

Develin Plans War on City Loan Bill

Continued from Page One
of the city. But what, let me ask, has the city to do with that? It is purely a government function. It is the duty of the government, under the spur of congressional activity, to provide ample and adequate postal accommodations. It is not the duty of the city to spend its money for such purposes.

"Whatever sentiment attaches to the present building will go with the necessary demolition. A present investment of \$40,000 is made to draw after it ten times that amount.

"The main objectionable feature of the proposition is not, however, expressed in the present proposed financial expenditure. If Germantown, or the Twenty-second ward, is entitled to such a building in Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Frankford, Kensington or South Philadelphia?

"It is a dangerous precedent in municipal affairs, and to my mind is indefensible apart from the fact that it is proposed to launch this enterprise at a time when the cost of labor and material is higher than ever before in our history.

Could Revise Roper's Figures
There is presented what appears to be an illuminating array of figures tending to prove that the Germantown municipal building could be maintained virtually without cost to the city. I have not looked closely into Councilman Roper's figures, but I think they will bear revision.

"The advocates of the scheme estimate a small difference of \$4200 between the interest charges on the loan, which excludes the sinking fund charge, and the rentals received or saved, which are estimated at \$18,300. But the interest rate may be as high as 6 per cent and, allowing 2 per cent addition for the sinking fund, would make the loan cost to the taxpayer \$36,000.

"And this estimate takes no account of repairs and upkeep. The point of my objection to the whole project is that no such amount of the taxpayers' money should be spent for such a purpose, which might be only one of a long series of similar expenditures once the start is made, especially in this era of high prices.

"I shall insist, as part of my duty, not only to my immediate constituents, but to the entire taxpaying body of the city, that no new building shall be done now except under pressing necessity, which is probably the case with a City Hall annex.

Water Supply More Important
The city today faces, and will face for months to come, a great danger in an inadequate water supply. The lives and property of hundreds of thousands are endangered by the prospect of arranging to spend money for the erecting of buildings not immediately necessary, and for other extravagances that might be mentioned, yet not devote our attention to matters of immediate and vital interest?

"As servants of the people, we are wasting valuable time. I am a part of an administration that is not making very much progress. The greatest reform that we can inaugurate is to quit talking so much and do the things that are vital for the advancement of the interests of the entire city."

Slush Fund Talk Barroom Politics

Continued from Page One
three from business when the United States entered the war. Mr. Gerard dragged his testimony said that the Democratic committee is not limiting the size of campaign contributions. Examined by Senator Kenyon, Mr. Gerard said he had asked Charles B. Alexander, Allan A. Ryan, John B. Stanchfield, Morgan J. O'Brien, Thomas L. Chadbourne, William Church Osborn, R. Thornton Wilson, Frank M. Patterson, Frank I. Crocker, George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Gordon Auchincloss, Percy Strauss, Paul Fuller, Jr., and some others to assist him.

Baruch Wouldn't Serve

He said he asked Barney Baruch if he would serve, but the latter told him he did not care to do so. The witness said the finance committee named included only New Yorkers, but that he was endeavoring to form a local committee in each state.

Questioned by Chairman Kenyon, the witness said he would take any amount he can get from an individual as a campaign contribution. Asked for names of persons in other states assisting the national finance committee, Mr. Gerard pronounced a bulky package of papers.

"They are to raise all the money they can get in the states," Chairman Kenyon asked and the witness replied, "Yes."

"Would you take \$15,000,000 if you got it?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"No, that would be too large. So great a sum would shock the public conscience and insure the defeat of the party."

Separate National and State Funds

Mr. Gerard testified that the national fund would be separate from state campaign financing, adding that he did not know anything about the local organizations.

Senator Kenyon questioned the witness as to the identity of the persons serving on the national finance committee. Allan A. Ryan, Mr. Gerard said, "you may know as the man who has been fighting the stock exchange."

Chairman Kenyon asked "if Tammany Hall was raising money independently of your committee organization of the Democratic party in New York city," Mr. Gerard replied, "I think it is."

"And you expect something from Tammany, too?" Senator Kenyon persisted.

"I hardly think so," Mr. Gerard said, "though their funds will help the ticket."

Mr. Gerard said "Democrats are poor and humble people," and Senator Kenyon asked about Mr. Baruch's personal possessions and those of several others named. Both men, Mr. Gerard announced, "were scarce as hen's teeth" in the Democratic ranks.

