, 1930.

IS FILLED; TWO WOMEN

One Juror Withdrawn From Schroeder Case On Tuesday Evening

Statements Alleged To Have Been Made Some Weeks Ago, Cause

SPECIAL PANEL OF JURORS IS CALLED

Only Nine In Jury Box When Court Adjourned Tuesday Night

Following a private hearing which lasted nearly an hour Tuesday evening, E. C. Porter, a contractor of Wayne township, who was juror number four in the case against Irene Schroeder now on trial in the Lawrence County court house, was removed from the jury. The hearing or examination, took place at the opening of the evening session.

Briefly the facts surrounding the removal of Mr. Porter are these. Attorney Charles J. Margiotti, special counsel for the state in the case, learned from Attorney Joseph Humphrey of Ellwood City that Mr. Porter had made statements, which if true would disqualify him for service on the Schroeder jury. He was alleged to have said in a Bible class of the Presbyterian church of Ellwood City, that he thought Irene Schroeder was just a girl who ought to be given another chance, and that he would not vote to convict her of first degree

be excused from further services in the case, to which the defense objected on the grounds that no law could be cited covering such a condition. Judge Hildebrand ordered the removal of Mr. Porter and allowed the defense 5 additional peremptory challenges. They had already exhausted 19 of the 20 allotted to them. The additional five made it possible for them to get rid of jurymen they

did not want, but who could not be disqualified for cause.

As he left the court house Mr. Porter said, "there has been a misunderstanding in this affair. I did comment upon the case in the class, but I did not say I was against capital punishment. I was against it five years ago but changed my mind. I said that there were many girls who were led astray by men these days and that the girls were cast out of society. Had I been retained I would have expected to have given Irene Schroeder a fair, impartial trial, according to the law and evidence."

District Attorney John S. Powers and Attorney Charles J. Margiotti deplored the incident but said that under the circumstances there was nothing for them to do but ask for the removal of Mr. Porter. Defense Attorneys Thomas W. Dickey, Kedgwin Powell and Benjamin Jarrett were satisfied with the court's ruling.

No Mistrial

No mistrial can be claimed as the result of the removal of Mr. Porter, nor can this be taken as grounds for an appeal, should the verdict go against the defendant. While each juror is sworn upon his voir dire, the life of the defendant is not in jeopardy until the jury of twelve has been

IRENE ENTERING COURT HOUSE



Irene Schroeder, extreme right, enroute to court house from jail, for her trial now in progress here.

... a farmer of Plain Grove township. Immediately upon the exhaustion of the second panel of jurors Judge Brand issued a writ of tales deus, ordering Sheriff Frank N. Norton to draw from the body of county 40 special talesmen and to bring them in court room number one at three thirty this morning. From the forty, the three additional jurors will be selected, and if they are not secured from this number, a special panel will be drawn.

Should Start Today

The examination of Irene Schroeder is expected to take up the portion of a day, for her story probably be an account of her escape from the robbery of the Pender store in Butler, Pa., which is alleged to have committed with Glenn Dague and a third man, said to be her brother Tom, until she arrived in New Castle after being rescued by a posse in Arizona.

The case will probably make history in the courts of Lawrence county, as there has been such wide spread interest in a case being tried here, and there has been such an array of newspaper men and women covering the case in New Castle, and from other parts of the county, never has a criminal case in the county of Lawrence such a tremendous sum of money as this case cost before it is finished. After this, there is the same thing to go to W. Glenn Dague.

The jurors examined on Tuesday morning and evening follow:

Tuesday Afternoon

Alfred H. McQuiston, a manufacturer of New Wilmington, was the juror called in the afternoon session.

Alfred read of the case but had no opinion as to guilt or innocence. Mr. McQuiston qualified and shook her head and he was excused peremptorily.

John Sankey, a housekeeper of Ellwood township was called, had no opinion as to capital punishment and was challenged for cause and excused.

John P. Long, a carpenter of Ellwood township was called. He had formed an opinion but could lay it aside. The defense passed him. Had scruples against capital punishment. Challenged for cause and excused.

John Cochran, a laborer of South Castle Boro, had read of the case and formed an opinion, but lay it aside. Had scruples against capital punishment and was excused.

John name exhausted the panel and the jurors in the panel in court room number two were taken.

John rude Kyle had an opinion and was fixed and was excused.

John Kennedy, a clerk of the 2nd ward was called and also had a fixed opinion. He was challenged and excused.

John che Bright, a housekeeper of Ellwood ward was called. She had no opinion of the case and had an opinion as to capital punishment.

in Court Room No. 2 to which the defense objected. Objection overruled. The question was whether or not she would find all defendants equally guilty when one fired the shot. Commonwealth challenged peremptorily.

Harvey Spiker, a plasterer of Neshannock township, was opposed to capital punishment and was excused.

Seventh Juror.

Charles R. Hill, a laborer of Shesango township, was called and said he had read of the case and had no fixed opinion. The commonwealth passed the juror. The defense accepted him as juror at 2:47 p. m.

Albert Cole, a laborer of Union township, was called. He had an opinion in the case but could lay that opinion aside. An argument ensued over a question asked by Powell as to whether the juror understood that a defendant was innocent until the commonwealth proved him guilty. The court sustained the objection of the commonwealth on the grounds that the question could easily lead to many more such questions. The defense passed the juror. He had no scruples against capital punishment. The commonwealth challenged peremptorily.

G. W. Bell, a laborer of the second ward, had no scruples against capital punishment. He was excused.

W. S. Nickelson, a railroader of the second ward, was called and excused for cause.

Betty McKee, a housekeeper of Hickory township, was excused.

Harriet Swogger, a housekeeper of North Beaver township, was excused because of poor hearing.

John Sickafuse, a farmer of Neshannock township, was called and said that he was a field agent for the department of agriculture. He had an opinion in the case but could lay it aside he thought. Powell attempted to have him excused because he was a state employe, which was objected to and sustained. The matter of his opinion was gone into. He was excused.

Alfred Marsh, a laborer of the fifth ward was called. He had read of the case but had formed no opinion. The commonwealth passed him. The defense challenged peremptorily.

James Peablies, a farmer of Scott township was called. He read of the case and had discussed it. Had a general opinion. He was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Robert E. Bowman, a tinworker of the 2nd ward was called. He read of the case and had an opinion and was not sure whether or not it would bias his judgment. Challenged for cause but objected to by the commonwealth.

Joseph Veon, a laborer of Big Beaver township was called. He was excused because of defective hearing.

William Smith, a farmer of Slippery Rock township was called. He was against capital punishment and was excused.

John Copper, Jr., a farmer of Slippery Rock township was called. Had read of case and had some opinion but thought he could lay it aside. He was excused.

L. Judson Rodgers, a farmer of Plain Grove township qualified and accepted as juror number eight at 4:40.

Bertha Lozier, a housekeeper of Bessemer was called and said she had no opinion and was not opposed to capital punishment. Challenged peremptorily by the commonwealth.

Harry Kelley, a laborer of Hickory township had scruples against capital punishment and was excused.

John A. King, a minister of Ellwood

of Wayne township, was passed by the commonwealth but was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

William R. Hunter, a teacher of Ellwood City, was called and said that he had read of the case and had discussed it. He had no fixed opinion. The defense challenged peremptorily.

Clement Gardner, a tinworker of the fifth ward, qualified and replaced E. C. Porter as juror No. 4.

Charles Tanner, a tinworker of Neshannock township, had read of the case and discussed it. Had no scruples against capital punishment. The commonwealth passed him. The defense asked him if his opinion could be changed and he said it could. He was challenged peremptorily.

Allen C. Noggle, a farmer of Big Beaver township, was called. He had read the case and discussed it. The defense passed him. Said he could not convict a person who did not fire the shot even though it was an accomplice. Challenged for cause and excused.

Frank Hogue, a carpenter of Shesango township was called. Had no scruples against capital punishment. Sex of defendant would make no difference. Could not find a defendant guilty if another person fired the shot. Excused for cause.

Theodore Warnock, a mechanic of Scott township, was called. He qualified for both sides and was accepted as juror No. 9 at 9:35.

George Ryan, a clerk of the sixth ward, was called and said that he could not convict a person of first degree murder if an accomplice fired the shot. He was excused.

Dora Cover, a housekeeper of Ellwood City, was called. She had an opinion which she felt could not be changed. She was excused.

Guy McCowan, a stationary engineer of Big Beaver township, was called. He had an opinion formed and felt it might interfere with his verdict. Challenged for cause and sustained.

Lloyd Wimer, a pressman for the New Castle News, was called. He had read of the case and had discussed it some. He said he was acquainted with one member of the state police. He had an opinion which he felt was too strong to be laid aside. Challenged for cause and sustained.

Walter L. Ashton, an inspector residing in the fifth ward. Had no fixed opinion and was not opposed to capital punishment. Would not convict if an accomplice fired the shot. Challenged for cause and excused.

George Martin, a farmer of Washington township, was called. Had an opinion which was not fixed. The defense passed the juror. No scruples against capital punishment. Could not convict if an accomplice fired the shot. Challenged for cause and excused.

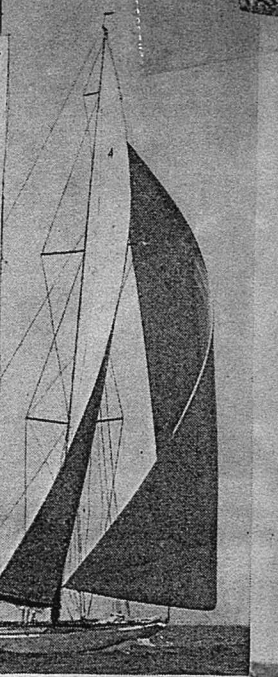
Edward Slevin, a clerk of Ellwood City, was called. Had no scruples against capital punishment. No prejudice against officers. Passed by the commonwealth. Knows County Detective Lee but said this acquaintance would not interfere with his judgment. Felt he would not be influenced by his opinion. Defense challenged peremptorily. This exhausted the panel at 10:17 p. m.

is second?"

it. In a later and happier hour they voted to give it into the keeping of the New York Yacht Club, to be held as a challenge trophy for any foreign yacht whatever.

It was nineteen years after the regatta off Cowes before an English yacht challenged The Cambria she was, a big and able topsail schooner, owned by a Mr. Ashbury, whose first proposal was to sail his

The Elks Magazine



GUNGIRL AT MURDER SCENE



HERE is the best picture of Irene Schroeder, the blond gungirl, that has been taken since the New Castle trial began. It was snapped by Sam Doty, Telegram photographer, when Mrs. Schroeder was taken to the place on the Butler-New Castle rd. where she is accused of killing State Trooper Brady Paul on Dec. 27, 1929. The jury viewed the scene and Irene went along, in the custody of Sheriff Frank Johnson, shown at her side. The man at the left is Deputy Sheriff Reynolds.



The America herself (above) and (at the left) an incident in a later race for the cup she won, when the Puritan fouled the British yacht, the Genesta. At the bottom of the page, the Cambria, the first English challenger

ly likes to get value received for his shillings or dollars.

The Canadian challengers when they came were not looking for the best of it; and Sir Richard Sutton in his turn showed himself a real good sportsman. In his very first race his boat was fouled by ours. He could have had one race right then and there by sailing over the course alone, so the New York Committee informed him; to which Sir Richard replied: "Thanks, but we don't want to win a race that way. We came over here to race, not to sail solo."

Lieutenant Henry of the Royal Navy, who sailed the first here with only good wishes but not so Lord Dunraven, two Valkyries. In his first he charged the Vigilant's captiously fouling him; in his he charged the Defender's turning in false water-line and her crew with shifting races. His claim of a foul and his charges against the men and crew were declared notwithstanding these adverse Dunraven carried his protest; so affording a belligerent press on the other side a fine excuse to discuss "Yankee trickery"; and our side for repeating the ancient jest that the boast of the English that they never knew when they were licked was probably quite true.

It began to look as if the battle for the cup had ended with the second Valkyrie. Rough riders of the press over there said as much, easing their feelings with reference to stock jobbers who brought the tactics of Wall Street into the field of sport. Gentler brethren of the British press had it that the cup hunt was becoming too expensive, Englishmen sufficiently interested and at the same time

was such increasing resemblance to the American style of racing yacht; that is, the old English deep, narrow and straight-stemmed boat was giving way to a shoaler and wider craft, with longer overhang fore and aft.

The record of the cup racing up to the Valkyrie's series was one of pretty good feeling. Mr. Ashbury did let a few squawks out of him, and the New York Committee did betray a disposition to give away nothing they were not compelled to, but no nasty disturbance was engendered

WITNESSES IDENTIFY IRENE-DAGUE

DAGUE IS BROUGHT INTO COURT ROOM AT MORNING SESSION

Witnesses Of Store Hold-Up At Butler Point Out Mrs. Schroeder And Dague As Two Of Trio In Hold-Up In That City Prior To Flight Toward New Castle

Positive identification of Irene Schroeder and W. Glenn Dague as the bandits who held up the P. H. Butler Store at Butler, Pa., bound and gagged the proprietor Wish Angert and a customer Fred Altenberg, then fled in a car from New Castle on December 27th, 1929, was made by witnesses called in the case against Irene Schroeder for the murder of Brady Paul, in Lawrence County Court Room

which might have been termed Butler Day, for every witness called at the morning session, save some additions made by Dr. Kaplan and Wilson, were from Butler, Pa., and when they had finished they had painted a picture of the jury of what happened in the P. H. Butler Store on the morning of December 27th, 1929.

Dague In Court
Glenn Dague, paramour of Irene, wife deserter and convict with the Trigger Blonde, was brought into court this morning for the purpose of identification. Late Wednesday afternoon a motion was made by Attorney Charles Margiotti for the commonwealth asked that Dague be brought into court for the purpose of identification.

This morning Margiotti renewed his motion and without argument the court granted it. Dressed neatly in a light suit, shaved closely, and with his mustache closely trimmed, W. Glenn Dague, who will be tried for murder at the close of the Schroeder trial was brought into court and seated with Sheriff Johnston on the other side of the court room from Irene.

His every action showed him eager to speak to his blond buddy. Smiling he looked over, and as she half turned he bowed his head and moved his lips. Not so Irene. She hardly looked at him, and no sign of recognition was on her face as she sat at the counsel table, as stoical as the Indian who captured her in Estrella mountains.

Story Well Built

The story that the commonwealth is presenting to the jury for its consideration is well built and presented

in such a chronological order that the story of the crime with which Irene stands charged is being re-enacted. For some reason there has been little cross examination and what there has been has resulted in a repetition of the story told by the various witnesses.

Anger gleamed from the eyes of Wish Angert today as he told the story of his holdup on December 27th, 1929. As he reached the point where he was bound and gagged and his tiller robbed, he became more intense in his statements and when he was asked if the man standing up, (Dague) was the man who bound him hand and foot, then gagged him with handkerchieves, he said most emphatically, "exactly."

Many witnesses arrived from Butler this morning. It is expected that the Butler angle of the affair will be cleaned up this afternoon, although at the noon recess, the state police of the Butler Barracks had not testified. At least one, First Sergeant Crowley of Troop D, was to be called.

The gun battle in St. Louis between Irene Schroeder, Glenn Dague and the St. Louis police will be recounted on the stand. William Kiessling, a member of the Missouri Metropolitan Police is here, with the uniform coat which was riddled by the shots of the bandits. He will probably be called late Friday afternoon.

The testimony of the witnesses this morning follows:

as to the relative size of the wounds on Brady Paul's body and they were all of one size.

Dr. Eliah Kaplan was also recalled and described the burned area about the wound in the abdomen.

Butler Hotel Man

William A. Stewart a hotel man Butler, Pa., was called.

Q.—Do you know where the Butler store is?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How far from the Arlington hotel?

A.—Three blocks away on the same street.

Q.—Which direction?

A.—North.

Q.—On December 26 were you duty?

A.—Yes at 6 p. m. I went on, and at 6 in the morning.

At this point Margiotti renewed his motion to bring in Glenn Dague at the court granted it. Previously had withheld his decision in the matter.

(Dague was brought in by Sheriff Johnston at 9:25.)

Q.—Do you know Irene Schroeder?

A.—I saw her once on December at night.

Q.—What time?

A.—About 10 o'clock.

Q.—Alone?

A.—She was with two men and a little boy.

Stewart described the two men one 5 foot 4 inches high, the other taller with a reddish mustache.

Q.—Do you see the man with mustache in court?

(He looked around but could not locate Dague.)

Q.—Have you seen him since?

A.—Yes in the jail about a week ago.

Q.—What about the boy?

A.—He seemed about 8 years and an awful nice, bright little boy.

Registered At Hotel

Q.—Did they register?

A.—Yes, from Dillonvale, O., as the Cartwright family.

Q.—Who registered?

A.—The tall man.

Q.—Will you produce the register?

A.—I can.

Q.—Did you get a good look at the people?

A.—Yes I took them to their room.

Q.—Did you notice anything on the side?

Butler Witness

Harry Baney of Butler, Pa., was called.

Q.—Where do you work?

A.—At the Diamond Motor.

Q.—Were you on duty, December 26 and 27?

A.—Yes I came to work about 7 on the morning of December 27.

Q.—Did you see the defendants?

A.—Yes they came in for the car.

Q.—What kind of a car was it?

A.—It was a Chevrolet, a two door coach.

Q.—What kind of a license?

A.—An Ohio license.

Q.—What time did they come in?

A.—About 9 o'clock, two men, a little boy and a lady came in.

Q.—How were the men dressed?

A.—A lightish gray suit, a dark overcoat and a light cap.

Q.—What did they do?

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GUNGIRL'S JURY VISITS SCENE OF TROOPER'S MURDER



On Way To Court Session



Sheriff Frank Johnston and Mrs. Johnston escort Irene Schroeder to court room from jail. (Irene in center.)

gives to the family its peculiar interest and significant the com- exception

As the quence" generation contempl Napoleon disappeared a dessert how the fascinat and why to the ta the one during t "consist made co

Identifies Irene
Q. How did she get into the store?
A. She had her hand in her pocket.
Q. Did she go by you?
A. They came directly toward me and kept her eyes on me. She had her hand in her pocket. She said she had a pocket book in her pocket. She said she had a pocket book in her pocket. She said she had a pocket book in her pocket.

Identifies Articles
Q. How did they go?
A. South on Main street.
Q. Toward Brady street?
A. Yes.
Q. How long did you wait?
A. A few minutes.
Q. Did you see Wish Augert and Fred Altenberg?
A. No.
Q. Cross examined by Jarrett:
Q. Which side did she pass you?
A. My left side.
Q. The overcoat the man had on did it come to his knees?
O. Came below his knees.
Q. You say about the first man in the room. Was he as tall as the second man?
A. No.
Q. Do you think you could identify the first man?
A. No except that he was neatly dressed.

Identify Articles
Mrs. Augert was re-called and identified her pocketbook which was stolen on December 27. Also identified articles inside.
Wish Augert was recalled and identified a key which had been stolen from him.
William Diffenderfer of Butler, a clerk in the drug store next to the Butler store was called.
Q. Did you go into the Butler store?
A. Yes, between 11:15 and 11:20.
Q. What did you find?
A. Found Mr. Angert and Mr. Altenberg bound on the floor.
I cut the ropes and removed the gags from their mouths.
Q. What did Angert do?
A. Called the police.
Mrs. Emma Green of Butler was called.
Q. Where do you live?
A. On West Cunningham St.
Q. On morning of December 27 were you on Brady street near the Butler store?
A. Yes.
Q. Where were you coming from?
A. Home.
Q. Which side of the street were you on?
A. Same side as the store.
Q. Did you open anything?
A. An automobile near a pole about twenty feet from the store.
Q. Was the engine running?
A. I wouldn't swear to it.
Q. Anyone in the car?
A. Didn't pay any attention.
Q. Did you proceed toward corner?
A. Yes.
Q. Whom did you see?
A. A lady and two men came out of the Butler store. The lady came down the sidewalk and the men in Horror is lost in the street in a hurry. The woman was dressed in a black coat and had her hands in her sleeve.
Q. What happened?
A. They all got into the car.
Q. What kind of a car was it?
A. A Chevy with an Ohio license.
Q. At the end of West Brady is

Another Butler Man
Harry Booher of Butler, was called.
Q. How far is your home from Brady street?
A. Three or four doors.
Q. Were you on Brady street on the morning of December 27?
A. Yes.
Q. What side of the street were you on?
A. Same side as Mrs. Green. She was less than a block away. I saw an automobile on the street and saw people coming down the street and get into the car.
Q. Which way did it go?
A. Towards New Castle.
Cross examined by Jarrett.
Q. Do you know the population of Butler?
A. No sir.

Police Officer Called
Lee Loret of Butler, desk sergeant of the city police was called.
Q. Were you on duty December 27?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you get a call from Wish Angert?
A. Yes, between 11:15 and 11:20.
Q. Did he make a report to you?
A. Yes, he told me of the robbery and I notified Patrolman Morgan and Chief West.
Q. You gave them the information and they went to Wish Angert's?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you send out any report?
A. Yes, about 11:25 after West and Morgan got back. Called Sergeant Crowley of the State Police. I told him that the store had been held up and that the machine was supposed to be going towards New Castle.
Q. Did you talk with the people in charge of the store?
A. Yes. I learned there were two men and a woman and turned this information over to Crowley.
Q. What was done by the police department of Butler as to apprehend the people.
Objected to but objection withdrawn.
A. The motorcycle officers were sent out and also the other officers. Some of them went out on the high-

Q. Then what?
A. He put a handkerchief in my mouth and tied another around my mouth. Then he tripped me and put me to the floor. I struck a truck on the floor.
Q. Where was the woman?
A. Out in the store?
Q. When did she go out there?
A. While the man was gagging me.

Cash Register Rings
Q. Hear anything?
A. The register ringing.
Q. What else did you hear?
A. I heard a second person in the store walking around.
Q. Could you see into the store or could you be seen?
A. I could not.
Q. What did the man do?
A. When he dropped me to the floor the lady came back. She came back and got a pocket book of my wife's.
Q. What happened?
A. The lady went out when a customer, Fred Altenberg came in.
Q. Was she with him?
A. Yes right in back of him.
Q. Is he an old man?
A. Yes.

Tie Up Customer
Q. What was done with him?
A. Same as was done to me.
Q. Was he gagged?
A. Yes, by the man, the same as I.
Q. Did he tie his legs?
A. Yes, with ropes.
Q. Could he be seen from the storeroom?
A. No.
Q. What did this woman do to the customer?
A. That's about all.
Q. When you were on the floor what was done?
A. They left the wareroom.
Q. Did they leave together?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you hear anything?
A. I heard a customer walking around.
Q. Did you see who it was?
A. No.
Q. Hear anything?
A. Yes, a motor starting.
Q. You heard the car start out?
A. Yes.

Q. How was the woman dressed?
A. Black hat and coat.
Q. How was the man dressed?
A. Black overcoat, stiff hat and a reddish mustache.
Q. When did you see them next?
A. In the New Castle county jail, January 10.

Identifies Irene
Q. Do you see the woman in the court?
A. I do. (emphatically). There she is (pointing to her.)
Q. Do you see the man?
A. I do.
Dague was ordered to stand up and, Margiotti said:
Q. Is that the man.
A. Exactly.
Q. When did you say you saw them next?
Counsel for the defense said: he said January 10th.
Witness corrected himself and said it was a Saturday in February.
Q. When you were bound and gagged what did you do?
A. I started to roll toward the door.
Q. Who came in first.
A. William Bittendoffer, a druggist.
Q. What did he do?
A. He cut the ropes, and I went to the telephone and called the city police.

Cross Examined
Q. Then what?
A. He put a handkerchief in my mouth and tied another around my mouth. Then he tripped me and put me to the floor. I struck a truck on the floor.
Q. Where was the woman?
A. Out in the store?
Q. When did she go out there?
A. While the man was gagging me.

Identifies Articles
Witness shown his wife's pocketbook which was stolen. He identified it. Shown a check which he said was a check taken from his store. Identified a deposit slip, a bank book, which were stolen on December 27.
Q. About what time was it when these people left your store?
A. About 11:15.
Q. Did you describe the barrels of the guns?
A. They were rather long.
At this point Margiotti told the court that he had a certificate of illness from Fred Altenberg, a witness who was to be called. He asked permission to call him out of order later. Granted. A recess of 10 minutes was taken.
Roy Dickey of Butler was called. He is a sheet metal and furnace merchant.
Q. Were you in the R. H. Butler store on December 27, 1929?
A. I certainly was.
Q. What time was it?
A. Around ten o'clock.
Q. Anyone come in?
A. Yes, a man came in. His eyes ran me over from head to foot. He purchased a can of milk, but kept eyeing me over. I haven't seen him since until this morning.
Q. Will you point him out?
A. I will. (He pointed out Dague.)
Cross-examined by Jarrett.
Q. You say he eyed you from head to foot?
A. He certainly did.
Q. Kept his eyes on you all the time?
A. Yes, sir, he did.
By Margiotti.
Q. How was this man dressed?
A. Dark overcoat, stiff dicer, rosy cheeks and nice muffer.
Bert Bissett, also of Butler, was called, but testified but briefly, as he was only in the Butler store a few minutes.
Mrs. Angert Testifies
Mrs. Wish Angert, wife of the proprietor of the P. H. Butler store, was called.
Q. Were you in the store at the time of the hold-up?
A. No.
Q. Did you have any article in the store that mornin'?
A. Yes, my pocketbook with a store bank book, five dollars in one dollar bills, and other articles.
Other Man in Store
Mrs. Lila Burkholder of Butler was called.
Q. Were you in the P. H. Butler store on December 27?
A. Yes, about 11:15.
Q. Was there any person in the storeroom?
A. Yes, there was a man about five feet from the door. He was dressed in a light suit of mixed material

Q. How did she come out.
A. She had her hand in her pocket.
Q. Did she go by you?
A. They came directly toward me and kept her eyes on me. She had her hand in her pocket. She said she had a pocket book in her pocket. She said she had a pocket book in her pocket. She said she had a pocket book in her pocket.
Q. How did they go?
A. South on Main street.
Q. Toward Brady street?
A. Yes.
Q. How long did you wait?
A. A few minutes.
Q. Did you see Wish Augert and Fred Altenberg?
A. No.
Q. Cross examined by Jarrett:
Q. Which side did she pass you?
A. My left side.
Q. The overcoat the man had on did it come to his knees?
O. Came below his knees.
Q. You say about the first man in the room. Was he as tall as the second man?
A. No.
Q. Do you think you could identify the first man?
A. No except that he was neatly dressed.

Identify Articles
Mrs. Augert was re-called and identified her pocketbook which was stolen on December 27. Also identified articles inside.
Wish Augert was recalled and identified a key which had been stolen from him.
William Diffenderfer of Butler, a clerk in the drug store next to the Butler store was called.
Q. Did you go into the Butler store?
A. Yes, between 11:15 and 11:20.
Q. What did you find?
A. Found Mr. Angert and Mr. Altenberg bound on the floor.
I cut the ropes and removed the gags from their mouths.
Q. What did Angert do?
A. Called the police.
Mrs. Emma Green of Butler was called.
Q. Where do you live?
A. On West Cunningham St.
Q. On morning of December 27 were you on Brady street near the Butler store?
A. Yes.
Q. Where were you coming from?
A. Home.
Q. Which side of the street were you on?
A. Same side as the store.
Q. Did you open anything?
A. An automobile near a pole about twenty feet from the store.
Q. Was the engine running?
A. I wouldn't swear to it.
Q. Anyone in the car?
A. Didn't pay any attention.
Q. Did you proceed toward corner?
A. Yes.
Q. Whom did you see?
A. A lady and two men came out of the Butler store. The lady came down the sidewalk and the men in Horror is lost in the street in a hurry. The woman was dressed in a black coat and had her hands in her sleeve.
Q. What happened?
A. They all got into the car.
Q. What kind of a car was it?
A. A Chevy with an Ohio license.
Q. At the end of West Brady is

COURT DECIDES DAGUE WILL NOT BE BROUGHT IN FOR IDENTIFICATION

Jurors Are Taken To Scene Of Crime Before First Witnesses Are Heard —Blonde Gun-Woman Again At Scene Of Brady Paul Shooting.

Glenn Dague, the insurance salesman who deserted his wife and children for the sunshine of Irene's smile, will not sit in the court with the Trigger Blonde as she is tried for the murder of Brady Paul. Overruling a motion of the commonwealth late this afternoon Judge Hildebrand refused to allow Glenn Dague to be brought into the court room for "identification purposes," and Irene will continue to sit alone.

It was the purpose of the commonwealth to bring Dague in and as witnesses identified Irene Schroeder, to identify Dague also who was with Irene when Brady Paul was murdered on December 27th. When Attorney Margiotti made the motion, counsel for the defense objected strenuously and after some deliberation Judge Hildebrand overruled the motion "for the present at least."

Irene On Road Again
Once again Irene Schroeder stopped at the lane to the Baldwin Farm on the Butler Road. Once again she saw the long lane of trees that leads down to the home, rode past Adams street, and for a time might have imagined herself again on the road with Glenn Dague.

The difference was today that she rode in the custody of the sheriff, and with her rode the jury, the court, counsel and newspaper men who went to the scene of the shooting of Brady Paul for the purpose of familiarizing them with the place.

The taking of testimony this afternoon was in the main, routine. Drs. Kaplan, Loyal Wilson and Paul Wilson were called and established the death of Brady Paul, the first link necessary in the chain of evidence which the commonwealth hopes will link the Trigger Woman to the arms of the chair that hurls its victims into eternity.

Sisters In Court
Irene's sister, Mrs. C. H. Muldoon, of Wheeling, W. Va., and her husband, a traction forman, arrived in the courtroom after the luncheon recess. With them were Mrs. Ruby Schroeder, of Bellaire, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary Baum, also sisters of the blonde woman. The three sisters will be called to bulwark Irene's defense, in all probability as character witnesses. Irene's sisters each went the blonde and buxom defendant one better, so far as avoidupois goes, when they stepped into the courtroom. All are considerably larger than Irene, herself well above average weight. The three smiled a heartening rec-

Mrs. McGugin broke down and sobbed as Powers, in a resonant voice, recited the wounding of Paul and the officer's death. Irene flashed the slain officer's mother a quick sidelong glance and faced again to the fore.

Go To Scene
At 2:15 District Attorney Powers closed his remarks to the jury and Margiotti asked that the jury be taken to the scene of the murder. There being no opposition offered by the defense the court ordered Sheriff Johnston to secure a bus which was done.

Accompanied by the court, by tipstaves, counsel, sheriff and deputies, newspapermen, camera men and some spectators the jury walked over the ground where Paul was shot, went down the Baldwin lane, visited the Williams home and at the suggestion of attorneys various points of interest were shown.

'Who Can Smile'
The only incident of the trip occurred when a photographer asked Irene to pose for a picture. As she did he said.

"Smile pretty Irene." With only the suggestion of a grin she said, "Who the hell would smile when they are going to the pen for life and their heart is breaking?" The jurymen, muffled in greatcoats, huddled together in little groups, seeking to escape the piercing northwind that howled across the flat. The women members of the jury, Mrs. Jennie Curtis and Mrs. Gladys Rosenthal, were so impressed with their duties as jurors, however, that they conscientiously inspected the terrain in the vicinity heedless of the cold.

Want Dague Brought In.
As the jury returned to the court room, Margiotti moved that Glenn Dague be brought into court for the purpose of identification.

Dickey objected vigorously, arguing that it might jeopardize his client's interest. Argument ensued with Margiotti offering citation from the supreme court to show authority for such a move.

The conference in the matter was private, counsel gathering around the bench and presenting their arguments. Apparently there was considerable of an argument as both sides could be seen gesticulating and pressing their points home in a vigorous manner.

The motion of the Commonwealth to bring in Glenn Dague was overruled.

First Witness.
Dr. Eliah Kaplan was the first witness called. Questioned by Margiotti.

Q. Where do you live?
A. New Castle for 25 years.
Q. What school are you a graduate of?
A. Jefferson Medical School 1913.
Q. Are you connected with any hospital?
A. Jameson Memorial.
Q. Were you there December 27, 1929?
A. Yes, about 12:30 o'clock.
Q. Where?
A. In the operating room on the fifth floor.
Q. How did you know?
A. I was leaving the hospital when I was told an emergency case had been brought in.
Q. What was his condition?
A. Extreme collapse.

Paul's Mother Sobs
Defense and prosecution counsel tables are in close proximity to each other in the courtroom. When Irene walked to her seat she almost brushed the arm of Mrs. Vinta McGugin, mother of the slain patrolman, for whom a place had been made at the prosecution table.

mic and some other.
Q. Was he operated on?
A. No, as I was giving him ether we saw he was dying.
Q. Did he die?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you see Mrs. Crowl there?
A. Yes, she was talking to the patient although I didn't hear what was said.

Q. What was the condition then?
A. Restless but still conscious.
Cross examined by Dickey.
Q. You say he was in extreme collapse and did not know what he was doing?
A. Yes.
Q. Did that continue all the time?
A. Yes.
By Margiotti:
Q. Could he talk?
A. Yes, he was weak but he could talk.

Q. Did you hear his statement?
A. Yes while he was on the operating table.
Q. Were they coherent?
Objected to as the doctor hadn't heard what was said.
Objection overruled.
A. Well I was interested in his condition but he said certain words but I don't know what he said. The doctor explained that what he meant was that the patient was extremely restless but conscious and able to talk.

Q. Could he talk rationally?
A. Yes.
Q. Could he talk rationally when Mrs. Crowl was there?
A. Yes.
Cross examined by Dickey.
Q. What was his mental condition?
A. Well, a man in pain might be restless but know what he was doing.
Q. You stated you didn't know what was said?
A. I paid no attention.
Q. You wouldn't say he was coherent would you?
A. Yes.
Q. How long was he in the operating room?
A. I can't say.
Q. Dr. Loyal Wilson was in there?
A. Yes.
Q. Was any anaesthetic administered?
A. I started to give him ether but he was dying and I stopped.

Q. Did you give him a hypodermic?
A. Yes, morphine.
Q. Would that have any effect on his speech?
A. It didn't have time to act.

Dr. Wilson Called
Dr. Loyal Wilson was called.
Q. You are a practicing physician and surgeon?
A. I am.
Q. What school?
A. West Penn Medical School.
Q. Are you engaged now and were on December 27?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you had experience in observing gun shot wounds and treating them?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Any experience in autopsies?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you called to the Jameson hospital on December 27 to see Brady Paul?
A. Yes, just at lunch time.
Q. Where was Brady Paul?
A. On either an operating table or a hospital truck.
Q. What was his condition?
A. Suffering great pain—restless.
Q. What was done?
A. He was so restless we thought

A. No. It was a case of extreme excitement, the patient was in agony.
Q. Were they talking loud?
A. No.
Q. What was his mental condition?
A. It was all right. He was suffering pain, lunging about, crying out.
Q. Did you hear his conversation?
A. No.
Q. When he talked to Mrs. Crowl what would you say about his ability to talk.
A. I would say he was rational.
Q. Was Mrs. Crowl in the hospital when you got there?
A. She was.
Q. Was this conversation between Mrs. Crowl and Brady Paul before the ether was given?
A. It was.
Q. Did you perform an autopsy?
A. Yes, assisted by Dr. Paul Wilson.
Q. How soon after death?
A. About 1:30 or two o'clock. He died at 12:55.
Q. In the autopsy did you notice any wound?
A. Yes. A gunshot wound in left arm, in left leg and two in the abdomen. I extracted the bullet in his arm.
Q. Describe the wound in the abdomen?
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Q. Did it pass thru soft organ?
A. Yes, through the liver and the kidney.
Q. Did you open the abdominal wall?
A. Yes.
Q. Did the bullet strike any bone?
A. No.
Dr. Wilson illustrated on himself where the bullet entered and passed out.
Q. Was there any deflection?
A. Evidently there was not.
Q. Will you describe the wound in the left arm?
A. It entered above the elbow and went through the arm. I took it out with my fingers. It had evidently struck a bone and was marked up.
Dr. Wilson illustrated how the bullet entered the left arm.
Q. Describe the wound in the leg?
A. The wound was about five inches below the knee joint.
Q. Did that pass in front or back of same?
A. Back.
Q. Did you determine cause of death?
A. Gunshot wound in abdomen causing hemorrhage and death.
Q. Who did you give the bullet to?
A. To John A. Funk.
Q. Anything else?
A. Another bullet.
Q. Was Howard Kelley the undertaker present when Brady Paul died?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you place any mark on the bullet from Brady Paul's arm?
A. Yes, I placed a cross on it.
Q. When did Kelley hand you the bullet?
A. In the hospital before the autopsy.
Q. You turned the bullets over to John A. Funk?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you open the left pants leg?
A. No.
Q. Were there any markings at point of entrance to wound in left arm and leg?
A. I didn't notice any.
Q. Did you know Brady Paul in his lifetime?
A. Not until I saw him in the hospital.
Witness shown picture of Brady Paul and identified it as the deceased man.
Q. Was this time you were called in the afternoon?
A. Yes, it was just about lunch time.
Cross examined by Jarrett.
Q. When you got to the hospital room who was there?
A. Dr. Kaplan, Brady Paul, Mrs. Crowl, Howard Kelley and the operating force was coming and going.
Q. You said there was confusion and excitement.
A. Oh, yes.
Q. How long had you been in the room when Mrs. Crowl talked to Brady Paul?
A. A few minutes.
Q. How long was the conversation?
A. Short.
Q. How close was she to Brady Paul?
A. Right up against him, helping to hold him.
Q. He was tossing in pain?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear anything Mr. Crowl said to Brady Paul?
A. No.
Q. Were you there when he died?
A. Yes.
Q. How soon after death did Kelly come in?
A. He was there when he died.
Q. He gave you a bullet?
A. Yes. I think immediately after his death.
Q. From time you got into room did you say anything to Brady Paul?
A. I think not.
Dr. Wilson illustrated on Jarrett's body how bullets penetrated the body of Brady Paul.
Q. How tall was Brady Paul?
A. About 5 ft. 10.
Q. About how heavy?
A. About 180.
Q. How old?
A. In the twenties.
Q. Was he a well developed man?
A. Yes.
Q. Remember the size of the bullet hole at entrance on abdomen?
A. About size of a lead pencil.
Q. At the point of exit did the bullet pass thru muscle.
A. Yes.
John A. Funk came into the court room at this junction and turned over the bullets given him by Dr. Wilson. Dr. Wilson identified the bullets as the ones taken from Brady Paul's body.
Dr. Wilson was excused at 5:12 p. m. and Dr. Kaplan was recalled.
Q. Did you attend the autopsy?
A. No.
Q. Did you notice the wound?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you notice the point of entrance?
A. Yes.
Q. How could you tell it was entrance?
A. It was scorched.
Cross examined.
Q. You've said it was scorched?
A. Yes.
Dr. Paul Wilson was called. He assisted Dr. Loyal Wilson in the autopsy.
Q. Where did you graduate?
A. Harvard Medical 1928.
Q. On the staff of Jameson Memorial hospital?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you assist in the autopsy of Brady Paul?
A. Yes.
He described the wounds. His testimony corroborating the testimony of previous physicians.
Dr. Wilson was excused at 5:18 and court adjourned for the day.

