MIDDY PROBE FINDS ONLY 'MUSSED HAIR'

Annapolis Inquiry Fails to Uphold Denby's Charge of High Jinks

ONE UNIFORM WAS DUSTY

By a Staff Correspondent

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 2.—Two middies had their hair mussed.

This is the net result of the inquiry so far into "sinful" actions of midshipmen at the ball following the Army-Navy football game at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia last Saturday.

A board of investigation, imposing in its gold lace and its official dignity, is sitting in judgment upon this affair. As far as the matter has gone, Secretary of the Navy Denby, who ordered the inquiry, seems to be the only one who saw any intoxication at the ball. The officers on the board of inquiry cannot exactly be said to look pleased at the turn of affairs. They wear poker faces.

The board held its first session yesterday and was scheduled to sit again today, but an important event made adjournment until Monday absolutely necessary. The Marines play the Army football at Baltimore today and almost the whole Naval Academy is going, so the board will not convene again until Monday.

Denby Charges Not Backed

Secretary Denby, thoroughly shocked it seems, insists he saw intoxication at the ball, but no one will back him up. Naval officers who were there will not admit they saw anything wrong. Civilians have written to the Naval Academy taking exception to Secretary Denby's remarks, and insisting the Middies were cold sober. This the Middies cheerfully admit.

In fact, one of the witnesses at yesterday's hearing, Midshipman George Castera, chairman of the Midshipmen's Hop Committee, was so precise in his answers to questions put to him by the board, and so anxious to be thoroughly accurate in his reply that he admitted ordering two Middies from the floor "because their hair was mussed and their uniforms not properly brushed." He could not be made to admit he had seen any intoxication.

Smothering a grin the members of the board proceeded with the questioning, tactfully omitting any further reference to the mussed hair.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Commander Thomas R. Kurtz, commandant at the Academy, together with Midshipman Castera, were the only witnesses examined yesterday.

Admiral Wilson made it plain he accepted full responsibility for the arrangements for handling the middies while they were away from the academy.

He testified he was not present at the ball, as he left immediately after the game. He said he had no official information concerning the misconduct of any midshipmen and he referred to letters he had received from persons who voluntarily stated they had been present at the ball and had seen no improprieties.

It was explained by Admiral Wilson that the regiment of midshipmen had leave after the game until time to report at their stations for the return trip. Every midshipman, he insisted, returned to the Naval Academy at the proper time and in the proper condition. No officer had been directed to supervise the behavior of the midshipmen, he said, such action not being considered necessary. Every officer present, he said, had the right to supervise the middies' behavior.

Commander Kurtz was equally emphatic. He testified he was present at the ball and saw no intoxicated midshipmen, nor did he see any other improper conduct.

He told the board at different periods all the officers of the executive department, with one exception, had been present at the function and no one reported any improprieties.

CIVILIANS DRANK, MIDDIES BLAMED

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Allow me to extend to you my heartfelt thanks for your splendid editorial in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER of November 29 entitled; "Football and Dry Laws; Echoes of Army-Navy Day." Your treatment of this subject was masterly and I believe you expressed therein the sentiments of every tolerant and sane man and woman in the State.

The writer attended the football game, entertained a party of midshipmen at dinner at the navy headquarters, and was a guest at the ball, where I stayed until dancing stopped. I can say from personal knowledge and observation that only a very few of the midshipmen indulged in liquor or bore any evidence of it. Some of the civilians present had evidently been indulging, in fact, they were conspicuous at times. Quite likely the Navy was blamed for this by some of the observers. One of the midshipmen in my party expressed himself somewhat as follows:

Before the Volstead law was passed, it was a rare thing for an Annapolis man to appear at a public function of any kind with even the smell of liquor on his breath. If any one of us had appeared at a dance or ball under the influence of liquor, he would very promptly have been hustled off the floor and practically ostracized thereafter. Now the bootleggers come into the grounds and buildings at Annapolis and sell the stuff openly. Young men who never drank before are learning to drink now. That is, a small percentage of them are. We are all subject to unwritten laws and codes of ethics which are far stronger than the Volstead act, and any midshipman who made it his business to report these things would, in effect, be committing social suicide, so my hands are tied. Ninety-eight per cent of the young men at Annapolis do not drink under any circumstances, but it is being "poked at us" all the time—far more than it ever was before the so-called prohibition law became effective.

