

LONG ADMITTED BEING WITH MRS. BROADWELL ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 3

Prosecution Scored a Point in the Introduction of his Second Statement, in Which He Retracted the Previous Statement of Not Knowing Woman.

TOLD OF RELATIONS WITH THE WOMAN

Long's Second Statement Also Described His Trial of an Automobile from the Goodfellow Garage on the Day in Which Mrs. Broadwell Was Strangled to Death.

The state won a contested point in Washington county court today when it was allowed to introduce as evidence the second statement made by George A. Long, who is now on trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. Lucia C. Broadwell in Barre the night of May 3-4, 1919, the reading of his first statement, in which he denied an acquaintance with Mrs. Broadwell, having been concluded today. The defense took an exception to the admission of the second statement.

The defense objected to the reading of the statement on the ground that it had not appeared under what circumstances the statement was secured. The court sustained this objection, and thereupon the jury was excused while Detective James R. Wood and Deputy Sheriff H. C. Lawson were sent for to give testimony regarding the circumstances.

Detective Tells of Talks with Long. These witnesses testified that Long had not been threatened and that no promise had been made to him for any admissions he might make. Mr. Wood testified that he came to Barre on May 6 and met Long the next day and again the 11th. In the meantime he went to Berlin and to Lebanon. He saw Long at Davis' office and at the Parker residence the 7th, with Sheriff Tracy, Deputy Morris and the stenographer. There were no threats made toward Long and no intimation to Long as to the authorities' suspicion concerning the person who killed Mrs. Broadwell.

Mr. Wood later told Long he was satisfied that he killed Mrs. Broadwell and would recommend that the authorities lock him up. He told Long to tell the truth and that what was said would be used against him. The witness then explained to the jury that the question whether Mrs. Parker was also kept in the hotel, and the question was excluded on the ground that it did not come within the scope of the subject considered. The defense took an exception.

Deputy Lawson Didn't Call Long a "Murderer." Deputy Sheriff Lawson testified that Long had not been threatened and no promises were made. He was in Long's company most of the time. He admitted swearing at him at times, but he denied that he called him a murderer. Long couldn't leave if he wanted to but he didn't consider him under arrest.

Prior to the admission of the second statement in court, Dr. W. E. Lazzell testified about backing his car out of his garage between 4 and 5 on the morning of May 4, being called on to make a professional visit. Long's experiment with Automobile. Long's second statement was made on May 11 and was taken down by Mrs. F. L. Laird. The statement began with Long going to the Goodfellow garage to buy a car. He talked with Mr. Spencer and they tried the car. This was Friday night. The price was \$350. He returned Saturday night to try the car. He saw Gertrude Hunt on the street. The car stalled. It was pushed to the gas station and filled. Then the car was started. Long drove to South Barre. He had trouble with the car several times. He came back to the Parker house at 9 p. m.

At this point Long described the car. The tires were red but he did not know how long they had been run, or if they were odd tires or all alike. He cracked the car because he did not know anything about the self-starter. The car ran by jumps and starts. It stopped several times. He had difficulty with it all the evening. He did not pay for the gas until the next day. He did not

remember a conversation with Mr. Goodfellow about not using the starter or lights because of a weak battery. He told Mr. Goodfellow where he worked but did not tell him what he was doing. He said he had told people he had a Buick car, but he did not tell Mr. Goodfellow he had a car until she saw it down to the door. Long said he knew "very little" about a car.

His First Knowledge of Mrs. Parker. Long's statement up to this time dealt wholly about his trying to buy the car and the trouble he had while giving it a trial on Saturday night, May 3. He said he noticed for the first time Sunday afternoon there was no tail light on the car. Asked why he "stuck" to Summer street while driving his car, Long said he did not know. Long told the garage people he would give a \$50 deposit if they put the car in condition.

When did you first meet Mrs. Parker? "That was the question then asked. Long replied that while rooming at the Buzzell he was told about her by Louis Jacques, and they went to her house at the kitchen. Finally Mrs. Parker and "Charlie" got thick and when he came away "Charlie" was sitting in Mrs. Parker's lap. He gave "Charlie" some money. Charles told him he paid Mrs. Broadwell \$1 and Mrs. Parker \$1. Two weeks later he saw Mrs. Broadwell and she told him "Charlie" did not give her any money and called him a "cheap snake."

