

EMERGED FACES AND JURY PROBE

Reputed Millionaire's Activities Being Investigated by Federal Body

MANY WITNESSES CALLED

The activities of "Sam" Singer, millionaire bootlegger, who was convicted recently, during the prohibition enforcement administration here of William C. McConnell were considered today by the Federal Grand Jury...

Coles Blocked McConnell Probe

Continued from Page One McConnell's name to permits releasing to bootleggers 30,000 gallons of whisky on one day, namely, August 3.

Further investigation produced evidence to the effect that between August 8 and October 14, when McConnell was suspended, approximately seventy cases, 700,000 gallons of whisky and alcohol (valued conservatively at \$10,000,000) had been released to bootleggers through the two offices.

Those poured into Pennsylvania distilleries and warehouses like water into the State from Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. Under McConnell and his three sons the law and the Constitution in Pennsylvania were scrapped.

"There was a wild scramble of money-men to get their share. Poles played a part, but money means politics. Half of the defendants bootlegging crew talked with a foreign accent. During McConnell's regime the citizens of the crookedest State began the race before.

"The center of the whole conspiracy was in the director's two offices which issued the permits for the release of the liquor."

"In November of 1921, I pointed out to Mr. Coles, the United States Attorney, that the additional evidence secured in the case of McConnell, Wolff and a number of others, in addition to those who had been arrested, arrested. The Grand Jury met the last week in November. The case was prepared for submission to it on the first Monday of December."

Told to "Eliminate" McConnell "Shortly before that date Mr. Coles went to Washington. He returned the day before the Grand Jury met."

"I went over the case with him and he asked me to call my witnesses in front of the Grand Jury. I had already arrested and eliminated all witnesses involving other persons, particularly McConnell. I told him I could not do so."

"He laid emphasis upon the fact that Mr. McConnell was still in Philadelphia. He said that no action should be taken until he was separated from the service. I said that I would not do that."

"He then returned to the office and I was called to the office on Monday morning. He told me that the Grand Jury had met and that the case was submitted to it on the first Monday of December."

Promoted Later Action "He then repeated to me some of the reasons advanced the day before and concluded with the statement that the Attorney General himself would be embarrassed in his relations with the Treasury Department by prosecution at this time. He then added that if I would withhold the additional evidence from the Grand Jury, he would immediately upon the adjournment call a special Grand Jury to continue the investigation, before which could be presented the evidence against any one implicated, and that in the meantime immediate action would be demanded of the commissioner of prohibition."

"I then called in the chief of the special intelligence service, with whose aid I had been co-operating in gathering the evidence, and Mr. Coles repeated his statement. We agreed to Mr. Coles' proposal upon the distinct understanding that the case was to be developed only temporarily, until a special Grand Jury could be called, and the commissioner of prohibition interested."

"Mr. Coles stated expressly that this was the agreement."

"He never referred to his promise again. The special Grand Jury was called, although I urged him to call the next Grand Jury. The Grand Jury did not meet until February 27, 1922. I questioned the sincerity of Mr. Coles in the matter very early in the case. However, he trusted him after he broke his promise."

"When he told me that the Attorney General would be embarrassed if the case was proceeded with in December I do not believe that the Attorney General knew anything about the case. I did not know, however, that Mr. Coles had been to some one in Washington who was insistent that no prosecution be instituted."

"I went to Oklahoma on a tax case early in January. When I returned Mr. Coles was away on a vacation. The next meeting of the Grand Jury was on February 1 and I was called to the office on February 12. He was then in entire agreement with me that the matter should be handled in the manner which we had agreed upon."

after Mr. McConnell left his home for Florida and within a day or so of his departure Mr. Coles advised me that Washington had telephoned asking that action in the McConnell case be deferred. Subsequently, this conversation was confirmed by letter, to which a formal reply was drafted. It suggested that the Attorney General should be informed with particularity of the seriousness of his request. A letter was then written which emphasized the necessity of prompt action.

"It was suggested on several occasions that we go to Washington and lay the matter before the Attorney General or one of his assistants, but I was advised that no interview could be arranged."

"The matter drifted on. The Grand Jury met the week of February 27. Our case was not presented. The jury adjourned to meet the following Wednesday, for a three day session. It would then adjourn for the term. The next Grand Jury was called to meet for three months, about June 1. I drew Mr. Coles' attention to the fact that the biggest case on the list, one in which the assistance of the Grand Jury was materially needed in developing additional evidence, was being crowded to the last minute. To my surprise he told me that there was no present necessity for proceeding with the case."