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SIX WITNESSES SAY PAUL SHOT BY IRENE

JURY GETS TESTIMONY ON HOW BRADY PAUL WAS SHOT BY WOMAN

Eye-Witnesses In Accord As To Fact That Woman Fired Shot That Struck Down State Highway Officer—Details Of Gun Battle Graphically Portrayed

Link by link, the commonwealth's chain of evidence against Irene Schroeder for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul on December 27, 1929, is being forged, and as each link is added to the lengthening chain the certainty of guilt seems more and more apparent.

Thursday night and this morning's sessions in Court Room No. 1, were perhaps the most vital portions of the commonwealth's case against the Trigger Blonde. By six eye witnesses the commonwealth showed that Corporal Brady Paul met his death at the hands of a woman, and this woman was identified as Irene Schroeder.

At the opening of court, the commonwealth recalled Mrs. Eva Baldwin and Ralph Newingham for minor additions to their testimony. Then more of the kind of testimony that is expected to secure meting out of the extreme penalty to the Gun Girl. Raymond Baldwin, fourteen year old son of Mrs. Eva Baldwin told of seeing the woman fire the shot, saw Paul fall, saw a man kick Ernest Moore out of the road of the automobile, and then saw the car drive away.

Repeated assaults of the defense upon cross examination failed to shake the testimony of the eye witnesses in any material point. Back and forth the defense attorneys took the witnesses over their story, and at the end the salient features stood out clearly, a woman shot Brady Paul, and that woman was identified as Irene Schroeder.

Her usual stoicism marked the blond this morning as she sat in court. One might almost imagine her a modern Galatea as she sat there, unmoved, expressionless, silent, listening to the testimony in as detached a manner as the most casual spectator. That same iron nerve which carried her across a nation, shooting it out with cops has not yet deserted her and the slight indisposition of two days ago has passed. She is still garbed in the lace trimmed black dress, with the heavy black coat. The spring straw hat has been replaced by a chic black cloche hat which sets down on her head much like a head-gear on a football center's head.

Apparently Attorney Charles J. Margiotti, special counsel for the commonwealth is confident of the outcome for on several occasions he refused to quibble over the admissibility of evidence and withdrew the question at issue. With as much haste as seems expedient he puts the witnesses through their examination and by tonight that part of the testimony which deals with the actual shooting of Brady Paul will be in.

Other Witnesses
This afternoon it is expected that Howard Kelley, the undertaker who took Paul to the hospital, Mrs. John A. Crowl who was with him in the operating room when he died and several other witnesses who assisted in the taking of Paul to the hospital, will be heard.

The next step will probably be the testimony of Ray Horton and Elsie Nickum from whom the bandits stole an automobile after the death of Paul. Then the testimony of witnesses who have knowledge of what happened between New Castle, Wheeling, and Parkersburg, then St. Louis, Mo., and then Phoenix, Arizona.

JURY GETS TESTIMONY ON HOW BRADY PAUL WAS SHOT BY WOMAN

(Continued From Page One)

testimony was merely to add a few minor details as to position of objects near her home when the commonwealth took pictures on February 21. No cross examination.

Ralph Newingham was recalled and testified that the car he drove on Feb. 21 for the pictures was the same model Chevrolet coach as the one in which Irene Schroeder and Dauderode on December 27.

Boy Testifies

Raymond Baldwin, son of Mrs. Eva Baldwin was called to the stand.

Q. What grade are you in?

A. Eighth grade.

Q. Did you see the motor patrol at your lane December 27?

A. Yes. I watched them stop on the Butler road. After stopping 6 or 7 towards New Castle a Chevrolet came along and was stopped by Brady Paul. He walked to the window of the car and Ernest Moore was in back of him. A man got out of a woman followed. Both pulled the guns and pointed them at Brady Paul. He backed up towards Butler. Two people had their guns pointed at Paul. Ernest Moore was by the front fender.

Q. Did you see any shooting?

A. No.

Q. What was in the man and woman's hand?

A. Guns.

Q. Did you notice where Moore left Paul?

A. Just after Paul went to the window.

Q. You can't be sure about that.

A. Yes.

Q. How many shots did Paul fire?

A. About two.

Q. Where you at home when the engineer and photographer were at your home?

A. Yes.

Q. How far it it to the road?

A. I don't know.

Q. Isn't it about 400 feet?

A. I don't know.

Q. Could you see Brady Paul's hand?

A. No.

Q. What was in the man and woman's hand?

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JURY GETS TESTIMONY ON HOW BRADY PAUL WAS SHOT BY WOMAN

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A. He was lying on the ground.

Q. After you noticed this man lean over Moore did you look on the other side?

A. Yes, Paul was behind a pole shooting.

Q. Was that after you had seen the man stooping over Moore?

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Q. How many shots did he fire?

A. About 4.

Q. How was the man dressed?

A. A long dark overcoat and soft hat.

Q. How was the woman dressed?

A. Black coat and black hat.

Q. Did you see Brady Paul's hand?

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A. About 4.

Q. How was the man dressed?

A. A long dark overcoat and soft hat.

Q. How was the woman dressed?

A. Black coat and black hat.

Q. Did you see Brady Paul's hand?

A. No.

Q. What was in the man and woman's hand?

A. Guns.

Q. Did you notice where Moore left Paul?

A. Just after Paul went to the window.

Q. You can't be sure about that.

A. Yes.

Q. How many shots did he fire?

A. About 4.

Q. How was the man dressed?

A. A long dark overcoat and soft hat.

Q. How was the woman dressed?

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Q. Did you see Brady Paul's hand?

A. No.

Q. What was in the man and woman's hand?

A. Guns.

Q. Did you notice where Moore left Paul?

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PATROLMAN WOUNDED WHEN PAUL WAS SHOT AND KILLED, ON STAND

Will Continue His Testimony At Night Session Of Court—Gives Graphic Story Of Battle—Tells Of Identifying Irene In Jail At Phoenix Later

Holding his emotions in check with a very apparent effort, Patrolman Ernest Moore told the jury this afternoon how his fellow officer and friend, Corporal Brady Paul, was murdered on the Butler road on December 27th, 1929. As he narrated the brutal slaying, a hush fell over courtroom number one and spectators leaned forward, gripped by the tale he told. Moore was still on the stand at adjournment and will go back on at seven o'clock for the night session.

As he sat up on the witness stand Moore talked in a rather nervous tone of voice. At times his voice dropped until it seemed that the jury might not hear as well as they should. The horror of that December day, when his buddy was shot down, when he himself miraculously escaped death at the hands of the bandits, has left its mark, and the composure that marked him as an officer before the shooting has been replaced by a nervousness which will take time to overcome.

A Graphic Story

In spite of the shattered condition of his nerves, Moore told a clear story, reciting how he and Paul had gone out to the Butler road at noon of December 27th, stopped the Chevrolet car containing Irene Schroeder, Glenn Dague and Tom Crawford and Donnie. How Irene and Dague had gotten out of the car, held Paul up and how he (Moore) was wounded by the man in the back seat.

There was no attempt at heroics or sympathy seeking in Moore's story. It was a graphic account of a brutal slaying, with no attempt made to tell anything but the truth. Who actually fired the fatal bullet into Paul's body, Moore does not know. "I am not positive," he said. "I heard shots, and heard somebody say 'I got one.'" Then the black pit of oblivion as he sank to the roadway, stunned from the bullet that hit him in the head.

All the time Moore was on the stand, Glenn Dague sat glowering at the left of the judge's bench. The smug complacency that had marked him since coming into court gave way to a look of rage, while over at the counsel table Irene's eyes snapped out a message of hate.

Q. How far was this from Main street?
A. I would say 75 feet.
Q. Near the Butler store?
A. Yes.
Q. What time was it?
A. Between ten and ten fifteen.
Q. How many other persons did you see?
A. Two others.
Q. See any of them?
A. Only Dague (pointed him out).
Q. How was he dressed?
A. Dark overcoat and stiff hat.
Q. Describe the other man?
A. I couldn't describe him as I didn't look at him closely.
Q. How long did you see the car on the street?
A. About fifteen minutes.
Cross examined by Jarrett.
Q. How long did you look into the car?
A. About ten minutes.
Q. Was it Dague that looked at your car?
A. I can't say.
Q. Well you identified him didn't you?
A. Yes, but not as the man who looked at my car.
Butler Police Chief.
Palmer West, former chief of police of Butler, was the next witness. He is an officer of the force at present.
Q. You were chief of police on December 27, 1929?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you get any information about the holdup of the P. H. Butler store?
A. Yes. The sergeant got the message and Officer Morgan and I went to Wish Angert's store.
Q. Did Morgan talk to Angert?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you get a description of the bandits?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you do?
A. I told Sergeant Lovett to notify the state police and Morgan and I went out in search of the bandits.
No cross examination.
Police Lieutenant.
Joe Morgan, lieutenant of police on the Butler police, was called.
Q. On duty December 27?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you hear Lovett getting the report of the robbery?
A. Yes, I heard the conversation.
Q. Did you talk to Wish Angert?
A. Very slightly. He told me the number of men in the job.
Q. Did you get any information as to which way the robbers went?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you do?
A. The chief and I went out the Kittanning road looking for the bandits.
Q. Were the police on the lookout for these people?
A. Yes, all day.
No cross examination.
State Policeman Called.
First Sergeant Martin J. Crowley, of Troop D of the State Police at Butler, was called.
Q. Are you stationed at the barracks?
A. Yes.
Q. Where did you get information on this robbery?
A. From Lee Lovett of the Butler city police.
Q. Did you get any direction from your captain?
A. Yes, he said to send out radio information and that he would send the information to the teletype at Harrisburg.
Q. Did you get the information on your receiving set?

WITNESS



ERNEST MOORE

Q. What did you do?
A. I called New Castle and got Corporal Brady Paul and told him we had information about the robbery and that we thought the robbers were headed toward New Castle.
Q. What did he say?
A. Said he would get out on it right away.
Q. Why did Paul go?
A. There were no state police there.
Q. Did you tell him the sex of the robbers?
A. Yes, I told him a man and a woman pulled the job and perhaps another man.
Q. Did you call anyone else?
A. Yes, New Brighton, Mercer, Zellenople and Kittanning.
Q. Did you get more descriptive evidence in your second report?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you do with it?
A. Later sent it into Harrisburg.
Q. Did you get other reports?
A. Yes, that two highway officers had been shot near New Castle.
Cross examined by Jarrett.
Q. You say you called Brady Paul at 11:40.
A. Yes. I have a record of it.
Photographer Testifies.
Clark Rutter, a photographer, was the first New Castle witness called.
Q. Were you called on to make certain photograph near the Baldwin

Q. Was a car put into position.
A. Yes, they indicated the position.
Q. Did you take photograph?
A. Yes.
Witness identified the pictures.
Q. Did Mrs. Baldwin point out where she had been and did you take a picture then?
A. Yes.
Cross examination failed to change the testimony.
Milholland Testifies
C. H. Milholland, a civil engineer was called. He showed the jury a map of the Butler road at and near the point where Brady Paul was murdered. He pointed out to the jury the various points of the distance and explained what the various scales of distance were.
In the cross examination Dickey brought out the fact that the trees in the lane leading to the Baldwin home had been trimmed since the date of the murder.
Mr. Milholland's testimony was lengthy but almost all technical. A recess was taken as he was excused.
Ralph Nullingham was called.
Q. Where do you work?
A. McCoy Motor company.
Q. Did you go out to the Baldwin farm on February 21.
A. Yes.
Q. What kind of car did you take?
A. A 1929 Chevrolet coach.
Q. What did you do?
A. Put in position where the photographer could take pictures of it.
He described the taking of the pictures, with witnesses pointing the positions.
Ernest Moore, the patrolman who was wounded on December 27th, was called. After describing how he and Paul went out the Butler road to the Baldwin lane, his examination was as follows:
Q. What did you and Paul do?
A. Stopped the Chevrolet coach.
Q. What was said?
A. Paul asked the driver for an operator's license.
Q. Where were you?
A. Right beside him.
Q. What did the driver say?
A. Nothing.
Q. What did you do?
A. Went to the rear of car.
Q. Hear anything said?
A. Paul said, take it out of the case.
Q. Where were you then?
A. I was leaving Paul to look at the rear license.
Q. After you looked at the license what did you do?
A. I was just turning around and Paul backed into me, hitting my left arm.
Q. Anybody else there that you saw?
A. Yes, the operator and the lady. The lady had a gun on Paul.
Q. Had you heard any other conversation?
A. No.
Q. You say the woman was back of the operator?
A. Yes.
Q. Who was the operator of the car?
A. Glenn Dague.
Q. Where is he?
A. There he is (pointing to Dague).
Q. Who was the woman?
A. Irene Schroeder. (He pointed out Irene.)
Q. What was Paul's position?
A. Both hands out and up.
Q. What was Dague doing?
A. Had his gun drawn on Paul.
Q. Did the woman change her position?
A. Yes. She stepped behind Dague in the direction of Butler and pointed

A. Raised my left hand, pulled my gun with my right hand and started around the car.
Q. Why did you go around the car?
A. For protection.
Q. What happened?
A. The man in the back of the car shot me in the nose.
Q. Did you continue to travel around the car?
A. Yes, and the man in the back seat shot again.
Q. Where did you go then?
A. Round to the front and got down in front of the radiator.
Q. While you were in front of the car what happened?
A. Several shots fired through the windshield at me.
Q. Did you remain crouched?
A. Yes.
Q. What then?
A. When I raised up I was shot at.
Q. Did you see Dague while you were in front of the car?
A. Yes, he was on the side where Paul was.
Q. Where was he?
A. Right at the left front window.
Q. What was he doing?
A. Had his gun drawn.
Q. Did you shoot at Dague?
A. I don't know.
Q. Why?
A. I was shot in the head and went down to the ground.
Q. Do you have your cap here?
A. I do.
Witness shown cap with holes in it and identified.
Q. Do you have a mark on your forehead where you were struck?
A. I do.
He showed the scar on his head and nose.
Q. What happened when you was shot?
A. I fell backwards and lost consciousness.
Q. Did you hear anything said?
A. I heard someone say, I got one.
Q. What happened then?
A. Some man helped me to a car.
Q. Where were you taken?
A. To the Colonial hotel.
Q. At the time you started around the car after Paul had told you to draw your gun did you see what was going on?
A. Paul was backing up.
Q. Did you hear any shooting before the first shot from the rear of the car?
A. I did not.
Q. How many shots were fired at the rear of the car?
A. Four or five or six.
Q. At the time Paul bumped into you where was his gun?
A. In his holster.
Q. What side was his gun?
A. On his right side.
Q. How old are you?
A. Twenty five.
Q. What became of your gun?
A. I don't know.
Q. What make gun did you have?
A. A Colt 38 special.
Q. Who furnished it?
A. The State in April or May 1927.
Q. Do you know the number?
A. Yes, A-526328.
Q. When did you next see your gun?
A. In Phoenix, Arizona.
Q. Were you there when Schroeder and Dague were brought back?
A. Yes.
Q. Who had the gun?
A. Sheriff Wright.
Q. Did you leave it in Sheriff Wright's possession?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you examine the number at that time?



District Attorney John Power



Prosecutor Margoul



Defense Attorney Ben Jarrett



Defense Attorney Tom Dickey

Q. What did they do?
A. Looked to me as though the man gave Paul a shove. Then the woman backed Paul up.
Q. Where was she?
A. On the left side of the car.
Q. What happened?
A. I heard a shot.
Q. Where was the woman?
A. Right in front of Paul.
Q. Where was Paul with reference to the center line of the road?
A. To the north.
Q. You say you backed up?
A. Yes.
Q. Was Moore about when the shot was fired?
A. He was around the side of the car.
Q. Did you back fast or slow?
A. As fast as I could go.
Q. When you stopped did you look forward?
A. Yes.
Paul Falls
A. Yes, then I saw the woman backing Paul up the road. Saw smoke coming from her hand. Paul fell. He went down completely.
Q. At the time Paul went down and you saw the smoke how did she have her hand?
A. Extended toward Paul.
Q. Did you notice where Paul had his hand?
A. I couldn't see.
Q. Was the shot fired by the woman?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Up to when he fell did you see Paul do any shooting?
A. No.
Q. Was there any other person between you and the car?
A. No sir.
Q. When Paul fell where did the woman go?
A. Back to the car.
Q. What did Paul do?
A. Got up.
Q. Was he facing New Castle?
A. Yes.
Witness then illustrated Paul's position.
Went to Pole
Q. Did you have your attention on Paul as he went from where he fell to the pole?
A. Yes.
Q. How far did he have to go?
A. About 40 feet. Then he raised his gun.
Q. Did the car start to move?
A. Yes very shortly after.
Q. Did Paul shoot?
A. I do not know.
Q. Did you see Paul after the car went away?
A. Yes. I brought him in to New Castle.
Q. Did he get into the truck?
A. I took him by the arm and helped him.
Q. Where did he ride?
A. On the seat. He sat up for a while and then laid his head on my arm. He said, see where I got shot and showed me his coat.
Q. What did you do with Paul?
A. Took him to Kelley's undertaking room.
Q. Who took him in?
A. A couple of men helped him in.
Cross-examined by Dickey.
Q. You don't know who fired that shot?
A. No sir.
Q. You say the man shoved Paul.
A. Yes he shoved him a little.
Q. Did you see Moore?
A. Yes.
Q. Where was he?
A. Behind still.
Q. Was Brady Paul at the back of the car?
A. Didn't notice.
Q. As a matter of fact you didn't

Q. Excepting when he was in the army, constantly.

A. Cross examined by Dickey.

Q. Seen him since you came up here?

A. Only in the court room.

Q. Dague was in the army for some time?

A. Yes.

Evans Testifies.

Charles Evans of Benwood, W. Va., was called.

Q. How long have you lived there?

A. All my life.

Q. Did you know the defendant?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was she?

A. I knew her as a child as Irene Crawford.

Q. Did you go to Phoenix?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Mrs. Schroeder?

A. Yes.

Q. Who took you into to see her? Witness named a party of people who went from New Castle.

Q. Did you say anything to her?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you say to her?

A. I said hello Irene.

Q. What did she say?

A. She said are you speaking to me, my name is Mildred.

Q. Were you in the governor's office at the extradition hearing?

A. Yes.

Q. Did the governor say anything?

A. He called her and she didn't say anything and he called her again. She said are you speaking to me.

Not a Blond Then

Cross examination by Dickey.

Q. You went out to identify Irene.

A. Yes and Joe Wells.

Q. Did you ever play around with her?

A. No. I went to school with her other and saw Irene at his home.

Q. How long has it been since you saw Irene.

A. About ten years.

Q. Was she a blond then?

A. No her hair was darker.

Q. Was Irene shackled to the bench in the cell in Phoenix?

A. No.

Q. Was Irene going to school when you went to school with her brother?

A. I don't think so.

By Margiotti.

Q. You spoke of Joe Wells. Why are you taken out to see Joe Wells. Objected to and withdrawn.

Q. Did you have an explanation about Joe Wells. Objection overruled.

A. Yes.

Q. Make it.

A. When I was summoned to go to Phoenix it was not known whether a man held in Phoenix was Tom Crawford or not.

Mrs. Baldwin Testifies

Mrs. Eva Baldwin of the Butler ad was called.

Q. Were you at home December 27?

A. I was.

Q. Who else was at home?

A. My boys, Samuel and Raymond.

Q. Was your husband home at the time of the shooting?

A. He was in the barn.

Q. How was your attention attracted to the officers?

A. Raymond said that two officers were in the driveway. I said we would catch and see what they would do. I went to the west window. The boys were in the hall.

Q. When you got to the window what did you do?

A. I watched the patrolmen.

Q. What did they do?

A. They walked back and forth. I saw any automobiles?

A. Yes.

Q. Curtains on the window?

Samuel Baldwin, son of the preceding witness, was called. His testimony was similar to that of his mother. After his mother went to the telephone he saw Irene shoot Paul again, and saw Paul fall.

Court adjourned as the witness finished at 9:45 p. m.

one might say a frothy, Harris's American version

The Elks Magazine

MURDER CASE TO COST COUNTY, STATE \$50,000

Trip To Arizona Cost \$5,000—Expense Of Gungirl's Defense Will Increase Total Figure

By ESTHER HAMILTON
NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 14—It is costing \$50,000 to try Irene Schroeder for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul, not including the expense of the defense.

No matter how the verdict comes in, the county and the state will foot the bills.

One might conjecture and ponder and figure and arrive at no exact conclusion at the absolute and final nickel that will be spent. But figuring it at rock bottom, here are some of the items that are going to make up the total.

It cost approximately \$5,000 for the trip of the New Castle officers to Phoenix, Ariz., where Irene was arrested after her spectacular gun fight and for the trip of the Maricopa county sheriff and his deputies here with witnesses for the trial.

The county is putting out another \$1,000 for the reward offered for the capture of the girl.

100 Witnesses

At least 100 witnesses have been called by the prosecution for the trial. They get \$3 a day and mileage. That will bring the bill for witnesses up to \$3,000.

One hundred jurors were called for the trial in addition to extra ones and they get \$4 a day. They serve from one to 10 days each but this bill can be figured in at \$2,000.

The murder jury 12 persons, is costing the county more than \$1,000. Everything is being figured on a 10-day trial, tho it may run two weeks or longer.

Doctors and alienists who have been called will add another \$250 to the bill. A photographer is getting \$80 for making pictures of the murder scene. It took \$100 to get extradition papers for Irene before all the hub-bub started.

Due to the importance of the case, Prosecutor John Powers has had to use all his time on the Schroeder case, and two assistant district attorneys have been appointed. This means at least \$600 more.

More Help To Be Paid

Extra attendants at the court house are costing \$100 a day, or

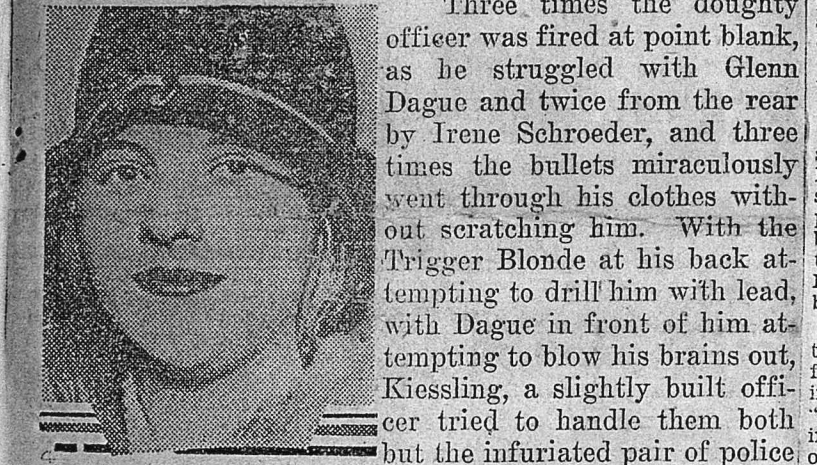


Martha Mad authors of "last season's mystery" called "The edy of the un"

ST. LOUIS OFFICER TELLS OF HIS FUTILE EFFORT TO CAPTURE FUGITIVES

Stopped Irene And Dague In St. Louis On January 4, But They Opened Fire On Him And Made Getaway—Irene Was Dressed As Boy—Identifies Both In Court Here Today

Only the whimsy of a kindly fate spared Patrolman William Kiessling of the Missouri Highway Patrol from the same death meted out to Corporal Brady Paul and Deputy Sheriff Lee Wright of Phoenix, Arizona, it developed in this morning's session of the case against Irene Schroeder which has been on since Monday in the Lawrence County Court House.



Irene Schroeder and he was felled by a blow to the chin.

Steal His Gun

As he sank to the sidewalk, dazed, Dague stole Kiessling's gun, but in a moment the St. Louis man recovered, jumped to his feet and started firing with another gun he had with him. The bandits were fleeing up the street in their stolen car by that time and escaped.

Kiessling's testimony was a tensely dramatic tale, recited in a matter of fact voice. Such a story needed no inflection, no gesticulation, no artificial color, for as he testified the mind's eye instinctively caught sight of a pair of desperadoes, trying for the life of an officer, struggling in a narrow street, and in cowardly fashion which marked the killing of Brady Paul, attempting to lay Kiessling away.

For the first time since the trial opened, Irene's expression changed as Kiessling testified. She was amused at the selection of the jury, she grinned as Ernest Moore re-enacted the murdering of Paul, she was bored as Mrs. John A. Crowl told of Paul's dying as he lay on the oper-

rage that was in the eyes of Kiessling. Her face flushed, she became nervous, and while she did not break it was the first sign of any crumbling of that marble fronted composure of hers that has carried her through up to this point.

Dague Flushes.

Over on the other side of the court room sat Glenn Dague, the whilom insurance salesman, who deserted his wife and two children for the "trail of trigger" with his illicit love, Irene. Like her, he has sat immobile, expressionless, indifferent as the testimony rolled from the witness stand, but as Kiessling stood up and pointed Dague out, the first mate of the pirate ship of Irene Schroeder flushed and wriggled as though something unpleasant was bothering him.

Kiessling's testimony was unassailable on cross examination, and had the trademark of truth and sincerity stamped deeply in it. He was here, not because he wanted to come, but because of any idle curiosity, but because the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had asked him to come and give to the jury trying Irene Schroeder, just what happened in that St. Louis street when the pair tried to murder him, in the performance of his duty.

Kiessling's testimony was the high spot of the last two sessions. He was a "surprise witness" for few knew what he would testify to. Indeed few knew who this unobtrusive young fellow was as he went in and out of court each day. The story of the St. Louis attack has never before been printed in papers in the east. Some small information of the fight leaked out of St. Louis at the time, but it was never definitely connected up with Irene and Glenn Dague.

Comes To Light.

Today it came to light with all its sordid features and as Kiessling related his story the jury sat horror-stricken as they heard how this pudgy, characterless, 21 year old blonde tried to shoot him down from the back, and only failed because Kiessling's Guardian Angel seemed to be on the job that night.

The testimony of the officer sobered the Crawford family sitting on the front seat of the court room directly in back of Irene. They came here to "help save their baby sister" according to a statement sometime ago of one of the sisters, and today they learned just how their "baby sister" acted when policemen tried to apprehend her.

Previously they had heard witnesses describe how their "baby sister" had poured a rain of leaden death into the abdomen of Corporal Brady Paul, how she had stuck up Raymond Horton and taken his automobile and money, and the story today was but another splash of color on a record that is crimson with the blood of victims.

Sometime this afternoon or perhaps Monday morning the final aria of the murder symphony of Irene Schroeder will be presented to the jury. Sheriff Charles Wright of Phoenix, Arizona, and his deputy, Hans Kuhr, will tell of the battle with deputies in the Estrella mountains, and how as their own hides were in danger of being sprinkled with the bullets of an Arizona posse, they threw up their hands and cravenly pleaded for mercy.

The testimony of this morning's session follows.

Morning Session.

Charles Crowl was recalled as the first witness of the day. He testified

Ex-Sheriff Reynolds.

Ex-Sheriff H. M. "Buck" Reynolds was called.

Q. On December 27, 1929, were you the sheriff?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the Chevrolet in question?

A. I did.

Picture of the car shown witness and identified.

Q. How does that picture check with the car?

A. It shows it exactly.

Q. Were the holes in the windshield?

A. Yes.

Picture offered in evidence and submitted.

Clark Rutter was called but did not answer.

Deputy Sheriff Reynolds was recalled to the stand.

Q. On Feb. 20 last when Rutter the photographer, took pictures of the Chevrolet, were you present?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you there when the photographs were taken?

A. Yes.

Witness identified a group of pictures of the Chevrolet. Pictures admitted in evidence.

Wheeling Officer.

Albert Megaley of Wheeling, W. Va. a motorcycle officer of Wheeling, was called.

Q. Were you working in December 1929?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you find a Chrysler car?

A. Yes, on Wabash street in a garage.

Q. What was the license number?

A. There was none on it.

Q. When was the car found?

A. January 2, 1930.

Q. What was the engine number?

A. A-2700290.

Q. Serial number?

A. D W-733-H.

Q. Have you seen that car since?

A. Yes, it is Mr. Horton's.

Q. Whose garage did you find the car in?

A. Mrs. Uber's.

Q. What time does the Wheeling Register come out?

A. About 2:45 in the morning.

Mrs. Ube.

Mrs. Ethel Uber of Wabash street, Wheeling Island, W. Va., was called.

Q. Do you know Officer Magill?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him about your place on January 2, 1930?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there a Chrysler car on your premises?

A. Yes, in the garage at the rear of the house.

Q. Had you seen it before the officer found it?

A. No. I had the garage rented to a lady and gentleman.

Q. Did you see cars there?

A. I don't know, they had bullet marks around the windows.

Q. Who is the woman?

A. Irene Schroeder.

Q. Who is the man?

A. Glenn Dague.

Q. Did you know these people?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you see them?

A. Only when they rented the

No, they had blankets and
pers around the windows.

You are acquainted with the
feeling Register?

Yes.

Tell Of Donnie
Jack M. Dunlap, probation officer
called.

Do you know Donnie Schroeder
do you have charge of him?

Yes sir, since January 1, 1930.

Did you get some clothing from
Sheriff Reynolds?

Yes.

Did it fit Donnie Schroeder?

Yes.

James Brooks
James Brooks was recalled.

Have you seen Donnie Schrod-
er?

Yes.

When did you first see him?

Morning of December 31.

Where?

In the police station of Bellaire.

Did you bring him back?

I did.

How was he dressed?

Brown galoshes, romper suit,
a close fitting cap and long un-
derwear.

Cross examination.

Did they have him locked up?

Not when I saw him.

When did you view these
people?

In a side room office.

Sergeant M. J. Crowley was re-
called.

Do you have any knowledge of
any efforts on the part of the police
department to apprehend the defen-
dant?

Yes. Telegrams were sent out
over the country.

Any messages sent outside
Pennsylvania?

Yes. One to St. Louis, Mo., to
the captain of detectives.

Do you have a copy of the tel-
egram?

Yes.

Jarrett objected at this point over
the way Margiotti was examining
to which Margiotti replied: "The
double, Mr. Jarrett, is that I know
my case and you don't know any-
thing about it."

Witness identified a telegram sent
to St. Louis. He produced a copy
of a circular sent out.

Were the defendants named in
the circular?

Yes.

What names did you use?

Glenn Dague, Tom Crawford
and Irene Crawford.

Did the newspapers carry ac-
counts of persons wanted?

Yes.

Had you obtained pictures of
any of the three?

We did.

Whose pictures?

Glenn Dague and Irene Craw-
ford, or Irene Schroeder.

No cross-examination.

The telegram was offered for evi-
dence but the offer was withdrawn.

Parkersburg Policeman
Gordon Williams of Parkersburg,
Va., a lieutenant of police, then
was called and testified as to distance
between New Castle, Wheeling, Ben-
wood, Bellaire and Parkersburg.

Did you recover an automo-
bile in Parkersburg, W. Va.?

Yes, a Pontiac coupe.

What was the license, serial
and motor number.

A. D-57461J 1929, serial 212322,
motor 230432

Who wanted this car out to
go?

St. Louis Officer
William Kiessling of St. Louis, Mo.,
was called but was not in court at the
time. A few minutes later he ap-
peared carrying a large black bag. He
is a member of the Missouri state po-
lice.

Were you an officer on Janu-
ary last.

I was.

Look at the defendant. Did you
ever see her before?

Yes, January 4, 1930, between
9:45 and 10 p. m.

Wash she with anyone?

She was with a man driving an
automobile. He sits there (pointing
to Dague.)

Had you had any bulletin or re-
port on Irene Schroeder or Glenn
Dague?

Yes. At roll call that night we
had our attention called to a bulletin
calling on us to be looking out for the
people mentioned.

When did you see the defen-
dant?

Not more than 30 minutes later.
Commonwealth officers in evidence
the part of the bulletin referring to
Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague.

Saw Irene
Where were you when you saw
the defendant.

I was patrolling the street.

What part of St. Louis.

On Morgan street, between 6th
and 7th.

How was your attention at-
tracted.

Saw car going west less than
ordinary speed.

What about it attracted atten-
tion.

One of the party was trying to
conceal themselves.

Who was driving.

Dague.

Who was trying to conceal
himself.

That woman.

When you observed this car did
you have an automobile.

No.

What did you see.

I saw the man driving, saw he
had a mustache and recalled the
bulletin. I saw them again. They
had travelled for about a block and
passed me but at a distance. I re-
quested a passing motorist to drive
me up to them.

What did you do.

I approached this machine and
got to within 10 feet and blew my
whistle and commanded the driver to
stop. He did and when I got within
5 or 6 feet the man stepped out of
the automobile. I said Buddy I want
to question you. His feet were almost
on the ground. His hand was con-
cealed but his elbow and arm were
inside the car. Suddenly I was con-
fronted with a gun and he shot di-
rectly at my heart. I stepped in on
him and threw his aim off. Here the
witness illustrated the fight using
Margiotti as a foil.

Shots Follow
"His shot went along my arm and I
tried to get an arm lock on him. I
heard several clicks of a gun followed
by two shots. I didn't see the gun
but I heard it. It was jammed right
into me.

We scuffled and I thought I might
get the man. I believe he was weak-
ening, he was going down. Then the
woman left the car with a weapon
pointed at me.

Woman Has Gun.
We scuffled around the automobile.
I saw the woman's gun. It was blue
steel barreled. She stuck the gun into
my face and said, You son of a

It did. I got up and reached
for my other gun and fired at them.

How far away were they?

Forty or fifty feet.

How was the man dressed?

Dark clothing.

Dressed Like Boy.
How was Mrs. Schroeder dress-
ed?

Like a boy in from the country
in overalls, a man's coat and a man's
hat.

Would you know that gun if it
was shown?

If it was mine I would know it.
Gun shown to witness and after ex-
amining it he said "That gun belongs
to me."

What identifying marks are on
it?

This rubber and the block of
wood.

What is the number of your
gun?

568,517.

Is that number on the gun?

It is.

When did you next see this gun?

Just now.

Was this a business or residence
section of St. Louis?

It was in the jewelry section.

Do you know if the woman shot?

I don't know.

Were you hit?

No, just my uniform.

Shows Coat.
Kiessling produced his uniform coat
and showed the hole in the left sleeve
of the coat.