"So you have tried to get your committee made up of people close to the sources of wealth, the chairman proceeded, "so that they could make a touch?"

"Exactly," Mr. Gerard responded.

Chairman Kenyon asked if Thomas Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., had participated in the Democratic financing work.

"He's a Republican," Mr. Gerard replied. There was a discussion as to Mr. Lamont's connection with the ownership of the New York Evening Post. Mr. Gerard said the Evening Post was supporting Governor Cox, but added: "I understand Morgan & Co. turned the control over to its editors and let them run it as if it was an independent organ, because they consider that the best way of handling their property."

Asserts "Interests" Back Harding
"Who do you think that the Republicans are raising for?" asked Senator Edge.

"Because Harding was nominated by the big interests," Mr. Gerard retorted. This started a controversy, and when Mr. Gerard said that was his opinion Senator Edge said the committee was seeking facts, not opinions.

"Do you know of any sinister interests raising funds for the Republican campaign?" Senator Edge asked.

"I do not," the witness replied. "Do you know of any connection of the liquor interests have had with the Democratic fund raising?" Senator Kenyon intervened.

"No," was the reply. "I'm a 'dry.' I hope they are concerned."

Colonel Thompson, in testimony on Republican finances, said: "So far we've spent more than we've raised. I've had a theory that if we made our organizations wide enough there would be men enough willing to give so that we should not have to accept large sums from any individual."

"I understand that," Senator Reed interjected. "But when did you get in all these hired Y. M. C. A. Christians to help you raise money?"

"I don't throw too many of those slams about these young fellows who went in to raise money to help win the war," said Mr. Thompson.

"I'm talking about these professionals who get the big salaries," replied Senator Reed. The witness testified that he had employed only one man for directing the money-raising activities.

Removal of N. Y. Socialists Folly

Continued from Page One
of you," said Mr. DeWitt. "On three of my comrades. You have found me unfit to sit with you. Now I say to ninety of you, I pass judgment upon you. I refuse to sit in such an un-American body. I resign."

Assemblyman Orr declared the two dominant political parties had tried to make a football of the Socialist party and asserted he would not require the Assembly to adulterate its Americanism fifty-fifty. "I, too, resign," he said.

Applause from all parts of the chamber greeted the announcements. Openly defiant, the Socialists sat through the remarkable session, heard themselves denounced as traitors, and, in turn, threw back scathing invectives at their foes. Apparently glorifying in their "martyrdom," the five men taunted and jibed the Assembly to the point of arousing the fury of most of the members, who earned the lawmakers that their action would lead to the bomb and the battlefield.

It was the first time since they were thrown out, last January, that the Socialists had been heard on the floor of the Assembly. They stood out boldly and challenged the attack. As they defied their radical doctrine they gave blow for blow in the terrific battle, which ran for several hours.

No effort was made to present new evidence as a basis for the unseating. The argument was that if the five men were guilty of treasonable conduct last spring, they still were unfit to sit in the Assembly.

Berardoll Plotted Flight From Prison

Continued from Page One
Braun's home in April. Somebody, I don't know who, took me home, rang the bell, and put me in the entryway. Before taking me home they had blackened my face, and my wife became alarmed, believing I was in an automobile accident."

"Nell" Is Identified
"Where you drunk when you met Nell Emerson?"

"No, I had some liquor, but I wasn't drunk."

"Would you remember if you saw her again?"

"I would."

Then Mr. Bean called out: "Miss Ehrlich."

The courtroom was stirred when a young woman, very pretty, and dressed tastefully and expensively, arose from a seat in the center of the room and went to the front of the court.

She stood looking at Furey, her eyes flashing contempt and her nose up tilted.

"Is this the woman?" Mr. Bean asked.

Furey looked at her a long time and then said she was.

Accompanied by Woman

The woman and Furey entered the house and Erwin drove to a secluded quarry somewhere off the Baltimore pike, Furey said. Later the same morning, according to Furey, he and Braun visited Bergdoll in the quarry.

During the ride to the quarry, Furey said, he told Braun that Grover wanted \$4000 in cash and a new automobile of a make Furey could not obtain for him. Braun carried sandwiches and coffee to the quarry, Furey said.

Joseph McDevitt, Federal agent, was the witness upon whose testimony the prosecution depended to corroborate the testimony of Fitzhugh Lee Crendon, who yesterday testified that Braun told him of delaying the federal agent while Erwin escaped.