The above statement was agreed to by the other midshipmen in the party, and I have no reason to doubt its truth. If Secretary Denby wants to do anything more than just "rave" for publication, all he need do is start a quiet investigation, and quit insulting the great mass of splendid young men who are the future defenders of our Nation. In view of the fact that the source of my information could easily be traced if my name is published, I ask you not to use my name if this letter is given publicity through your columns. "JUSTICE."

Philadelphia, December 2, 1922.

THE TIRELESS "TIGER"

The American visit of Georges Clemenceau is of interest to every citizen, as giving "the Tiger's viewpoint." He's itinerary will be followed by special correspondents, his views will be given prominent position in the columns of the PUBLIC LEDGER.—Adv.

In "Vamp" Case

Dominic Bommetra, nineteen, and Mrs. William Haight, figures in strange case settled by Magistrate Lindell holding youth in $1000 bonds to keep the peace. Dominic, arraigned on a charge of burglary, asserted Mrs. Haight had vamped him and that he was climbing the porch in order to see her. Mrs. Haight denied the vamping in toto

NEEDS MONTH TO BUILD CASE AGAINST DAUGHERTY

House Judiciary Committee Called to Confer, Lacks Quorum

Washington, Dec. 2.—(By A. P.)—Detailed charges by Representative Keller on which he seeks impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty were considered informally today by members of the House Judiciary Committee, to which they were presented late yesterday.

Desiring to obtain the views of members as to the procedure next week, Chairman Volstead summoned committeemen for discussion of Mr. Keller's bill of particulars, but less than a quorum reported.

Mr. Keller, in his letter to Chairman Volstead, said he would need at least a month to complete his case against Mr. Daugherty if Department of Justice records he desires are to be examined.

MAY GET OVERDUE RAINS

Forecast for Next Week Is, at Least, Hopeful

Washington, Dec. 2.—(By A. P.)—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Considerably cloudiness; temperature near or slightly below normal, occasional light rains or snows.

Court Bars Youth From Haight Home

Continued from Page One

calling regularly I told him to stay away.

"He told me he knew all the politicians up here and that 'Tom' Watson would get him out of any trouble. This boy has threatened my life and my husband's life several times. I recall that ten months ago he came to my house with a revolver. I sent for his mother and she advised me not to let him call during the day."

"I never threatened them," Bommetra broke in.

"Who told you to call, Mr. Haight or Mrs. Haight?" the magistrate asked.

"Mrs. Haight," he replied. "I was working for my father, a grocer, and one day when I came to deliver an order she told me to call around and see her some evening.

Says He Got Drunk

"The first night I went there I got drunk. I stayed at her persuasion. There were a number of persons drunk there at a party. Mrs. Haight had a habit of sitting in everybody's lap. In one instance she asked me to stay away from work.

The magistrate asked if Bommetra's parents knew of it and he said they did not. Mrs. Bommetra then was called.

"I knew about it," she began. "Ten months ago Mr. Haight asked me to take my boy home. He wouldn't go, so Haight took off my boy's glasses and beat him up. Dominic got up and standing against the wall said he deserved it."

A letter Bommetra sent to Mrs. Haight November 24 was shown to the magistrate. In it Bommetra addressed Mrs. Haight as "Dear Billie" and said he would do anything in the world, even die for her. The letter continued that as his visits were hurting her so much he would try to keep away.

Brother Makes Threat

The magistrate essayed some fatherly advice to the young defendant.

"Stand by your parents and let the Haight family alone," he said. "If you were married you wouldn't want anybody to step in and try to break up your home."

Mrs. Haight remarked she thought "an awful lot about the boy but not in the way he believed."

After Bommetra had been held to keep the peace, Nicholas Bommetra, a younger brother, turned to Haight and said: "I am not done with you yet."