Two weeks after the "Charlie" meeting Mrs. Parker told him she wanted him to come up to the house. Long bought meat for supper. Long smiled as the state's attorney read the information given in the statement in which Long admitted being intimate with Mrs. Broadwell. He told of giving Mrs. Broadwell \$2 and Mrs. Parker \$1. Mrs. Broadwell had a lunch with Mrs. Parker. Long bought a jelly roll, meat and bread at the store across the street from the Buzzell hotel. He went out by the back door. He went out and worked on the car. He was with Gertrude the Saturday night before the murder, at the Parker house. Bianchi was also at the house. He saw Gertrude at the house between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday night of the week of the murder, only. He was with Mrs. Broadwell before the Saturday night of the murder. He entered into details of the affair at the Parker house, when Mrs. Broadwell was between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday night with her. She left him goodnight before she left the house to go home. Mrs. Broadwell said to him, "Don't fail, Monday night." He was to meet her at the cemetery. The last he saw of her was when she went through the kitchen. He fixed the time about 12:30, because the stores were closed about 12:15, he thought.

He heard some talking after he went to bed, and he heard some glasses rattling. The statement refers to his having a date with Mrs. Broadwell and Mrs. Polkey for the following Monday night. Attorney-General Archibald read a portion of the testimony. The indications are that the reading will occupy the major portion of the afternoon. Much of the statement has to do with facts that cannot appear in print. The juryman followed this statement closer than the one Saturday, some of the juryman sitting forward, and others were chewing gum.

There was a proposed trip to Boston which was to be a vacation. Mrs. Broadwell was to go as a girl who used to chum with her in Barre. Nothing was said about taking the children. She told him that Saturday night about going home, because Mrs. Broadwell wanted to get there before her husband. He told of a racket on the street between Broadwell and his wife after Mrs. Broadwell had been at the house one night, and that if it were not for the children she would stay all night. He went over, several times during the night, the proceedings of the night and the description of the house. One room was always kept locked. Later he testified to buying a loaf of bread and a can of peas.

The weather conditions were fair. He did not think it was cloudy. He could not tell whether there were lights on or off. In a previous statement he said he had turned off the lights; now he told of leaving the lights on, but claimed they were so dim one could not see.

In the conclusion of his first statement, which was read this morning, Long mentioned Della Wheeler and Lizzie Thompson of Montpelier as having been seen by him at the residence of Mrs. Parker at times of his visits there.

Long First Denied Knowing Mrs. Broadwell. For the first time since the trial commenced two weeks ago, Long's name was associated with the case Saturday when Miss Mildred Lake read the transcript of the evidence she took the Monday following the murder in the offices of E. R. Davis when Long told how he occupied the time between Sunday Saturday evening and Sunday evening.

The transcript read by Miss Lake opened with a statement of who was present at the time the information was gained, the minutes including the state's attorney, attorney general and H. S. Clayton.

There was a conference at the bench relative to the reading of the testimony in which Mr. Archibald told the defending attorneys what was in the statement, and the reading of the testimony was permitted, Miss Lake being advised to read slowly so that if there was any question asked, to which the defense objected, time for objection

SUGAR AT WHOLESALE NOT OVER 10 CENTS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Beet sugar refiners were notified today by the department of justice that a charge for sugar in excess of 10 cents a pound wholesale would be considered in violation of the food control act. The United States sugar equalization board has held that 11 cents a pound was a fair retail price for sugar.

could take place before the answer was read. The respondent in that testimony stated that he had lived at the Parker house one week when the murder occurred and that there was another room named Mutch, whose last name he did not know, who was living there at the time. Gertrude Upton had been working there but she finished her work Wednesday. She was employed because Mrs. Parker was peddling dresses. He had seen Joe Johnson and "Oscar" there at one time.

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CLAIMS "REDS" ARE IN U. S. JOBS

Sensational Charges Were Made by Senator Watson To-day

ASKS INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES

Declares Investigators of Federal Trade Commission Are Anti-Government

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Sensational charges that Socialists, Reds and other radicals are "intrenched" in the government departments, and particularly that the investigating forces of the federal trade commission contain members hostile to the government and American institutions were made in the Senate today by Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, who introduced a resolution for an investigation by the interstate commerce commission.

Declining any defense of the great meat packers, Senator Watson declared that the records of some of the commission's employes on that investigation showed them to be, respectively, outspoken anarchists, participants in red parades, pro-Germans, admirers of Lenin and Trotsky and avowed exponents of soviet government.

Of Stuart Chase, who had general charge of the investigation of the meat packing industry, Senator Watson charged that beside being a well-known exponent of socialist doctrine, Chase was president and organizer of the Fabian club of Chicago, "a club founded for the express purpose of furthering the doctrines of socialism."