Did either shot go through you?

No.

Did the bullet pass through any
other clothes?

Yes, through my sweater and
white shirt.

Were the facts reported and
placed on the wire?

Yes, I believe they were.

Any question that these are the
people?

None whatsoever.

Cross examined by Jarrett:

What time did you say you first
saw them?

About 9:45.

Is that a main street?

No, but there are business homes.
I would call it a secondary street.

How far was this from the heart
of the city?

About three blocks from the Eads
bridge.

In a business center?

Well, no; they stopped in front
of a jewelry store.

How wide is the street?

About 30 to 45 feet. It's a one-
way street.

How many shots made the
holes in the back?

Two.

Did the two shots make the
four holes in the back of the car?

Yes.

In the sleeve one shot made
the both holes?

Yes sir.

You say you are absolutely
sure and can't be mistaken that this
is the woman?

I could not forget that woman.

You cannot be mistaken?

No sir (emphatically).

When did you first identify this
woman as Irene Schroeder?

I saw her here the other day.

See any pictures?

Yes.

See any in the newspapers?

If I did they were very poor
ones.

Jarrett asked that Powell be per-
mitted to finish the cross-examina-
tion. "It is unusual in this court to

dropped off.

How long did it take from the
time you stopped the car until they
were on their way?

I would say a minute.

How many miles from St. Lou-
is to New Castle?

About 650 or 700 miles.

What was the calibre of the
gun taken in you?

38-calibre police positive spe-
cial.

Noon recess was taken at this
point.

Mentioned



DONNIE SCHROEDER
Little Donnie Schroeder, son of Mrs. Irene Schroeder, on trial for murder of Corporal Brady Paul of the State

WITNESS TELLS JURY HOW IRENE AND DAGUE TOOK AUTO FROM HIM

Says Mrs. Schroeder Covered Him With Gun and Took His Pocketbook as Well as Car — Jury Women Sob as Mrs. Crowl Tells of Dying Moments of Corporal Brady Paul.

Raymond Horton faced the Trigger Blond this afternoon for the second time in his life. The first time they were face to face, a long barreled, blue steel revolver was between them, with Irene Schroeder holding the butt end. Today they faced each other again, but this time Horton was in the witness chair of Lawrence county court room number one looking down at the counsel table where Irene sat, battling for her life for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul.

Sitting there, facing the woman who held him up, robbed him of his purse and drove away in his shiny roadster, Horton told the court and jury the story of the hold up. As he concluded his testimony, Attorney Margiotti said "and have you seen that woman who held you up?" Pointing to Irene Schroeder, Horton said "there she is."

Mrs. Crowl Testifies of Paul's Death
One piece of testimony offered this afternoon made a very apparent impression upon the jury. It was the testimony of Mrs. John A. Crowl, wife of the owner of the Colonial Hotel where the State Highway Patrol is head-quartered.

Brady Paul lived in the Colonial Hotel and like the rest of the young men in the state forces, was a friend of the Crowl family. When she heard of his shooting, Mrs. Crowl rushed to the Jameson Memorial Hospital and was with him when he passed away.

As she told the jury of his request that she (Mrs. Crowl) kiss his mother for him, as she told them of his last words, "tell the boys I did my duty" the court room was the quietest it has been since the opening of the trial. Tears were in the eyes of one of the women jurors, and handkerchiefs were used profusely in the audience. Perhaps the testimony of Mrs. Crowl was the kind that does not bear repetition in a case for the defense said quietly as she finished, "no questions."

Night Session
Another night session was ordered by Judge R. Lawrence Hildebrand for tonight although not before he had asked the opinion of the jury in the matter. All of them nodded their heads and at seven o'clock the long grind is to continue. It will probably last until 9:30 or 9:45. Hard work seems to be the delight of Judge Hildebrand and for the third

the appearance of the car, the loca-
tion of the bullet holes and asked
that the car be brought to the court
house for this purpose. No objection
was offered by the defense and the
car was inspected.

The testimony of the afternoon ses-
sion follows:

Afternoon Session.
George Book was called at the

was called but was not in the room.
At this point the Commonwealth
asked that the jury be permitted to
see the Chevrolet car which figures
in the case.

Motion granted and the jury will be
taken down to see it later.

Howard Kelley.
Howard Kelley, an undertaker, was
called. Questioned by Powers.

Did you know Brady Paul?

I did.

What happened on Dec. 27?

I just saw him some time after
12 o'clock. I saw Brady Paul on the
seat of George Book's truck. Book
came into the office and after talking
to him I told Charles Mills, our driver,
to get the ambulance. I went to the
truck and helped him to the ground.
A passerby helped me carry him into
the office and I loosened his clothes.
We put him on a cot, carried him to
the ambulance and took him to the
Jameson Memorial hospital. Paul
Kelley, myself and the driver, Charles
Mills, were in the ambulance. We
took him into the operating room. He
asked me to do something to relieve
the pain. Dr. Kaplan came in and
we took Paul's clothes off. I found
a bullet hole in his abdomen and one
in his back. I found the bullet against
his underwear. Mrs. Costello, a nurse,
gave him a hypodermic and then Dr.
Wilson came in and removed another
bullet from his arm.

How long did you stay there?

Until he died at 12:55 o'clock.

What did you do with the
bullets?

Kept them.

What size were the bullets?

The one from the arm was
marked and the other looked almost
perfect.

Cross examined by Powell.

Was Brady Paul unconscious
when you got him from the truck?

No.

Did he know Mrs. Crowl when
she came into the hospital?

Yes.

Did he appear to you to appre-
ciate the fact that death was impend-
ing?

Objected to and withdrawn.

You did not hear him say that
it would be his end?

Objected to and withdrawn.

You found the bullet on the
right side, about how far from the
wound?

Right under the wound.

Had it pierced the garment?

Didn't examine it.

At the point where the bullet
came out was it larger than where it
went in?

Yes, it was.

Was there considerable blood
around the wound?

Some.

Charles Crowl
Charles A. Crowl was called.

Where do you live?

Colonial Hotel.

Do you recall a truck stopping
at the hotel on Dec. 27?

No. It stopped at the Kelley
Undertaking establishment.

Was Brady Paul on the truck?

He was.

What did you do?

I was just leaving my store.
They were taking Paul from the truck
to the store.

Who was there?

Corporal Paul, Howard Kelley
and others.

What was done with Paul's
clothes?

Given to me.

Did you see Moore?

operating room of the Jameson
hospital.

Did you hear what was said
between your mother and Brady Paul?

No.

Who brought Moore in?

May McKee.

Mr. Kelley gave you Paul's gun
did you open it?

Not then, I did later in the
patrol office.

What did it contain?

Objected to as too remote. Over-
ruled.

There were four empty car-
tridges and one empty chamber.

Whose possession was the gun
in from the time you got it until you
opened it?

My own.

Cross examined by Powell.

Did Brady Paul recognize you?

No.

At the hospital did he speak
Lt. Boettner or you?

No.

May McKee.
May McKee, of State College, Pa.,
a student there was called.

Were you driving from Butte
to New Castle on December 27?

Yes.

Who was with you?

Esther Stewart.

Were you stopped on the way
in?

Yes. About 12 o'clock we stop-
ped of our own account. Saw a mo-
torcycle to the left of the road, the
officer staggering in the middle of
the road. I got out of my car and
helped him into the back seat.

What was his condition?

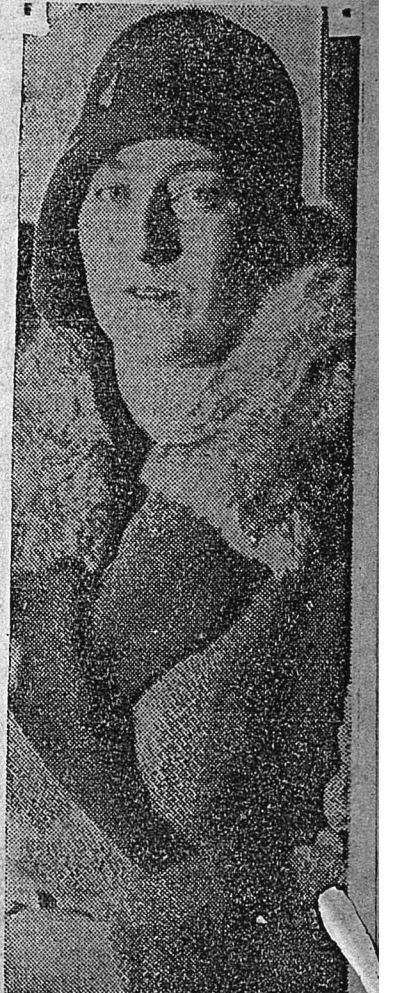
He appeared to be hurt.

Where did you take Moore?

To the Colonial Hotel.

Cross examined by Powell.

Did he carry on a conversation
with you?



Miss Esther Stewart.
Miss Esther Stewart was called.
Q. Did you see Officer Moore that day?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. What was his condition?
A. He was dazed.
Q. Where was he taken?
A. To the Colonial Hotel.
Mrs. John A. Crowl.
Mrs. John A. Crowl, wife of the owner of the Colonial Hotel, was called.
Q. Was the motor patrol and state police stationed at your place December 27?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you know Brady Paul and Ernest Moore?
A. Yes.
Q. Did they get a telephone call on December 27?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you learn later where Brady Paul was?
A. Yes. In the hospital.
Q. Did you see him then?
A. Yes.

With Paul When He Died

Q. Were you there when he died?
A. I was.
Q. How close to him was you?
A. Right next to him.
Q. What did you say to him?
A. I took hold of Paul's hand and asked him if he knew me. He said yes, and that he was glad I was there when he was dying. He asked me to let him something for his pain. He looked at me again and said, Mollie is dying. Tell the boys I did my duty, I did the best I could. Dr. Kaplan came in and gave him aid. Then Brady said, Mollie you'll soon see other, kiss her goodbye for me. I asked Dr. Kaplan if there wasn't something to be done and he shook his head. Paul's breath was coming with difficulty.
Q. Were the remarks tell the boys, did my duty, used more than once?
A. I don't remember.
Q. How long did you stay in the hospital?
A. Till Paul died.
No cross examination.

Doctor Recalled

Dr. Loyal Wilson was called to the stand.
Q. Did you see Officer Moore in the hospital on December 27?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you do for him?
A. I dressed his wounds. He lay on top of his head, the wound showed the appearance of a bullet hitting it and passed on.
Q. What effect would such a wound have?
A. A stunning effect.
Q. Did you and your son treat the wound after the shooting?
A. Yes. For about two weeks.
Q. What would the immediate effect of the bullet in Brady Paul's abdomen be?
A. It would knock him down.
Q. Would it create primary shock?
A. Yes, it would.
Q. Could he get up after that?
A. Oh yes.
Cross examined by Powell.
Q. You wouldn't say everyone shot the stomach would be knocked down would you?
A. Well I think he would.
Q. Mr. Moore's wound in the head, is the skull injured?
A. No, no visible injury to the skull.

Dr Paul Wilson

Dr. Paul Wilson was recalled.
Q. Did you see E. C. Moore on December 27?

Ira Ramsey
Ira Ramsey of this city was called.
Q. Have you ever seen the defendant before?
A. In the Smith Diner on South Mercer street, two days before Christmas.
Q. Who was with her?
A. Two men and a small child.
Q. Have you seen Mr. Dague?
A. Yes.
Q. Was he with the defendant?
A. Yes.
Cross examined by Powell.
Q. What time of day was it?
A. About 2 o'clock.
Q. Describe the man.
A. Had a reddish mustache.
Q. Is that all the description?
A. He had no hat on. He was at the lunch counter.
Q. Describe the other man.
A. Can't do that as he went outside.
Q. What attracted your attention to them?
A. Their appearance.
Q. What was the conversation.
A. It was between the other parties. I couldn't tell you what they said.
Q. Have you been in there since.
A. Yes.

Charles Smith

Charles Smith, proprietor of the lunch wagon on South Mercer street was called.
Q. Did you ever see this defendant before?
A. Yes, it seem to me it was the day after Christmas.
Q. Who was in there.
A. Ira Ramsey, Steve Travers, a painter named McConnell and others.
Q. How large was the boy with the woman?
A. He was small enough to set up on the counter.
Cross examined by Powell.
Q. You say it was the day after Christmas?
A. Well, I wouldn't swear that it was the day after Christmas.
Q. How was the boy dressed?
A. Had on arctics, a waist of different colors and one of those caps that come down over his head.
Q. Did he talk to you?
A. No.
Q. Who set him on the counter?
A. The lady.
Q. The tall man was dressed how?
A. Had on a lightish suit and a mustache.
Q. Now the second man, did he have a mustache.
A. I don't think he did. He went out to hustle up the man with the chains for the car.
Q. How was the little man dressed?
A. He had on either a sweater or a lumber jacket.
Q. Did he have a hat or cap?
A. I think he had a cap.
Q. Have you seen the boy or his picture?
A. I saw the picture.
A recess was taken at this time.

Steve Travers

Steve Travers, a tire merchant was called and testified that he had seen Dague and had recognized him as the man in the Smith diner and in his place of business on December 26.
Cross examined by Powell.
Q. When did you make up your mind that these were the people?
A. After the trouble on the Butler road.
Q. Did you talk this over with Smith?
A. Yes, and with others who were in the diner.
Q. When did you make up your mind these defendants were the ones

Ray Horton

Ray Horton whose automobile was stolen on December 27 was called.
Q. Were you employed on December 27?
A. Blair Strip Steel Co.
Q. Were you at the office on the forenoon of December 27?
A. I was.
Q. Did you leave near noon that day?
A. About five minutes before noon.
Q. Who was with you?
A. Miss Elsie Nickum, secretary of

chains as he was in first.
Q. How was the woman dressed?
A. Long coat and dark hat.
Q. Now how was this other man dressed?
A. He had on a slip on sweater.
Q. What time did these people leave?
A. About 1:30.
Q. You are positive these are the people?
A. Yes.

James Kimbro

James Kimbro, a watchman in the Castle Garage was called.
Q. Were you working in the Castle Garage on December 26?
A. Yes. I'm the manager.
Q. Did you see Glenn Dague in jail?
A. Yes I did.
Q. How did you do that?
A. I recognized him as the man I did some work for on December 26.
Q. What time was Dague in your place on December 26?
A. Well it was the 1st job I did after I got back from lunch.
Q. What did you do for them?
A. I repaired a set of chains.
Q. What kind of a license was on the car?
A. I don't know it was all dirty.
Q. Who came in?
A. The man in the jail. He came in and said haven't you got those chains repaired. He said something about Steve Travers that I wouldn't repeat to the court. Then I saw somebody else come in but I didn't look up. I asked them if they wanted the chain on the car and one of the said put the chain on the car. I started to put the chains on and saw a small child in the car.

State Policeman

James B. Brooks, a state policeman was called.
Q. Have you Corporal Paul's clothing?
A. Yes.
Q. Will you produce them?
A. I will.
Mr. Brooks brought in the clothes which had been turned over to Sergeant Beynan of the State Highway Patrol. He identified the uniform of Brady Paul.
James Brooks was recalled.
He examined the blouse of Brady Paul and showed the jury the hole in the left side of the coat.
He also showed the leather storm coat worn by Paul, showing the bullet holes in it.

Cross examined by Powell.

Q. You couldn't tell what the license was?
A. It was too dirty.
Q. You are positive it was the lady in the car?
A. I won't swear.
Q. You are positive it was Glenn Dague?
A. Absolutely.

Cross examined by Powell.

Q. How was the woman dressed?
A. Long coat and dark hat.
Q. Now how was this other man dressed?
A. He had on a slip on sweater.
Q. What time did these people leave?
A. About 1:30.
Q. You are positive these are the people?
A. Yes.

Cross examined by Powell.

Q. What time of day was it?
A. About 2 o'clock.
Q. Describe the man.
A. Had a reddish mustache.
Q. Is that all the description?
A. He had no hat on. He was at the lunch counter.
Q. Describe the other man.
A. Can't do that as he went outside.
Q. What attracted your attention to them?
A. Their appearance.
Q. What was the conversation.
A. It was between the other parties. I couldn't tell you what they said.
Q. Have you been in there since.
A. Yes.

coach coming from Butler. We slowed down and allowed the car to pass. Three people were inside, a man, a woman and child. A little later the car stopped or hesitated and I am not certain a man got out or not. After we passed the car and they made some signal to us to stop. We continued about 150 feet and turned onto Adams street.
Q. Where was the woman seated?
A. On the passengers side of the car in the front. As we turned into Adams street the Chevrolet passed and the man and woman signalled us to stop. The horn was blowing and then the car swerved making it impossible for us to pass. We saw shattered glass in the wind shield and thought perhaps there had been an accident. We stopped, the car was to my right, the cars being about abreast. The man driving the Chevrolet got out and came to the right side of our car.

Wanted My Car

The man said he wanted my car and showed a gun. It was a blue steel gun not an automatic. We decided it was advisable to get out. Miss Nickum was ushered out rather violently by the man. The lady got out of the Chevrolet and ran around to my side of the car. She told me to leave the motor running which I did. She also had a gun. She ordered me to the curb. She was handling the gun rather freely. Then she asked me if I had any money. I took my purse out and she asked me if I had a driver's license. I gave them to her.

Q. What was the man doing?

A. He drove my car ahead making it possible to allow cars to pass. He then made two trips from the Chevrolet bringing a child and a black bag over to my car.
Q. Did you observe the car going away?
A. I did.
Q. How long did the woman keep you standing on the curb?
A. About 3 minutes.

Q. What did she say?

A. Told me to stay where I was or I would get plugged.
Q. What became of her?
A. She went away in the Chrysler. Getting in rather hurriedly as the car was moving.
Q. Notice anyone around?
A. No.
Q. Could you see the Butler road from this spot?
A. Not exactly where the road intersects.

Q. Then what?

A. The Chrysler was soon out of sight and I went into a house nearby and used a telephone to call the city police.
Q. What color gun did the woman have?
A. A blue steel gun.
Q. Did you notice the bore of the gun?
A. Yes but not at the same time.
Q. Which had the bigger gun?
A. I think the one the lady had.
Q. Did you go into the Chevrolet?
A. Yes.
Q. Anybody else in the car?
A. Yes many people.
Q. Did you notice anyone pick up anything?
A. Yes, one man picked up a piece of lead.

Q. What else was taken out of the car?

A. Two pocketbooks.
Q. Did you see a writ watch?
A. Yes.
Q. What was done with the pocketbook?
A. Sheriff Reynolds got them.
Q. Did you open any money?

Q. What color was the pocketbook?
A. Brown leather.
Q. After this occurred did you give the number of your car?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see that woman?
A. Yes. (Pointing to Irene).
Q. Have you seen the man?
A. Yes, at the hearing at Alder-Marshall's office.
Q. How was this woman dressed?
A. Dark dress and coat and dark hat.
Q. How was the man dressed?
A. Dark overcoat and hat.
Q. About how tall?
A. About feet, six inches or 7.
Q. How heavy?
A. About 165-170.
Q. Did you give these descriptions to Lieutenant Boettner of the State Police?
A. I did.
Cross examined by Dickey.
Q. You don't mean to swear there were more than one man, a woman and child in that car?
A. That's all.
Q. You followed the car as far as your eye would permit?
A. I did.
Q. How far from you was the car when you lost sight of it?
A. About one city block.
Court adjourned at 5:05 p. m.



Dague at trial



Dague at trial

WITNESSES SHOW CAR ON GARDNER VIADUCT, LATER IN MONACA, PA.

Two Men And Boy With Irene When She Stopped in Restaurant at Monaca on December 27. Second Man Believed Tom Crawford — Dague and Mrs. Schroeder Again Identified by Witnesses — Westerners May Take Stand Today.

With the case against Irene Schroeder for the murder of Brady Paul, going into the last day of the first week of the trial, the commonwealth seems to have its case in chief about in. The main pegs upon which they hope to hang a first degree conviction have been driven, and while there is much more testimony to be offered it may be classed as secondary or buttressing evidence.

Friday evening's session brought to the stand witnesses who identified the defendant, Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague at various points on their flight from New Castle, one on the viaduct leading out to the Beaver Falls road, one in Monaca, Pa., on the trip towards Wheeling, W. Va. Another witness, E. H. Methady of St. Louis, testified that the car in which they were riding when Brady Paul was shot, was his car that had been stolen. The balance of the session was taken up largely by the introduction and admission of exhibits in the case.

Western Witnesses Next.

The indications are that today's testimony will include William Kiessling, St. Louis policeman who escaped death in a gun battle with Irene and her pals, Sheriff Charles Wright of Phoenix, Arizona, Hans Kuhr of Phoenix and the two cell mates of Irene.

Friday night's testimony lacked the color and dramatic tinge that former sessions did, but it was most important to the commonwealth's case. One fact was developed that seems to have located the missing second man in the party, thought to have been Tom Crawford.

He was in the car on the Butler road on December 27th, when Brady Paul was shot and between there and Adams street where Ray Horton's car was stolen he disappears.

Solomon Waldman's testimony was not quite definite enough to establish the fact that Crawford was in the car when it passed over the Seventh ward viaduct, but Mrs. Beryl Miller, restaurant keeper of Monaca testified that Irene, Donnie and two men were in her restaurant between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of December 27.

not before." All indications seem to point to the defense getting started about Monday afternoon. It is doubtful if the witnesses yet left for the commonwealth will be able to get all the testimony in by adjournment this afternoon and it probably will not be concluded before Monday at noon. This is purely conjecture and may be borne out by the subsequent event. The testimony presented on Friday evening follows:

Evening Session

Raymond C. Horton was recalled to the stand and for the purpose of giving his motor and serial number of his Chrysler car. They are A-270029 and DW7338. He was asked to get 1929 plate number.
Dague was brought into court and was identified by Horton.

Miss Elsie W. Nickum was called and testified as to the theft of Raymond Horton's automobile. She described how she was on her way home to lunch on December 27 with Mr. Horton, leaving from the Blair Strip Steel Company. About 12 o'clock they pulled out of the driveway, a Chevrolet coach passed them and slowed down. They passed the Chevrolet which again passed the Chrysler on Adams street. The driver blew his horn and Horton stopped.

She described how Irene held up Horton while Dague took possession of the Horton car.

Her testimony corroborated that of Horton in every particular. Cross examination failed to shadow her story.

Adams Street Woman

Mrs. Emma Shiflett of 1035 Adams street was called.
Q. Did you see a Chrysler car stop in front of your home on December 27?

A. Not just in front but nearer the next door.

Q. What did you see?
A. Miss Nickum was getting out of the right side and Mr. Horton on the left. There was a lady and a man also there.

Q. What was done?
A. When I went out on the porch there was a man taking a bag and a child from the Chevrolet to the Chrysler. The lady was standing close to Mr. Horton.

Q. Did you know Mr. Horton?
A. No.

Q. Did you know Miss Nickum?
A. Yes.

Q. The other woman on the street would you be able to recognize her?
A. Yes there she is (pointing to Irene).

Q. Notice the Chevrolet?
A. Yes there were holes in the windshield.

Q. Were there many people around the car?
A. Yes, many people.

Q. Little cross examination.

Raymond Horton was recalled and said that his 1929 license plates were number Pennsylvania 154-142.

Deputy Sheriff Called.

Deputy Sheriff William McK. Reynolds took the stand.

Q. What position did you hold in December, 1929?
A. Chief deputy sheriff.

Q. Did you get a call on December 27, 1929, relative to the shooting or the Horton holdup?
A. My first call was a double murder report from City Officer Steiner. The call was to the Butler road. I called officers and sent them to the

It is doubtful if a commonwealth case has ever been better prepared in this county than is the case against Irene Schroeder. Not a single incident seems to have been omitted, not an occurrence bearing on the case was too minor to be overlooked, and while it has meant the bringing to New Castle of many witnesses from outside

a pair of short knee pants, a waist and I believe two pairs of small under-panties.

Q. What was done with the clothes?

A. Given to Parole Officer Jack M. Dunlap to be worn by Donnie Schroeder.

Q. What was done with the toys?

A. The victrola was given to Donnie Schroeder.

Q. What was the condition of the windshield?

Bullets Fired From Inside.

A. There were bullet holes in them indicating three bullets had been fired from the inside.

Q. At the time you saw the car on Adams street how much space would each hole cover? Was any glass on right hand side broken except where holes were?

A. No.

Q. Any other holes?

A. There was one on the driver's side entering into the car. That bullet entered the roof.

Q. Any bullet mark on the shell of the radiator right side. This bullet hit the shell, deflected and hit the headlight.

Q. Would you say the same bullet made both marks?

A. I would say it was.

Q. There are at least four different marks?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you observe the hole in the windshield and on the right hand side of the car?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you present when Mr. Rutter took some photographs?

A. Yes.

Q. Holes in same condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to windows, any broken?

A. Yes, the right front window in the door. There was only two jagged pieces in the door.

Q. Did you get the pocketbooks or do you have them?

A. Yes, in the safe in the sheriff's office.

Q. Who handed them to you?

A. R. C. Horton.

Witness produced the articles mentioned above, identified them and they were admitted into evidence.

State Police Officer

Lieutenant Thomas M. Boettner of Troop D State Police was called.

Q. Are you the prosecutor in this case?

A. I am.

Q. Were you engaged in the investigation of the case on December 27?

A. I was.

Q. Did you see the Chevrolet?

A. I did.

Q. What time did you come to New Castle?

A. About 12:15.

Q. Did you see Deputy Sheriff Reynolds?

A. Yes, about 3 o'clock.

Q. Did you obtain any articles from the automobile?

A. Some newspapers (he produced them).

Q. The newspapers you produced are the Wheeling Register, News and The Intelligencer, are they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What else did you get?

A. A road map, a Smith & Western box, some cardboard.

Q. Did you find a Colt automatic pistol box?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you obtain a purchase slip?

A. I found one in the car but not at this time. I found it in the car.

Q. You have produced a purchase slip of the Hub Store in Wheeling

Margiotti put into evidence the articles mentioned. The defense started to object to the admission of a little red notebook, but admitted it without argument. Margiotti then showed the exhibits to the jury. One of the papers, the Register, bore the date of December 26, 1929.

Leo Sheridan of the Associated Press was called and said that the Wheeling Register was a morning paper.

Defense objected to Sheridan's testimony on the ground that it was immaterial. His testimony was admitted.

Q. What time do the wires close for a morning paper?

A. They open at four o'clock in the afternoon and close at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. Do you know what time this paper, the Wheeling Register, goes to press?

A. I can't say.

Q. What edition is this?

A. I would say that it was the third edition, coming out at midnight.

Cross-examined.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge what time this paper goes to press?

A. No.

That's all.

Solomon Waldman

Solomon Waldman was called.

Q. Where were you on December 27 about noon?

A. Near the viaduct in Mahoningtown.

Q. Did you see a Chrysler roadster going across there?

A. Yes.

Q. What color was it?

A. Yes, it was blue with wire wheels.

Q. Was the righthand door open?

A. Yes.

Q. How close did this car come to you?

A. About four feet.

Q. Did you know whose car it was?

A. Yes, it was Mr. Horton's.

Cross-examined by Dickey.

Q. How do you know it was Horton's car?

A. I saw Mr. Horton taking Miss Nickum home in it.

Mrs. Beryl Miller

Mrs. Beryl Miller of Monaca, Pa., was called.

Q. What business are you in in Monaca?

A. Restaurant business.

Q. Did you see the defendant in your restaurant on Dec. 27, 1929?

A. Yes, with a child.

Q. Who was with her?

Two Men With Irene.

A. A man and a second man.

Q. Did they speak to each other?

A. Yes, one man talked to the lady in a low tone of voice.

Q. Did they order food?

A. The lady ordered soup for the child.

Q. What were her actions?

A. She ordered soup and I served it and she said it was too much and too hot. She said the spoon was too large and I got her a smaller spoon. She said she was in a hurry and hurried the child. A man ordered sandwiches to go out and paid for everything.

Q. Did you observe them going out?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they get in a car?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of a car was it?

A. I noticed it was a silver colored

Q. Do you know if the rumble seat was open or closed?

A. I don't know.

Identifies Dague.

Q. Can you identify one man?

A. Yes. I have seen him in the jail and in the court room.

Cross examined by Dickey.

Q. You say the man in the black hat stood in your restaurant?

A. Yes.

Q. You didn't see them get out of the car or get into it?

A. No.

Q. These people were good size?

A. Yes.

Q. You have described the woman as the defendant?

A. Yes.

Q. You went out to the jail to identify the defendant and the other man?

A. Yes.

E. R. Methudy

E. R. Methudy of St. Louis, Mo., was called. He is the president of a toy company there.

Q. Did you have a Chevrolet car?

Yes.

Q. Will you give me the serial and license number of it?

Objected to as immaterial.

Margiotti said it was to prove that the car belonged to Mr. Methudy.

Objection overruled.



Q. What was the serial number?

A. 3AR919433—Engine number 704-301.

Q. Have you examined the Chevrolet car shown to the jury today?

A. I did. It's the same number as to serial and engine.

Q. Were you the owner of that car?

A. I was.

Q. Did you find anything in it to identify it?

A. Two golf balls with my own private mark on one of them.

Q. Were you in Pennsylvania on Dec. 27 last?

A. No.

Court adjourned at this point at 9:45 p. m.

tween him and leadership. Whenever Sande saw a hole he guided The Fox through it. At the far turn Sande and his mount were third. Ahead of them were Tetrachal and Crack Brigade.

"Poor ol' Sande—beat again!" pitied his friends in the crowd. "It's the old jinx still working!"

BUT Sande never lost his head for a moment despite the six or seven lengths

CELL-MATE OF IRENE IN JAIL AT PHOENIX TELLS OF HER BOASTING

Says Mrs. Schroeder Related Whole Story Of Shooting Of Corporal Brady Paul—Deputy Sheriff Coor Tells Of Capture Of Irene And Dague—Commonwealth Is Near Conclusion Of Case.

Like Banquo's ghost, Irene Schroeder's words came back to haunt her this morning in court room number one. The story she told in bravado, if bravado it was, to her cell mates in the Phoenix jail was told this morning by one of those cell mates, Mrs. Mattie Jackson, a colored girl who was incarcerated in the cell in which Irene was placed. In her testimony she told of Irene's boasting that she had killed an officer in Pennsylvania, wounded another, robbed a lot of chain stores, battled with a policeman in St. Louis and later battled with officers in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Jackson was a prisoner at the time, but subsequently was acquitted by a jury on the charge of the possession of opium. She is here, not as a prisoner, but as a citizen who has agreed to come across a continent to repeat the words of a woman who Mrs. Jackson says, confessed to murder and robbery.

Story Clearly Told

Mrs. Jackson's story was told simply, and intelligibly. The story she told this morning, coincides with a story which the New Castle News published shortly after the return of the party of officers from Phoenix, Arizona, with Irene and Glen Dague. This story was written as a result of a conversation in Phoenix, between the representative of the New Castle News and a Phoenix newspaper man.

The story told by the former cell mate of Irene's appears in the article below. It needs little explaining. It is the story of an humble colored girl who knew nothing of the case before the capture of Irene, and had read nothing of it since. As she sat up in the witness chair, Irene's eyes hardly left her.

The story of the capture of Irene Schroeder, Glen Dague and Joe Wells came from the witness stand this morning from the lips of Deputy Sheriff Hance Coor, the deputy who was in active charge of the group that went into the mountain fastness and brought out Irene, Glen and Joe Wells.

Columns have been written about that colorful capture of the bandits, long eulogies have been penned of the fearless manner in which they braved the bullets of the trio, but Hance Coor, big and brawny and bronzed, made no attempt at coloring the episode. To him, an officer of Maricopa county, Arizona, it was just another day's

What her derense will be is still a mystery. The testimony of the morning session follows:

Morning Session

Sheriff Charles Wright was recalled as the first witness of the morning.

He identified finger print sheets made in the Phoenix jail signed by the defendant as "Mildred Winthrop." The sheets were offered in evidence without objection.

Q. After the defendant signed the card did she at any time admit her identification.

A. She never did admit it after that.

Q. She didn't make any admission either way?

A. No.

Q. Was there a telephone message concerning Donnie talking to Irene?

A. There was. I put the telephone in her hands and she refused to talk.

Q. Was there any talk of a reward on the trip back to your jail?

A. Yes, Warner said there was \$3,000 on her and she said her stock must have gone down, there was \$3,400 before.

Q. Where is Joe Wells?

A. In the Phoenix jail charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Lee Wright.

Q. Who was Tom Crawford you were looking for?

A. He is supposed to be a brother of Irene Schroeder.

Q. Did you have a conversation with her about a 38 revolver?

A. Yes, were were talking about New Castle.

Q. Did she say what they did with any guns?

A. She said they threw the guns away after the trouble with officers in St. Louis.

Q. Do you know Jimmy Warner?

A. I do.

Q. Did he have any conversation with her?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that?

A. He asked her if she was going to become a mother and she said absolutely not. She was just chubby built.

Q. You spoke of Ward Adams when you were on the stand before. Did you try to bring him with you?

A. Yes, he is the manager of the Arizona Republican. He was to come but was sick.

Q. Did he talk to her?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that conversation?

A. About the signing of finger print cards. He asked her why she didn't sign truthfully.

Q. What did Irene say?

A. She said it didn't make any difference she had gone the limit, would probably be put to death and it didn't make any difference what happens.

Cross Examined

Cross examined by Jarrett.

Q. Were you on the mountain near the scene of the capture?

A. No, I was within a mile or two miles of it.

Q. Who was in the posse?

A. Deputy sheriffs, private citizens, some Indians.

Q. Were the Indians mounted?

A. Yes, some of the people were in cars.

Q. Did they drive into the mountains?

A. No, they couldn't cross the Gila river.

Q. Did you take her (Irene) into your car?

A. Yes.

Q. You testified about crossing the desert?

A. Yes, about three-quarters of a mile from where the car was abandoned.

the river on horseback.

Q. How many times did you talk to her in the jail?

A. Numerous times.

Q. Ever talk to her about the reward?

A. I don't recall.

Q. While she was in the jail at Phoenix, did you have custody of her?

A. Yes.

Q. Was she ever taken to other parts of the prison?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. To talk with her.

Q. When you took her to other parts of the prison who was with you?

A. My wife and other people?

Q. About how many times did you take her out of the cell?

A. I would say three or four times.

Q. You testified she told you she had a 38 revolver?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew she said she didn't care what happened to her?

A. Yes.

Why did you take her to the room?

A. To get a confession.

Q. Any physical force used?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. How long was she in the finger print room?

A. I would guess about 30 minutes.

By Margiotti:

Q. Did you answer all questions asked you on Saturday?

A. I did.

Q. Was there ever any mistreatment of this woman?

A. None whatever.

By Jarrett:

Q. Now Sheriff, you say there was no abuse, you say four different times she was taken out. Were you present in a room when a light was kept in her face for five hours?

A. That is absolutely false.

Q. Did you keep her in the finger expert room from 7:30 p. m. to 2:00 a. m. the night before the Pennsylvania officers arrived?

A. Absolutely not.

No Third Degree

Q. Did you say you were going to get a full confession from her?

A. No sir.

Q. Did one of your men twist her little finger and thumb?

A. Absolutely not. There is no third degree in Arizona.

Q. Any newspaper men present?

Q. Yes.

Q. What kind of language did the newspaper men use in order to get a confession?

Objected to by Margiotti and the question withdrawn.

That's all.

Hans Kuhr

Q. Where do you live?

A. Maricopa county, Arizona.

Q. Are you an officer?

A. I am a deputy sheriff.

Q. On January 14 were you a deputy sheriff?

A. I was.

Q. Were you called on to perform duties that day?

A. I was.

Q. Were you given any instructions and what did you do?

A. Got in my car to look for the men and a woman.

Q. What did you do?

A. I called the sheriff and was instructed to go to Buckeye road.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. About 10 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Then what?