Haight called the magistrate's attention to the remark and Lindell hurried every one from the office.

1200 HOMELESS IN FIRE

Terrebonne, Que., Swept by Flames. Priests Avert Panic

Terrebonne, Que., Dec. 2.—(By A. P.)—More than 1200 of Terrebonne's population of 5000 are homeless as a result of the fire that swept the town, destroying 175 buildings and causing damage estimated at $1,000,000.

Although the fire fighters, assisted by firemen from Montreal, reported the flames checked, there were fresh outbreaks today. Buildings in the path of the flames were dynamited and panic was averted only when priests of the Holy Sacrament marched through the decimated streets carrying before them the elevated Host.

Brookhart Takes His Seat

Washington, Dec. 2.—(By A. P.)—Smith W. Brookhart was sworn in today as Senator from Iowa for the unexpired term of William S. Kenyon. He was presented by Senator Cummins. Charles A. Rawson, who has been serving by gubernatorial appointment, relinquished his seat.

ARREST IN PROBE OF GIRL'S MURDER

Man Detained for Examination in Death of Christine Hervish

KILLED IN WALLINGTON, N. J.

By Associated Press

East Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 2.—Bergen County authorities have arrested a man in Wallington in connection with the murder of Christine Hervish, whose body was found in a field in Wallington yesterday.

The county authorities have refused to divulge the man's name. No formal charge has been lodged against him, authorities say. He has been taken to Hackensack for examination.

A story told by an aged couple living in Carlstadt, near here, has furnished the chief clue on which the authorities were working today to trace the murderer of Miss Hervish.

Shortly after the body was identified last night by Mrs. Marie Kingsley, a sister of the murdered girl, a Carlstadt man and his wife reported to the police on Thanksgiving night they had seen two men beat and knock down a girl whose description tallies with that of Miss Hervish. When the couple attempted to interfere, the assailants fled, according to the report.

The young woman arose and followed her assailants up the road toward Wallington before the couple could reach her, they said. About an hour would be required to walk from where the alleged assault took place to where the body was found, police pointed out.

The time element provides a discrepancy which must be explained away, police said, before they can be certain the girl felled by two men in Carlstad twas Miss Hervish. The aged couple declare they saw the assault shortly after 9 o'clock. Miss Hervish's relative say she did not leave her uncle's home in East Rutherford until half past ten. She and other members of her family had passed Thanksgiving at the East Rutherford home. At 10:30 she said she was tired and started home alone, relatives said.

So far as is known, the girl had no sweetheart and was not interested in men. Friends declare she would not have accepted the offer of an automobile ride if one had been made.

Jim Watson Seeks Scepter of Lodge

Continued from Page One

rises and relates modestly how in his youth he was Republican whip of the House. Speaker Cannon was senile and Watson was practically master of the House, a parallel of course to the situation existing now in the Senate with Lodge as leader and Watson as whip.

Experience, training, native capacity and House favor, everything is on his side, what more could you ask?

You might ask for votes to displace Lodge, of course. In the first place, Lodge is in possession of the leadership and that is nine points of the law. Again, if the Progressives have their prima donnas so that they have just had to put leadership of their bloc in the hands of steering committees, so, too, the regulars have their prima donnas. If their is Watson, there is also Curtis, and there is Lodge. And there are others.

The best bet is that Mr. Lodge will retain leadership if he keeps his health. The older Senators are all for him. Curtis is indignant at Watson's tactics and his own declining influence at the White House. Whatever Curtis votes there are would go for Lodge in preference to Watson.

And then there are the Progressives. They prefer Lodge to Watson, though liking neither. Their reasoning is as follows:

They trust Lodge more than they do Watson. Lodge is an old man. He will not last long. He may, if kept in office, retire at a moment more favorable to them than the present moment. To elect "Jim" Watson would be to make a young conservative leader who might be hard to displace. They prefer an old conservative. Watson has his following among the 1020 Senators who are not Progressive, but is is not numerous. Still, under present conditions, he is the most considerable figure on "the Hill."