"Dropped about him in his offices at federal trade commission headquarters," declared Senator Watson, "were Victor Berger, Irvin St. John Tucker and many other extreme socialists. His office became the rendezvous of men devoted to the destruction of property, the overthrow of government and the subversion of the ideals of socialism."

Chase, Senator Watson further charged, helped organize a Chicago meeting at which Berger and other radicals made inflammatory speeches and also organized a meeting at which Lincoln Steffens spoke.

"That anarchist," said Senator Watson, referring to Steffens, "had just returned from Russia and his address was given to the committee on Lenin and Trotsky by our government."

Chase later wrote a magazine article, Senator Watson said, attacking the United States government for not recognizing the "Russian reds." On Chase's specific charges, Senator Watson further charged, the commission's accountants inflated the showing of profits of the packing companies.

Samuel W. Tator, who with Chase, was in charge of the investigation, Senator Watson charged, was an avowed admirer of Lenin and Trotsky and frequently expressed his admiration of the soviet government of Russia.

"He was pronouncedly against the allies in the world war," continued the senator, "and frequently made the statement that all big business should be confiscated by the government."

A. S. Kravitz, credited in the commission report as an "important aid" in the investigation, Senator Watson charged was "a Russian from Riga, an intellectual socialist of the most pronounced type, and throughout the war intensely pro-German."

"He frequently waved a red flag at the meetings of his co-employees of the federal trade commission," declared the senator, "and always carried the red emblem in his pocket. He openly stated that his home had been raided and he stored his socialist writings in Chase's office and boasted that the packages holding them contained 'government dynamite.'"

Very valuable information was developed at the autopsy conducted by three physicians at Moore's undertaking rooms last night, it was said today by Sheriff John A. Moors of Skowhegan, who had been conducting the investigation since his arrival Saturday night, but he withheld the details.

While the case was very baffling, he said he was confident that eventually he should arrest the right party. He said he did not think Burke, who said he was shot in the leg by Bartley before he disappeared Wednesday night, was responsible for the hotel man's death. Burke's wound is a serious one, between the knee and hip.

Sheriff Moors, who expects to return home tonight, said Burke would not be taken to Skowhegan by him and might not be taken there at all. The officers were thought to be seriously considering the robbery theory. Bartley's private papers were scattered about the ground near his body, and there was no money in his pocket, although he usually carried a considerable sum.

A second bullet wound was found in Bartley's head. The shots must have been fired from opposite directions, or he must have turned around before he received the second bullet.

BOY DROWNED DURING HIS PLAY

Edward N. Rodney Lost His Life in Stevens Branch Saturday

LOST HIS BALANCE IN THROWING ROCK

Drowning Took Place Near Harrison Granite Co.'s Plant

While playing on the grout pile at the rear of Harrison's stoned on River street Saturday afternoon, Edward Napoleon Rodney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Rodney, lost his balance in throwing a large granite chip into the Stevens branch, fell from the 12-foot embankment and was drowned.

The body was recovered about half an hour later by Charles Fratini and Cesar Calderara, who, in a small boat, were passing the embankment when they saw a long steel rake and managed to bring the body to the surface by securing the teeth of the rake in the boy's clothing. Dr. J. W. Stewart was the first physician to arrive on the scene and there when the body was taken from the water, but life was extinct, and the work of the two doctors, Dr. O. G. Stickney having arrived soon after Dr. Stewart, was in vain.

W. Rodney, who is a teamster for W. R. Fratini, dragged the body, preparing for dinner. It had always been customary for him to call his two younger sons, Edward and James, to help him unitch the team whenever he was in the yard. At this time, only James, his 7-year-old brother, was near the barn and assisted in the work, and the absence of the other son was not noticed. James, the younger son, knowing that his father objected to his playing near the river, had had several times reprimanded them for it, and he had been going faster as the party neared Montpelier from the vicinities to Littleton, although some reports said they were not excessively fast.

As the cars passed, the rear wheels locked, causing the Ward car to strike against the side of the bridge. It is said that the car hung on the side of the bridge for a few seconds and then toppled into the stream. The car must have turned end for end, because it was lying with the front in the opposite direction from which it was going. It landed bottom up, but it was pulled on one side in order to release Clark, who was pinned under one of the bows of the top. The rescuers could not release him in time to prevent drowning. It is a wonder that all in the party were not drowned.

Both of the automobiles were left advanced for his rear. Only last week he prevented his mother from being run over by an automobile by pulling her back in time to prevent the car from striking her. He leaves a mother, a stepfather, two brothers, Albert and Robert, to mourn his loss.