Still More Delay "On Saturday, March 4, H. T. Jones and Morgan C. Smith arrived from the Attorney General's office to discuss the McConnell case. They were in the afternoon going over the evidence involving McConnell (they manifested no interest in any one else). At the conclusion of this meeting I asked if they were satisfied with the evidence. They were advised they had no authority to settle the question, but must report back to Washington. I asked that a decision be rendered promptly and that I was then told that we were not expected to proceed at the present time in any event. I was not surprised at this in view of Mr. Coles' previous suggestion to me, nor was I surprised when Mr. Coles advised me to drop the case. But I was indignant."

"I told them in brief that the case had been hanging five or six months. That it was the most flagrant conspiracy that I had ever known. I asked if they would start the case before the Grand Jury in December to save the Attorney General from embarrassment. That if it was only chance this Grand Jury, I was through with that office."

"They expostulated that Washington was interested in the case. I told them that Washington was interested in its interest and had now come in at the last moment to ask that no action be taken. There was the law and there was the evidence, and Washington could not do otherwise. I added that it was the first time in my experience that Washington had ever attempted to hold up a prosecution and I concluded by telling them that I would report the case to the Grand Jury on Wednesday."

Insisted on "Showdown" "I was emphatic. Five weeks of telephoning and correspondence between District Attorney Coles and the Attorney General had failed to release the dead hand grip of the orders from Washington. It was my only chance. The Attorney General was being used to accomplish a discreditable end. It was my duty to get him awake, and I passed out the stuff just as it came. "The representatives of the Attorney General, together with Mr. Coles, left me. I understand they telephoned Washington. Monday morning Mr. Jones returned. He asked me to prepare a report on the case. I told him I not only would do that but I would myself take it to Washington. On Tuesday morning I saw one of the assistants to the Attorney General and came back with authority to proceed. Certain evidence already gathered was presented to the Grand Jury Thursday. Friday a court order was issued specially calling the Grand Jury beyond the regular term, which ended Saturday, in order that a complete investigation might be made."

"On Saturday I saw Rush Holland, assistant to the Attorney General, in the office. He was closeted with Mr. Coles for an hour or more. I did not meet him, nor was I told the purpose of his visit."

"Further evidence was presented to the Grand Jury when it convened in special session on Monday. It then adjourned until Friday to give us an opportunity to follow up new leads."

Eager to Uncover Crooks "The investigators with whom I was working and myself were eager to uncover the whole crooked mess. At 12 o'clock on Wednesday, March 15, Mr. Coles said he had a letter for me. I read it. It severed my connection with the service that same day."

"It was my opinion then and it is my opinion now that it would have been a disgrace to the administration of justice to shuffle that case past the present Grand Jury."

"There were plenty of people with full knowledge of the case on the outside who didn't want it started. One of the old boys who knew it and wanted it begun. Most of them were not in a position to kick it into life. Cases like that go to sleep and only a handful on the inside know anything."

"It was not a wet or dry issue. It wasn't any issue at all. It was common decency. We were watching the lithe fellows every day and we were letting the real big ones hide under the bush."

"I haven't charged any one with bad faith in the matter, but there are several questions that seem to me ought to be answered."

First. When Mr. Coles went to Washington last December before the meeting of the Grand Jury, the McConnell case had been pending a month or more. Did he discuss it with any one at that time?

Second. If he did, who was it? And if he did not, who did he insist upon his return, that the evidence should be withheld from the Grand Jury?

Third. Why did Mr. Coles ignore his promise made to me and to the chief of the Intelligence Bureau to call the McConnell Grand Jury in December in order to sift the case to the bottom?

Fourth. How did the Attorney General learn that an investigation into the McConnell case was being considered in the District Attorney's office at Philadelphia?

Fifth. There were cases against a hundred defendants to be presented before the Grand Jury in March. Did the Attorney General's office trust entirely to the District Attorney's judgment in all but one, that of Mr. McConnell, and tie his hands as to that one?