A. I was instructed to go one mile west and south to a ravine.

Q. What time did you get to the mountain?
 A. About one o'clock in the afternoon.
 Q. What time were they arrested?
 A. About four o'clock (M. T.) in the afternoon.
 Q. Was there any shooting?
 A. Yes, by the defendants. They were shooting at the deputies.
 Q. Did they return the fire?
 A. No.
 Q. Was there any shooting in their direction after you got there?
 A. No.
 Q. How many shots did the defendants shoot after you got there?
 A. Eight.
 Q. What did you do to apprehend them?
 A. Went up the side of the mountain concealed above them. There were six of us in the party. Three would advance and three would stay back and cover. We advanced to their hiding place. Oscar Roberts, Bob Carter and an Indian boy Sundust were with me. The Indian pitched a pebble onto my hat and motioned with two fingers that there were two people below. Then I heard Jack Carter order them to throw up their hands. Joe Wells was about 15 feet away. I told them to keep their hands up or we would plug them. I went over Dague for a gun but he didn't have any gun. Irene said "Don't be rough with him, I'm the cause of all of this." Wells said he had been trying to get them to give up.
 Q. You speak of Sundust being on top of a rock. How big is it?
 A. About the size of a box car. The top of the rock extended out over.
 Q. How high was the rock below and around them?
 A. Three or four feet high.
 Q. How close were you to them when the Indian boy held up his fingers?
 A. About 10 feet away.
 Q. How had you located them?
 A. From the shooting which took place. Jack Carter and George Pruetz located them.
 Q. Did you find any articles at the place of capture?
 A. I found a .38 Smith & Wesson and a .38 Colt near them.
 Q. Did you find anything else?
 A. The .38 Colt had six loaded cartridges in it.
 Q. Did you find any fired shells about the place?
 A. I noticed some. Must have been 40 or 50.
 Q. Where did you find the holster?
 A. Fastened around Joe Wells waist and down to his right leg.
 Q. What kind of holster was it?
 A. A leather shoulder holster.
 Q. Witness shown guns and other exhibits which were taken from the prisoner.
 Cross Examined by Jarrett
 Q. How long have you been a deputy?
 A. Since January 1929.
 Q. How many deputies were present when you captured Irene?
 A. Six officers, five deputies and the Indian boy Sundust.
 Q. Any other people there?
 A. Yes there must have been 25 or 30 deputies around the mountains.
 Q. Did an airplane locate them?
 A. I don't know if the plane ever did locate them.
 Q. You located them at one and caught them at four?
 A. Yes sir.
 Q. How many shots were fired?
 A. Eight.
 Q. Would you say those 8 shots came from behind the rock?

Indian There
 Q. When you took them, the Indian was there?
 A. Jack Carter, Oscar Roberts, Al Rhodes, George Pmett the Indian boy and myself were there.
 Q. Did you at any time see the parties behind the rock?
 A. No sir.
 Q. Did you have field glasses?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did any of your party say they saw the people behind the rock?
 A. No.
 Q. There were six of you men present at the capture?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you handcuff them?
 A. We did.
 Q. What signal did you give that the people had been captured?
 A. None.
 Q. When you got to the foot of the mountain how many deputies did you meet?
 A. About fifteen or twenty-five.
 Q. How many had horses?
 A. About 8 of them.
 Q. Are you the person that had charge of Mrs. Schroeder?
 A. No Al Rhodes did that.
 Q. How did Al Rhodes get Mrs. Schroeder back to Phoenix?
 Q. I don't know.
 Q. Any clothing found back of the rock?
 A. Yes. I took it to be an undergarment.
 Q. Did they carry any away with them?
 A. I don't think so.
 Q. All the time you were in search of these people do you know there was a shot fired by you or any member of the party?
 Objected to by Margiotti on the grounds that the witness could testify to what he knew personally.
 Question withdrawn.
 Q. From the time you started from Phoenix did you or any member of your party fire a shot?
 A. No.
 Q. Did you hear any shots except the ones you testified were fired by these people from behind the rock?
 A. No.
 By Margiotti.
 Q. Did you hear any statement made by Mrs. Schroeder or did you have any personal knowledge of any shots fired?
 A. That isn't clear.
 Q. Did Mrs. Schroeder make any statement to you relative to any of your officers?
 A. No.
 Q. Was there any statement made by any of their party?
 A. Not to my knowledge.
 Q. Did Mrs. Schroeder make any statement about that garment?
 A. No.
 Q. From the position you were in was it a plan view of the rocks?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Why couldn't you see the party back of the rocks?
 A. This is a high point and our men were around other rocks at the base of the mountain. If anybody back of the big rock were lying down you couldn't see them.
 Q. Was Irene lying down?
 A. I didn't see her but the dirt was disturbed and appeared as though she had.
 By Jarrett.
 Q. If there were any deputies walking you could have seen them.
 A. If they weren't behind rocks.
Sergeant Bergen
 Sergeant Edward Bergen of the

was given to him (Bergen) by Sheriff Wright. He also identified the guns, cartridges and exhibits he brought back from Phoenix.
 He described the Chrysler coupe which had been abandoned near the Gila River, Arizona, by Irene and her pals.
 No cross examination.
Boy Testifies
 Lewis Berkey of 615 Newell street, Parkersburg, W. Va., a boy of 13 years was called.
 Q. Do you know Officer Williams?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Early in January, did you see this woman (Irene) in Parkersburg?
 A. Yes, she was on the back end of our lot?
 A. Between 4:30 and 5:30 in an alley, parking a car, a Pontiac.
 Q. Was she alone?
 A. Yes.
 Q. What did she do?
 A. Locked the car door and went down on Stanton avenue and got in another car.
 Q. Any person in that car?
 A. Yes, sir, one man.
 Q. How was this woman dressed?
 A. In black.
 Q. Did you report these facts to anyone?
 A. To my father.
 Q. How soon did the officers come?
 A. About 20 or 30 minutes.
 Q. How close to this woman were you?
 A. About 25 or 30 feet.
 No cross examination.
Cell Mate Testifies.
 Mattie Jackson, colored, a cell-mate of Irene's in the Phoenix jail was called.
 Q. Where is your home?
 A. Phoenix, Arizona.
 Q. Were you in jail when Irene Schroeder was brought in there?
 A. Yes, I was a prisoner, charged with narcotics. I was afterward tried and acquitted.
 Q. When Irene was arrested where was she placed?
 A. On the northwest side.
 Q. Was she in the same cell as you?
 A. She was.
 Q. Did you have a conversation with her?
 A. Yes, when she came in we asked her what she was in for and she said plenty. We asked her what the plenty was and she said she had robbed a store in Pennsylvania, shot an officer, then took her baby to her father and started west. She said the officers asked them to show their licenses. Dague got out and she got out after him. She told the officer to back up and she shot him twice. She said she knew she hit him because the officer grabbed his side. Then she said that she yelled to Dague that she had got one. Then she got up on the running board of the automobile and fired at the other officer on the ground. She said the officer she shot didn't back up fast enough and that his hands were partly up.
Had Guns She Took.
 Q. Did she state what occurred after they left New Castle?
 A. Said she took the baby to her father and that she did this so she could say the baby had been there on Thursday the day before the shooting. She told us of stealing a Chrysler and of taking a man and a pretty girl out of it. She said they went through Kentucky and into St. Louis where they had a battle with an officer. She took the gun off him, and told us that she had this gun and the one taken from the officer in Pennsylvania (Moore) on her when she was arrested. She said they

Q. Had you been told anything or read anything about the case other than what Mrs. Schroeder told you?
 Q. No sir.
 Q. Did she tell you what she did with her Spanish 38.
 A. She said she threw it and a 32 into the river.
 Q. Did she say what happened to Tom?
 A. No sir.
 Q. Do you remember where Dague was questioned?
 A. In the finger print room.
 Q. What was said?
 A. A man said to Dague you can't got nerve enough to say Irene shot Paul. She kicked at the door and said go ahead tell them.
 Q. Did she want to come back to Pennsylvania?
 A. No she said if she came back to Pennsylvania she would get the hot seat for killing an officer.
 Q. Did she say how she knew they wanted her?
 Yes she said she had seen in the paper that Donnie her boy had told the officer that his mamma had shot two cops.
Fired Five Times
 Q. Did she say how many times she fired at the officers?
 A. Yes she said she fired twice at Moore and 3 times at the officer who died.
 Q. Did she make any statement about what Tom had done.
 A. Yes she said Tom had shot at the officer in the end of the nose.
 Q. Did she say what they had been doing on the road from Pennsylvania?
 O. Yes robbing chain stores and gas stations.
 Q. Did she say where they were going?
 A. She said she had a husband in Pittsburgh, California who would help her.
 Q. Since you have been in New Castle have you heard any of the testimony in the case?
 A. No sir.
Cross Examined By Jarrett
 Q. You say you were charged with possession of opium?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Married?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Living with your husband?
 A. Yes.
 Q. How soon did Mrs. Schroeder start to talk to you after she got in the jail?
 A. About 10 minutes.
 Q. Do you want to tell the jury that she started to tell you this story ten minutes after she got in the jail?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Was there a Mexican girl there?
 A. Yes, Lupe Pinjat. She was only in one day after this girl (Irene) came in.
 Q. Any blood stains on Irene?
 A. No.
 Q. When did she say she shot Officer Moore?
 A. She didn't say she shot him, she said she fired two shots at him.
 Q. How long were you with her?
 A. The week she was there.
 Q. When did you tell Sheriff Wright Thursday?
 A. The night she left the jail.
 Q. Why didn't you tell him sooner?
 A. He didn't ask me and I didn't think it was any of my business.
 Q. Was Mrs. Schroeder taken out of the cell?
 A. Yes, by Sheriff Wright. She was taken out of the jail to get her picture taken. Once she said there was a baby on the telephone and they said it was Donnie, but she knew

SHERIFF WRIGHT GIVES DETAILS OF PURSUIT OF BLONDE IN DESERT

Western Officer Gives Facts On Episodes That Brought Bandit Career To End In West—Newspaperwoman Is Held In Contempt

Sheriff Charles Wright, the man whose posse of cowboys, Indians and deputies "shot it out" with Irene Schroeder, Glenn Dague and Joe Wells in the Estrella Mountains, Arizona, January 13th, told his story to the jury this afternoon in Court Room No. 1. Bronzed by the southwestern sun, face lined with the winds of the desert, the sheriff whose domain covers a county 200 miles long by 150 miles wide related the story of how the bandits were taken in a mountain retreat.

The actual gun battle in the Estrella mountains, where Sundust the Indian rode into their retreat on a horse and caught them out was not told today. Sheriff Wright was present right at the scene of the capture but he did not tell of the events leading up to the fight, the kidnapping of Joe Chapman in Florence, the battle with deputies in Chandler, the abandoned car near the Gila River, and the trip from the Estrella Mountains to Phoenix, where Irene, Glenn and Joe Wells were lodged in the Maricopa County jail.

A rather unusual occurrence took place during the afternoon session when Mrs. Ella Kerber Resch, a reporter of the Youngstown Vindicator, was jailed upon order of Judge Hildebrand for contempt of court. The incident happened when Mrs. Resch was being questioned about a series of articles purporting to be the life history of Irene Schroeder, now running in the Vindicator and other papers. Asked who gave her the story Mrs. Resch refused to answer and upon being asked by Judge Hildebrand and refusing to answer, he ordered Sheriff Johnston to take her into custody. She is in jail for contempt of court, an offense which is not bailable. Judge Hildebrand expressed his regret at the occurrence but said that under the circumstances there was nothing else to do. The testimony of this afternoon follows:

Afternoon Session
 Mrs. Ella Kerber Roesch, representing the Youngstown Vindicator was called. After answering the usual questions as to residence, association with her paper and the like she was asked.
 Q. Is your paper running what purports to be the history of the life of Irene Schroeder as given out

tions. Sheriff take charge of her. She was taken to jail.
 Margiotti then made the following statement to the court.
 "I wish to state that Mr. Dickey and Mr. Jarret had nothing to do with this story."
Sheriff Wright Called.
 Sheriff Charles Wright was called. He described how his office had received a call that a deputy sheriff, Joe Chapman, had been kidnapped on January 13.
 Q. What more information did you have?
 A. We got word that two of my deputies had been in a battle with the bandits near Chandler.
 Q. How far is Chandler from Phoenix?
 A. About 30 miles.
 Q. When did you get the report concerning your men being shot?
 A. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th.
 Q. Upon receiving that report what did you do?
 A. Went to my office.
 Q. How many deputies did you get out?
 A. About 50.
 Q. What did you direct your men to do?
 A. Told them to do everything possible to apprehend these people.
 Q. When did you next hear of them?
 A. About six o'clock I received a report that a car had been found on the edge of the desert between the Salt and Gila rivers.
 Q. What did you do?
 A. Went to the car and ordered a search made.
 Q. Did you go to the scene of the finding of the car?
 A. That morning about 6:30.
 Q. Then where did you go?
 A. Ordered a search and ordered men out to pick up the track.
 Q. What time did you go back?
 A. An hour or so later.
 Q. Have you been to the place where they were captured?
 A. Yes it is on the southwest side of the Gila river in the Estrella mountain.
 Q. Where they were found is how far from the car?
 A. About 14 miles.
 Q. Is there a highway near there?
 A. Yes the Bankhead highway running from Tucson to Yuma and on to California.
 Q. Where did you get the defendant?
 A. Near the Gila Run.
 Q. Who had her?
 A. Some of the officers. I transferred her to my car. In the car were Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Mott and Mr. Warner.
 Q. Which seat did Mrs. Schroeder ride in?
 A. In the front seat.
 Q. How long did it take?
 A. About an hour.
 Q. What was said?
 A. I asked her her name, she said I could find out. I told her I had her name and Glenn Dague and Tom Crawford. I showed her name to her and she said I guess your right. A reporter asked her name and she said ask the sheriff. I asked her what kind of a gun she had (referring to the murder of Brady Paul) and she said she had a 38. She said they were headed for Yuma, 208 miles away.
 Q. Did she make any statement about why they were going there?
 A. She said they had had trouble in Texas and were going to Yuma. She also said they had had trouble in Pennsylvania.

Made Effort To Induce Margiotti To Leave

It became known today that Sheriff Charles J. Margiotti to induce prosecution of Irene Schroeder, join the defense forces. He was offered a fee larger than the one paid him by the state, and was refused to do that, was offered equivalent of the fee to drop the case entirely.
 The offer was made by letter Mrs. Ella Mounds, widow of a coal operator of Smiths' Mill. Upon receipt of her first letter Margiotti paid no attention. A second letter was sent him and a telephone conversation was held. He explained to Mrs. Mounds professional ethics would prohibit from dropping the prosecution transferring to the defense, and he intended going through with the utmost of his ability.
 Nothing is known of Mrs. Mounds here, and the only information the subject comes from a letter asked Mr. Margiotti today.
 Margiotti had been conferred of the Order of the Sheriff as one of those who knew his brother he was, and friend.

COMMONWEALTH WINS IN LEGAL ARGUMENT OVER PLEA OF DEFENSE

Defense Unable To Present Any Testimony This Morning And Is Obligated to Reframe Proposal Of Defense—Claimed Insanity And Declared Irene Did Not Shoot Corporal Brady Paul

(BULLETIN 1:30 P. M.)

In an effort to prove the contention of the defense that Irene Schroeder was insane at the time Brady Paul was murdered on the Butler Road, on December 27th, 1929, W. Glenn Gague, paramour of Irene's, and her companion in crime, was called to the witness stand this afternoon.

The calling of Gague was caused by the break down of the defense plan of calling members of Irene's family to show a previous mental affliction.

Riddling the Ship of Defense with a devastating barrage of long range legal guns, the commonwealth spiked the first salvo of Irene Schroeder this morning in court room number one before it was ever fired. It was a body blow to an elaborate defense of insanity, an effective blocking of any possibility of sympathetic testimony getting to the jury, at least for the present, and such a blow to the defense that at eleven o'clock, Judge Hildebrand ordered a recess until one fifteen this afternoon, to give the defense time to reassemble its forces.

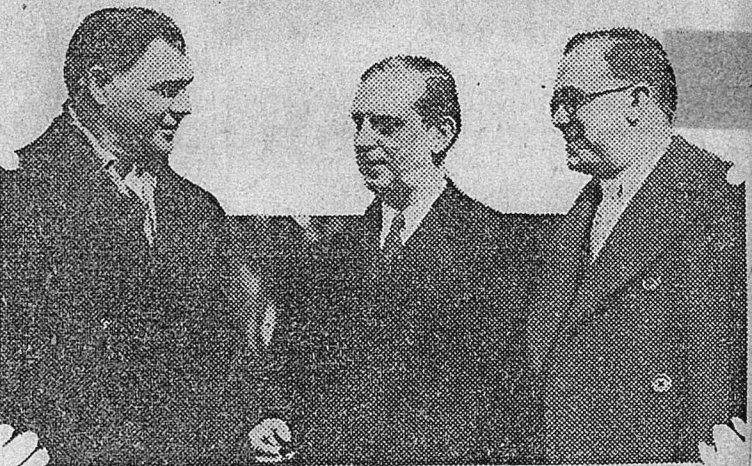
During the recess the defense attorneys met to reframe their offer which had been refused by Judge Hildebrand. In the new offer it is expected that some matters will be injected that were omitted from the original offer, among them an offer to show that at the time the alleged offense was committed, the shooting of Brady Paul, the defendant Irene Schroeder was incapable of judging right and wrong.

Short Opening

Attorney Benjamin Jarrett opened for the defense at 10:45 o'clock this morning and took less than two minutes to present his opening. Briefly the opening was this, "that Irene Schroeder was insane at the time Brady Paul was murdered, that she was on the Butler Road at that time (December 27, 1929), and that she did not kill Paul."

There appeared to be an inconsistency in the position taken by the defense, "that she was insane, but that she did not kill Paul" and Attorney Charles J. Margiotti went into this at length in the argument over the first witness.

IRENE READY TO TESTIFY



IRENE SCHROEDER (above) will take the stand late today in an effort to escape the electric chair for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul, Attorney Ben Jarrett, of her defense, has announced. The lower picture shows the three lawyers handling the blond gungirl's case. They are, left to right, Jarrett, of Farrell, Pa., and ex-state senator, Thomas Dickey, New Castle, former prosecutor and Kedgwin H. Powell, former police chief of Youngstown.

Judge Hildebrand ordered the jury removed and the argument opened. What ensued was as brilliant a legal battle as has been staged in the Lawrence county court for some time. Mr. Jarrett cited the Cavalier case in which a boy killed his grandmother to prove that this irresistible impulse was a legitimate defense. Powers countered with some citations to offset those of Jarrett and then Margiotti entered the fray.

Sympathy Testimony.

The proposal of the defense to call all of Irene's family before she went to the stand, he characterized as sympathy testimony.

that she killed Brady Paul. Certainly their position is untenable. If they intend to prove a homicidal mania for this defendant, then their course would be to first put her on the stand, prove such acts, and support it later by testimony of other witnesses.

The refusal to accept testimony from Mrs. Muldoon bearing on Irene's life, goes deeper than merely shutting off a witness. It destroyed at the source the stream of testimony the defense intended to adduce from the

cause the introduction of defense testimony will be fought bitterly by the commonwealth all the way.

The examination and cross examination of Irene Schroeder will be a long drawn out affair, it appears certain. The life history which she is now running in various newspapers.

Under a mac simile of her signature all undoubtedly enter into it, for in his story, made public to the world, he made some damaging admissions. The original manuscript, it is said, which was changed somewhat, contains even more damaging admissions and this original manuscript will be brought here by the "ghost writer" James Whittaker, who wrote the story now running. Mr. Whittaker has been asked by the commonwealth to come to New Castle and it is assumed that he is on his way.

The noon recess ended at one fifteen and court resumed. The account of this morning's session follows:

Morning Session.

Before closing the case for the Commonwealth Margiotti introduced into evidence the charts showing the markings of cartridges testified to Monday evening by the ballisticsian Louis L. Marr.

Patrolman Ernest Moore's cap was offered and admitted into evidence. Louis L. Marr was recalled and testified that there is no gun made in the United States with six grooves to right in the rifling. The only such guns are made in Spain.

The commonwealth closed at 9:44 a. m.

Defense Opens.

Attorney Benjamin Jarrett opened for the defense and took less than two minutes for his address. He said:

Defense is insanity, that insanity which the law says is an irresistible impulse. Mrs. Schroeder will tell you she was in Butler, that she was on the Butler road but she will deny that she fired the fatal shot. The family will take the stand. She will take the stand and when we have established her defense we will ask a verdict at your hands accordingly.

Mrs. Sarah J. Muldoon.

Mrs. Sarah J. Muldoon, a sister of the defendant, took the stand.

Before Mrs. Muldoon could be questioned Margiotti asked that the defense state on a side for conference what they expected to prove by this witness. Counsel gathered about the bench and confirmed.

The court ordered the jury retired and argument between counsel opened.

The defense proposed to prove by the witness the condition of Irene Schroeder's mother before birth, that she had a severe fall when she was 15 years of age, and that all of these things led to a condition which now exists as to mental condition.

The commonwealth argued that the defense was vague and that introduction of such testimony would raise collateral issues which would confuse the jury. Further that such a defense as outlined was not legal.

Defense tried to prove that criminal acts had since themselves from December 27th, 1929.

The court "About all you have offered to show is that the offer is one prove that the defendant is an habitual criminal.

Jarrett—"That is a matter for the jury." He then cited from the Cavalier case in which it spoke irresistible impulses caused perhaps by an "unseen ligament pressing on the mind." Jarrett argued that the defendant was suffering from a diseased mental condition, and that by evidence which

Powers Argues

Powers argued for the commonwealth: "The doctrine of irresistible impulse is not recognized in Pennsylvania." He then went into a learned argument on this doctrine citing decisions of Pennsylvania and other states. He placed the "irresistible impulse doctrine of the defense as an excuse to get to the jury to cover a criminal act. The irresistible impulse to kill must be a homicidal mania amounting to second nature.

Margiotti argued that the defense did not argue a general insanity but merely an insanity on the Butler road. That though she had an irresistible impulse to kill but that she did not actually kill. Margiotti cited from the famous Calhoun case, in which the defendant had "occasional fits of violence" was read in part. Transitory frenzy entered into this case.

Does the defendant propose to show that she had an irresistible impulse to kill at the time of the murder — they argue that she did not kill at all. They will introduce testimony that something was wrong with the mother before Irene was born. They don't say what it was, it may have been a cold. We can assume that she was born, but no more, from this record.

Habitual Criminal

Their offers merely goes to prove that the defendant is an habitual criminal, a wicked person. Then they will show that she had a fall, that she was married and that her husband left her. All of this merely is for sympathy and not to establish any facts.

It is unusual to put the defendant on the stand where insanity is argued. Here they intend, just to put on witnesses to prove her unsound mental condition and then call the defendant. They should first call the defendant and let her tell her story. Then if a homicidal mania is proved, witnesses can follow.

If this line is followed here irresistible impulse will fall, but all of this sympathetic evidence will be before the court.

The court sustained the objection to the offer.

The argument had lasted one hour. Court ordered a recess.



order was Mrs. Ella Kerber Resch, Youngstown Vindicator reporter (pictured below), was jailed by Judge R. L. Hildebrand on a contempt charge and spent the weekend in a county jail cell.

MRS. RESCH IS FREED AFTER SHE TESTIFIES

Girl Reporter Censured By Judge For Defiance; Spends 50 Hours In Jail

Staff Special

NEW CASTLE, March 18.—Mrs. Ella Kerber Resch, Youngstown newspaperwoman who spent more than 50 hours in jail for contempt of court was free today, but under promise to remain in New Castle for further questioning.

She was released late Monday on an order of Judge R. H. Hildebrand by whom she had been committed following her refusal to answer questions pertaining to the purported "life story" of Irene Schroeder, the blond gungirl, on trial here for murder.

Mrs. Resch, reporter for the Youngstown Vindicator, took the stand just before the Monday afternoon session closed and answered the question to which she refused to reply Saturday. The question related to the identity of the person from whom she received the "original" copy of the "life story."

Story Rewritten

She testified that the copy, written in Irene's handwriting, had been received by her thru the mail and that she had turned it over to James Whittaker of the Daily Mirror in New York between Feb. 27 and March 2.

The "life story," which is appearing in newspapers under the signature of Irene Schroeder as a syndicated feature, was rewritten from its original form, she testified. The prosecution was attempting to locate the "original" copy.

Special Prosecutor Charles J. Margiotti told the court that he believed the original "contained certain facts pertinent to this case."

The testimony of Mrs. Resch was marked by frequent clashes between opposing counsel. At one point Ben Jarrett, defense attorney, asked that the jury be withdrawn and the case continued.

Censures Mrs. Resch. Judge Hildebrand severely censured Mrs. Resch for announcing her release.

"You have entered court with your attitude somewhat changed from last Saturday," Judge Hildebrand said.

"I am disposed to feel that you have been punished enough for your conduct.

"If you did not know it before, it is time you were learning that you are expected to answer questions of the court. You should be a good citizen in spite of your profession.

"There will be no further penalty."

When Mrs. Resch entered court in custody of Sheriff Frank N. Johnston, she was asked the same question which resulted in her arrest Saturday.

"From whom did you get the so-called original life story of Irene Schroeder?"

Sent To Her

"From Irene Schroeder," Mrs. Resch answered.

"Did she give it to you herself?" Margiotti asked.

"No, it was sent to me."

now?" Margiotti asked. "In the office of the Daily Mirror. I turned them over to James Whittaker."

Asked to further identify Whittaker, Mrs. Resch said he is a "newspaperman and former husband of Ina Claire, now wife of John Gilbert."

Argue Over Pistol

"Did you take this picture of Irene Schroeder in jail?" asked Margiotti, holding a newspaper before the witness.

"No, I don't know where it came from. I wish I knew."

Margiotti then asked whether, in the original story of Mrs. Schroeder, the gungirl had said that she had a Spanish pistol, purchased at a pawn shop. (The rewritten "life story" told of such a pistol being bought.)

At this point, Attorney Jarrett jumped to his feet, objecting that "the story as it appears in Mrs. Kerber's paper is not the original, but an altered version and thus is not competent for the record."

Margiotti withdrew the question when Irene's defense agreed that the admission should go into the record that Irene had a Spanish pistol at the scene of the Butler rd. shooting.

Powell's Name Figures

Margiotti then asked: "Was a Mr. Sarnow here from New York?"

"Yes," Mrs. Resch answered. "Is he a photographer?"

"Yes."

"Who was with him in New Castle?"

"I don't know."

"Did you see him with Mr. Powell?" (Kedgwin H. Powell, former Youngstown chief of police and member of the defense counsel.)

"No."

Attorneys Clash Again

Powell was not in court during the argument. It was explained that he was preparing defense testimony.

Mrs. Resch then was interrogated on whether she got all of the "original" story at one time.

"All that I received came at one time," she answered.

She testified that it was handed to her by Blanch Schlingerman, librarian at the Youngstown Vindicator. She added that she does not have the original envelope and does not know whether it was addressed in Irene's handwriting.

It was revealed that opposing counsel had an agreement with Margiotti to interrogate Mrs. Resch only on that portion of the life story pertaining to the Spanish pistol.

Attorney Jarrett then addressed the court, declaring: "We are making a complication of issues. This case should not be complicated for the satisfaction of Mr. Margiotti."

Margiotti responded hotly: "We are attempting to get at the facts in this case. The prosecution didn't get this 'life story' out. It came from them. (indicating the de-

What time did you get to the Indian There
 Q. When you took them the To
 Faces Second Quiz
 "Which one in particular?"
 "Mrs. Mayme Baum."
 "From whom was it to come to you?"
 "I don't know."
 "Did you talk to Irene yourself?"
 "Yes."
 "And did you ask her if this were her life story?"
 "No, we didn't talk about it at all."

Margiotti then announced that he would "go no further with the questioning of Mrs. Resch at this time." He said he expects to place her on the stand again later in the trial.
 A request that The Daily Mirror turn over the original "life story" manuscript was made in a telegram sent by Margiotti to the Mirror publishers.

Freed by Irene



Frank H. Howell, top; Glenn Dague, center; Mrs. Irene Shrader, below.
 A confession by Irene Shrader and Glenn Dague, under sentence of death in the electric chair in Pennsylvania.

PROSECUTION ABOUT THROUGH PRESENTING CHAIN OF EVIDENCE

Line Of Defense Is Mystery—Gun Expert Says Bullets That Killed Corp. Brady Paul Came From Spanish Gun—Defense Admitted Irene Had Spanish Gun—Case Is Thoroughly Presented By Commonwealth

Self defense, emotional insanity, mistaken identity? These are the questions in the minds of those who would fathom the defense to be offered by Irene Schroeder as she starts today to present her reasons for escaping the full penalty of the law, for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul on December 27th, 1929. The commonwealth has just about closed its case, save for the formal announcement to that effect which will come early in the court session this morning. It now becomes the duty of counsel for Irene Schroeder to present her side of the case.

Since last Wednesday afternoon, the commonwealth has builded a structure of evidence that seems, at least before the defense opens, to be well nigh impregnable. Stone by stone they have laid their foundation, then the superstructure, and as the last touch put Mrs. Vinta Paul McGugin, 62 year old mother of the deceased highway corporal. She merely testified to the age of her son, which she said was 25, last November.

Blonde Still Stolid
 To all outward appearances, the commonwealth's case has failed to move the Trigger Blonde. For sheer stolidity there has never been anything like it in the Lawrence County court house. Witnesses have testified that she murdered Brady Paul, that she held up Raymond Horton, that she attempted to drill William Kiessling in the back in St. Louis, and that she engineered the kidnapping of Joe Chapman. Hour after hour she has sat listening to testimony that seemed to carry with it the stamp of conviction and the promise of the electric chair, but never a change of expression, nothing more than a bored attitude, changed at times to a flashing of hate from those gray blue eyes that were faster than the two gun men of the west.

To an observer the defense is still a mystery. It was indicated that the defense might attempt to prove that Ernest Moore fired the shot that killed Brady Paul, and the ballistic expert, Louis Marr, testified that it was

they would have killed him.
 Q. Had you been told anything or responsible for her acts. The possibilities of a complex which caused her to shoot at policemen in uniform also was rumored.
 To all of these possibilities the defense counsel merely smiled and said "wait until our opening to the jury."
 Previously, Attorney Benjamin Jarrett had said, "we will put on a defense that will amaze you."

Commonwealth Satisfied.
 As the commonwealth closed with its last witness on Monday night there was an air of self satisfaction at a job well done apparent. Taking a maze of disconnected incidents District Attorney John S. Powers and Special Counsel Charles J. Margiotti pieced them together into a fabric of crime that shows a clear trail from the P. H. Butler store in Butler, Pa. on December 27, 1929, at about 10 o'clock, to the capture in the Estrella mountains on January 14, 1930, at about 4 o'clock, Mountain time.

The commonwealth seemed to have divided its case into five major divisions. First the hold up of the P. H. Butler store in Butler, Pa., on December 27th, 1929 at 11 o'clock. Then the murder of Corporal Brady Paul on the Butler Road at noon on December 27th. Third, the robbery of Raymond Horton's car on Adams St. a little later. The next major division is found in St. Louis, Mo., on January 4th where Officer William Kiessling was attacked by Irene and Dague, and finally the series of incidents in Florence, Arizona, where Joe Chapman was kidnapped, the gun battle in Chandler where Lee Wright was fatally wounded, and the capture of the bandits in the Estrella Mountains 28 miles southwest of Phoenix, Arizona.

Each Complete
 Each division was worked out although it were a case in itself. Each one had its major witnesses and every crime was well established by eye witnesses.

Over and over the testimony relevant to the particular division was the general testimony of the state officers, of the ballistic expert, and the extraneous incident which was brought into the case as a material thing, in the jailing of a newspaper woman because of a refusal to answer questions concerning the alleged life history of Irene Schroeder.

The case started on Monday morning, March 10th. The selection of the jury lasted until Wednesday at noon, including one night session. Fifteen sessions of court were held last week, and three have been held this week. How long the defense will take is anybody's guess, but it seems reasonably certain that when Irene Schroeder takes the stand in her own behalf, she will be on there for at least two complete sessions of court.

It may be that she will not try the last refuge of a female criminal, tears and hysterics. Certainly she has shown no indication of them thus far. Testimony that had the jury in tears and the audience in an atmosphere of tenseness, left the trigger blonde cold and dispassionate. A pose perhaps, but if it was a pose, one that will seem out of place if suddenly she turns to tears and swooning.

Like some game played in halves, the first half is over. The commonwealth has been on the offensive all this time, and none can gainsay the fact that they have built up a deadly case. It has meant the bringing of witnesses from New York, from Har-

rence county can well be proud of the manner in which this case is being handled by Judge R. Lawrence Hildebrand. He has permitted none of the usual circus ballyhoo attendant to a sensational murder trial. He has insisted, and justly so, that this was a serious trial, a trial in which a woman was charged with the heinous crime of murder and that it would be conducted from that premise. His handling of the case has won him unstinted commendation of veteran newspaper men covering the case, and from visiting officials from other counties. It has been a difficult task for the court, but it has been handled in a splendid manner.

The resume of the testimony in the evening session follows:

Evening Session
 Sergeant Thos. M. Boettner of the State Police was called. He testified to having questioned the defendant on same matter concerning their flight from Wheeling.

H. R. Richardson of Sharpsburg, a salesman, was called. He was a motor patrol officer when Patrolman Moore was given his revolver. He produced the record of Moore's gun. The number was 526328, a Colt .38. It was issued April 20, 1927.

Howard Kelley, a funeral director, was called and identified the bullet he found between the underwear and skin of Brady Paul on December 27, 1929.

He also identified a bullet taken from the arm of Brady Paul.

No cross examination.
 John A. French, pistol expert for the State Police was called and identified two bullets as being the bullets given him by Dr. Loyal Wilson. The bullets were offered as evidence and admitted. He identified a gun given to him by Sergeant Bergen. It was Moore's gun. It was admitted into evidence. He identified Wm. Kiessling's gun and it was admitted into evidence. Brady Paul's gun was handed the witness and he was asked to qualify as to the range of a gun such as Brady Paul's. He said it would do at least 300 yards.

Louis Marr
 Louis Marr of New York, a ballistic expert was called. He is an associate of Major Calvin Goddard and is a consultant in small arm firearms. His laboratory has been consulted in about 200 homicide cases in Pennsylvania in the past year. He has testified in many counties in Pennsylvania and for the State Department of the United States. His laboratory has been used by foreign countries for the identification of bullets.

Q. Have you made a special study of a firearm firing a given bullet.
 A. We have.

Q. Have you examined Commonwealth exhibits two and three, bullets taken from the body of Brady Paul.
 A. I have.

He also identified other bullets taken from the Chevrolet car, Officer Moore's gun, the gun of Wm. Kiessling and Brady Paul's gun. He had examined the Chevrolet car.
 Q. It is possible to determine the make of a firearm which fires a given bullet.
 A. Yes, if it isn't mutilated.

Can identify Bullets
 Q. Can the bullets given you be identified as to the firearm?
 A. Yes all but the St. Louis bullet.
 Q. How do you do it?

afraid he might shoot and hurt Don- and the officer got on the running. A I don't know. I wheeled "two tubes had not been bought were you with him?"

ROPE OFF DISAPPOINTED AT GUNGIRL TRIAL



WITH actual presentation of testimony under way, hundreds of would-be spectators daily are unable to gain admission to the murder trial of the blond gungirl, Irene Schroeder, at New Castle. Ropes are being used to keep back the crowd kept out of the court room, as shown in the upper picture. Below are two women witnesses who named Irene as the slayer of State Trooper Brady Paul. They are Mrs. W. E. Williams (left) and Mrs. Harry Baldwin.



only the barrel of a 38 special revolver. There are only two American guns that will shoot a 38 special bullet, Smith Wessen and Colt but there are guns made in Spain that will fire them.

Q. Can you determine whether a bullet has been fired from a Colt, a Smith and Wessen or a Spanish gun?
 A. I can.

The witness then illustrated by a chart showing the difference in bullets fired from the various guns.

The defense objected to the demonstration unless it could be shown that the commonwealth could show the Spanish gun, Colt and Smith and Wessen guns in question Commonwealth argued that it would show that a bullet had been fired from a Spanish gun, although the Spanish gun could not be produced.
 Objection overruled.

Q. Where did you see these exhibits?
 A. Some in New York and some in New Castle.

Q. Did you fire a test bullet out of the St. Louis gun, Moore's gun and Brady Paul's gun?
 A. I did.

Q. In the test you made state whether the bullets found in Brady Paul's arm and abdomen came from the same gun?
 A. They were.

Q. Can you tell what make gun

gun made by the Spanish company.
 Producing Moore's gun, Margiotti asked:

Q. Is there any possibility that the bullets could have been fired from the Chevrolet and also that hit the roof of the Chevrolet?
 A. I fired this (Moore's) gun and it is not possible that they could have come from this gun.

For the next 30 minutes the testimony was technical as to rifling lands, pitch, grooves and the like.

Cross examined by Jarrett.
 Q. Is there a revolver made without rifling?
 A. Not today.

A. Do you know of any made?
 A. Only one, the old Pepperbox.

Q. Were the bullets lead or steel jacketed?
 A. Lead.

Could they be indented with a finger nail?
 A. Yes.

C. H. Milholland
 C. H. Milholland was recalled to testify to taking the line of the bullet through the window of the Chevrolet and also that hit the roof of the Chevrolet.