TURKEY FIGHTING FOREIGN CONTROL

Peace Parley Delegates Told Angora Demands Greater Freedom

OTTOMAN DEBT UP TODAY

By Associated Press

Lausanne, Dec. 2.—The question of Turkish capitulations is on the Near East conference program for discussion today.

Ismet Pasha and his associates are preparing to make a hard fight to sustain the claim that the Kemlist Government has successfully terminated the special privileges accorded to foreigners under the Constantinople regime.

The progress of the capitulations discussion in the conference is being watched with great interest at Angora, as the more extreme Nationalists insist that the privileges have been so galling to Turkey that the country will never again submit to such a brand of inferiority to the Western Powers.

The Nationalists' spokesmen will attempt to prove to the conference that all capitulations have been waived by the Angora Government, that Turkey must no longer be hampered by foreign control of her customs and financial affairs and that the necessity no longer exists for foreign consular courts to administer justice to the other Nationals living in Turkey.

The Ottoman debt was also a topic to be called up today.

Washington, Dec. 2.—(By A. P.)—There will be no lowering of the immigration bars to admit refugees from the Near East, Chairman Johnson, of the House Immigration Committee, said today in commenting on the suggestion of former Premier Venizelos of Greece that a large portion of 1,100,000 persons from Greece and Asia Minor be given entry to the United States.

"Russian, Syrian, Armenian, Greek and Assyrian refugees are scattered all around the world," Mr. Johnson said, "and when Mr. Venizelos appeals to the United States to lift its immigration bars and admit a great part of the 1,100,000 now in the Far East it is too staggering to be even considered."

WIFE BURIED ALIVE, DOCTOR TESTIFIES

Medical Examiner Declares Woman Was Breathing When Under the Sod

STRUCK DOWN BY HAMMER

New York, Dec. 2.—Buried alive! This was the tragic end of Mrs. Jennie Becker, whose body, covered with lime, was found Wednesday night in a boiler pit at Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Fortieth street.

This conclusion was reached by Dr. Carl Kennard, assistant medical examiner of Bronx County, after an autopsy on the body of the slain woman. He told of his findings to the Bronx County Grand Jury yesterday afternoon, and that body promptly indicted Abraham Becker, chauffeur and husband of the dead woman, for murder in the first degree.

Earlier in the day County Judge Louis E. Gibbs held Reuben Norkin, a friend of Becker, near whose welding shop the body was found, in $100,000 as a material witness in the case.

Dr. Kennard's testimony before the Grand Jury yesterday as to the manner of the death of Mrs. Becker was approximately this:

He found that the woman had been struck with a hard instrument, probably a hammer, a blow behind the left ear that had caused a fracture of the skull which extended around the back of the head nearly to the right ear.

But this, according to the doctor, was not sufficient to cause instant death.

He said that the position of the limbs indicated that a struggle had followed Mrs. Becker's being deposited in her grave, and that there were also evidences of partial suffocation, which led him to believe that she had been breathing after being deposited and covered with lime and earth.

Positive assurances on the part of Becker that his wife would not return after her disappearance, which he gave to Mrs. Yetta Weinberg, of 604 Union avenue, were related to the Grand Jury by Mrs. Weinberg and her husband, Philip.

Other witnesses before the Grand Jury were Mrs. Rebecca Baldwin, the Nemesis who caused the finding of the body, and her friend, Mrs. Jennie Lindner.

Anna E. Elias, mother of Becker's child, told the Grand Jury the same story which yesterday she gave out.

Miss Elias was a pitiful spectacle sitting in the anteroom of the Grand Jury room. She is a little woman, less than five feet tall with large brown eyes and an expression of vacant despair that is enhanced by a pair of large bowed spectacles. She has a weak chin, a long face and good teeth. Her little baby, Marie, a cute youngster, wrattled and chattered on her mother's lap.

BOMBS THROWN IN BELFAST

Residence of Professor in Galway University Damaged

Belfast, Dec. 2.—(By A. P.)—Bombs were hurled today into the home of Dr. Thomas Walsh, professor of pathology at Galway University and chairman of the Urban Council. The missiles shattered windows and tore a large hole in the wall.