Sixth. Both the Attorney General and Mr. Coles, the District Attorney, are now in accord with the idea that the case should be proceeded with at once. If the Attorney General is convinced that my emphasis saved his department from a disgraceful failure of duty, or does he resent my emphasis on subordination, and just ground for dismissal?

Text of Four-Power Treaty and Supplemental Note

Following is the text of the Four-Power Treaty:

I.—The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect inviolable and equal dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

II.—If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

III.—This treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force, subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

IV.—This treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties, and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, provided, however, that the said agreement shall not be in force until July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

Following is the text of the reservation note, prepared by the American delegates and accepted by the other Powers:

In signing the treaty this day between the United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, it is declared to be the understanding and intent of the signatory Powers:

1. That the treaty shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean, provided, however, that the making of the treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates and shall not prejudice agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory Powers, respectively, in relation to the mandated islands.

2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of Article 1 refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective Powers.

Senate Rejects Treaty Changes "I have no reply to make at this time," Mr. Coles said when a synopsis of Mr. Walnut's address before the City Club today was read to him. "I wait until Mr. Walnut is through with his remarks."

Pressed further, the District Attorney said he had sent no representative to the City Club. "I am not interested in the least," he said. "The Grand Jury is now in session, I am presenting all the evidence to the Government. In the Grand Jury's actions will speak louder than words."

"Who will be indicted?" he was asked. "I am not in a position to state that. The matter rests entirely with the Grand Jury."

"You see how busy I am," Mr. Coles said. "One hand was toward the desk piled with correspondence, briefs and books."

"We are swamped with work," he continued. "I do not have time to be in any controversy or scandalomongery. And I will not make any answer—at this time, anyhow. I won't say another word."

Autos Collide; Man and Wife Hurt "Following a collision of two automobiles early today at Broad street and Lehigh avenue, David Fogerman and his wife were taken to the Samaritan hospital. The drivers of the two cars, Benjamin Fogerman, 1520 South Fourth street, and Nathan Coles, 201 West Indiana avenue, escaped uninjured. David Fogerman, brother of Benjamin, who was in the back seat of the car with his wife, received lacerations due to broken glass. The drivers were each placed under \$500 bail by Magistrate Belcher.

Text of Four-Power Treaty and Supplemental Note

Following is the text of the Four-Power Treaty:

I.—The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect inviolable and equal dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

II.—If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

III.—This treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force, subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

IV.—This treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties, and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, provided, however, that the said agreement shall not be in force until July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

Following is the text of the reservation note, prepared by the American delegates and accepted by the other Powers:

In signing the treaty this day between the United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, it is declared to be the understanding and intent of the signatory Powers:

1. That the treaty shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean, provided, however, that the making of the treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates and shall not prejudice agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory Powers, respectively, in relation to the mandated islands.

2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of Article 1 refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective Powers.

Senate Rejects Treaty Changes "I have no reply to make at this time," Mr. Coles said when a synopsis of Mr. Walnut's address before the City Club today was read to him. "I wait until Mr. Walnut is through with his remarks."

Pressed further, the District Attorney said he had sent no representative to the City Club. "I am not interested in the least," he said. "The Grand Jury is now in session, I am presenting all the evidence to the Government. In the Grand Jury's actions will speak louder than words."

"Who will be indicted?" he was asked. "I am not in a position to state that. The matter rests entirely with the Grand Jury."

"You see how busy I am," Mr. Coles said. "One hand was toward the desk piled with correspondence, briefs and books."

"We are swamped with work," he continued. "I do not have time to be in any controversy or scandalomongery. And I will not make any answer—at this time, anyhow. I won't say another word."

Autos Collide; Man and Wife Hurt "Following a collision of two automobiles early today at Broad street and Lehigh avenue, David Fogerman and his wife were taken to the Samaritan hospital. The drivers of the two cars, Benjamin Fogerman, 1520 South Fourth street, and Nathan Coles, 201 West Indiana avenue, escaped uninjured. David Fogerman, brother of Benjamin, who was in the back seat of the car with his wife, received lacerations due to broken glass. The drivers were each placed under \$500 bail by Magistrate Belcher.