Ernest McCracken, a custom Court House was called. had custody of the Chevrolet since it was taken over by the authorities.

en of Phoenix Lodge, five-man-team event, found second place in the twofold the first position to m Wilmington, D. Lodge, turner and J. L. I. But

the majority of others in ntests, required a shoot-off uld finally be awarded. In of 100 targets, Mr. Peters, of made a perfect score, and he record of his team-mate, of so equalled the total

Crowds Are Storming Court House In Wild Desire To See Irene

Everyone wants to see Irene. Since the merciless slaying of State Highway Policeman Brady Paul, Mrs. Schroeder has been gazed upon by curious throngs. Her name has been on the lips and emblazoned on the headlines of scores of newspapers.

But the outraged public is giving no sympathy to this steel nerved gun woman, nor her lover, Glenn Dague.

Along the court street hill Tuesday afternoon when Irene and Dague were put on the stand, within the gray walls of the court room, there must have been 50 automobiles lined up the sides of the street. The auto licenses were mostly of Pennsylvania, but there were quite a number from Ohio, and one from New York state.

In the front lobby of the court room were men, women and children, hoping to get into court room No. 1.

Everyone wants to see this daring criminal who fled, with her married

lover, across the United States, with every state officer, every city policeman and every sheriff in the country one step behind. They want to see this woman who is on trial for her life, charged with the killing of an officer who was doing his duty.

At the back of the Lawrence county court house, between the sheriff's office and the entrance to the court house, there is always a gathering of people, filled with morbid curiosity. When the time comes for Irene and Dague to be led from the jail to the court house the place is packed.

Dague held his head high and clenched his fist, below his handcuffed wrist. He was as cool and composed as he and Irene Schroeder had been when sticking their guns into the ribs of store managers and deputy sheriffs.

Although the crowds at the court house are anxious to Glenn Dague, it is Irene that they are wild about seeing.

SHERIFF DENIES THIRD DEGREE



SHERIFF CHARLES WRIGHT of Phoenix, Ariz., (shown at the right) on the witness stand today denied third degree methods had been used to force a confession from Irene Schroeder. Hance Coor, deputy sheriff, (at the right) described the capture. Wright, Coor and Mrs. Wright (center), made the trip from Arizona to testify.

Dague Cautious And Quite Hesitant When Testifying

Pausing before each answer, cautious as to each reply, was Glenn Dague from the witness stand Tuesday afternoon.

With the evidence closing in on them from all sides, Dague made every effort to make the best of the situation as it arose—to keep the trap from springing tight.

Comparing his testimony to Irene's, there was this marked difference—he answered only what was asked of him, adding nothing whatever to his replies.

Dague was cautious to the point of hesitancy. His replies were sometimes indirect. He many times asked Attorney Margiotti to repeat the questions.

The gun man wore a grayish tan suit of light material. His arms are long and the sleeves were not quite adequate in length.

His face was clean shaven and his moustache was neatly trimmed. He had recently had a haircut.

Dague had rather weird, watery blue eyes.

Quite noticeable were his white, long fingered hands. They were hands which had never been used to doing heavy work—hands which were more adapted to handling revolvers.

When the barrage of questions ceased, Dague walked erectly from the witness stand and toward the door brushing quickly past Irene. She half turned in her seat to look at him.

Glenn Dague gazed straight ahead.

Irene Uses No Slang Expressions, When On Witness Stand At Trial

Contrary to the general idea, good English was used by both Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague, who were

She wasn't hesitant in answering but she paused slightly in the middle of her sentences. There was a faint

SHOWS JURY HOW SHE 'COVERED' PAUL WITH GUN AND FIRED

Prosecution In Cross-Examination Leads Witness On To Dramatic Climax In Court This Morning—Mrs. Schroeder Is Still On Witness Stand This Afternoon. Declares She Robbed Stores Just For "Thrill"

Drama reached its climax this morning in court room number one. Once again Irene Schroeder, the Trigger Blonde, felt the butt of a revolver in her hand, once again those cold gray-blue eyes sighted down the long blue steel barrel, and using Attorney Charles J. Margiotti as a foil she showed the jury how she covered Paul, how she backed him down the road, and finally how, when she was two feet away from him she aimed at his chest and fired.

For a time it seemed as though the Blonde had forgotten her surroundings. Again she was out on the Butler Road with Brady Paul in front of her. Unconsciously there crept into her eyes the old tigerish gleam, hatred warped her countenance, and for the moment there was no court there, no jury, no spectators, she was back on the Butler Road where she and her Man Friday, Glenn Dague, and her brother Tom were dealing out death with their guns.

Spectacular Scene

As she crept towards Margiotti, inch by inch, arm extended in a posture that would have excited the envy of a pistol marksman, Irene re-enacted the scene that may send her on one more ride, the last one, to Rockview. She was not excited, she was not ruffled, but there was a ferocious tensity about her movements that suggested a panther stalking his prey.

"He was about two feet away from me," she said. "He was pointing his gun at Dague and I aimed at his chest and fired." Perhaps the tension of the moment marred the memory which has been so perfect thus far, or disturbed what appears to be a carefully built story, for in the position Irene had Paul placed, it would have been impossible for any one to shoot Brady Paul in the abdomen, except a person directly in front of him and she had placed Moore at the rear of the car.

Tickled and Thrilled The robbery of the P. H. Butler store "tickled her," she said. "It was a thrill." It was the jury's turn to be thrilled this morning for as she drew down on Margiotti and backed him towards the jury box, the jurymen whose views were impeded, craned their necks to get a better view of Irene's facial expression

Wheeling, "two tubes had not been bought were you with him?"

A. I do. (Recognizing him as stood up.)

Q. Did he see your gun?

A. Yes.

In Cincinnati

Q. In December were you in Cincinnati?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know George Ellen?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he see your revolver?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that the same revolver had on the Butler road?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you back in Cincinnati December 16?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Howard Prest?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he see your gun?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that the gun you had on Butler road?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Lawrence Drum in Toledo?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he see your gun?

A. Yes.

Is that the gun you had on Butler road?

A. Yes.

Q. Did all these people see Glenn gun?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know Mr. Lanfesty Toledo, O.?

A. I don't know. (Didn't recognize him.)

Q. Did Mr. Patterson see Glenn gun in Pittsburgh?

A. I don't know.

Q. Now this Pontiac coupe in Toledo, you took the Ohio license it and put it on the Chevrolet in Louis?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you do that?

A. Didn't have any other.

Q. Didn't it have plates?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take anything from the car?

A. A black bag and some clothing.

Q. How many hats did Glenn have?

A. One.

Q. What kind of toys did you have in the car?

A. A little phonograph and some other toys.

Q. What toys?

A. I don't remember.

Had Ammunition

Q. How much ammunition did you have when you started on the trip to Pennsylvania?

A. A box of 38's and a box of 32's.

Q. Where did you get your 32's?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Oh, now, you didn't always carry ammunition did you?

A. No, but I was so many places I don't remember.

Q. Don't you know where you were when you discovered you had a box of cartridges?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Can't you tell us what town it was?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Was your gun loaded?

A. Always loaded.

Q. How many shells did your gun contain?

A. Six.

Q. Have you given us a list of the ammunition and guns on your trip through Pennsylvania?

A. Yes.

PLAYS AS MOTHER TESTIFIES



We did.
 Q. When did you decide you would go to Butler?
 A. Along the road somewhere we picked it out.
 Q. What made you go to Butler?
 A. We saw we could get to Ohio and see my brother.
 Q. Did you see your brother on this trip?
 A. Joe, you mean?
 Q. Yes, did you see Joe?
 A. No.

Register At Hotel.
 Q. Did you know Glenn registered?
 A. Yes, but I don't know what the name was.
 Q. Did you know he registered as Albert Cartwright of Dillonvale, O.?
 A. No.
 Q. Did you go to a show?
 A. Yes.
 Q. When did you decide to go into Croeger's Store?
 A. When we were driving past.
 Q. Who decided to go in?
 A. I did.
 Q. So it was at your suggestion that you went into the store and Mr. Angert was robbed?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Was the Butler store a part of the country you were taking your trip to see?
 A. No.
 Q. Who went in the store first?
 A. I did.
 Q. Didn't Dague go into the store and buy a can of meat?
 A. No.
 Q. You say that isn't true?
 A. No. I went in first.
 Q. Didn't Dague give you an idea how the store was constructed?
 A. No.
 Q. When you went in the store where did you leave your little son?
 A. In the car.

Store Robbery.
 Q. Was there any understanding at you were going to do?
 A. I told them.
 Q. Did you ascertain if there was anybody in the store?
 A. No.
 Q. Angert was back of the counter?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Didn't you select apples because it would bring him out in the open to be covered with a gun?
 A. No. It was because Donnie and them.
 Q. Well you didn't get the apples Donnie liked did you?
 A. No I forgot them.
 Q. Did Dague cover Angert with a gun and did you?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Going to the man did you and he both have him covered?
 A. I was in front of him.
 Q. While he was in the back room tied his hands?
 A. Glenn did.
 Q. What did you do?
 A. Covered him with a gun.
 Q. Who took the wrist watch off Angert?
 A. Glenn did.
 Q. You went to the cash register?
 A. Yes.
 Q. And cleaned it out?
 A. I took the money out of it.
 Q. Where was Tom?
 A. I didn't notice.
 Q. He was there when you went to the car?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Now this old gentleman you saw back in the back room, wasn't he back to you?
 A. No he was kind of sideways.
 Q. What did you tell him?
 A. I told him to walk back and not

Here Irene took a gun and covering Margiotti showed the jury how she covered the old man in the store.
 Q. Were you nervous when you held the gun?
 A. No I wasn't nervous.
 Q. When you left where were your hands?
 A. Had my hand at my side.
 Q. Did you rush to the automobile?
 A. I wouldn't say we rushed.
 Q. Which of these pocketbooks are yours? (Showing a brown one and a black one).
 A. The black one.
 Q. Did you go out to the street your automobile was located on?
 A. Yes.

Donnie In Car
 Q. Where was Donnie all this time?
 A. In the car.
 Q. Is his name Donnie?
 A. Don.
 Q. Isn't his name Homer Edward Schroeder?
 A. I named him that when he was born. I had it changed.
 Q. When did you change it?
 A. When he was a year old I changed it to Don Crawford Schroeder.

Q. You knew you had left two men tied on the floor?
 A. Yes.
 Q. You knew when they got loose they would notify the police?
 A. I never thought anything about it.
 Q. Weren't you getting away from the hold up?
 A. Naturally we drove away from the store.
 Q. You were perfectly cool weren't you?
 A. I was just tickled, it gave me a thrill.
 Q. Were you thrilled on the Butler road?
 A. No.
 Q. Were you running away from Butler in a thrill?
 A. I can't answer that yes or no.
 Q. When did you stop thrilling?
 A. In 15 or 20 minutes.
 Q. Wasn't it a robbery you engaged in?
 A. I didn't think of it as a robbery.
 Q. Did you know what you were doing in that store?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Why didn't you remain in Butler?
 A. It wasn't are intention to remain in Butler.
 Q. Did you get away fast or slow?
 A. We didn't go so fast.
 Q. Recess taken here for 10 minutes.

Butler Road Shooting
 Q. When you got out of the car on the Butler road where were Paul's hands?
 A. They were at his side.
 Q. When did you first cover anybody with your gun?
 A. When I saw Moore at the rear of the car.
 Q. Wasn't there a time that both you and Dague had Paul covered with a gun?
 A. No.
 Q. As you were going towards the rear of the auto were you towards Baldwins house or was Dague between you and the car.
 A. No I was on Glen's left.
 Q. You were on the inside.
 A. Yes.
 Q. This officer was to the rear of the car.
 A. Yes.
 Q. You went along...

Glenn Got Moore's Gun
 Q. Who got the revolver from Moore?
 A. Glen must have got it.
 Q. How many shots did you fire?
 A. One.
 Q. You are sure?
 A. I am positive.
 Q. Did you open your gun?
 A. Yes.
 Q. How many cartridges were in it?
 A. I had only fired one. I opened it and filled it up.
 Q. Why did you reload?
 A. I don't know, I had no reason.
 Q. Did you reload before you saw Horton?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you see Horton and Miss Nickum coming out of the driveway?
 A. I don't remember seeing them.
 Q. Remember passing them?
 A. I don't remember.
 Q. When they passed you, isn't it a fact that you and Dague and Tom signaled the car to stop?
 A. No.
 Q. Did Dague tell you a bullet went through his hat when you got in the car back up the road?
 A. Yes.
 Q. At about that time did you hear any shots?
 A. I thought I heard two shots hit the car.
 Q. Were you moving, was the car moving?
 A. Yes.
 Q. How soon did you find out Dague had been shot through the hat?
 A. Oh 2 or 3 hours.
 Q. Where was Dague hit?
 A. In the side, on the hip.
 Q. Was he bleeding?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did he tell you who hit him?
 A. No.

More Denials
 Q. Now then were three of you in the car. That is three adults?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you tell Mattie Jackson that after the holdup the officers had flashed the shooting over the county?
 A. No I didn't.
 Q. Did you read the papers about the shooting?
 A. Yes.

The witness as Paul backed down he said one hand was at his side. Glen went back towards the front of the car and Paul fired a shot at him. I kept covering Paul. He had his gun out and I fired a shot. I had it aimed at his chest and when he fired a shot at Glen I fired at him.
 Q. Do you know this is a dangerous weapon. Do you know that if you fired it at a vital spot in a person it might cause death.
 A. Yes. I know that (with a smile).
 Q. You followed him ten or fifteen feet with Paul backing up.
 A. Not that far. I was telling him to drop his gun.
 Q. Did you see that truck back up the road?
 A. I did.
 Q. When you left that position where did you go.
 A. Back to the car, Donnie was screaming and crying.
 Q. Where was Moore.
 A. Glenn said he was at the radiator.
 Q. What was Glen doing?
 A. I don't know.
 Q. Didn't you step on the running board and fire two shots at man.
 A. No.
 Q. Did you have your gun in your hand?
 A. I did.

Fisher are his wife, a son, two mother and father, two sisters and others. Mr. O'Mara leaves a son, daughters. For more than ten years had been a member of Mount Pleasant, from the time of his appointment community and Social Welfare had been an active worker in interests and enterprises. His in behalf of the needy families tory of the Lodge's jurisdiction

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responsible for her acts. The possibilities of a complex which caused her to shoot at policemen in uniform also were seeking a blond, Irene Schroeder?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you ascertain anything about Donnie in the newspaper and of any identification being made?
 A. Yes. I saw Donnie's picture and it said they were holding him in Pennsylvania.
 Q. Prior to that time had you read any account of Paul's death?
 A. No.
 Q. Did you go through Charleston, W. Va.?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you pick up a newspaper there?
 A. I didn't.
 Q. In your statement (the life story) didn't you say it was a Charleston paper that told us it was Brady Paul?
 A. No I didn't.
 Q. You didn't know Paul was dead till you got to St. Louis?
 A. No.
 Q. You just kept going until you reached St. Louis and then you decided to look up the shooting?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you take Horton's pocket-book?
 A. He handed it to me.
 Q. Why did you keep him covered with a gun?
 A. I don't know how to answer that.
 Q. Did you keep him covered until your companions could transfer the cars?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Didn't you say to Horton, don't move or I'll plug you?
 A. No, I turned my back and walked away.
 Q. Didn't you say keep your hands up but not above your head?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Noon recess at this point. Mary's Church. Both were Gates of Heaven Cemetery. Fisher are his wife, a son, two mother and father, two sisters and others. Mr. O'Mara leaves a son, daughters. For more than ten years had been a member of Mount Pleasant, from the time of his appointment community and Social Welfare had been an active worker in interests and enterprises. His in behalf of the needy families tory of the Lodge's jurisdiction

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COMMONWEALTH TAKES UP CROSS-EXAMINATION; IRENE ON STAND TODAY

Insanity Plea Has Apparently Been Abandoned For Blonde—Woman On Witness Stand All During Tuesday Night Session—Denies Many Of Facts Presented By Commonwealth Witnesses—Clings To Statement She Didn't Shoot Corporal Brady Paul

Irene Schroeder will stand or fall upon her statement that she "did not shoot Brady Paul." This fact seems to be apparent following the testimony of the Trigger Blonde and the cross examination which though lengthy, Tuesday night, is apparently just getting under way. After the coherent manner in which Irene testified Tuesday afternoon, the rapidity with which Attorney Thomas W. Dickson took her through her testimony, and the shrewdness with which she parried some of the cross examination questions, there appears to be little doubt that the insanity defense promised in the opening of the case has been abandoned.

Further, the much discussed "life history" of Irene Schroeder, now published in a few newspapers was discovered to be the work of a "ghost writer", and an elaboration of a comparatively simple set of statements furnished by Irene from her jail cell. These statements were enlarged upon, some of the statements changed somewhat, and the mention of the crime on the Butler road was entirely the idea of the one who wrote it, if Irene is to be believed when she said from the witness stand that she had said nothing about the Butler road episode.

A Much Travelled Girl

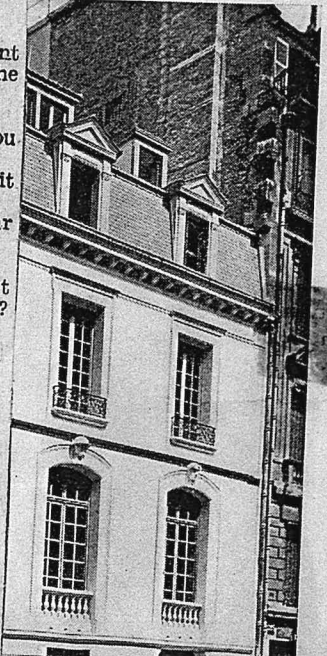
Irene Schroeder is a much travelled girl, judging from the statements she made. Nor was the matter of a name any hindrance to Irene Schroeder, Mildred Winthrop, Vera Wilson, and others she does not remember her as the mood struck her in the many cities including Pittsburgh, Greensburg, Uniontown, Wheeling, Buffalo, Toledo, Gary, Ind., Richmond, Ind., Columbus and Cincinnati, O., Congor, North Carolina, Fort Worth, Texas, Tulsa Oklahoma, Jefferson City, Mo. These and many other places she visited sometimes with Dague, sometimes with another sweetie, by name Davis. Automobiles she and Dague took with reckless abandon. Chevrolets and Chryslers seemed to be their particular fancy and she testified with aplomb, of getting cars which she did not pay for, but which she said, she "conferred hers".

Wheeling, "two tubes had not been cut out."
 This morning's session should provide the fireworks of the cross examination if there are to be any. The murder on the Butler road will be taken up and Irene cross examined as to the happenings there. On direct examination she testified that she had been there on December 27th, described everything that happened in a clear manner, admitted to having shot at Brady Paul, but here her testimony differs from the commonwealth's eye witnesses.
 Differ On Shooting.
 Their testimony was to the effect that Irene fired the first shot fired, that she shot Brady Paul as he had his hands up and his gun in his holster, and that she was the one who murdered Brady Paul.
 The bullet that killed him was a 38 calibre. Louis L. Marr, ballisticsian of New York testified that there are but two makes of guns in the world that could have possibly fired that bullet, and these are Spanish guns. Both Irene and Dague admit to having had Spanish guns, but Irene insists that she had a thirty two calibre, and that Dague had the 38. The bullet taken from the edge of the exit of the abdominal wound in Brady Paul was a 38 calibre bullet, the one testified to by Marr.
 Briefly, Irene's defense seems to be that she didn't shoot Paul.
 The testimony of the evening session follows:
 Evening Session.
 Irene Schroeder went back on the stand at the opening of the evening session.
 A side-bar conference was held.
 Q. While you were in the Manicopa jail was a light placed in your face for five hours?
 A. Yes.
 Objected to by Margiotti and then withdrawn.
 Q. At the time you were under a light did any one twist your thumb.
 Objected to and question reframed.
 A. Yes. A reporter on one of the papers who wears a badge.
 Q. Did you say to Rose Smith that you were in for plenty and that you had killed an officer and had robbed a store. Did you tell her any of the facts?
 A. No I didn't.
 Q. Did you tell them you had shot twice at the officer in front of the car?
 A. No.
 Q. Did you tell them you threw 2 guns in the river and that you didn't want to go back to Pennsylvania where they could give you the hot seat?
 A. No, I did not.
 Q. Did you say to Sheriff Wright that you would be put to death if you came back to Pennsylvania?
 A. No, I didn't.
 Q. Did you talk it over every day in the cell with these women?
 A. No.
 Denies Everything.
 Q. Did you ever see Mr. Evans before he came into the jail?
 A. No, I never saw him before.
 Q. Did you talk to Brooks coming back in the train?
 A. We all talked together.
 Q. Did you tell anybody on that train that you were coming back to Pennsylvania to take what was coming?
 A. No.
 Q. Where did you have that 2nd record?

bought were you with him?
 A. I was.
 Q. Were you present when he bought the 38?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Was the gun bought in Pittsburgh, the one you had on the Butler road?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Where was your gun displayed?
 A. In Tulsa, Okla.
 Q. Where was Dague's gun disposed of?
 A. Ft. Worth, Texas.
 Q. Did you see a man named Verner in the automobile from the man who didn't know their names.
 A. I didn't know their names.
 Q. Did he say you look as the one you were going to become a model and did you say you were chunky?
 A. No, I didn't.
 Q. Did you make any statement to Ward Adams?
 A. I don't know who Ward Adams is but I never made that statement.
 Q. When did you go to Buffalo?
 A. Around the 1st of August.
 Q. How long did you live there?
 A. I don't know.
 Q. What did Dague do?
 A. He sold electric washing machines.

Cross Examination.

Cross examination by Margiotti.
 Q. When did you first meet Glenn Dague?
 A. In 1927 around August on 1st Street.
 Q. Had you had your operation then?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Where was he living?
 A. In Mt. Pleasant with his family.
 Q. How often would you see him when you became acquainted with him?
 A. Oh often.
 Q. Do you know when his family quit living there?
 A. The following June.
 Q. Where was he staying when you first met him.
 Dague Leaves Family.
 A. In Mt. Pleasant with his family.
 Q. When did he quit living with his family?
 A. Last March or April.
 Q. You spoke of having fallen when you were 10 years old, who was the doctor?
 A. Dr. Gadolph.
 Q. Did he put any stitches in your forehead?
 A. I don't know.
 Q. Did you get over it?
 A. No.
 Q. Any bones fractured?
 A. No.
 Q. In the hospital at Wheeling did you know what occurred to you?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Weren't both ovaries removed?
 A. No just one.
 Q. Weren't both tubes cut out?
 A. No.
 Q. What was the date of the operation?
 A. I don't recall.
 Q. Was Dr. Morgan your doctor?
 A. He was the doctor but Dr. J. Caldwell operated.
 Q. How long were you in the hospital?
 A. I don't remember, but they took me home on February 22.
 Q. Did you ever see your hos child?



Winthrop. They said I would have to sign Irene Schroeder but I told them I had already signed my right name.

Q. Did you ever admit your identity to the sheriff in the Phoenix jail?

A. No.

Q. Did you admit anything to Mattie Jackson and the other girls ten minutes after you got in or any time that you had been in trouble in Pennsylvania?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you explain anything to them?

A. I didn't.

Q. Did you tell Mattie Jackson you had a Spanish 38?

A. I never discussed it with her. They asked me why I was in there. I told them there had been a shooting the night before and the officers trail us to the mountain and that was why we're in here.

Recess at this point until 7:00 p. m.

truculently. "Nice way to work partner after he's sweated all the Maine to see how you're getting along."

"Oh, wash it out," said the other.

"Where we goin' now?" inquired following Beauregard to the car.

"Wait and see."



HIS PLEA FOR MOTHER'S LIFE DENIED.—Donald Schroeder, (left), 5, yesterday begged Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, to spare life of his mother (right), due to die on the electric chair next Monday.

IRENE AGAIN TAKES WITNESS STAND AFTER LONG LEGAL ARGUMENT

Almost Entire Morning Session Taken Up With Legal Conferences Over New Line Of Defense Proposed—Sister Of Irene Called To Stand, But Testimony Is Blocked

Bogged down in a morass of objections, offers, side-bar conferences and technicalities, the trial of Irene Schroeder, now on in Court Room number one gave promise at noon of extending into next week. Mid-afternoon on Wednesday appeared as though the defense would rest with Irene Schroeder's story as its only testimony save some heard from Glenn Dague. Rebuttal testimony of the commonwealth was expected to be put on late Wednesday and early today and then arguments to the jury could have been started this afternoon.

Then came the break that has opened up another field of testimony, put a knotty legal problem before the court and has changed the trial of Irene Schroeder from a fact-finding investigation to a battle of legalities. In all this morning's session there was but a few minutes of testimony and this came from Irene Schroeder at 11:45.

Insanity Defense—A new structure of defense was hurriedly put together by the defense on Tuesday, Senator Jarrett, and it then became apparent to the jury that the defense that Irene would stand or fall upon

testimony designed to prove a legal insanity. Court was adjourned at 4:30 Wednesday. Over night a new offer was framed by the defense.

"Irresistible Impulse"—The new offer was that the defense would prove by competent testimony an irresistible impulse to steal, rob and flee, and would also show a suicidal mania, in which the defendant demonstrated a total disregard for consequences. This offer brought a bitter legal battle in which numerous side-bar conferences were held, conferences in the law library between counsel and consultations with the court. Both of the judges were on the bench, Judge Hildebrand having invited Judge James A. Chambers to sit with him during the side-bar arguments over the issue.

Finally, at 11:30 Attorney Charles J. Margiotti announced that the commonwealth had no objection to the offer and it was admitted. Mrs. Sarah Jane Muldoon, a sister of the defendant, was recalled to the stand, but again objection was raised, a side-bar conference held and the witness excused.

Irene Back On Stand—Irene Schroeder was called to the stand and testified again to having had a fall when she was ten years old, and of having severe headaches, poor eyesight, and a desire to steal ever since. Her testimony as to theft, since the fall was somewhat impaired by herself when she admitted to having stolen "once" before the fall but many times since.

The admission of the new offer opens up a field so large and so comprehensive, that it seems doubtful that the testimony can all be taken before Saturday adjournment. For the defendant, her counsel expect to show a long record of thefts, peculiar conduct, a suicidal mania, and finally to call alienists who will testify as to her mental condition. This testimony upon the part of the defense opens the gate for the commonwealth to call witnesses from Pittsburgh, Uniontown, Greensburg, and Toledo, O., to show that robberies of stores were committed there at the point of a gun. These robberies were admitted by inference by the defend-

the state. Thus far, the upper courts have never ruled upon "irresistible impulse to rob" as a defense, although it has been used many times. A case in point is the Commonwealth against Cavalier, in which a Pottsville youth of 16 killed his grandmother.

The effect of the new testimony to be offered is an attempt to free Irene Schroeder of the charge of murder by eliminating her as one of a party that robbed the P. H. Butler Store in Butler, Pa., on December 27th. This is explained in the following fashion.

All Are Guilty—Under an act of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, all the participants in a robbery are guilty of murder in the first degree if a murder has followed the robbery. This in spite of the fact that only one of the party fired the fatal shot. A very good example of this is seen in the case of the four youths who have been tried this session for the murder of Clark Rea. Only one fired the shot, but all four of them were in the robbery and under the law all of them are equally guilty.

Flight is considered a part of the actual commission of the felony, where that flight is directly from the scene of the crime. In the present case the flight was directly from Butler, where a store had been robbed, and while that flight was in progress Corporal Brady Paul was murdered. Hence, all of the participants in the robbery are guilty of murder in the first degree if it can be proved that any one of the party fired the fatal shot.

What the defense proposes to do is this: if they can show that Irene Schroeder had an irresistible impulse to rob and flee, then she was insane in that particular and as an insane person could not be held for the robbery in Butler. If she could not be held for the robbery in Butler and had an irresistible impulse to flee, then she was not legally present at the scene of the Brady Paul murder; in other words, she was not guilty, legally, of robbery or flight, and thus was not legally present at the murder spot.

and has a difficult task ahead of it in the next few days. While the trial has been difficult since the trial opened, it has been so largely because of the mass of testimony offered, and because of legal technicalities, the refusal of the original

It now becomes his duty to steer the Ship of Justice through this sea of technicalities, and in doing so he has but little precedent to rely upon. The commonwealth seems satisfied at the issue has been raised, for it gives them an opportunity to call witnesses to prove many hold-ups, to call psychiatrists to testify that Irene is sane and to use their own words, to show by the defense testimony that Irene Schroeder is not insane, but an habitual criminal and a wicked woman. What little testimony there was this morning follows:

Mrs. Muldoon Does Not Testify—Mrs. Sarah Jane Muldoon was called as the first witness. Margiotti asked for a side-bar offer as each witness was called. The request was granted by Judge Hildebrand. A side-bar was held and Mrs. Muldoon excused.

Irene On Stand Again—Irene Schroeder was called to the stand.

Q. How far back can you remember?

A. I can remember back before my other died.

Q. How old would you be?

A. Two or three years old.

Q. Can you remember the day of your mother's funeral?

Objected to by Margiotti and a side-bar conference called. The objection was that the date of the other's funeral was immaterial to the case.

Objection sustained.

Q. You testified to having fallen when you were ten years old.

Objected to asking repetition.

Overruled.

Witness asked to step over to the stand and show the scar on her forehead. She did so.

Q. Before that fall what was the condition of your eyesight?

Objected to as being immaterial. Defense offered to follow it with other testimony.

Another side-bar was called. Margiotti said if the purpose was to prove that it was the purpose of showing that she couldn't see where she was going he would withdraw the objection. Defense objected to Margiotti's remarks and they were withdrawn.

Objection overruled.

A. Good.

Q. After the fall what was the condition of your eyesight?

A. I have to hold things close to my eyes to suffer to this day.

Q. Do you have severe headaches?

A. Yes.

Q. Ever have them before the fall?

A. I don't remember of them.

Q. Considerable Stealing

A. Your time have you done considerable stealing and robbing.

Q. How old did you start?

A. I was nine years old.

Q. How long before you had this

A. Once before the fall, many

once before the fall, many times since.

Objected to and the defense said it went to their offer of environment of the defendant.

A side-bar conference was called. Noon recess was called at the conclusion of the side-bar.

RECALLED AS WITNESS DAGUE TAKES ATTITUDE OF SPHINX ON STAND

Cross-Examination Of Gun-Woman Is Completed About 3 O'clock This Afternoon. Testimony Taking Is Near Conclusion It Is Believed—No Night Session Of Court Tonight.

Mock heroics entered the trial of Irene Schroeder this afternoon in court room number two. Glenn Dague, whilom automobile salesman, wife deserter and paramour of the Trigger Blonde, Dague who answered so volubly and fluently upon cross examination Tuesday afternoon, took the veil of silence this afternoon when he was recalled and refused to answer.

Sitting straight up in his chair like some vest pocket edition of the Sphinx, cold blue eyes staring ahead with as much expression in them as the eyes of a dead mackerel, lips pressed together in a line, he stolidly refused to answer.

Argument ensued between counsel as to whether or not he should answer, Margiotti arguing that inasmuch as he had come upon the stand at the request of the defense he had made himself a witness. The defense's stand was that he was a co-defendant, although the point was not pressed. Attorney Thomas W. Dickey stated that he had not seen him since yesterday and as far as he and Senator Jarrett were concerned, Dague could answer questions propounded.

Nearly Closing.—The defense is about ready to close, although there is a possibility of some new testimony being introduced on Thursday morning. Before the defense closed Attorney Margiotti, in a side-bar conference, offered to allow testimony to be adduced which had a bearing on legal sanity as a defense. Previously the theory of insanity projected by the defense had been wrecked by the commonwealth argument.

In the original offer of an insanity defense, the defense offered to produce testimony designed to show an irresistible impulse to commit crime. This was objected to by the commonwealth. The defense now offers to produce testimony to show an irresistible impulse to steal. The point is before Judge Hildebrand and will be ruled upon at the opening of the morning session.

Joseph Crawford, aged father of Irene Schroeder, was called this afternoon but did not testify at length.

Q. Did that doctor who was table examine you?

A. Yes.

Q. Just before the trial began you examined by doctors for monwealth?

A. Yes.

Q. How many months do you are pregnant?

A. 4½ months.

Q. When you went to Butler you and your companions I money?

A. Yes, a little.

Q. Leaving in Horton's car travel over the back streets Castle?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you stop at a restaurant in Lisbon, O.?

A. No.

Q. You had breakfast in Butler got to Wheeling at 8 that Did you eat?

A. No.

Q. Did you go to Steubenville?

A. No.

Q. You didn't go over main of town on your way to Wheeling?

A. We went by side streets.

Q. Did you pick some boys the way to Wheeling and put in the rumble seat?

A. No.

Q. Were you suspicious that might get after you?

A. There was a possibility.

Q. When you went to the store didn't you and Glenn the store the night before?

A. We did not.

Q. Where did you first pick people?

A. Between Wheeling and Parkersburg.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. To Parkersburg.

Q. Where were you going in Parkersburg?

A. To some furnished room in Parkersburg.

Q. What was the address?

A. I don't know.

Q. Why did you have rooms there?

A. We expected to occupy when we went back.

Q. Were these rooms upstairs?

A. Upstairs.

Q. Where did you get that Parkersburg?

A. Out of the garage on the 1st.

Q. Why did you change plates there?

A. I don't know why Glenn did.

Some cross examination ensued this point on the trip west, it was repetition of previous testimony.

Knew Police After Them.

Q. When you met the policeman in St. Louis you knew they were you?

A. Yes.

Q. Why were you going west when you left Parkersburg?

A. I don't have to answer.

Q. Well why were you going west?

A. I don't know. I always did to go west.

Road maps shown witness and identified them as having been by the party.

Q. In the story told to Mrs. Hildebrand did you say that in going through towns you would lie in the bottom of the car so it would look like a man driving?

A. No.

Q. Did you say to her that Chrysler was taken from Wheeling Parkersburg by one of Glenn's friends?

A. No.

Q. No he had a blackjack.
 A. Where was it Joe Chapman wanted you to go with him?
 A. To the office.
 Q. You knew he was a deputy sheriff?
 A. He told me he was.
 Q. Why did you go into the gasoline station and ask if he was a deputy sheriff?
 A. He told Glenn he wasn't an officer.
 Q. Didn't you point your gun at Philip Neece and tell him not to telephone for police?
 A. No.
 Q. Didn't you rush out to the car and get in the rumble seat and pull the lid down?
 A. No.
 Q. Did anyone talk about killing him?
 A. Yes, Wells did.
 Q. Chapman didn't have a gun with him, did he?
 A. Not to my knowledge.
 Q. Did you stop between Florence and Chandler?
 A. We stopped outside of Florence for gas.
 Q. Was there any understanding with Chapman where you were going to go?
 A. No.
 Q. Isn't it a fact that you, Wells and Dague had a conversation about what you would do to Chapman if he didn't guide you through Chandler?
 A. No.
 Q. Why did you roll the window of the car down?
 A. So I could put my gun up to shoot.
 Q. Chapman grabbed you with his right hand and Dague with the left and?
 A. He had hold of my hand.
 Q. Why did you have your gun in your hand?
 A. To scarce Chapman.
 Q. How long did he hold your hand?
 A. Till he got out of the car.
 Q. Was there any shooting?
 A. There was.
 Q. Did the officer shoot you?
 A. After we started out.
 Q. Who shot Lee Wright and Buttrifield?
 A. I don't know.
 Q. Where did Wells get a gun?
 A. I don't know.
 Q. Ten minute recess at this point.
 Q. When you were taken to the Phoenix jail was Glenn in the same room when you signed that card?
 A. He was there part of the time.
 Q. You signed as Mildred Winthrop and Glenn signed as Albert Winthrop?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you tell him to sign that?
 A. No.
 Q. Had you talked it over with him?
 A. No.
 Q. Were you in the governor's office at the extradition hearing?
 A. Yes.
 Q. After you saw that crowd in the courtroom, within a few hours you were named as Mildred Winthrop?
 A. Yes.
 Q. And didn't you send out a letter signed the Trigger Woman?
 A. Objected to and overruled.
 Q. I can't answer yes or no.
 Q. Did you?
 A. I couldn't know unless I could see the letter.
 Q. Did you sign a letter you sent to Mrs. Dawson?
 A. I don't know whether I did or not.
 Q. Didn't you hand the letter to

was addressed to me "The Trigger Woman."
 Q. And you signed it how?
 A. The Trigger Woman.
 That's all.
 Cross examination ended at 3:15. She had been on the stand since almost the same time Tuesday. No other direct examination.
Crawford On Stand.
 Joseph Crawford, father of Irene Schroeder, was called. He is a respectable looking old gentleman, silver haired and somewhat stooped. He is 69 years of age.
 He was questioned about Irene coming to Benwood. Objected to and a side-bar conference held after which the old man was excused.
Dague Refuses to Answer.
 The commonwealth asked that Glenn Dague be returned for cross examination and this was done.
 Q. You said when you were on the stand that you had bought a gun for yourself and then one for Irene.
 A. I have nothing to say.
 Margiotti asked that the court instruct him to answer. He refused to answer.
 Dickey: We do not care if he answers, we haven't talked to him.
 Mrs. Schroeder was put back on the stand.
 Q. Whose gun was bought first?
 A. Dague's.
 Q. That gun that was bought first is the gun bought by Dague?
 A. Yes.
 Q. What the first gun bought at A. M. Horbett's on Federal street, Pittsburgh?
 A. I don't know.
 Q. Was the shoulder holster purchased in Pittsburgh?
 A. No.
 The prisoner was returned and court adjourned at 4:30.