U. S. Agents Were Tricked
The alleged delay and escape occurred early in the morning of this year in Braun's Broomall home. Braun was raised simultaneously with those of Erwin and Grover early in the morning of this year, captured at his home at Fifty-second street and Wyncott avenue, hiding under a window seat.

McDevitt commanded the party that invaded Braun's home and told today of the subterfuge by which he was delayed from mounting the stairs.

A woman called down twice that he couldn't come up because she was not fully dressed. Then Braun, fully clothed, came downstairs and delayed him by arguing.

While this argument was going on Crendon said yesterday, Braun told him that Erwin slipped down the rear stairs of the house and made his escape.

The first witness called was Charles Krause, twenty-six years old, of 1315 North Twenty-ninth street, in close proximity to the old Bergdoll home at Twenty-ninth and Cambridge streets.

Former Soldier Testifies

Krause is employed as bookkeeper and paymaster for the Hall Concrete Products Co., a concern owned and operated by Al Hall, a son-in-law of Mrs. Bergdoll.

He said he had known the Bergdolls since childhood, and had known Erwin about twelve years. He had worked for Hall eight years, he said. Krause was in the army and served in France. He was a soldier from February 25, 1918, until July 23, 1919.

He told of meeting Grover two days after he left the service, and of meeting him frequently after that. Two or three times a week, he said, he would see Grover at Fifty-second and Market streets or at his own home.

He also told of a gunning trip he started on with Braun on November 9 of last year. They left the Braun home at Broomall, he said, and drove to Oxford, Pa. Their machine developed ignition trouble and while they were repairing it just east of Broomall another machine in which were Erwin and Grover and Richard Schroedel, a friend, who testified yesterday, came along.

Stackers on Gunning Trip

Grover and Erwin, Krause said, persuaded Braun and himself to change their plans and go gunning with them to Rising Sun, Md. On the night of November 9, he said, the party slept in a barn about five miles from Rising Sun. After gunning all the next day they went into Rising Sun and got hotel accommodations for the night.

Krause said he slept with Erwin, Schroedel and Grover, he said, together, and Braun slept alone. Yesterday Schroedel testified that Krause and Braun slept together and that he, Erwin and Grover had separate rooms.

The following day, the witness said, the two machines returned toward Philadelphia, the car in which Grover, Erwin and Schroedel were riding continuing on toward Philadelphia where Krause and Braun left the Baltimore pike to go to Braun's home at Broomall.

Krause said the meeting with the Bergdolls and Schroedel on the road was accidental, and that during the trip Braun had given the Bergdolls no financial or other assistance.

McDevitt was the next witness. He told of the trip to the Braun home about 6 o'clock on the morning of January 7 this year. With him, he said, when he entered the back door, was Deputy Marshal Kelly and a man named Campbell, not an officer. The party, he said, explained their errand to two women servants, and then went to the foot of the front stairway.

Braun Spurred for Time

It was then that he had the conversation with a woman, which prevented him from going upstairs, Braun, he said, came downstairs and made each agent show his credentials. When Campbell could show no credentials, Braun made him leave the house. It was while this delay was going on that Crendon said Erwin escaped.

"We introduced Mr. McDevitt to show the methods that Braun followed which led to the delay during which Erwin made his getaway," Mr. McDevitt, United States attorney, explained.

Two agents were outside the house, but did not see Erwin get free.

Leo Gorman, acting chief agent of the local office of the Department of Justice investigating bureau at the time of the raid, was then called to the stand.

Repeats Story of Arrest

Gorman told of the raid on the home of Mrs. Bergdoll and Grover, which was made about the same time McDevitt led the descent on Braun's home.

Baltimore in April of this year. He met Bergdoll after receiving a telephone call, he said.

Despite the fact that Furey is in the automobile business in Baltimore, he agreed to come to Philadelphia with the pair. They left Baltimore at night and arrived at the Broomall home of Braun about 6 o'clock.

Crendon was sent to Philadelphia to Braun for money and Erwin and Furey went to the Maxwell Apartments. Furey said he registered for both, giving his name as Thomas E. Frans and Erwin's as George Brown, both of Butler, Pa.

Got Auto License for Erwin

While Erwin was there, Furey said, he got an acquaintance to get a Maryland automobile license for him. He left Erwin at the station in Baltimore, he said, and came to Philadelphia in response to a telegram from his main office.