Text of Four-Power Treaty and Supplemental Note

Following is the text of the Four-Power Treaty:

I.—The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect inviolable and equal dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

II.—If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

III.—This treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force, subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

IV.—This treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties, and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, provided, however, that the said agreement shall not be in force until July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

Following is the text of the reservation note, prepared by the American delegates and accepted by the other Powers:

In signing the treaty this day between the United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, it is declared to be the understanding and intent of the signatory Powers:

1. That the treaty shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean, provided, however, that the making of the treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates and shall not prejudice agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory Powers, respectively, in relation to the mandated islands.

2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of Article 1 refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective Powers.

Senate Rejects Treaty Changes "I have no reply to make at this time," Mr. Coles said when a synopsis of Mr. Walnut's address before the City Club today was read to him. "I wait until Mr. Walnut is through with his remarks."

Pressed further, the District Attorney said he had sent no representative to the City Club. "I am not interested in the least," he said. "The Grand Jury is now in session, I am presenting all the evidence to the Government. In the Grand Jury's actions will speak louder than words."

"Who will be indicted?" he was asked. "I am not in a position to state that. The matter rests entirely with the Grand Jury."

"You see how busy I am," Mr. Coles said. "One hand was toward the desk piled with correspondence, briefs and books."

"We are swamped with work," he continued. "I do not have time to be in any controversy or scandalomongery. And I will not make any answer—at this time, anyhow. I won't say another word."

Autos Collide; Man and Wife Hurt "Following a collision of two automobiles early today at Broad street and Lehigh avenue, David Fogerman and his wife were taken to the Samaritan hospital. The drivers of the two cars, Benjamin Fogerman, 1520 South Fourth street, and Nathan Coles, 201 West Indiana avenue, escaped uninjured. David Fogerman, brother of Benjamin, who was in the back seat of the car with his wife, received lacerations due to broken glass. The drivers were each placed under \$500 bail by Magistrate Belcher.

DRY LAWYERS GIVEN AT M. E. MEETING

Rev. J. E. Crowther Says Laymen Will Wring Political Neck of the Wets

URGES DRIVE AGAINST EVIL

A warning that the Methodist laymen will wring the political neck of any Pennsylvanian who interferes with the program of dry enforcement and Sunday observance was sounded by the Rev. J. E. Crowther, of the Arch Street Methodist Church, visiting clergyman at the annual meeting of the Laymen's Association of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference.

More than 500 of the laymen assembled in St. Matthews Church, Fifty-third and Chestnut streets, for the annual session today.

"Whatever we have to do or whatever adjustments are to be made in the country," said the Rev. Mr. Crowther, "we must first to know that the men we are dealing with are for a dry America and a Sabbath-observing America."

"We will wring the political neck of any Pennsylvanian who attempts to interfere with this kind of a program," the Rev. Mr. Crowther declared. "The Methodist Church cannot be put over without the help of the laity, and this cannot be entirely successful until the laymen are admitted to the annual conference," declared Charles F. Eggleston, president of the association, who was the chief speaker at the meeting.

"At present the best thing we can do is to have a provincial meeting here in the city," said Mr. Eggleston. "In figures Methodism is the greatest of all Protestant religions, but in practice it does not always seem so. We have been too provincial, too much wrapped up in local programs."

Mr. Eggleston then took up a discussion of district work. He said that each district should be held responsible for the progress of the district. He touched with the Methodist Episcopal students there. We should break away from the narrow denominationalism.

"We should join all those who are for law and order; those who stand for a stricter observance of Sunday and the enforcement of the prohibition laws," the report of the Executive Committee of the association was made by Harry B. Antrim, secretary, and Samuel Shaw, the treasurer, read his annual statement.

Modern Collegian Called Jackass

An endorsement to be raised by July 3 for Pennington Seminary, at Pennington, N. J. This is a fund of \$300,000. The resolution provided for a similar fund of \$2,250,000 for Dickinson College. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Wants Protestant Harmony "The Rev. William J. Miller, of the Lutheran Church, conveyed the greetings of the Ministerial Union of West Philadelphia. Dr. Miller was applauded loudly when he said that the time had come for the Protestant creeds to forget their differences.

"We must get together in the cause of Protestantism," he said, "if each sect works for its own denomination."

Methodist Laymen, who met at the St. Matthews church, Fifty-third and Chestnut streets, for the annual session today, were warned by Rev. J. E. Crowther, of the Arch Street Methodist Church, visiting clergyman at the annual meeting of the Laymen's Association of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference.