Court Room Is Tense When Iron Nerved Girl Goes To Witness Stand

"Irene Schroeder!" Like magic, the hum of whispered conversations in the court room ceased. It was one of the most tense moments for the intrepid gun-girl, who is charged with the murder of State Highway Patrolman Brady Paul. The Dutch faced blonde arose from her seat at the defense table and, after pausing to answer several questions asked by Prothonotary Ralph Campbell, walked to the witness stand. She sat on the chair where Glenn Dague, her partner in crime had been subjected to a barrage of questions, just a short time before. The old-fashioned looking clock on a side wall of the court room showed 3:16 p. m. The court was hushed. Irene settled back in the chair and proceeded to answer, calmly and intelligently, the questions of the defense. She is a strange woman. Not a sign of nervousness did she show. He got mad and said it was his because he'd put up the money. Then I got mad—we were both young, you see, and excited—and I told him it wouldn't be his car until he'd given me the stock he promised me. And he said he wouldn't give me any stock until I turned over the car to him. And we called each other names, and swore we'd never speak to each other again. The car was in my shop and I kept it. The stock was in his possession and he kept that. He an engineer and I found another actually the car belonged to us still does. It's no more his than mine than his. I know why he's tried to get it before. I'd the Smithsonian myself. And if I could admit as much as I've just you, and agree to its being labelled a compliment, I'd relinquish it in 't that fair?" "I'll tell dad what you've said, but if it'll change him any. Good- 've been very decent about all said Mr. Carmichael. "What- you'll always be welcome here so cerned. Remember that." ked him and turned to go. It e to him that Mr. Carmichael ill will. Sheila was the one who she had not even wanted to hear t have to say for himself. Sheila with him. She could hardly have re obvious if she had actually said ith dejection, he left the brightly ad went out into the night. inutes he stood on the top step to eyes to the darkness. The soft nt with pine and the spicy odors ed flowers, added poignantly to . He looked up at the sky. It was 'I must get out of this," he told st get out to-night." He squared and walked slowly across the space. neared the roadster, a slim figure of the dark and barred his way. he cried, startled. His heart pounded furiously. take this car, Mr. Marshall," y. "It's not yours." He made an effort to keep his as hers. "Why not? I paid for d check."

On Way To Court Room



Time to Confess Holdup Hailing Man For 15 Years

By PAUL GLYNN, International News Service.
 CASTLE, Pa., March 22. Irene Schroeder tonight sat in the gloomy little Lawrence County jail, musing on how she may prove to be her last gesture to the society demands her life. Irene, the "trigger woman" blazed a trail of banditry crime across the continent, to right an alleged wrong at society before she dies in the electric chair for the murder of Brady Paul, of the State Highway Patrol. Twenty miles southwest of New Castle, down in the ugly pile of sand and masonry that is West Virginia's state penitentiary at Moundsville, another figure paces easily to and fro in a dimly lit cell. Irene on Monday has promised to confess the words which may set her free. The blonde gun-conscienceless no more, on will seek to ease a trou-

SORRY FOR IRENE



Soon To Know Fate



IRENE SCHROEDER
 Gun-woman whose trial for murder of Corp. Brady Paul is near conclusion.

IRENE SOBS BITTERLY; NERVE HAS SNAPPED

As Irene Schroeder, the Trigger Blond, approaches the moment when from the lips of ten men and two women she hears her fate, the iron nerve of the blond bandit seems to have snapped. Sobbing bitterly, her body shaken with the intensity of her emotion, she listened to her counsel, Thomas W. Dickey this morning as he pleaded that her life be spared and that she be locked up. The mental strain of the past two weeks has been terrific even for one whose iron nerve carried her across a country, holding up stores, robbing men, and finally shooting down a patrolman. Only a nerveless creature could stand such a strain without any sign of weakening and Irene Schroeder is but human after all. Thursday night she raged in her cell as she read a letter Glenn Dague had written to a minister who had written him. Tearing the letter in a thousand pieces she screamed, "to hell with him, I'm through. I don't care what becomes of me." It was the first time since her return from Arizona that she had evinced anything but devotion to the man who with her lit a blazing trial of crime from Pennsylvania to Arizona. Dague had written two letters, one

DEFENSE



DEFENSE CONCLUDES TESTIMONY DURING AFTERNOON ABRUPTLY

Only Two Witnesses Appear On Stand For Defense; Dague And Gun Woman. Commonwealth Presents Rebuttal Testimony—Storekeepers Tell Of Robberies By Dague And Irene—Arguments Likely Friday

At the adjournment of court this afternoon, in courtroom number one, the case against Irene Schroeder for the murder of Brady Paul seemed to be about completed. The defense had rested its case, the commonwealth had presented most of its rebuttal testimony and at the session opening at seven o'clock tonight it is expected that the commonwealth will call Dr. H. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the Warren State hospital and Dr. C. C. Wholley, psychiatrist of the St. Francis hospital of Pittsburgh to testify as to their opinion of Irene Schroeder's mental condition.

At noon today it seemed certain that the defense had opened up a larger field of testimony that would take several days to adduce. They had promised a number of witnesses, some alienists, and some testimony tending to prove an irresistible impulse to steal, rob and flee, and a suicidal mania.

Only Irene

In place of this they called only Irene Schroeder and in a posed modesty she recited a ballad of banditry that sounded like the trial list of a heavy term of criminal court. At times she almost simpered, at other times her voice dropped, and all through there was a hesitating, a halting, that seemed to presume a lack of certainty as to the story she was telling.

If Irene admitted she had stolen, the commonwealth nailed the admissions to the mast of certainty, for the witnesses called by them testified to holdups in Cincinnati, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Greensburg, Uniontown, and in every case the technique was almost identical. The bandits walked into the store, asked for some article, stuck guns into the proprietors' ribs, trussed him like a Christmas duck, took the money in the cash register and escaped by automobile.

The argument to the jury should start Friday morning. District Attorney John S. Powers will argue for the commonwealth followed by two of the defense attorneys, probably Attorney Thomas W. Dickey and Senator Benjamin Jarrett and Special Counsel Charles J. Margiotti will close for the commonwealth.

Continuously. Once I took a ten dollar bill and a five dollar bill out of the cash register. I wanted to go to a wild west picture show. I gave the five dollar bill to my cousin. I couldn't keep from taking it. I used to go up to automobiles and take things out of the pockets, flash lights, tools and things like that.

Q. You worked at the B. & O. station and working in the restaurant, did you steal anything there?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ever steal anything in Toledo, O.?
A. Yes.
Q. What place was it?
A. Durant Motor Sales. I stole an automobile. I stole other things too. In grocery stores I held men up and made them go to the back of the store at the point of a gun.

Q. Columbus, Cincinnati, Pennsylvania, Richmond, Crawfordsville, Lexington, Ky., Bristolville, Tenn., Quincy, Ill., Delaware, O., did you steal at these places?
A. Yes, I stole from gas stations and stores.
Q. Why did you do it?
A. I didn't know, I just did it to get the thrill.

Q. When have you last seen Donnie?
A. I don't know.
Q. Objected to and withdrawn.
A. Two weeks ago last Tuesday.
Q. Where is Donnie?
A. I don't know.
Q. Objected to and sustained.
Q. Were there any newspapers in the Phoenix jail?
A. There was.

Q. How did you get them?
A. The boys let them down on ropes and the girls would reach out with a comb and get them.
The old black pocketbook she had identified previously as hers, was shown her and she said it was in this pocketbook in which she carried her pistol. She showed a hole which she said was made by the pistol. Shown the jury.

Q. How old were you when you could read and write intelligently?
A. About 8 years old.
Q. When did you start to do any reading other than your school book?
A. When I was past 10.
Q. What kind of reading appealed to you?
A. I don't know.

Q. When did you first start attending moving picture shows?
A. I don't know.
Q. Objected to and sustained.
Q. What kind of pictures appealed to you?
A. I don't know.
Q. Objected to and sustained.
Q. What kind of social activities pleased you and appealed to you?
A. I don't know.

Q. In what kind of an environment were you raised as to social surroundings?
A. I don't know.
Q. Objected to and sustained.
Q. Have you ever contemplated suicide and if so when, and tell us the number of times.
A. I don't know.

Q. Objected to as having been passed upon at side-bar and objection withdrawn.
A. Yes I have. Three times.
Q. How old were you the first, second, third time?
A. I was nine, past 15 and 16 years of age.
Q. State the circumstances of the first time.
A. I don't know.

Q. Objected to as incompetent and sustained.
Cross examined by Margiotti:
Q. Have you tried to commit suicide since you were on the Butler road?
A. It's been in my mind.
Q. Did you try it a month before the Butler robbery or a year before?

Q. Anybody present the first time?
A. Yes.
Q. The second time?
A. They followed me.
Q. The third time?
A. Yes.
Q. The fourth time?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you had any headaches since you have been in court?
A. Yes.

Had Headache.

Q. While you were on the witness stand?
A. Yes.
Q. On what day did it hurt?
A. I can't tell which day it was.
Q. You don't know what day it was?
A. I can't tell you.
Q. Well when was it?
A. I think it was day before yesterday.

Q. Who was examining you?
A. I think it was you.
Q. Was it after dinner?
A. I don't know.
Q. Have you a headache now?
A. A slight one.
Q. Did you have a headache on the Butler road or in the Butler store?
A. No.

Q. Did Dague have a headache?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did Dague happen to fall and scratch his head when he was a little boy?
A. I think he did.
Q. When did you start stealing for a business?
A. I didn't start that.
Q. When did you get a gun to go out and rob?
A. I didn't go.

Q. This business of robbing stores and gasoline stations began after August didn't it?
A. I wouldn't call it robbery.
Q. Well whatever it was did you go into the stores to rob?
A. I did it because I couldn't help it.

Q. Didn't you engage in robbery store after store with Glenn Dague to make a living?
A. No.
Q. Didn't you use the money?
A. Sometimes I'd lose it.
Q. And sometimes you'd take away?
A. Yes.

Q. And you used it to live on?
A. Sometimes I did.
Q. You know it's wrong to steal.
A. I don't think it's wrong.
Q. Do you think it's wrong to shoot people?
A. I don't know.

Not Wrong To Shoot People.

A. I never thought anything about it.
Answer the question.
Q. Is it wrong?
A. No.
Q. If I handed you a gun now would you shoot me?
A. No.
Q. Why?
A. Can't tell you.
Q. Would it be right for me to shoot you.
A. It would be all right if you felt like it.

Q. Did you think it was right to shoot Paul.
A. I thought it was right.
Q. Do you know what's right and wrong.
A. I never thought anything about it.
Q. Would it be right for you to get up from out of this courtroom.
A. If I felt like getting up and running out I would.

Q. Why haven't you tried it.
A. I never thought about it.
Q. Did you think it was right to

of Irene naming him up in his store on October 28. He said Irene and Dague came in and asked the price of flour. As he got the flour both of them drew guns on him. He was forced to the back room where they tied him up. Irene couldn't get the register open and they untied him and made him open it. They stole \$68.20 from the store.

He said that the gun was a large one, too large to go in the pocketbook.
No cross examination.
A. R. McNatt of near Uniontown, a grocer was called and said that on October 29, Irene and Dague entered his store. Dague bought a can of milk and went out. Irene came in later and got some cake and went out. Dague came back with Irene and asked him about flour and sugar and then stuck him up. They stuck a store apron down his throat, and stole his watch which his mother had given him. They got \$55.00.

Q. What size gun did she have?
A. Nowing under a .38.
Q. Would it fit this pocketbook?
A. No, sir. (Emphatically.)
A. R. Patterson of Pittsburgh recited a similar story of holdup and robbery in his store.
Court recessed for ten minutes.

More Robberies
George Eilers of Cincinnati, O., recited his story of Irene and Dague holding him up. Dague and Irene came in for a can of beans. Later they came back and asked for apples. As he stooped to get the apples both drew guns on him and forced him to the back of the store, trussed him up. While he was being trussed up the landlord came in and they trussed him up also.

No cross examination.
Howard Preston of Cincinnati, O., testified that on December 16 Irene and Dague came into his store and asked for some sweet potatoes. He came out to wait on them and as he reached for a bag both of them drew guns on him. Dague ordered him to the rear room, trussed him up and Irene robbed the cash register. A towel man came in and they trussed him up also. He said the guns looked like 38's.

Lewis A. Drumm of Toledo, O., was called and continued the ballad of banditry. The same technique marked the holdup of Drumm. Both he and his clerk were ordered to the back room. A customer came in and Irene waited upon her customer. When they left Drumm unloosed himself and went out to the street. Drumm and another man gave chase to the bandits 12 blocks. Their car had collided with another and had stopped, the bumpers being locked. As Drumm pulled up Dague got out and said you — I will get you this time. Then Dague stepped over to a Pontiac at the curb, stuck up the owner and took the car.

Morris Markowitz of Pittsburgh, a pawnbroker of 214 Federal street, Pittsburgh, was called. On November 5th Markowitz said Dague purchased a holster from him. Markowitz identified the holster taken from Irene as the one he sold Dague. It is a 38 holster.

Sheriff Charles E. Wright was recalled, started to testify which was objected to but overruled.
Q. Did you talk to Glenn Dague?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he tell you that on December 27, 1929, on the Butler road Irene had a 38.
A. Yes.

Jarrett objected on grounds it was prejudicial to defendant and asked for continuance of the case. Refused. Objection overruled.

Q. Is Mr. Whittaker of the New York Mirror here.
A. I haven't seen him.
Q. Have you made an effort to get him here.
A. I haven't.
Q. Objected to and sustained.
A. Do you know what was in the story?
A. Well I glanced through it but I don't remember all that was in it.
Q. Did you dispose of that story.
A. I don't know.
Q. Have you made an effort to get the original story.
A. I took it to New York.
Q. Have you seen it since.
A. No.

Q. You haven't been able to get it.
A. No.
Q. Would you be able to remember what was in that manuscript.
A. I can recall some of the things.
Q. Very many.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you carry her life story in your newspaper.
A. We did.
Q. Does this story in the Youngstown Vindicator propose to be over her signature.
A. Objected to.

Margiotti. If there is any question about it I'll excuse the witness. Sheriff Johnston was called.
Q. Do you know Dr. Goldblatt of Youngstown, O.
A. Yes, I've seen him.
Q. Do you know Dr. Tierney of Cleveland, O.
A. I don't know.

Objection to line of examination and witness excused.
Doctors Called
Dr. J. R. Caldwell of Wheeling, W. Va., was called.
Q. What is your business?
A. Physician and surgeon.
Q. Where do you practice?
A. West Liberty and Wheeling, W. Va.

Q. Do you know Mrs. Schroeder?
A. I knew her as a patient.
Q. Did you operate on her?
A. I did in February, 1927.
Q. What organs were removed?
A. Both tubes and one ovary were

removed.
Q. Both in texture size of the defendant since January.
Read Papers
Mrs. Minnie McKibben:
Q. Did Irene read newspaper the train coming East?
A. Yes.
Q. Did she hold the paper close?
A. No, she held them in her hand and read for Glenn. His eyes were weak.
Q. Did she complain of aches?
A. No.
Dr. Loyal W. Wilson was called said he found no indication of proaching motherhood.
Dr. Paul Wilson was called testified in a similar vein.
Dr. James D. Crawford was called and testified similarly.
Dr. Gatti of Punxsutawney, Pa. called and testified similarly.
Dr. W. L. Campbell was called testified similarly.

added. ALL-BRAN
able iron, which
food. Have your
for variety—in
melets, muffins,
crockers. Made by
Creek.

ALL-BRAN
TRY
Coffee, a delicious
from which the harm-



Mrs. Martha Williams, Miss Ethel Baldwin, living near murder scene.

ALL-BRAN
TRY
Coffee, a delicious
from which the harm-

TAKING UP TESTIMONY IN TRIAL OF IRENE IS CONCLUDED LAST NIGHT

Insanity Experts On Stand Testify That Trigger Woman Is Entirely Sane, But Is Habitual Criminal—Arguments To Jury To Be Started By Counsel This Morning—Case May Reach Jury To- night Or Early Saturday Morning

"She is not insane, she is an habitual criminal." With this statement of two psychiatrists, Drs. C. C. Wholley and H. W. Mitchell, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania closed its rebuttal testimony Thursday night, the last testimony it could offer for the consideration of the jury which has been trying Irene Schroeder in court room number one.

A moment later Irene was back on the stand offering her rebuttal testimony and at 8:18 her counsel announced that they were through.

The long grind was over, the last of the testimony was in. Nothing remains now but the arguments of counsel and the charge of the court, and the ten men and two women who in this case are the commonwealth, will file out to decide what penalty they will exact for the murder of Brady Paul on December 27th, 1929.

The testimony of the two psychiatrists was the climax of the commonwealth's case. Since the opening of the trial they had sat in the court room, observing carefully the actions and reactions of the Trigger Blonde. They had examined her previously in the jail, and on Thursday night they gave the jury their professional opinion of the woman who for the past ten days has been on the front page of a nation's newspapers.

The testimony of the two psychiatrists was for the purpose of convincing the jury that the theory of the defense, insanity, was without foundation, that the actions of Irene in slaying, robbing, and shooting, were those of a hardened criminal and not of an insane person, and in a manner they said it carried conviction.

Irene's testimony as to her "irresistible impulse to steal, rob and flee" did not help her case it would appear to an observer. She explained a half dozen holdups at the point of the gun saying she "just couldn't help doing it." She had a fall when she was ten, she had headaches, she had impaired eyesight, but she seemed to bear out to any appreciable degree the contention that she was insane. This contention, presented only by the testimony of the experts referred to and after a momentary attempt in sur-rebuttal to contradict the testimony of victims who had been subpoenaed, Irene's case was closed.

Powers Goes First

Four arguments to the jury will be

valiantly against almost insuperable odds.

The testimony of Thursday evening follows:

Evening Session.

Dr. C. C. Wholley, psychiatrist of St. Francis hospital, Pittsburgh, was the first witness called by the Commonwealth in the evening session.

Q. When did you begin specializing on nervous disease?

A. 15 years ago.

Q. Do you teach at the University of Pittsburgh?

A. 15 years ago.

Q. Have you been engaged in the examination and treatment of patients with nervous diseases?

A. I have.

Q. Have you studied abroad?

A. Yes, in Vienna.

Q. How many patients have you examined in your experience on nervous diseases?

A. Oh! I couldn't approximate that.

Q. Would it run into the thousands?

A. It would.

Q. Did you examine Mrs. Schroeder prior to her trial?

A. Yes, in the county jail.

Q. Did you talk to her?

A. I did.

Q. Who was with you?

A. Dr. Mitchell of Warren, Pa.

Q. Have you been in court during the trial?

A. I have.

Q. Did you hear Mrs. Schroeder testify this morning?

A. I did.

No Insanity.

Q. From your examination and from her testimony have you discovered any form of insanity of any kind existing in this woman?

A. I have not.

Q. Is she insane in any form whatsoever?

A. I would say she is sane.

Cross examined by Jarrett.

Q. Did you examine her on or before December 27?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Is there such a thing as a mental deficiency and deficiency being corrected?

A. Yes.

Q. Can a normal brain become abnormal?

A. Oh yes.

Q. If there is the least deficiency which detracts from the normal mentality then that brain is not normal?

A. No, I wouldn't say that.

Q. Would you say a brain is normal even if there is a degree of abnormality?

A. I would not call it a degree of abnormality unless it had reached an extent when it reached serious condition.

Q. What do you mean by mentally incapacitated?

A. In such a way as to interfere with the normal natural intercourse in society.

Q. Are there such abnormalities which cannot be detected?

A. They might be resisted for a time.

Q. Is there such a thing as a person being insane on one matter and sane on all the rest?

A. No.

Q. Such a thing as an insane person able to read or write or converse intelligently and yet insane on one thing and that insanity be not detected?

A. It might elude detection for a while to the lay mind, but we skilled in detective insanity would detect it.

Q. Is there such a thing as people being insane in one thing and yet sane in everything else.

of the mind.

A. No.

Q. Is there such a thing as environment affecting the mind?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there such a thing as a person of 10 years going to picture shows dealing with love, vanity and holding would that lead to such a condition?

A. Oh, it might tend towards that.

Q. Would it be possible for a person 10 years old who had been stealing at eight, had a fall at ten, had headaches, became nearsighted, and stood on a larger scale, attend picture shows such as we have described would that indicate anything.

Objected to and withdrawn.

Q. Is there such a thing as an irresistible impulse to commit crime.

A. There are insane individuals who commit crime.

By Margiotti.

Q. Have you taken into consideration the fall at ten years, her admissions of theft and her other testimony?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you explain her conduct. She testified to relative to her mental condition? How do you characterize her—Objected to and overruled. Defense raises other objections and overruled.

Habitual Criminal

A. They do not have any effect upon my regarding her mentally incapacitated, but we would judge her to be an habitual criminal.

Q. On December 27 from the testimony she has given whether she was suffering from any mental disease?

A. I have not seen or heard anything from my examination of her and what I have learned. I would not say she was suffering from any mental disease.

Warren State Hospital Official.

Dr. H. W. Mitchell, superintendent of Warren State hospital was called.

Q. Where did you graduate.

A. University of Vermont 1896. The doctor also testified to post graduate and specialist work in neurology and psychiatry.

Q. Have you been engaged in psychiatry?

A. For 34 years.

Dr. Mitchell then related his experience in various institutions.

Q. During your stay at Warren (3 years) have you worked with the Board of Pardon?

A. For 3 or 4 years I was asked to examine condemned murderers and report on their mental condition.

Q. How many cases have you handled in your experience?

A. 12,000 or 15,000 persons and some 25,000 or 30,000 patients have gone through.

Q. Have you testified in court before?

A. For the past 30 odd years.

Q. Did you examine Mrs. Schroeder in the county jail?

A. Yes on February 20.

Observed Her

Q. Upon being asked to come here in what capacity did you come?

A. I was asked to examine her and present my conclusion.

Q. Have you been in court in this case and have you observed her?

A. I have.

Q. Have you observed her in consultation with her attorneys, have you heard her testimony, have you in mind her testimony to what occurred on the Butler road and subsequent events?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear her testimony in court this morning with reference to a fall and stealing and so on?

A. I did.

find her suffering from mental disease on December 27.

Q. Is there such a thing as environment affecting the mind?

A. Yes.

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A. I did.

thought for the individual. I would expect to see thievery systematically with kleptomaniacs banded together. After all, the essential difference is the purpose, the motive.

Q. What effort have you made to place yourself in position to give an opinion?

A. Every opportunity.

The commonwealth rests and the defense announced it had some sure rebuttal.

Final Appearance.

Irene Schroeder was called to which the commonwealth objected that it was not sur rebuttal. A side-bar conference resulted and the objection withdrawn.

Q. At Greensburg, Mrs. Schroeder, did you say then "make the _____ come out and open the cash register?"

A. I didn't.

Q. At any other store did you say "you little _____, you make a move and I'll be back and get you."

A. I did.

Q. In all these stores testified to what kind of gun did you have?

Objected to and sustained.

That's all and the case was finished at 8:19 p. m.

an adjunct of naked-eye brilliancy. Moon it was still visible to the hemisphere. Some astronomers incline to the belief that Nova Piscium is a

mental condition does the this case represent? (The differentiated between personal gain and that of

do you explain if at all which the defendant gave and overruled.

to me to be the acts criminology. The an- Objected to and asked to Overruled.

December 27, 1929, to your opinion did the defendant difference between right

irresistible impulse suffering from any ir- impulse to rob or flee?

By Jarrett you know her before De- 1929?

Is any such thing as ir- able? don't recognize it of insanity.

Have any patients who write, carry on con-

mates or do you people who express

no regard for con-

insane patients- amories?

types from those those with hyper-

her acts were person?

goes to legal re- my opinion crim-

an irresistible im- therefrom and that for 2 1/2 they did not

isolated fact e asteroids or d. Probably ing around on of them I like of the earth

ard and they Eventually, in brilliancy fact that one gher reflective accomplished

roid Eunomia. ain by another rland and an- been engaged

the diameter last night night into thorough. A moonless, cloudless night he'd be leaning from the cab window as the engine jolted and swayed. One glance would be ahead for the winking of a green or red or yellow or purple signal light, expressing the meaning of men. The next glance would be to Orion sinking low in the southwest, a signal light of God. In a little rack above the strong hand that gripped the throttle always there was a prayer book and a star atlas. His run was usually finished in the small hours of the morning, leaving him time to hurry home and get his three-inch glass set up in his back yard. In later years when he had been promoted to a passenger run there was a five-inch glass. Always the objects on which his telescope was trained were variable stars.

"This milky way



Extradition papers presented by Detective Lee to Governor Phillips of Arizona.



Irene's family at time of trial.

MENNEN SHAVING CREAMS

2 KINDS - ORIGINAL - MENTHOL-ICED

THE new formula Mennen Skin Balm is a non-greasy, after-shave lotion in a handy tube. What a morning tonic! Cools and stimulates facial nerves, heals tiny razor nicks and

COMMONWEALTH ENDS ARGUMENTS WITH PLEA FOR SUPREME PENALTY

"If You Do Not Give This Woman The Death Penalty, You Might As Well Abolish The Death Penalty In Pennsylvania," Margiotti Declares During His Final Plea To The Jury

Irene Schroeder's fate was with the jury sworn to try her according to the evidence at 6:45 o'clock today night. At approximately six o'clock tonight Judge R. Lawrence Hildebrand finished his charge in an hour's duration, the tipstaves were sworn and the jury filed out, to return only when they have decided that the penalty of the law shall be for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul on December 27th, 1929.

Those people fortunate enough to be in Court Room No. 1 this afternoon did not forget the closing plea of Attorney Charles J. Margiotti. Coldly and in his summation of the facts appealing in his plea that justice alone he had the spectators spell bound. No need for the gavel of the crier to preserve order as Margiotti swung into the closing minutes of his plea. The room was hushed, for the stifled sobs of many of the spectators and as he dramatically declared "if you do not give this woman the chair, then the death penalty in Pennsylvania should be abolished" every air seemed to be charged. Somehow that atmosphere boded no good for the defendant, Irene Schroeder.

Few pleas to a jury have been as intensely dramatic, as convincingly logical, and as bitterly exhorting as Margiotti's this afternoon. He assured the defendant as a "cold blooded murderer," asked the jury to give the sympathy in this case and then ended by appealing to the jury as a part of society, as a part of the commonwealth do the duty that lay plainly before them and return a verdict of murder in the first degree, with the death penalty attached.

Senator Benjamin Jarrett finished his argument for the defense at 2:50 o'clock and Judge Hildebrand ordered a recess of ten minutes. At three five Margiotti began his argument and finished at five fifteen. Another ten minute recess was ordered and at its conclusion, Judge Hildebrand entered into the formal charge to the jury.

The charge was a comprehensive one it was impartial, it was intelligible and could hardly be misunderstood by the jury in any of its elements. In the charge Judge Hildebrand explained that if the jury found that the murder was done in the commission of a robbery, then the verdict should be murder in the first degree. If the jury had any reason

The law points set up by the defense were laid upon, the tipstaves were sworn and the jury filed out, finishing what was probably the longest murder trial in the history of Lawrence county, and certainly the one that attracted the most attention from the public at large.

A resume of Margiotti's plea follows:

Attorney Margiotti Closes
At 3:05 the recess ended and Attorney Charles J. Margiotti began the closing address. He said in part: "Members of the Jury:

"An untimely and appalling death of a servant of the people of the state is why you are here. The guilt or innocence of an unwelcome guest to the state is the cause of the investigation.

"In this case both the commonwealth and the defense sought 12 jurors honest, true and intelligent, who would not be fearful of performing a duty if such a duty were necessary. Under your oath you are completely to take away from your mind sympathy and fear. You owe that duty to yourselves, your country and your God. We will ask you to render a verdict upon the facts and law.

"In a case of this kind we all have a duty to perform. It was our duty to produce all the evidences we could get together for your enlightenment. It was also the duty of the defense to call all witnesses they could to give you enlightenment.

"We want you to approach this case from the facts given you from the witness stand."

Here Margiotti went into the question of murder arising out of a robbery.

"She admits she was there, she admits she fired the shot.
"Beginning with December 24 when a Christian world was celebrating the nativity of our Saviour this defendant and her brother and Glenn Dague were planning to swoop down on the peaceful citizens of Pennsylvania. Who was at the head of it all? Irene Schroeder, the master mind of the organization.

"How did they prepare to visit Pennsylvania? She has a 38 revolver and a box of cartridges. Her companion, Dague, prepared himself with a loaded revolver. The brother is armed and so they prepare to come into peaceful Pennsylvania.

"These three people armed to the teeth come into Pennsylvania, they say to look over the country. They

Paul made the request for the license. Paul saw a man in the rear, a man and a woman in the front, and a little boy with them. They did not suspect people would take a little boy with them to commit robbery. They are escaping from a robbery their mind is on the alert, not the officers who don't suspect them. Dague gets out with a gun and Mrs. Schroeder gets out after him each with a gun. They back Paul down the road. Moore is at the rear of the car and when Dague sees him he starts to cover Moore leaving Mrs. Schroeder to cover Paul.

Margiotti used the judge's bench to illustrate the position of the bandits and the officers.

"She fires once at Paul and the shot must have hit him in the arm. Then she fires again and hits him in the abdomen. Paul falls and thinking she has killed him she runs back to the automobile, gets on the running board and fires at Moore.

"Talk about Mattie Jackson, we never knew how those shots got into that side of the radiator until Mattie Jackson told her story in the Phoenix jail, the story Irene told her."

Margiotti then recalled the testimony of the eye witnesses. As he concluded his recital of this angle he said she (Irene) fired the fatal shot that killed Paul.

"Only one person could have shot Brady Paul," said Margiotti. "Did the defense try to show you how it was done or who did it?"

"We have proved conclusively that a 38 bullet killed Paul. He was shot in the arm with a 38. Our witnesses tell you that she had a 38. Sheriff Wright tells you that she told him she had a 32.

"We know that it was a Spanish gun that fired the bullet and they admitted before they thought, that they had Spanish guns.

"All the evidence that occurs subsequent to the shooting has something to do with case. The wicked flee where no man pursueth and these people were fleeing to escape arrest. What else do we have to show guilt? We have the dying declaration of Brady Paul, 'I was doing my duty.'

"Can you imagine a more cold blooded murderer than this defendant. Within a few minutes after she shot Brady Paul she steals Horton's car."

Here he describes flight to Wheeling and Parkersburg.

"Then they go to St. Louis and from there to Florence, Arizona. I won't go over all these facts, you remember them.

"They abandoned their car, took their belonging and a map. They went into the mountains and they found too many men around them and they decided to give themselves up.

"Then that story about the clouds. No one heard that story in Phoenix or on the train. That story emanates from somebody here. Not from my good friends, Jarrett and Dickey, but from somewhere. A little later they signed themselves as Winthrop.

"In a few days she signs herself and properly so, 'The Trigger Woman.' You saw her on the stand. She didn't remember, counsel for the defense objected and when one of my associates reached for it, she saw she would be confronted with it and told you she had signed that way.

"You will recall how she denied her identity, how she fought extradition.

"This defense of irresistible impulse is ridiculous. Who said so. If she were insane they could have brought in witnesses to prove peculiar incidents. They could have brought in medical

ter avenue and then they decided they got me, tell me. Then he said to me, 'won't you kiss her'.

"Can you take her word and Angert, Moore, Mrs. Baldwin your children and all the rest of the witnesses, 'we can't believe you.' You say you won't believe them, believe this cold blooded murderer. "This kind of a defense she has set up is nothing. All they ask is make up a story. They ask you to give her life instead of death.

"Why? Is it because she is a man?"

"They say you shouldn't deprive of Donnie and her father. If she goes to prison for life they won't go to her. She asks you to remember Donnie and her father when she thinks of them herself.

Isn't that little boy going to be ter off without her.

There is nothing extenuating this case that should have you give her life instead of death.

They speak of sympathy, abouting kind to this girl, pictured electric chair, all to frighten. Should the sympathy be with her with Paul.

"Irene Schroeder is in court, trial has lasted for two weeks, long did Brady Paul's trial last. Here counsel and friends surround her. Did Brady Paul have counsel and friends about him?"

"If Irene Schroeder goes to death she will at least have time to make her peace with God.

"Did Brady Paul have time to make his peace with God?"

"If sympathy belongs in this does it belong to Brady Paul who his blood for society?"

"Does it belong to this woman with her companions spread a trail of crime across the continent?"

"Counsel for the defense tells there are tears in this case. There are tears in every homicide case. Can't have a killing without tears.

"We don't want sympathy. Tell where it belongs. To Brady's family or to this defendant?"

"This is the clearest kind of a degree case. Can you imagine a trail of facts in any case more than this? If you don't give this woman the death she might as well abolish capital punishment in this state.

"The governor, the attorney general, the district attorney, the officers of the law, they have performed their duty and now we throw this case over your heads.

"You are a part of society, a part of the commonwealth. The eyes of the world are upon you. Everybody is watching this case. The good citizens of this country are waiting your verdict and if the evidence law warrant you should return a verdict of murder of the first degree and fix the penalty of death.

Objected to by defense who said that the remarks be placed upon record the jury withdrawn and case continued. Refused.

The proper effect to be reached is this especially in Pennsylvania. Lawrence county, banditry and robbery is not permitted. People know they can't come into Pennsylvania and carry on their lawless conduct.

When you go out to consider a case, take into consideration the testimony, be guided by the evidence and the law if there is a reasonable doubt as to her guilt then she serves the benefit of the doubt.

But if the facts rivet conviction upon your mind, there are no extenuating circumstances, that they had broken the laws of God and man, then I ask you to render a verdict of murder of the first

recess was taken. They then went into conference and this ballot was 11 and one for life imprisonment and one more discussion of the last juror swung for the electric chair, verdict unanimous.

They say Mrs. Winifred Geiger were informed had arrived at its destination. Counsel was notified. A few minutes the underworking and the word to the court house and the little room was ready.

It had been conducted with dignity for any untoward incident at the very close Hildebrand announced that there would be a demonstration. The audience followed.

They filed into the room, moments Prothonotary Courts Ralph M. Camp and men of the jury, "What is your verdict?"

The answer in unison. "Guilty for you?" was the

came the reply. "Guilty or not guilty in your own mind as she stands in the box."

Just a trace of nervousness Rodgers, 69 years of age, of the jury, arose and the verdict, which means that Irene Schroeder is guilty for her crime with the defendant, in the first degree, guilty at death."

Thomas W. Dickey for asked for a polling of his name was called to his feet and in a manner the verishman Rodgers.

After the adjournment announced that the defendant motion for a new trial, alleging errors in the case, and his attorney's motion would be denied.

The motion Judge denied will send the decision on the case. Then comes the supreme court, and the pardon board.

While the jury arrived at its verdict at 8:45 p. m. it was 9:26 before L. Judson Rodgers, foreman of the jury, arose in court and in a somewhat nervous voice said, "We find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and fix the penalty at death."

Calmly, almost horrifying so, Irene took the verdict from the foreman's lips, shed no tears, and apparently was the calmest person in the entire court room. The tension was so gripping that one imagined he could hear his neighbor's heart beat.

One could hear those around him the most electric breathing and then the silence was shattered by the hysterical sobs of the three sisters of Irene Schroeder who were seated on the front seat of the Gallant Court room all through the ordeal. It was no fault of theirs that their sister had broken the laws of God and man, and one could not help but feel pity for them.

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NEW TRIAL APPEAL WILL BE PRESENTED AT COURT MONDAY

Defense Counsel Will Go Through Program Of Making Fight For Her Life

TENSE MOMENT AS VERDICT IS GIVEN

Rumors Irene May Confess To Robbery At Moundsville To Free Man Convicted

Irene Schroeder must pay with her life for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul! Deliberating little more than an hour Friday evening, the ten men and two women who have sat in judgment upon the Trigger Blonde, said by their verdict that she must go to the electric chair.