While here, he said, he again got in touch with Braun. He said he got nothing from Braun or Erwin for his services.

Then Furey was handed over to the mercies of Mr. Bean for cross-examination. The questioning was a grueling one.

Mr. Bean opened up by asking Furey if he hadn't been for the last ten years "a lacker and flunker for Grover Bergdoll, because Grover purchased all your clothes for you and gave you spending money?"

Furey denied it. He said he was married and that at the time of the trip with Erwin from Baltimore his family was living near Thirty-seventh street and Powelton avenue, and later moved to Twenty-ninth and Oxford streets.

Wife Didn't Know of Trip
"Did you know Nell Emerson?" Mr. Bean asked.

"Only through my introduction by Erwin," was the reply.

"Do you mean to say you never saw her before that time?"

"I do."

"What did your wife think of your all-night trip in the automobile with her?"

"She didn't know it."

"Have you seen Nell since?"

Furey hesitated and Mr. Bean broke in with, "Of course you have, and you know that she is in this courtroom now."

Furey admitted this was so.

Mr. Bean again asked Furey if it were not true that Grover Bergdoll had paid his rent, supplied him with clothes and given him money during the last ten years.

The witness answered that, while Grover had supplied him with money, it was not to the extent that the attorney for the defense indicated.

"Did you realize," said Mr. Bean, "that on January 9, when you say you were with Erwin in Baltimore, that Erwin was a fugitive from justice and was being sought?"

"Yes, I did."

"Furthermore, did you not realize that you were helping Erwin evade the authorities?"

"Yes, I did."

"Why did you get another man to obtain the automobile license for Erwin on a fictitious name?"

"I did that because I did not want to get caught, realizing that I was aiding a fugitive."

"How did you know that Erwin was in Baltimore?"

"The Rat" called me at my office there.

"Who is 'The Rat'?"

"That's the name under which Crendon was known to me."

"Did the man who got the license tags for you which you said were for Erwin know that the licenses were for the draft dodger?"

Furey snickered and answered, "You bet your life he didn't."

Nothing from Braun or Erwin for his services.

Then Furey was handed over to the mercies of Mr. Bean for cross-examination. The questioning was a grueling one.

Mr. Bean opened up by asking Furey if he hadn't been for the last ten years "a lacker and flunker for Grover Bergdoll, because Grover purchased all your clothes for you and gave you spending money?"

Furey denied it. He said he was married and that at the time of the trip with Erwin from Baltimore his family was living near Thirty-seventh street and Powelton avenue, and later moved to Twenty-ninth and Oxford streets.

Wife Didn't Know of Trip
"Did you know Nell Emerson?" Mr. Bean asked.

"Only through my introduction by Erwin," was the reply.

"Do you mean to say you never saw her before that time?"

"I do."

"What did your wife think of your all-night trip in the automobile with her?"

"She didn't know it."

"Have you seen Nell since?"

Furey hesitated and Mr. Bean broke in with, "Of course you have, and you know that she is in this courtroom now."

Furey admitted this was so.

WANTED TO BE OBLIGING

But Prisoner Wearing Three Suits Gets Six Months, Anyway

Walter Speiser was a mighty obliging negro when he was arraigned before Magistrate Carson in Central Police Court today. He had about six suits of clothes on, all in tatters and rags, three hats and a pair of gloves.

He said he had never had a real good bath, as it was too difficult to remove his raiment. He said he was fifty years old and had lived for years at 10 Liberty court. He had \$37 and objected to his arrest as a vagrant last night on Ridge avenue near Spring Garden street.

"I'll tell you what we will do," suggested the magistrate. "We will send you to the municipal hotel at Holmesburg. There you can have nice bath and nothing much to do."

"Pardon me, Boss," said Speiser. "That sure would put the city to too much trouble. Yes, sir, I don't want to put them out at all."

"Never mind," said Magistrate Carson. "You can have a nice little room and watch the boats go up and down the river. Six months."

Advertisement for Hart Schaffner & Marx featuring a coat of arms and the text: 'If you guarantee a bill for a friend and he doesn't pay — you pay it. WE guarantee our clothes to pay everything you feel you have coming; in wear, fit, style, value. If our clothes don't "pay" we do. You get your money back. Hart Schaffner & Marx. You are Doubly Insured at this Store; the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Guarantee — and our own — Strawbridge & Clothier.'