Ministry Work Advancing "Advance elsewhere has been wonderful," he said, "owing to Methodist's fine work on her far-flung lines. Our missionary work is advancing at a rate which surprised Bishop James H. Thoburn, of India."

"Our needs in India are very great. We must have more pastor-teachers if we are to hold the gains we have made. We need these pastor-teachers in India, Korea and Japan."

"In China there has been a notable turning toward Christianity. During the last month of March, 1921, four Chinese temples were transformed into Methodist churches. That the spirit of Christianity is rife in China is shown by the fact that 150 men in one place formed a human chain to carry 14,000 stones a distance of a mile and a half from a quarry to build a Methodist church."

"We speak of financial depression here—it is industrial depression in the East and agricultural depression in the West, as a reason for not giving as liberally as we should. We must learn the secret of sacrificial giving. We must give steadily for this work of the missions day by day and year by year."

William Jennings Bryan was the principal speaker today. The Commoner arrived in the city

Methodist Laymen, who met at the St. Matthews church, Fifty-third and Chestnut streets, for the annual session today, were warned by Rev. J. E. Crowther, of the Arch Street Methodist Church, visiting clergyman at the annual meeting of the Laymen's Association of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference.

Ministry Work Advancing "Advance elsewhere has been wonderful," he said, "owing to Methodist's fine work on her far-flung lines. Our missionary work is advancing at a rate which surprised Bishop James H. Thoburn, of India."

"Our needs in India are very great. We must have more pastor-teachers if we are to hold the gains we have made. We need these pastor-teachers in India, Korea and Japan."

"In China there has been a notable turning toward Christianity. During the last month of March, 1921, four Chinese temples were transformed into Methodist churches. That the spirit of Christianity is rife in China is shown by the fact that 150 men in one place formed a human chain to carry 14,000 stones a distance of a mile and a half from a quarry to build a Methodist church."

"We speak of financial depression here—it is industrial depression in the East and agricultural depression in the West, as a reason for not giving as liberally as we should. We must learn the secret of sacrificial giving. We must give steadily for this work of the missions day by day and year by year."

William Jennings Bryan was the principal speaker today. The Commoner arrived in the city

Armstrong's Linoleum for Every Floor in the House



The insurance company took no risk with this floor

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company wanted a floor that would be silent and comfortable and would look well.

Since fine rugs were to be laid in these offices, the architects chose a floor that would serve as an impressive setting for them.

They chose a floor with every one of these desirable qualities—Armstrong's Linoleum. It was the best and least expensive floor-comfort insurance they could buy. Cemented down firmly over builders' deadening felt, Armstrong's Linoleum is a solid, permanent floor that never needs expensive refinishing.

If you are planning a building of any kind, discuss the matter of Armstrong's floors with your architect, contractor, or with any good linoleum merchant. We shall be glad to send him data and specifications.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY, LINOLEUM DEPARTMENT - Lancaster, Pennsylvania

New York Office: 212 Fifth Ave.

Look for the CIRCLE W trademark on the lining back

TIMES SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO. LAST WEEK OF RECEIVERSHIP SALE. This is the last week of the Receivership Sale, and we are offering some wonderful bargains in everything pertaining to the auto, including Tires, Tubes, Pumps, Horns, Lamps, Wrenches, Robes, Luggage Carriers, Bulbs, Blowout Patches, all kinds of Tools, Paints, Varnishes, Dressings, Grease, Seat Covers, Cushions, Spark Plugs and in fact everything that you need for the auto.

The tire mileage is unusually high. DODGE BROTHERS. Following a collision of two automobiles early today at Broad street and Lehigh avenue, David Fogerman and his wife were taken to the Samaritan hospital. The drivers of the two cars, Benjamin Fogerman, 1520 South Fourth street, and Nathan Coles, 201 West Indiana avenue, escaped uninjured. David Fogerman, brother of Benjamin, who was in the back seat of the car with his wife, received lacerations due to broken glass. The drivers were each placed under \$500 bail by Magistrate Belcher.

THORNTON-FULLER AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. Parkway, East of 18th St. Phone, Spruce 1040. Sedan, \$1440. Coupe, \$1280. Touring Car, \$980. Roadster, \$850. Panel Business Car, \$980. Screen Business Car, \$880. P. O. B. Detroit.