For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, a woman will expiate her crime through the instrumentality of electricity, and for the first time in the history of Lawrence County a woman was convicted of murder in the first degree.

Verdict at 8:45.

While the jury arrived at its verdict at 8:45 p. m. it was 9:26 before L. Judson Rodgers, foreman of the jury, arose in court and in a somewhat nervous voice said, "We find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and fix the penalty at death."

Calmly, almost horrifying so, Irene took the verdict from the foreman's lips, shed no tears, and apparently was the calmest person in the entire court room. The tension was so gripping that one imagined he could hear his neighbor's heart beat.

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Hysterical Sobs.

while Mrs. Mayme Baum and Mrs. Ruby Schroeder sobbed out their grief as the strain of the past months broke.

Even though the verdict had been expected, spectators sat rather awed by the sight of seeing a woman receive a death verdict, and for a moment the court room seemed deserted, save for the sobbing of the sisters of Irene Schroeder. Perhaps it annoyed her, perhaps she meant her remarks kindly but if she did the expression on her face did not indicate it. Turning around at her counsel table she looked back at her sisters and almost audibly whispered, "don't do that."

No emotion, no tears, no indication that the verdict of death had been anything of the beaten path of human experiences, and she sat there eyeing the court, the jury and the spectators. If she felt any emotion, her face was a perfect mask for those motions. Finally she was taken out by the sheriff and as she got to the floor, she opened it herself.

Three Ballots.

Taking the case at 6:45, the jury filed into the jury room and in an endeavor to see if a verdict could be reached immediately a ballot was taken. The vote was ten for the chair and two for life imprisonment. The tipstaves were instructed to arrange dinner for them, and the discussion of the case before and during the dinner was informal.

Sleeps Soundly.

This morning Irene was as chipper as usual. She slept soundly all night and the jail attaches had to shake her to awaken her. She called for a wash tub in order to wash out some clothes, and seemed as unperturbed as she has been since coming into the county jail.

May Confess to Crime.

Late last night it was said that she was going to confess to a holdup in Moundsville, W. Va., for which a man is now doing a term in the penitentiary. The informant to whom she told this stated that Irene felt that she should clear this innocent man in the penitentiary and make a clean breast of it.

With Irene convicted and her case out of the way, the commonwealth is now faced with the business of trying W. Glenn Dague, her paramour and partner in crime. He will go to trial on Monday morning, March 24. Under the law, a person who participates in a murder after a robbery is just as guilty of first degree murder as the one who fired the shot. In the present case, the commonwealth alleged and proved to the satisfaction of the jury that Irene Schroeder fired the shot.

Just what will become of little Donnie Schroeder, four and a half year old son of Irene, is a question. The probabilities are that he will be taken back to Benwood, W. Va., with his grandfather, Joseph Crawford. He is still in the custody of the probation and parole officer, Jack M. Dunlap.



MRS. IRENE SCHROEDER



W. GLENN DAGUE

the Lewis Schools it will be a pleasure to do so. Lloyd J. Linnon—"It is a great pleasure to inform you that I have taken over the management of this fine new apartment hotel. I give a great deal of credit to your school for my success."

Your Best Opportunity

Hotel Training Schools
6501, Washington, D.C.
the Free Book, "YOUR OPPORTUNITY" without

Irene And Dague Are Placed Under Constant Guard

Sheriff Has Watch Over
Prisoners At County
Jail All Of Time
Now

IRENE RECEIVES SOME NEW APPAREL

Bibles Also Among Presents
Sent Into Jail With
Marked Passages

Sheriff Frank N. Johnston is taking no chances on what might happen in case of an unfavorable decision by the pardon board in the cases of Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague, slayers of Corporal Brady Paul. He has set a watch on both prisoners, and they will be constantly under the eyes of the guard from now until a definite decision is reached with reference to their case.

Sheriff Johnston does not believe that Irene and Dague are likely to do themselves any harm, but he believes in being on the safe side and has set the watch as a precautionary measure.

Anxiety over what the pardon board will do with her case, and pleasure over the many presents she received on the occasion of her 22nd birthday yesterday, were the mingled emotions of Irene Schroeder today as she awaited a decision of the pardon board on her appeal from the death penalty imposed for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul.

Gets Presents

Irene's good fortune on her birthday was greater than she expected. In addition to many post cards and flowers she received a black silk dress, new hat, silk stockings and several Bibles and Testaments.

She was busy today admiring her new finery and in trying on her new dress, stockings and hat. The dress was the gift of Al Gough, reporter on the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, who has been covering the case since its inception. It was picked by Mr. Gough from his knowledge of the size of Irene and fits very well. It will be worn by Irene when she is taken from the Lawrence county jail to Rockview or the Western penitentiary, as the pardon board decides.

The hat is the gift of her father, Joseph Crawford.

Several pretty bouquets were received from local people and others came from out of town. Some birthday cards came in the morning mail, but the greater part of them were received in the afternoon mail and in the morning's mail.

Bibles Sent

Several of the Bibles received had inscriptions marked. One to which attention was drawn is found in the 23rd Psalm. It reads: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want"

FINAL INCIDENTS IN LIFE OF GUNWOMAN AND LOVER



These remarkable photographs vividly portray the closing chapter in the sensational case of Irene Schroeder, blonde gunwoman and her lover, Glenn Dague, whose last hope of escaping the electric chair, February 23, for the murder of a Pennsylvania state patrolman in

December, 1929, has vanished. Upper left, believed to be the only photo taken of Dague, in jail at New Castle; lower left, Donnie, Irene's son, with Irene's sister, Mrs. Frank Muldoon, and her brother-in-law, Frank Muldoon, as the three left Gov. Gifford Pinchot's office at

Harrisburg, following a last appeal center, Irene, behind the bars at New Castle (copyright by the New York Daily Mirror); right, an exclusive photo of Mrs. Dague, with one of her two children, after she had said good-bye to her husband in jail at New Castle, Pa., (copyright, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph).

red in his eyes until stances. Some people call this generalship. I Sande's hands, the best informed horsemen will don't know whether that's the right name for tell you.

Pardon Board Hears Appeal For Gun-Woman

Attorneys Stress Fact That
She Is Woman, In Seeking
Commutation

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Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

Irene was visited in the county jail by her father and sisters again today. They are remaining in New Castle until after a decision is received from the pardon board.

Glenn Dague was visited again today by Rev. H. O. Teagarden of Sewallsville, O., former pastor of the Methodist church at Elm Grove, W. Va. They had a long talk over religious matters. Dague, deeply penitent, expressed hopes for the future. Rev. Teagarden, in his prayers for Dague, asked for Divine guidance for the pardon board in reaching a decision.

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... said Jarrett, "I want to renew my objection to the line of conduct of Mr. Jarrett pursued in the case. He is one of the best lawyers in the state but in this case he overdid the job. Jarrett criticized the attitude of the jurors during his arguments on the jury. He did not review the case to the jury but confined his attention to an emotional plea to the pardon board for mercy he said that only Tuesday night and Dague had insisted to the jury that they did not want to see Brady Paul. He attempted to put a cloak of doubt over the testimony of Mrs. Eva Baldwin as to what she saw on the Butler road. Jarrett described the scene on the board. Jarrett said, 'I do not receive a fair and impartial trial. If they could be tried they might be acquitted. We ask for pardon, they have enough to keep them in jail for the rest of their lives. We do not want them executed. We ask that they be locked up for the rest of their lives. Irene and Dague await your answer. We are here at the mercy as near as we can get to a great mercy seat. It is my belief that God will guide you and the lives of these two.'"

Claims Prejudice
Jarrett asked if a change of venue should be asked.

replied Jarrett, "We had faith in Lawrence county that the people would be fair, but we do not dethrone the prejudice that had inflamed the people."

ett apparently forgot Dague's plea and Beamish asked what his defense was.

arrett.orney Thomas W. Dickey said the fact that 109 jurymen called but said he "I think and Dague were convicted before the jury was called."

orney General Schnader interjected and asked Dickey to produce a jury list to find out what type men and women comprised the jury.

Dickey read the list of jury members with their occupations.orney Thomas W. Dickey said he board that one prospective juror was asked to serve and said "I take me, take my wife, she sits her on the hot seat." This rumor Dickey said he had read in the past 48 hours. The jury served on the jury.

asked Schnader. replied Dickey. then produced a statement Dague in which he said "We took human life. We never saw Brady Paul." Irene's statement was this. "I have done many things but I do not wish to be punished for a crime I never did. Ernest Moore shot me. Spare our lives and let Ernest Moore tell the truth." How much money was raised for the defense? asked Beamish. Dickey. "Jarrett and I have received one dime for this trial. We received \$171 from a story of Irene's life which was printed

Scene Of Trial—Defendants Shooting Victim; And Donnie



The Lawrence county courthouse, with inset, left to right, Glenn Dague and Irene Schroeder, Corporal Brady Paul and Donnie Schroeder

amination of jurors. He argued that the defense could have asked for a change of venue, and that the jury was fair. As to the argument that a woman should not be executed, Powers said, "There is no distinction as to sex. A man is just as dead when shot by a woman as by a man." He then went into the legal elements of the pleas for new trial and commutation. Powers took but six minutes for his argument.

"As district attorney did you consider a change of venue", asked Beamish. "No, I did not," said Powers. "Should you initiate such a move if you considered a fair trial could not be had?" "I would," said Powers.

Margiotti Starts
Attorney Charles J. Margiotti opened his argument at twelve fifty-five.

"I thought the defendants would bring in something new in their pleas for commutation," said he. "Everything they have brought in, save for one small detail, was given to the jury at the time for the trial. He denied that the jury was unfair, or that he had said anything prejudicial to defendants in his address to the jury.

Margiotti then read an affidavit he filed concerning some. He reviewed Irene's life up to the time of the murder. Told of the minor thefts Irene testified to. He showed the orderly procedure with which Irene and Dague conducted their career of crime, this to show that there was no insanity present. Step by step Margiotti followed the trip of Irene and Dague that

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—"Imposition of the death penalty in this case was the result of the public clamor for revenge on one who had allegedly shot and killed a peace officer within the precincts of Lawrence county."

With this opening shot before the Pennsylvania State Pardon Board, Percy Allen Rose, noted Pennsylvania Attorney, today flung himself into the thick of the fight to save Irene Schroeder and W. Glenn Dague from the death chair.

Both will be executed at Rockview Penitentiary next Monday unless the Pardon Board or Governor Gifford Pinchot intervenes. They are now in the county jail at New Castle, four days away from the "little gray" door in the penitentiary.

Rose was accompanied by Thomas Dickey, chief of Irene's legal staff. He opened his plea for mercy with a summary of the events leading up to the death of Corporal Brady Paul, following a gun battle with the trigger-woman and the paragon on the New Castle-Butler road on December 17, 1929.

"I am not one of those who subscribe to the idea that there must be a victim for every infraction of the law," Rose declared. "I have, too often, seen innocent persons become the victims of undeserved punishment by reason of the public clamor for someone to be punished." Rose's plea for clemency was one of the most stirring ever to resound through the Supreme Court room in the Capitol. He spoke in a carefully modulated voice that reach every listener at the hearing.

He was retained to aid in Irene's

Grounds, who was sentenced to son for participation in the scandals of Gov. Pennypacker's administration, was convicted on evidence later shown to have been forged.

Other cases were cited by Rose he claimed those convicted and sentenced to have been "victims of hysteria and a clamor for revenge." Rose ripped into the commotion for its conduct of the "big woman's" trial and denunciation in the action of the prosecution in introducing "expert testimony" from psychiatrists tending to show that Irene was an "habitual criminal" while Irene, because of poverty, was unable to present evidence corroborative of the "irresistible impulse" which the defense claimed was the actuating motive in the slaying of the Highway Patrolman.

The charge of the jury of Judge R. Lawrence Hildebrand, president jurist at the trial, was attacked Rose as having swept aside the best of the defendant's case.

When Judge Hildebrand told jurors that "the defendant does not ask you to acquit her on grounds of insanity," he delivered an angry charge and mitigated against the return of a fair and impartial verdict in the case.

Claims Error
A "calamitous" incident occurred at the trial, Rose claimed, when the court failed to inform the jury of the defense of "irresistible impulse" which was not acceptable in Pennsylvania. Rose quoted from the opinion

He was retained to aid in Irene's

IRENE SCHROEDER, GUN WOMAN, GOES TO DOOM



Central Press photographer snaps Irene Schroeder, front, being led from county jail at New Castle, Pa. Observe handcuffs and her perfect composure.

background of the youthful gun girl whose life he seeks to save.

Rose painted an eloquent word picture of Irene as an unwanted child—as a little girl who grew up without the benefit of a mother's love.

Unwanted Child

"Who was Irene Schroeder?" he asked dramatically.

"Fifteenth child of a mother who did not want her," he declared. "Irene Schroeder came into the world in spite of her parents. For weeks before her birth her mother resorted to nefarious means to prevent Irene Schroeder being born.

"Thus born, she came into the world with all the characteristics and all the travail of a desert plant.

"Without the benefit of mother love, of care, of tutelage, of tenderness, Irene Schroeder became what she is—what her mentality showed her to be when the killing

show? Not, apparently, a realization of their predicament.

"They saw in the sky a flaming cross and an ostrich.

"And to that mentality the paramount realization of the position of the pair was that those symbols were of the nature of a call for Dague to go to Africa and preach the gospel of Christ.

"To such a mind, an 'irresistible impulse' to crime, for the thrill derived therefrom, is easily attributable."

Plea For Woman.

Throwing his all into a final peroration, Rose reminded the board that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for nearly half a century, has not exacted the life of a woman for the crime of murder.

"We are the sons of mercy," pleaded Rose. "It is man's highest prerogative, as beneficiary of the mercy of the son of God to

for revenge and the clamor for a victim, unable to obtain a fair and unprejudiced trial, this woman does not deserve the fate decreed for her.

"We hope and plead this board, sitting as the 'almshouses of the King's mercy' sat as of old, will exercise the divine prerogative of mercy for this unfortunate girl."

Dickey's Plea.

"Don't punish me for the killing of Brady Paul.

"I didn't do that."

With this final plea from the lips of Irene Schroeder, blonde gun girl sentenced to death for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul, of the State Highway Patrol, ringing in their ears, members of the state pardon board this afternoon turned to commonwealth representatives who appeared to contest the plea of Irene and Glenn Dague, her paramour sentenced to death with her, for a commutation of the death

of Irene and her doomed "boy friend" through the courts of the state in an effort to avert the death penalty.

"I have did many wrong things," the youthful gun-woman statement said. "Punish me for these, but don't punish me for the killing of Brady Paul. I didn't do that. The truth will come out some day from Mr. Moore. Why doesn't he speak?"

Refer To Moore.

Irene's reference to "Mr. Moore" was believed an aftermath of a dramatic moment during her trial when Dickey charged that Paul's death might have been due to a shot fired accidentally by Paul's companion, Private Ernest Moore.

With that statement, Dickey presented one from Dague, who sits in the Lawrence county jail, morosely awaiting the verdict of the pardon's body.

Dague, too, admitted having been a wrong-doer.

But he, too, denied having fired the shot which killed the state highway patrolman in the gun fight which took place on the New Castle-Butler highway on Dec. 27, 1929.

"I called on our clients just before I came down here," Dickey told the pardon board. I said:

"Irene, if you and Glenn could go before the pardon board, knowing it was your last opportunity for mercy and justice, what would you do?"

"Those statements are their answer."

Dickey's brief appearance before the pardon board followed that of Benjamin Jarret, second in command of the Schroeder-Dague legal forces, and Percy Allen Rose, Johnstown attorney specially retained to present the commutation plea by Mrs. Ella Mountz, wealthy Clearfield coal operator who has interested herself in the Gun-Girl's cause.

Dickey reiterated the arguments advanced by Jarrett and Rose that the doomed pair had not been given a fair and impartial trial in the Lawrence county courts.

They were, he insisted, the victims of public hysteria and the clamor for a victim to satisfy the vengeance of the law.

"I believe," said Dickey, "that they were convicted before the jury ever entered the courthouse. I was told afterward that many of the jurors had stated, or had been reported as having stated, they entertained fixed opinions on the case."

Dague Reveals Crawford's Fate His Wife Relates

Says Dague Told Her That Crawford Was Mortally Wounded Here DIED IN AUTO; WAS BURIED IN RAVINE Declares Grave Is Known

of Tom Crawford, brother of Irene, on December 27, 1929, when he was shot and killed by the bullet which wounded Dague in the back of the car on the highway.

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Father Of Irene Makes Appeal To Governor Pinchot

Relatives Of Gun-Woman And Donnie Also In Party NO ACTION TAKEN BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE Pinchot Unwilling To Interfere With Action Of Pardon Board

with them.

No Interference

He indicated, however, his unwillingness to interfere with the action of the state pardon board which yesterday refused to grant a commutation of the death sentence to Irene and Glenn Dague, her paramour-partner in crime, who dies also next Monday for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul of the state highway patrol.

Crawford also declined to tell what passed between the governor and himself in the guarded conference.

"Governor Pinchot was very kind," he said.

Donnie in Party

Six-year-old Donnie, son of the gunwoman, stood by in silence while elder members of the party pleaded with the governor to take action on the case.

He said nothing. His eyes were big with wonder and interest.

The party, in addition to Irene's father and son, included a sister, Marie Baum, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maldoon, another sister and her husband.

The governor, under the law, cannot commute a death sentence after the pardon board has failed to recommend such action. He could issue a respite to delay the execution.

Commutation Refused.

(International News Service)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19.—Irene Schroeder is going to die.

Death in the electric chair at Rockview penitentiary today faced the "Trigger Woman" when the state pardon board refused to heed the plea of the youthful blonde and her paramour and partner-in-crime, W. Glenn Dague, for a commutation of the death sentence imposed for the slaying of Corporal Brady Paul of the State Highway Patrol on Dec. 27, 1929.

Sitting as the court of last appeal, the pardon board listened yesterday to three attorneys plead for mercy for the doomed pair. Through five hours of argument, longest continuous sitting of the board on one case remembered here, the four members heard Percy Allen Rose, Thomas W. Dickey and Benjamin Jarrett argue for their intercession.

They then retired, to announce several hours later that the plea had been refused.

and goes more into detail. His statement follows:

If this was my last minute to speak, this is what I would say: I have done many things that were wrong and for these things I am willing to take my punishment. But I have never taken a human life. Neither has Irene. Neither of us ever fired the shot which killed Brady Paul. This shot was accidentally fired by Ernest Moore. Some day Mr. Moore will tell the truth. We were convicted mainly on the testimony of a ballisticsian who I understand is now a fugitive

Statements From Dague And Irene Presented At Capital Hearing

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(Signed) GLENN DAGUE.
Attorneys Reticent.
When the decision of the pardon board was handed down, the attorneys for both sides had little to say. District Attorney Powers said: "I am deeply sorry for Irene Schroeder, although the verdict and the decision was the only ones possible. From a humanitarian standpoint she has my deepest sympathy, from the side of justice to the commonwealth I feel that there has been no mistake made."
Attorneys Dickey and Jarrett had but little to say. "We are deeply disappointed at the decision," said they, "we had hoped for a commutation. However, the decision of the pardon board is final, and disappointed though we are, we must bow to the inevitable."
Special Prosecutor Margiotti said: "The verdict and sentence were just ones. I have nothing but sympathy for the woman and her family and for Dague's family, but I cannot condone the crime. I represented the commonwealth to the best of my ability and did my duty as I saw it."
Prisoners Realize Fate.
In their cells today Irene and Dague seem to have finally come to the realization of the enormity of their punishment. As long as there were other bodies to which they could appeal for mercy, there was a faint glimmer of hope. The last hope for mercy has gone and they only have until Monday morning to prepare to meet Eternity.
Rev. H. O. Teagarden of Bellaire, O., a boyhood friend of Dague's, is with him constantly in the jail offering him what comfort he can. Dague turned to religion some time ago and eagerly accepts the comfort offered him.
Sometime between now and Sunday evening several automobiles will leave New Castle. In the middle will probably be the car containing Irene and Glenn, manacled together and guarded by officers. An advance car and a rear guard car will accompany the middle car, to guard against any possible emergency.
Just what time the cars will leave will not be divulged as the authorities do not want any publicity in the departure, quite naturally.

Elaborate sightseeing ranged through
YELLOWSTONE
CANADIAN ROCKIES
YOSEMITE VALLEY
and
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
DELEGATIONS
large delegations at Seattle
sections of the country
now to have your Lodging
sent. Now is the time
the tour by organizing
Seattle Trip" committee
tour booklet and full
FRED BIRD, GENERAL
PASSENGER AGENT
PANAMA PACIFIC
International Mercantile Marine Co.

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Parole Board Refuses To Grant Commutation Plea Of Irene And Dague

One of the most sensational cases in the criminal history of Pennsylvania was closed on the fourth floor of the State Capitol Wednesday afternoon when the Pennsylvania pardon board refused the application of Irene Schroeder and Walter Glenn Dague for commutation of their death sentence to life imprisonment. Closed insofar as the possibilities of mercy are concerned, beyond the decision of the pardon board there is no appeal, not even to the governor, except for a respite of sentence. Under the Pennsylvania law, the governor cannot commute or pardon save upon the recommendation of the pardon board. It is a serious business, sitting on the pardon board and only men of judgment and ability are members. There are but four on the bench, the lieutenant governor, General Edward C. Shannon, who is the chairman of the board by virtue of his office; the attorney general of the state, William A. Schnader; the Richard J. Beamish, and the secretary of the interior, James F. Woodward.

Life And Death.

Their business as members of the pardon board deals with life and death. By their word, a prisoner sentenced to the death chair can have his life spared, and upon their refusal to act, the sentence of the jury is carried out. The pardon board meets in the same room as the supreme court, said to be the handsomest room in the Capitol. Massive fittings, in themselves breathing an air of dignity and solemnity are found there. Huge, heavy, tables and chairs, while the board itself sits high above the petitioners at a semi-elliptical bench. This is separated from the petitioners by a pit around which is a rail. Here the pleas are made. For the appeals of Irene and Dague, the room was crowded. In addition to attorneys, state officials and other adult visitors, there was a large class of students from an eastern high there to observe how appeals are handled.

Dickey Impressive.

Of the three attorneys who spoke for Irene and Dague, perhaps Thomas W. Dickey of New Castle, was the most impressive. He did not attempt to sway the board by oratory, he did not make any undue statements or charges, he merely presented the cause of his clients in a manner that left nothing but respect for his sincerity, regardless of what view one took of the proceedings.

Margiotti Concise.

Those who expected to hear special counsel for the commonwealth, Charles J. Margiotti, loose a flood of oratory, were disappointed. He confined himself to the facts of the case, went over them quickly but intelligently, and closed by urging that the sentence of death be not changed. As he closed Secretary of the Commonwealth Richard J. Beamish asked Mr. Margiotti, "have you any regrets at the outcome of the case, Mr. Margiotti?" Carefully Mr. Margiotti chose his words and then replied, "your honor some of the ranches out in his hundred head of cattle being fit an eyebrow about. Picking of a herd of wild horses. Pictures as a rider for the movies. has an easy-going lope, like se, but it keeps right on going James would say, a heap of

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I have been in many homicide case, most of them as the defendant's counsel. In these cases I prosecuted for the state. I have done my duty as I saw it, and regardless of what action this board takes, I have no regrets." It was a dramatic moment.

Dague Asks Wife For Forgiveness In Tearful Parting

Theresa, forgive me for what I have done to you." This was Walter Glenn Dague's last message to his wife. Standing in his cell in the Lawrence county jail, with only three days standing between him and eternity, the paramour of Irene Schroeder asked the forgiveness of the woman he deserted and disgraced. It was not a long visit, surprisingly brief. With Delmar, nine-year-old son, and Marlys, seven-year-old daughter, Mrs. Dague went to the county jail at 10:30 this morning in response to a telephone message that Dague wanted to see them.

Last Farewell.

It was the last time on this earth that Dague will see his wife and family, the last time he will have opportunity to plead for pardon for his disgrace of them, and this he did. Mrs. Dague said but little in spite of the calamity he had brought upon the family, he was still her husband, still the father of her two children, and the awfulness of it all seemed to push back any words she might have. Chokingly she sobbed out a good-bye, tears streaming down her face she turned from the cell and walked to the door, the last time she will see Dague in his lifetime. Delmar, the young son of the Dagues, was in tears also. Although he is but nine years of age, he knows only too well what the scene in the jail corridor meant today. Young as he is he knows that sometime between now and Sunday night his father will be taken to the state prison where his life will be forfeited for the murder of a state highway patrol corporal.

Fresh Clothes.

Clothes have been given them. Dague has said good-byes to his family and the final farewell to her family will take place sometime today. Hope gone, at commutation refused, the pair have nothing to look forward to but that dread moment when at o'clock Monday morning they will keep their rendezvous in the morgue.

Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Aldon, John Schroeder and Annie Schroeder went to the jail Thursday evening about 10 o'clock. They had returned from Harrisburg where they had been in vain for the life of Irene Dague. The last messages they

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Mrs. Dague Children Sober To Dague

Brief Visit Made By Wife And Children At Jail Cell

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Prisoners Realize Fate.
In their cells today Irene and Dague seem to have finally come to the realization of the enormity of their punishment. As long as there were other bodies to which they could appeal for mercy, there was a faint glimmer of hope. The last hope for mercy has gone and they only have until Monday morning to prepare to meet Eternity.
Rev. H. O. Teagarden of Bellaire, O., a boyhood friend of Dague's, is with him constantly in the jail offering him what comfort he can. Dague turned to religion some time ago and eagerly accepts the comfort offered him.
Sometime between now and Sunday evening several automobiles will leave New Castle. In the middle will probably be the car containing Irene and Glenn, manacled together and guarded by officers. An advance car and a rear guard car will accompany the middle car, to guard against any possible emergency.
Just what time the cars will leave will not be divulged as the authorities do not want any publicity in the departure, quite naturally.

Families Make Plans For Funerals Of Doomed Pair

Funeral Service Being Arranged For Doomed Pair At Home

(Special To The News) WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 20.—The families of W. Glenn Dague and Mrs. Irene Schroeder, partners in a fantastic and fatalistic path of crime and jointly convicted and sentenced to die February 23 for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul, are to be claimed by their respective families. Immediately after the Pennsylvania Pardon Board refused to alter the sentence members of both families made plans for the funeral services. Dague's body will be sent to the Crider Bros. Funeral home at Elm Grove, and Mrs. Schroeder's body will be looked after by Cooney Bentz of Wheeling.

The services for Dague are to be strictly private. The body is to be shipped to Wheeling as soon as it is released by the Pennsylvania officials and will be taken direct to the funeral home. According to members of his family, no one will be permitted to view the body, and the services will be marked by extreme simplicity.

Since his arrest and trial Dague has maintained a rigid aloofness, renouncing all claim upon his family, and apparently preferring that they leave him to his fate. Consequently he has received few visits by members of his family, however, this week his wife with their two children made a final visit to him.

The isolation which he sought in life is to be allowed him in death, and no one but members of the family will be allowed to view the body. Upon the arrival of the body at the funeral home it will be placed in the receiving vault, and will not be removed except upon the request of the family. Thus the Dagues hope to save his body from the eyes of the morbid and curious public.

Rev. H. O. Teagarden, his friend and ministerial advisor, is with him, and will stay with him to the end. Rev. Teagarden was the pastor of the church in which Dague taught a Sunday school class, and served as Scout leader, and it is to him that Dague has opened his heart, and told the story of his life in all its sordidness and sorrow. Rev. Teagarden will go with him on his last journey from New Castle to Bellefonte. From Bellefonte he will bring the body back to Wheeling. It will be Rev. Teagarden who will preach the simple service over the body of the boy who a few short years ago was a leader in his church.

After the service which will be held privately the funeral cortege will wind its torturous way to the quiet little cemetery at Dallas where Dague will be laid by the side of his mother who fortunately preceded him to the grave. And there he will cease to be Dague the criminal and will join the ranks of the Dagues, a highly respected and honorable rural family. Definite plans for the Schroeder funeral are incomplete, but they will likely be private with interment in the family burial ground at Bellaire.

Mrs. Dague Makes Quiet Preparations For Dague's Burial

Funeral Service Being Arranged For Doomed Pair At Home

(International News Service) WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 20.—It doesn't matter now all that Glenn has done. All I can think of that he's going to die and he's still my husband."

With these softly-uttered words forgiveness, Mrs. Theresa Dague wife of Walter Glenn Dague who was put to death Monday in the electric chair of Pennsylvania's state penitentiary for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul, today went quietly about the task of preparing her husband's burial.

Dague's body will be claimed by Wheeling funeral directors at Pennsylvania prison and returned here where private funeral services will be conducted. Dague will be buried in a black suit of clothes and in a simple gray casket.

Mrs. Dague returned to her home here from New Castle, where she paid a last visit to the side of her husband. Holding by one hand Marlys, 7, and by the other, Delmar, 11, their children, Mrs. Dague attempted to evade any possible curious spectators. She hid her face in a handkerchief and hastened from the train to the automobile which carried her to her home Sandhill.

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Dague Is Stoical As He Is Hustled From Jail Into Auto

CROWD SURROUNDS JAIL ON DEPARTURE

Start Of Trip To Rockview Is Made By Auto—Execu- tion Monday

Smiling as though she were going out just for a short trip, calling goodbye to her fellow prisoners, Irene Schroeder left the Lawrence County jail at 11:25 this morning, bound for the state prison at Rockview, there to pay with her life on Monday morning, for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul. With her, but more serious minded was her partner in banditry, Walter Glenn Dague, who like the Gun Girl on Monday morning will also be electrocuted for the same crime.

Preceded by burly officers, Irene came out of the back door of the sheriff's house, shackled to Mrs. Frank N. Johnston, wife of the sheriff. Dague followed, shackled to the sheriff. With the party went Mrs. Mary Conti, court interpreter, and Miss Cunningham, a nurse. County Detective H. M. Lee accompanied the party as did Constable Thomas F. O'Brien. State police are expected to join the party on the road.

Irene was covered up with a heavy coat, with a fur collar, which looked as though it was new. Underneath she had on a dark dress and a black cloche hat covered her head. From under the hat peeped not the golden blond tresses of a year ago, but dark brown hair, the natural color of her hair.

Dague had on a dark suit and a brown overcoat with a brown hat. He was freshly shaven but appeared to have lost a little weight in the past few weeks. Just before they started they were given a meal of hot soup, meat, bread and coffee.

Probably By Auto

Two courses were possible for the party. If the roads seemed good enough to drive it was possible that they would drive by way of Butler, Kittanning, Hollidaysburg and Tyrone. If the roads seemed

sand or more people crowded around the jail seeking a vantage point to get one last look at the famous pair. For newspaper men and news cameramen the departure was the end of a sleepless vigil that had lasted since Thursday noon. As Howard Kelley, driving the car containing Irene and Dague swung out into Court street, several newspaper cars followed after him, determined to trail the party until it landed in Rockview prison.

Prisoners Sing Hymns

Shortly before they left, the prisoners on both floors of the county jail put on a short service. Up on the second floor, the women sang "The Old Rugged Cross" and "In The Garden." As they finished, the men on the first floor sang "Where He Leads Me I Will Follow." As they sang, Dague stood in the corner, chin erect, apparently ready to carry on to the bitter end without any signs of weakness. His spiritual adviser, Rev. H. O. Teagarden did not accompany the party.

One other car made the trip to Rockview today, but not in the wake of the prison party. This car contained John Schroeder, brother-in-law of Irene, and her aged father Joseph Crawford. All his emotion has been spent, his eyes were tearless, and he seemed just a broken old man, who was going through his own Gethsemane.

He had little to say. "Dejectedly he said, 'I want to be out there with Irene and we're going. Goodbye.'" "There is nothing we can say now" said Mr. Schroeder. "We will come back to New Castle Monday and pick up little Donnie and then go on to West Virginia. Irene has not broken down."

Donnie Says Goodbye

Early today, little Donnie Schroeder, five year old son of Irene, said his last goodbye to his mother. Bright beyond his years, the awful import of this last goodbye seemed to be beyond his comprehension and he bade her a cheery goodbye as she kissed the little fellow for the last time, tears were in her eyes, but she did not collapse.

Some of the women prisoners in the jail were affected as Irene passed out of their sight. "Goodbye Irene was shouted by them. "Goodbye honey, goodbye Angeline" Irene called as she entered the garage to be put into the automobile.

It was the last time the Gun Girl and her paramour would ride together. On their road they passed over the spot on the Butler road where on December 27th, 1929 they murdered Corporal Brady Paul and wounded Private Ernest Moore. Still further in Butler they would pass the stores where earlier on that same day they bound and gagged Wish Angert in his own store, and bound and gagged an aged customer who interrupted their banditry.

Arrive This Afternoon

Sometime this afternoon Irene and

body in sufficient strength to cause death."

The ride over the mountains of Pennsylvania today is the next to the last link in the long chain of legalities that brought them from the Oestrella mountains in Arizona, back to Pennsylvania. Their every effort to escape punishment for their crimes was blocked.

They fought extradition in Phoenix, Arizona, and lost. They set up several theories of defense in their trials in March 1930, and lost.

They appealed to the Supreme Court of the state for a new hearing and lost. They appealed to the Pardon Board for commutation, and lost. They made their last desperate appeal to Governor Pinchot for a further respite and lost.

Their last hope of mercy on earth is gone. They have exhausted every legal possibility they could find. Defiant when they were caught, contemptuous of the penalty as they professed to be, they nevertheless took advantage of everything they could, only to be turned back by the stern, relentless decisions of the courts and the Pardon Board.

The end of their crimson pathway of banditry is in sight. Just around the corner is a chair, in a cheerless room on the second floor of the building in Rockview. Here they will find for themselves, the awful truth of that age old truism, "the wages of sin is death."

Goes Through Kittanning

(International News Service)

Kittanning, Pa., Feb. 21.—Moment by moment—hour by hour—mile by mile Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague were whirling nearer and nearer to the gaunt death chamber—and its little oaken chair with straps and buckles—this afternoon.

Leaving the Lawrence county jail at New Castle shortly after 11:30 o'clock this morning, the high-powered limousine bearing Pennsylvania's most infamous criminal couple sped southeastward to Butler, arriving there about 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The run from Butler to Kittanning, ordinarily covered in a half hour, consumed about one hour.

The car, bristling with armed guards, flashed through Kittanning about 1:35 p. m. Irene could be plainly seen in the rear seat. She was chuckling and smiling. She nodded an acknowledgement of the shouts of throngs here that greeted the appearance of the machine.

Await Arrival Of Doomed Pair At State Prison

Final Preparations Are Made For Execution Of Irene And Dague

WILL ISOLATE PAIR ON ARRIVAL THERE

Walter Glenn Dague, former Sunday school teacher, were to be brought here today from the Lawrence county jail at New Castle and placed in their cells in "death row" to await the fateful hour of execution. Mrs. Schroeder will be the first woman in the history of Pennsylvania to die in the electric chair.

Mrs. Schroeder and Dague pay with their lives for the shooting to death of Corporal Brady Paul of the state highway patrol, near New Castle, December 27, 1929, as they were fleeing a holdup in Butler.

Warden Arrives

Everything was in readiness at the penitentiary here for receiving the condemned pair. Warden Stanley P. Ashe arrived in Bellefonte last night to make final arrangements for the double execution.

It will be the first time in the history of this state that a woman has occupied a cell in the death house. Robert Elliott of New York, executioner of Ruth Snyder and Judy Gray in Sing Sing prison three years ago, will throw the switch that will send "Iron Irene" and Dague to their doom. He is expected in Bellefonte momentarily. He will make every effort to conceal his presence. Canvas of the hotels failed to disclose that he had made any reservation.

For the grisly job of executing the condemned person Elliott receives \$150. There his pay for Monday work will be \$300. For years he has been throwing switches at executions, having executed more persons than any other individual in the country.