The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30, Rev. S. G. Alger of the Congregational church to officiate. Burial will be in the Hartford cemetery.

FIRST FIVE HORSES IN TEST ARE ARABS

Ramla Was Awarded the Best of the Six Survivors Who Reached Camp Devens from Fort Ethel

Allen. Ayer, Mass., Oct. 20.—It was a war refugee horse which captured the 300-mile endurance race for cavalry mounts that was decided here yesterday. After Ramla, the little Arab mare, had been proclaimed best of the six survivors of the condition test of the long trail it was learned that she was brought to this country as a result of war conditions. The horse was one of the famous Arabs in the stables of Lady Anne Blount, in Suffolk, England, and because of food shortage there in the spring of 1918, was sold with others to W. R. Brown of Berlin, N. H., that they might be adequately fed.

The performance of Ramla in attaining a percentage of 92.9 was said by the judges to offer many points of value to the government in the effort to determine the best horse for the United States cavalry service. Observers from the army remount board will report their findings to Washington.

The first five horses in the final awards were Arabs, among them Halcyon, 12 years of age, and her son, Kingfisher. The latter won second and the mother horse fourth prize. Halcyon and Ramla were the only horses to survive the exacting test in perfect condition, but the former fell below the winner in speed and feed scoring. Captain Morgan, highest in time record, but lowest in general standing, was the last of the six horses which survived of the original 14 starters.

BERLIN'S POPULATION LESS

There Was Loss of 178,000 in Germany's Capital City.

Berlin, Sunday, Oct. 19.—The result of a provisional census, taken Oct. 8, shows Berlin's population to be 1,387,000, which is a decrease of 178,000 as compared with December, 1909.

TWO YOUNG MEN DIED IN WRECK

One Killed Outright and Other Drowned When Auto Fell in River

FOUR OTHER PEOPLE WERE INJURED

Clayton Tillotson and Cecil Clark, Montpelier Seminary Students, Victims

Returning from a football game in Littleton, N. H., Saturday evening, two Montpelier seminary players were killed and three other players and the coach were injured when their automobile crashed through the side of a covered bridge between East Montpelier and Plainfield and fell into the Wisconsin river.

The Dead. CLAYTON A. TILLOTSON, Middlesex, captain and right tackle. CECIL C. CLARK, Moretown, substitute right tackle.

The Injured. KENNETH WARD, student, strained shoulder. HENRY WOODWARD, student, had cut on head and face bruised. CORNELIUS GRANAI, student, badly shaken up. Prof. CLYDE WITHAM, injury about chest.

The accident was started by a collision with the car of Richard Copping of East Montpelier at a point 10 feet from the easterly end of the bridge about a mile from East Montpelier village. Copping, accompanied by his wife and son, was driving slowly, while the other car, driven by Kenneth Ward, is said to have been going faster as the party neared Montpelier from the vicinities to Littleton, although some reports said they were not excessively fast.

As the cars passed, the rear wheels locked, causing the Ward car to strike against the side of the bridge. It is said that the car hung on the side of the bridge for a few seconds and then toppled into the stream. The car must have turned end for end, because it was lying with the front in the opposite direction from which it was going. It landed bottom up, but it was pulled on one side in order to release Clark, who was pinned under one of the bows of the top. The rescuers could not release him in time to prevent drowning. It is a wonder that all in the party were not drowned.

Both of the automobiles were left advanced for his rear. Only last week he prevented his mother from being run over by an automobile by pulling her back in time to prevent the car from striking her. He leaves a mother, a stepfather, two brothers, Albert and Robert, to mourn his loss.

The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30, Rev. S. G. Alger of the Congregational church to officiate. Burial will be in the Hartford cemetery.

YOUNG BOY KILLED BY HIS OWN GUN

Leslie Hughes of Hartford Dropped the Weapon and the Gun Was Discharged Into His Breast—Death Was Instantaneous.

White River Junction, Oct. 20.—Leslie Hughes, the 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Meloy of Hartford, accidentally shot and killed himself Sunday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. The boy, with his stepfather, was out in the field near his home looking over their traps to see if they had caught any game. The gun which he had was carrying accidentally slipped out of his hand, the butt end striking upon a stone and was discharged. The shot tore a great hole in the left breast just above the heart, killing him instantly. The father immediately brought home by his father and a physician was summoned, but nothing could be done.

He was a bright, active child and advanced for his years. Only last week he prevented his mother from being run over by an automobile by pulling her back in time to prevent the car from