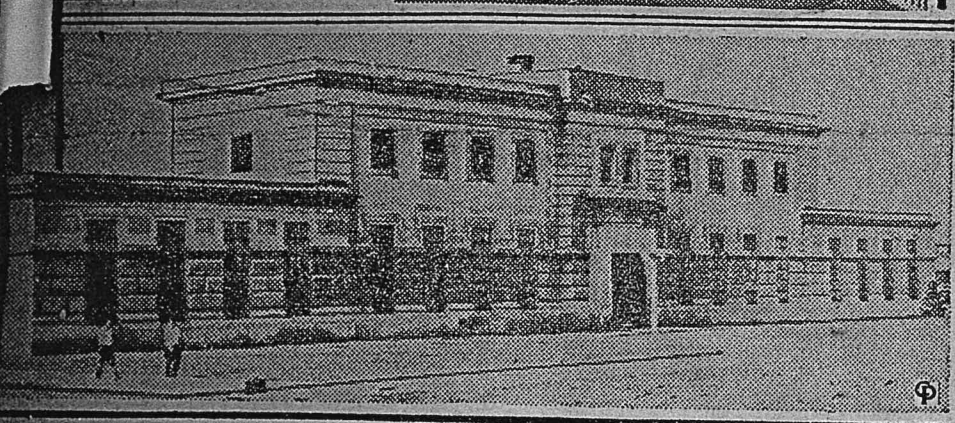
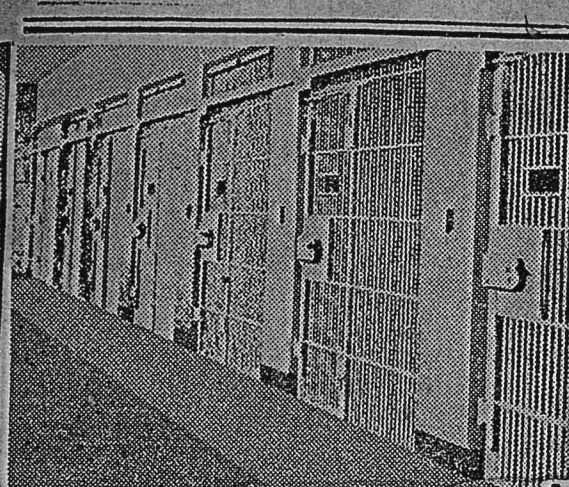
At Rockview

Mrs. Schroeder will be placed in the charge of a matron upon her arrival at Rockview penitentiary. A partition has been erected in the cell block which will prevent her from engaging in any long distance conversation with her lover. Whether the pair will be permitted to say goodbye to each other on Monday morning was a matter upon which the warden would not commit himself. Neither would he say whether the relatives of the condemned couple would be allowed to see them while they are in the death house. As the hour of the double execution approaches, Mrs. Schroeder and Dague are reported to be losing some of their steel-nerved composure. From the county jail at New Castle came word last night that Mrs. Schroeder's eyes showed signs of weeping and that Dague has taken to reading the Bible for consolation.

Today preparations are under way for the executions. The town of Bellefonte is filling up with newspaper men and witnesses. Scores have applied for a chance to witness the double electrocution, but only 12 persons will be admitted to the death chamber, six of them newspaper men.

MAKES PROTEST ON EXECUTION

(International News Service)
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—A protest against the execution of Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague Monday because that day will be generally observed as George Washington's birthday was forwarded to Governor Pinchot today by J.



of Rockview prison, Pa., scene of the Mrs. Irene Schroeder's death, Glenn Dague, 23, for the murder of Brady Paul, state highway patrolman, show, top, left to right, the electric chair at Rockview; Warden Stanley P. Ashe, and the cell block where the condemned are kept while awaiting the death hour. Below, exterior view of the death house. Ashe is warden of Western penitentiary, Pittsburgh, which includes authority over Rockview, where many persons have been put to death.

And Dague As They Pay Toll Of Crime

First To Be Executed This Morning At Rockview

GIVES LIFE MOMENTS LATER Says Anything After Led Into Death Room

(ART RICHARDS Staff Correspondent)
NEW PRISON, BELLEFONTE, Pa., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Schroeder and Dague have been kept in the death chamber for hours. The executioner has exacted its toll for the death of Brady Paul.

valley had rubbed the sleep out of its eyes, Irene Schroeder, the Gun Girl, and Glenn Dague her paramour, had stepped off into eternity and the law wrote finis to that mad battle on the Butler road near New Castle on December 27, 1929. Irene was declared dead at 7:05, Dague at 7:13. They died as they lived, defiant unbending, heedless of the outside world.

No hysterics, no sobs, no pleas for human mercy, not for the ban-dit pair any sign of weakness not for them any outward expression of human emotion. They gave no quarter and they asked none.

Almost Carefree Air
There was almost a carefree attitude about Irene as she followed the chaplain Rev. C. F. Lauer, from the death cell to the death chamber. That same jaunty twist of the head that marked her during the trial, marked those last few steps to the electric chair that hurled her out into the Great Beyond.

As the gruesome leathern mask went down over her face, obliterating almost all signs of it, not even then did she cry out or wince. If she felt any qualms she controlled herself, if she was suffering inwardly there was no outward expression.

As Rev. Lauer intoned the Psalm, a long clawlike hand of a saw, sparsely built man reached up to a small handle on the wall. A downward motion, a convulsive perk from the chair and the Bullet Blonde had passed beyond the scope of human punishment.

Dague Ushered In
Efficient hands released the straps, the body was placed upon a portable table and wheeled into the autopsy room, and almost before the body of Irene was out, Dague was being ushered in, led by L. H. Teagarden, his spiritual adviser. He also repeated the Twenty Third Psalm.

A momentary pause as his glance swept the rushed room. No fear in that glance, no plea for mercy, nothing but a coldly appraising glance. He went out into eternity as he had lived the past several years, almost hand in hand with Irene. Like Irene he was strong, like Irene he uttered not a word, like Irene he was paying the price for his lawless love. Both of them had 2,000 volts shot through their

Prison Guarded.
For the execution nothing was left to chance by Warden Stanley P. Ashe, every entrance to the state prison was guarded by burly state policemen, and only those having business there were allowed inside the prison yard.

As the group of witnesses and newspaper men passed from the outside guard station to the death house, the prisoners in the main cell block of Rockview set up a howling and booing as if deriding those who were there, or perhaps it may have been a funeral dirge for the man and woman who were in the upper story of the death house. At 6:55 the group was in the lower corridor of the death house. They were ushered upstairs, through iron gates and guarded doors, and just as 7 o'clock turned, Irene was led in, accompanied by two white uniformed nurses, one of whom left before the execution.

The entire scene in the death chamber took but about 15 minutes. Following the autopsy, the bodies were prepared for burial and turned over to Rev. H. O. Teagarden, who will accompany them back to West Virginia. So ends the blood red trail of the gun girl and her paramour. Robbery, pillaging, murder, but at the end of the trail shame and disgrace and sudden death.

Last Sunday

On their last day they would spend on earth, Irene and Glenn ordered meals that would do credit to a dock laborer. For dinner, at noon, they had chicken and stuffing, tomatoe and lettuce salad, giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, ice cream and coffee. To this list Irene added a tomatoe and an onion. For lunch in the evening they had broiled steaks, potatoes and gravy potatoes, rolls and coffee. It is a condemned prisoner's privilege to order what he wishes for his death chambers meals and apparently the intensity of the moment had not dulled the keen edge of their appetites. As they whiled away the time in their cells Sunday, one might have thought they were visitors. They chatted with their guards, read papers, but never a word of the morrow's doom.

Asks For Funnies

Irene made a special request for the funny papers and these were furnished. At six o'clock Sunday evening their heads were prepared for the electrode cap which carries the current. A space the size of a man's hand was clipped in the back of Irene's head, and a similar space on Dague's. Irene was given the gray prison garb allotted to women, but did not receive her death gown until early Monday morning. This is a simple rayon frock, gray in color, black cotton stockings and bloomers.

Shortly before noon Irene made her last contact with the outside world when her father, feeble old Joe Crawford, and John Schroeder, brother-in-law of Irene, visited in her cell.

Sign of Emotion

This was the only sign of emotion she displayed all day Sunday, as she bade her aged father goodbye, she sobbed like a child. The old man wept a little, but the hot fires of emotion have been burned away for the old man in the soul searing moments of the past week. Feebly

at times like this, rules are flexible things when human hearts are breaking under a burden or sorrow.

Rev. Teagarden Visits

Dague's last touch of sympathy came from Rev. H. O. Teagarden, his boyhood chum, with whom he was associated in Sunday school work years ago. Teagarden had been with him in the Lawrence County jail, came with him to Rockview and endeavored to prepare him for the leap into eternity.

For the execution, over one hundred men and women representing newspapers were here. Of this group about fifty were writers, and balance cameramen, telegraph operators, "leg men" and assistants.

The prison is some six miles from Bellefonte, and all day Sunday every road leaving into the prison was guarded by State policemen. Only those having official business in the prison could get within six hundred yards of it, but all day long, streams of tourists rode by, endeavoring to break through the guards and being repulsed. Newspaper headquarters were at the Penn-Belle Hotel and here Warden Ashe and Deputy Warden McFarland held conferences with the press.

(An Official Eye-Witness to the Executions)

ROCKVIEW PENITENTIARY, BELLEFONTE, Pa., Feb. 23.—Without uttering a sound and with a faint wistful smile on her lips, Irene Schroeder, 22-year-old "Gun-Girl," and "thrill slayer," died in the electric chair here today, the first woman to be electrocuted in the history of Pennsylvania.

She was followed to the chair by Glenn Dague, her sweetheart and partner in crime. They paid the penalty for the shooting of Corporal Brady Paul, highway policeman.

Attired in a gray, rayon smock with white collar and cuffs, Irene Schroeder walked into the citadel of death with a firm tread and went without assistance to the chair.

She was "Iron Irene" to the end. Although a nurse in white broke down and wept violently, Irene did not shed a tear.

Lips Curl Slightly

As they adjusted the leather mask, with its slits at the eyes and mouth, Irene's lips seemed to curl ever so slightly—a half-defiant, final leer at the law and society.

Irene blanched countenance seemed to age years in the brief space of seconds from the time she shuffled to the big open door at the brilliantly illuminated death chamber until they strapped her in the weird contraption they call "the chair."

A tomb-like silence, almost terrifying in its oppressiveness, enveloped the room as the gaunt, hollow-eyed executioner, Robert W. Elliott, the same man who threw the switch on Ruth Snyder three years ago, crammed down the lever that sent 2,000 volts of electricity shooting through the puppet-like form of the girl they called "Iron Irene."

There was a sibilant hiss of high voltage, the low whir and whine of electricity interspersed with a faint crackle and sputtering—and the mad career of the small town waitress who turned "trigger woman" was at an end.

A few minutes later—endless minutes they seemed to the little knot of witnesses who stood looking on with wrenched hearts—Irene's lover, and partner-in-crime, Glenn Dague, 34 years old, a married man and

the extreme penalty for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul, State Highway patrolman, whom they shot to death on Dec. 27, 1929, when he attempted to intercept a car after a holdup at Butler, Pa.

Irene started on her death march—the "last miles"—at two minutes before 7 o'clock. While she was emerging from her cell, the Rev. H. O. Teagarden, her spiritual adviser and an evangelist, sang:

"Lord God, Be With Me This Hour."

Several other voices accompanied his, the singing echoing through the grim corridor of "murderers' row." She entered the death chamber at precisely seven o'clock. The white-garbed nurse held her gently by the arm, but she did not seem to require any assistance. She looked straight ahead, her blonde hair strung down over her forehead and her round, pale face set in a wistful, resigned smile that was ever so faint.

On the walls of the death chamber were five signs, reading, "Silence", but such a warning was wholly unnecessary.

A reporter's notebook could be heard plainly as it slipped from his grasp to the floor.

An area of 15 feet square had been roped off just inside the door. The ropes were very heavy and white in color. In this enclosure had been laid a black rubber mat. The rest of the room was a spick and span white that was suggestive of an operating chamber.

Strangely Shrunken

Irene's short and rather plump figure seemed strangely shrunken and pathetic as she came, the sheet of dazzling light playing on her features. Her black satin slippers ornamented with a small bow, beat softly on the floor.

She looked straight ahead. Around the room, seated on concrete benches, sat the little knot of witnesses, 12 in number, six of them newspapermen.

Irene's bright blue eyes gleamed as she took a few steps to her right to the chair. Directly back of the chair stood Elliott, the tall, gray-haired executioner. He was ready. And so was Irene.

They did not have to lift her in to the chair as they did Ruth Snyder in Sing Sing three years ago. Irene intuitively and with resignation walked to the chair, with its mask of straps and buckles.

By this time there were perhaps 10 men within the roped-off enclosure—the prison chaplain, three doctors, the nurse in white, three prison guards in khaki, the warden and several prison officials.

The prison chaplain, C. F. Lauer, a Lutheran minister, stood directly before the chair as Irene sat in it. He was reading from the Bible:

"Lord have mercy . . . Christ have mercy . . . have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy mercy."

Irene's eyes brightened perceptibly as the three guards in khaki quickly adjusted the straps to her legs and body.

A faint smile curled her lips.

Mask Over Head

They put a thick, dark brown leather mask over her disordered blonde hair. A spot, about the size of the palm of a man's hand, had been clipped at the back of her head to enable the electrode to establish a contact.

Her left stocking had been rolled down, also for the purpose of enabling the preparation from her feet.

The chaplain was now reciting the Beatitudes.

"Blessed are the pure in heart . . . Blessed are the merciful . . . Blessed are they that mourn . . . No sound came from Irene's lips. Her face assumed the grotesquery of a gargoyle.

The guards stepped back. Executioner Elliott rammed down a lever with a crunching sound. A large wheel revolved and a string of nine electric bulbs suddenly lit up.

A sputtering crackle swept the room.

In the chair, beneath a huge reflector that sent a strong white light down upon the victim, Irene's body lurched upward. She was in the embrace of death.

Deadening silence prevailed. The seconds crawled. They seemed like hours.

Sob From Nurse.

A low, barely audible sob came from the nurse, leaning against the wall near the door inside the roped enclosure.

Warden Stanley P. Ashe, the silver-haired warden, and the other officials standing near the chair looked on with solemn countenances. The reporters, who had been warned not to take notes in the death chamber, sat very still on the concrete benches built along the walls.

Mrs. Schroeder started violently as Elliott threw on the current. Her body grew taut as if threatening to break through the straps, and then relaxed.

Her hands were clenched tightly resting on the broad arms of the chair.

They became brick-red as the current was applied. So did the exposed skin on her left leg.

The executioner threw down the switch again and once more the body—which seemed pitifully small—heaved upward.

There seemed to be an interminable turning of the crank by Elliott, even though later it was announced that only one contact was necessary. Each time Elliott threw the switch, the row of bulbs lit up.

Through the slit in the mask Irene's tongue emerged, imparting a ghastly touch to the proceedings. By now, the white-garbed nurse, a handkerchief to her eyes, was sobbing loudly.

Witnesses Turn Eyes.

Several of the witnesses turned their eyes away from the grim scene. Elliott walked toward the chair, indicating that his work was done on this victim.

The form in the chair was inert. A spiral of smoke emerged from the top of the leather mask and evaporated into the intense light of the reflector.

Instantly, the three guards stepped forward and deftly unclamped the straps and removed the mask.

Two doctors stepped forward and applied stethoscopes of the woman's heart.

Dr. W. H. Barrett, the prison physician, wheeled about and facing the witnesses said in unctuous tones:

"Gentlemen, I pronounce Irene Schroeder dead."

It was precisely 7:05 a. m.

The first contact was made at 7:01. Tenderly they lifted the form of Irene out of the chair and placed it upon a porcelain-top wheeled stretcher that resembled an operating table.

Her arms hung limply over the sides of the stretcher. A guard

Three minutes later—at 7:08 be exact—there was a faint tap on the big oak door. It opened.

Dague entered, a guard on each side, holding him by the arms.

He was attired in blue-gray trousers, the prison garb, and a white shirt open at the collar.

The left leg of his trousers split from the knee down. The had been shaved from his head.

His step was firm. His eyes, however, quivered violently, and his mouth was set grimly.

The guards moved him quickly to the chair.

Directly back of him came Rev. Teagarden, boyhood friend and his spiritual consoler in his hours on earth. Dague himself a Sunday school teacher before he deserted his wife and family, Irene and embarked on a life of crime.

Rev. Teagarden had a Bible in his hand. In a clear voice he read passages from the Psalms.

Peers Straight Ahead

Dague peered straight ahead as the guards strapped him in and adjusted the mask over his head. The mask is similar to the head gear a football player.

Elliott again stepped back. There was more crunching of levers, a crackling of the electric current and the lighting up of the bulbs.

Dague's body shot upward as a current hit him and then relaxed. This process was repeated. Smoke curled upward from the mask.

Rev. Teagarden was reading loudly from the Bible.

"Lord have mercy on your soul," he said several times.

And then Elliott indicated that his day's work was done. The guards stepped forward and quickly removed the straps.

Two doctors pulled open Dague's shirt front and applied stethoscopes. Dague's breast was a fiery red.

The doctors consulted each other in low tones.

Then, Doctor John Priestess, a physician of the Pittsburgh district of the penitentiary turned and facing the witnesses, said:

"Gentlemen, I pronounce Glenn Dague dead."

The body was then wheeled in to the autopsy room where it lay beside that of Irene, his sweetheart.

Slowly, and with signs of relief, the witnesses filed out of the death chamber. They were escorted to an adjoining room where they signed a register attesting that they had officially witnessed the electrocution of Irene and her lover.

Then they moved down a circular stairway to the outer door of the electrocution building, a two-story concrete affair, and the reporters among them ran several hundred yards to the main gate where the cars were parked. They quickly dashed to their telegraph and telephone wires to transmit their stories.

The witnesses had assembled at the "gatehouse building" shortly after 6 a. m. It was still dark. Soon, however, dawn began to creep over the Allegheny Mountains which tower over the acres of prison ground.

Have Breakfast

At 6:30 a. m. Warden Ashe appeared and announced that Irene and Dague were "bearing up well." He said they had both had been awakened at 5:20 a. m. He said they had slept well. For breakfast

the reporters and witnesses rushed to the dining room. In the dining room they could see the 300 prisoners of the penitentiary leaving the mess hall. The convicts were eating their breakfast earlier than usual so that they could be locked up while the electrocutions were being held.

The wait seemed endless. The messes looked very little, none of them seemed to relish what they were about to see. While they were waiting their credentials were being closely scrutinized.

Finally at 6:45 a. m., a guard said "Lined ton's."

"Right, gentlemen," they marched, down a corridor to ward the electrocution building. It was a long, silent

had to pass the cell block where the convicts were housed. They did, they were loudly cheered by the convicts.

At the concrete electrocution building, they were forced to wait a few minutes on the main stairs. They all signed the register and they went upstairs.

A small group, led by Teagarden, were singing "Oh, a Friend we Have in Jesus," first, then "At the Cross."

Teagarden's voice could be heard above the others.

The warden told the witnesses would have to be searched. State highway policemen, in black and gray uniforms with traps, thoroughly searched all who were to witness the election. This was done so that no weapons would be taken in the chamber. It had been recalled that a photographer had smuggled a camera down his trousers leg three years ago and taken a picture of Ruth Snyder in the chair.

Formality disposed of, there was no further wait. The click of the clock and the singing up stairs was the only sound in the chamber. There was no clanking of keys, or turning of keys in the cell doors. Even the regular prison guards were silent.

And then came the signal to go into the chamber of death.

"Right this way, gentlemen," someone said, and the witnesses, accompanied by three state highway policemen, went up the broad winding stairway into the brilliantly lit execution room.

The electrocution of Irene Schroeder and Walter Glenn Dague this morning closes for all time the career of two people, who, infatuated with each other, disregarded the will of God and man that their own and purposes might be served, crime for which they paid their lives was one that shocked the state. On December 27, 1929, Brady Paul and Private Moore, state highway patrolmen stationed at New Castle, went to Butler road to look for a man and woman who had held up a store in Butler.

answering the description of the wanted, came down the stairs. They stopped it and demanded evidence of ownership. A man and a woman got out and as the woman whipped out a gun and ordered Paul to throw up his hands. Backing him down the

the reporters and witnesses rushed to the dining room. In the dining room they could see the 300 prisoners of the penitentiary leaving the mess hall. The convicts were eating their breakfast earlier than usual so that they could be locked up while the electrocutions were being held.

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bandits got back into the car and sped on towards New Castle. On Adams street they held up Ray Horton and Elsie Nickum and at the point of a gun took the Horton car. The three of them, with a small boy, got into the car and went on down Adams street.

Alarm is Spread.

Immediately the alarm was spread over Pennsylvania and Ohio. State policemen patrolled roads for miles, but the bandits seemed to have been swallowed in the earth. On December 31, 1920, the marshal of Bellaire, O., Francis Moran, found a small boy at the home of Joseph Crawford in Bellaire, O., and thinking that he might be the small boy who was riding in the bandit car, notified the Pennsylvania state police.

The youngster, little Donnie, aged 4, laughed gleefully as he saw the officers' uniforms and said, "ho ho my mamma shot two cops like you."

Unwittingly the little fellow had uttered the words that brought his mother to the chair this morning, and the chase for Irene and Dague was on.

Police departments over the entire country were notified, but for two weeks they eluded them all. Then in the middle of January, a deputy sheriff in Florence, Arizona, suspecting them of not owning the car in which they were driving, stopped them. Afraid that they had been recognized they forced the deputy, Joe Chapman into their car, and all that night drove the lonely roads of Arizona. Sometime after midnight they encountered a band of deputies in Chandler, Arizona, and here a gun battle ensued, with Deputy Lee Wright being mortally wounded. Deputy Butterfield badly shot up, and Deputy Joe Chapman injured by a wild shot. Throwing Chapman out of the car they sped on, and finally abandoned their car in the foothills of the Oestrella Mountains.

Posse Hunts Them

In the meantime Sheriff Charles Wright had ordered out a posse of Indians, cowboys and deputy sheriffs and the trail of the bandits led into the recesses of the mountains. After a battle that lasted for several hours an Indian lad, Leon Sundust, crawled to a rocky ledge above them, ordered them to surrender and in a few minutes the Gun Girl and Dague were on their way to the Maricopa County jail.

Extradition followed, the trial was held in March, 1930, in the Lawrence County court, and both of them found guilty of murder in the first degree with the death penalty. An appeal to the Supreme Court followed and was refused, and the day of execution set for January 12th.

A respite was granted until they could go before the Pardon Board, but here again their appeal was denied. A last minute appeal to Governor Pinchot for a further respite was refused, and this morning they stand in full for the crimes they had committed.

Final Message Given To Public After Executions

URGENT ACCEPTANCE OF PERSONAL SAVIOR

"Have No Malice Against Any One," Says Letter Signed By Both

By JAMES L. KILGALEN
International News Service Staff
Correspondent
BELLEFONTE, Feb. 23.

"Our message to every man, woman and child is to accept our personal Savior before it is too late."

This was the message of Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague as penned prior to their electrocution today.

Two letters written by Dague and signed by both Irene and Dague were made public today by the Rev. H. O. Teagarden, who was their spiritual adviser to the end, and who accompanied Dague to the chair.

Letters Are Read

The Rev. C. F. Lauer, prison chaplain, read the letters to newspapermen while, nearby, the Rev. Teagarden sobbed aloud. The Ohio clergyman clenched and unclenched his hands as the missives were read.

One of the letters contained the following quotations:

"Tell my babies I love them. We have no malice against any one."

The text of one communication was as follows:

"Rev. H. O. Teagarden, Piedmont, Ohio,
Dear Friends:
I don't know how to express our thanks to you for what you have done for us. You have taught us how to know our Savior in such a way that it has turned darkness and despair into light, hope and joy. We know the blood of our dear Savior Jesus has cleansed us of all sin.
We are waiting for these few hours to pass when we are going to eternal joy and happiness.
The material things we have left in your care. We have no one else that we know would carry out our desires. In the hour of our departing we had only one that we could confide in.
I do not feel sorry for us. We are just going a little ahead. We are going now to claim the place Jesus has prepared for us.
Tell my babies I love them. We have no malice against any one. The state officers are just doing their duty. We are just going home. Our message to all men is that every man, woman and child accept our personal Savior before it is too late.
God called me and I did not answer but now I hope and pray that all things are for God's own glory.
With these few humble thanks we will close.
(Signed) Your Kids,
Irene Schroeder, Glenn Dague."

the letter referred to the act of the pardon board in rejecting their pleas for a commutation. One of the concluding paragraphs of this missive read:

"We are both ready to leave to world of sin and go where Jesus is gone to prepare a place for Death is but a change."

Rev. Teagarden also had in possession two manuscripts. One was addressed to "Davy Schroeder Mrs. Schroeder's five-year-old son Donnie the other contained a 40,000 word "life story" written by Dague. Rev. Teagarden informed an assembly of newspapermen that Dague's life story was for sale. He said that both Irene and Dague had left wills and haven't a thing in the world.

He said they felt that if the "life story" was of interest to any agency that desired to have it published the proceeds would be used for the care of their children.

Bellefonte Is Thronged With Curious Sunday

Scenes Of Greatest Excitement Prevail On Eve Of Execution Of Pair

STATE POLICE PATROL ROADS

Visitors Are Not Permitted To Come Within Sight Of Death House

(Special To The)

BELLEFONTE Feb. 23.—Scenes of greatest excitement prevailed in this ordinarily quiet little Pennsylvania town over Sunday, as more than fifty newspapermen from all over the eastern part of the United States and many curious gathered to await the execution of Irene Schroeder and her paramour, W. Glenn Dague.

Hundred of people from miles around attempted to drive into the penitentiary, just trying to catch a glimpse of the gray little prison house where his morning, the lives of two of the most talked of criminals in the United States for the moment, were to be snuffed out for the killing of a state motor patrolman, Brady Paul. They were not permitted to do so however, as a cordon of state policemen stopped every car at a considerable distance from the prison and turned them back, all except the very few who had official business at the prison or who had passes to get in.

The words of Warden Ashe, when he consented to speak about the pair, were hung on eagerly by the crowd which gathered.

Asks For Funny Papers

According to a statement made by the Warden last night, Irene and Glenn were denied permission to say farewell to each other, and both

way of salvation

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Other Claimant For Reward Money

Joseph Chapman Relates Thrilling Experience With Irene Schroeder And Glenn Dague

Joseph Chapman of Florence, Ariz., has filed a claim to a part of the Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague reward, the claim being presented through Attorney Charles J. Margiotti, one of the attorneys for the commonwealth in the prosecution of Irene and Dague for the murder of Corporal Brady Paul.

Chapman says that on the 13th of January, 1930, he stopped at the service station of Branaman Bros. in Florence, Ariz. He was informed that a woman had just stopped her car and asked for some free gasoline, claiming that she was broke. The woman was sitting in her car not far away from the station.

Chapman says that he went to her and asked to see the title of her car. She told him that the car belonged to her brother in Yuma, Ariz. Chapman informed her that they could go to the sheriff's office and find out if it were true.

Just then a man, whom Chapman afterwards learned was Glenn Dague, came up and asked Chapman what he meant by talking to his wife. Dague was accompanied by a man named Vernon Ackerman. As Chapman and Dague were arguing Ackerman is alleged to have reached in his pocket for his gun. Chapman says he made a grab for it and a tussle ensued. Another man who was with Ackerman grabbed the gun and stuck it back in Ackerman's pocket.

Irene then drew a gun and forced Chapman into the car. Dague got in and they drove off. Chapman says that he was struck over the head with a blackjack and otherwise abused in the car. He said that Irene and Dague did not know the road and he circled them around over the prairie in the hope that officers would come. Finally, after driving nearly eight hours, they brought up at Chandler, Okla.

As an officer came up Irene and Dague both drew guns and held them against Chapman's side. He says that he grabbed both guns and a fight ensued, during which he received a buckshot from one of the guns, presumably that of the officer, and another bullet in his head. He was laid up in the hospital for a long time, incurring considerable expense. He believes that it was partly through his work that Glenn and Irene were apprehended, and he wants part of the reward.

No time has yet been set for a hearing on the distribution of the reward, which amounts to \$3,200.

CASE WILL NOT BE TRIED BY A JURY

Reward Offered After Corporal Brady Paul Was Shot On Butler Road

After almost three years since the

Schroeder-Dague Reward Money Is Still Held Here

May Take A Court Decision To Tell Who Is Legally Entitled To It

County Commissioners have as yet done nothing toward the distribution of the reward offered for the slayers of Corporal Brady Paul, for which Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague were executed. The reason why they have taken no action is because there is a question as to who is entitled to the reward. The Phoenix, Arizona, officials submitted a list of seven persons to whom they thought the reward should be paid. Now there are eleven applicants for the reward. In the absence of any judicial decision in the matter the commissioners are undecided as to where the money should go. It is probable that the matter may get into the courts, where the applicants will have an opportunity to prove their claims.

The court is to take the case under consideration is set, but it is likely, with all parties concerned agreed, that it will not be long until a decision is rendered.

In addition to Elmer E. Hogue of Lawrence county there are a number of Arizona claimants, Dague and Irene having been captured in that state. The claimants who have signed the agreement, in addition to Hogue, are, Rual Cordova, Charles H. Wright, Gus Dabinski, William Babby, C. H. Johnston, Joe Keith, Albert Rhodes, Honce Coor, George Pruitt, Oscar Roberts, J. G. Carter, Leon Sandust, Miles R. Chumbly, Joe Smith and Joe Chapman.

Court To Decide

These parties all claim to have been connected in one way or another with the capture of the murderers, and believe that they are entitled to share in the reward. It will be up to the court to say just how much importance is to be attached to the activities of each claimant.

Corporal Brady Paul, for whose murder the reward was offered, was shot on the New Castle-Butler road on December 27, 1929.

At the time the murderers escaped. A reward, amounting to \$3,200 was offered by the county and various citizens. Glen Dague and Irene Schroeder, were later apprehended in Arizona. They were tried and convicted in the Lawrence county court, and were later electrocuted.

Owing to the many claims presented for the reward, the money has never been paid out.

ir Own

According to the agreement the court is to base its decision on the merits of the claims as filed. The right to appeal to the supreme or superior court, by any of the claimants who are not satisfied, is reserved.

\$3,200 Involved

The money, \$3,200, which was offered for the capture of the mur-

AUGUST 28, 1933.

Reward Of \$3,200 Ordered Divided By County Court

Arizona And Missouri Men Share In Reward For Capturing Brady Paul's Slayers

FIFTEEN ARIZONA MEN TO GET \$2134

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Slayers Of Tom Crawford To Be Paid \$970

Distribution of a \$3200 reward offered for the capture of the murderers of Corporal Brady Paul, in December, 1929, was made by Judge R. L. Hildebrand, in an opinion handed down at court today.

Two thirds of the money is to go to officials who captured Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague near Phoenix, Arizona and one third is to go to slayers of Tom Crawford at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The claims of Elmer E. Hogue, of this city; and of C. J. Crafton and Richard M. Giles, are held to be without merit, consequently they will not share in the reward.

The \$3200 reward was paid into the hands of the prothonotary some months ago. Costs in this connection are deducted before distribution is made.

\$2134 To Arizona Men

Amount to be distributed to Arizona officials is \$2200, less \$66 costs, or \$2134. This is distributed as follows:

Horace B. Coor, \$250; Leon Sandust, \$250; J. C. Carter, \$250; Oscar Roberts, \$250; Albert W. Rhodes, \$250; George Prewitt, \$250; Paul Cordova, \$125; William Bobby, \$86; E. H. Johnston, \$86; Jose Smith, \$86; Joe Keith, \$86; Joseph Chapman, \$75; Miles A. Chumbly, \$40; Gus Dobrinski, \$25; and Charles H. Wright, \$25.

Amount for distribution to the slayers of Tom Crawford, less costs, \$970.

Each person connected with the case is to receive \$121.25. Those to whom the reward will be paid are Charles Schweer, C. L. Childs, Morris Hucksteg, John Wilson, E. L. Hutson, Paul McNeely, Robert J. Reed, and W. A. Young.

Brady Paul Killed In 1929

Brady Paul was shot and killed on the Butler road on Dec. 27, 1929. The court finds that Irene Schroeder, Glenn Dague and Tom Crawford, were the killers. Irene and Dague were captured in Arizona on Jan. 19, 1930. Tom Crawford was killed Jan. 3, 1933 at Cape Girardeau.

to make distribution. Judge Hildebrand had before him depositions setting forth the part played by each officer in the capture.

Those to whom the reward has been distributed have 30 days in which to file exceptions. If none are filed at the end of 30 days money will be paid out by the prothonotary.

Exceptions To Awards Made In Brady Paul Case

Some Captors Of Irene Schroeder And Glenn Dague Not Satisfied

WILL MEAN CASE IS TO BE ARGUED AGAIN

Exceptions to the distribution of the \$3200 reward offered for capture of Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague, slayers of Corporal Brady Paul, were filed at the prothonotary's office this morning. Paul Cordova, William Babby, Johnson, Joe Keith, Gus Dabinski and Charles Wright, of Phoenix, Arizona.

When Judge R. L. Hildebrand handed down an opinion in which he made a distribution of the award, the claimants were given thirty days in which to file exceptions. The thirty days will expire on September 28.

The exceptions will mean that the case must be re-argued, and a new order affirmed, or a new award as the court may see fit.

Claim Error

It is claimed that the error in finding that there were 15 men who were actively engaged in the arrest, namely, Harry Leon Sandust, J. G. Carter, Oscar Roberts, Albert Rhodes and George Pruitt.

It is alleged that there were 15 men taking an active part in the capture of these others faced Irene and Glenn in the mountains, who named went around the mountains and approached them from the rear and captured them.

It is further alleged that the slaying of Thomas Crawford was alleged to have been with Dague when Paul was shot on the Butler road, by Cape Girardeau officers, while he was resisting. It was a substantial compliance with the conditions of the reward that portion of it offered by the Pittsburgh Auto club.

With the exception of the one offered by the Pittsburgh Auto club it is admitted that the Cape Girardeau officers were entitled to a third of the reward, and those interested in the capture of Irene and Glenn Dague, two-thirds.

Exception is also taken to the costs of preparing affidavits and the distribution of the reward. In the distribution of the reward the court's order gave Hance

Charles Schweer, C. L. Childs, Morris Hucksteg, John Wilson, E. L. Hutson, Paul McNeely, Robert J. Reed, and W. A. Young.

re-argument of the case will be fixed later.

Penitentiary Aide Prepared 48 Execution But Never Saw One

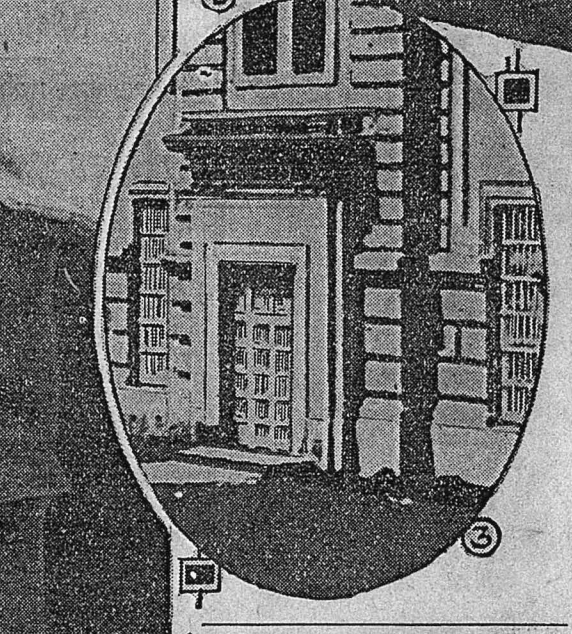


Resigning recently as deputy warden of Rockview Penitentiary at Bellefonte, W. J. "Packey" McFarland looks back on the final chapters of many crime careers. Some of the state's most notorious "world chieftains" died in the electric chair at Rockview. "Packey" put the death chamber in readiness for them—but never witnessed an electrocution.

—Mr. McFarland is shown here in uniform.

—Exterior of the prison at Bellefonte.

—It's a one-way door to the death house, pictured above, where who walk the "last mile" to it to be executed, either have bodies sent home to their family or buried at the prison.



first in the death chamber. We granted this, too.

"She slept soundly that night, as I recall, and in the morning at 5 o'clock when the breakfasts were served in the death house, she cleaned her plate.

"Glenn scarcely touched his food. He was nervous and under great tension. But in his last hours he wrote a letter to his wife and children in West Virginia. It was my duty to censor it. I do not think I have ever read a finer letter. He made no mention of Irene but asked forgiveness of his wife for the shame he had caused her."

Both the bodies of Irene and Glenn Dague were shipped out of the prison to West Virginia, where their families claimed them.

rental that will



John S. Powers, 77, dies

John S. Powers, 77, of Castle Arms Motor Hotel, former judge of Lawrence County and district attorney, died unexpectedly at 5:30 p.m. yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

... in polo it's
DASH!



MILD, yet... and
yet THEY SATISFY

in a cigarette it's **TASTE**

PONIES are valuably trained, fast, sure-footed; daring riders, full of spirit—what group of sport lovers can resist the combination of speed and skill? Tobacco patiently blended, rich, mild—what group of smokers can resist the combination of flavor and strength? Chesterfield's Cigarettes are the only cigarette that has been tested and found to be the only one that has the "right" taste. But such mildness coupled with unfailing good taste can account for such popularity? Without one hint of harshness or "heaviness," Chesterfield offers you taste in full measure—

better taste and mildness too!

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