It is believed that the demonstration was an outgrowth of Dr. Walsh's refusal to permit the council to discuss the recent executions in Dublin.

Plan Part Pardon For Ralph Moyer

Continued from Page One

the Phoenix Trust Company, is the official visitor of the Prison Society, and in this capacity he has access to the Eastern Penitentiary and a free run of the prisoners. He visits the institution each Sunday and once a week for some time he has had heart-to-heart talks with the convicted cashier, whose laxity in banking methods and juggling of accounts to hide his errors and his deficiencies were directly responsible for the crash.

Mr. Morris describes Moyer's health as good, but his morale as bad.

"He is emotional," he said. "He cries a great deal. He is melancholy sometimes, but that is to be expected. He is a man who feels deeply. His punishment hurts. He always enjoyed life, and confinement is hard.

"But aside from the question of whether he was guilty—he unquestionably was in a good measure responsible, still knowing him as I do, I really believe he is sincere, that he was honest at heart and that he was double-crossed by the people who profited from his weaknesses. He is now willing to show that he is not as black as he is painted, and to recover some of the old debts we need his testimony.

Stain Must Be Removed

"To make his testimony competent he must first be pardoned on the perjury charge, and this would not necessarily mean that he would be released from serving the remainder of his time on the charge of embezzlement.

"The question was taken up with the Board of Directors of the Phoenix Trust Company, and we are willing to co-operate morally in an application for his pardon.

"We as an institution owe our every effort to gain his co-operation for the benefit of the depositors of the old institution because these people are our depositors now. With Moyer's help, we will be able to recover thousands of dollars which we find it impossible to collect without his testimony.

"The men who got this money on bad notes and overdrafts simply laugh when they are approached. They speak of 'errors' and not having been given proper credits. But Moyer knew them and can straighten this out. Hundreds of poor people who were depositors in the North Penn Bank would benefit if we could recover this money."

Debts Were $4,000,000

When the assets of the North Penn Bank were appraised after the failure the total was $750,000. The liabilities were $4,000,000. The Phoenix Trust Company made an offer of $1,000,000 for the institution, lock, stock and barrel, with the understanding that the depositors would receive 75 per cent of all further collections. Under this agreement the old depositors have received a dividend of 25 cents on the dollar, and still another is expected soon.

A jury before Judge Davis found Moyer guilty on April 30, 1920. The supreme Court, March 21, 1921, decided against a new trial and the big steel doors on Fairmount avenue closed upon Moyer in due time, and, after the customary quarantine period, Warden McKenty put him to work in the penitentiary office.

The actual crash of the North Penn Bank was the beginning of such suffering and misery in the neighborhood of Twenty-ninth and Dauphin streets that the depositors were frantic. Many life savings were believed to be resting securely in the vaults, but Moyer and his band had loaned money on bad notes, had allowed overdrafts, until the mire became so deep there was no pulling out. He falsified records to deceive the bank examiners, but the cobwebby texture which held the bank on its false foundation for nearly two years finally gave way under the strain and the crash sounded through Philadelphia with a roar.

Others Are Convicted

William T. Gabell, a director and clerk in the institution, was convicted for the part he played in assisting Moyer, and was sentenced to serve eighteen months. Elwood H. Strang, paying teller of the bank, turn State's evidence and got off with comparatively light sentence of two five years. It was chiefly upon testimony that Moyer was convicted.

Charles A. Ambler, former State Insurance Commissioner, was charged with embezzlement from the North Penn Bank, but was acquitted.

Evan L. Ambler, assistant cashier of the bank, was charged with receiving deposits after the bank was insolvent. He was never brought to trial.

Daniel F. LaFean, a former State banking commissioner, who was charged with misdemeanor as a banking commissioner in refusing to close the bank when informed of its insolvency, was acquitted on the order of Judge Patterson, who said the State had not made out a case, and ruling at the same time that the trial should have been brought in Dauphin County where LaFean was first notified of the bank's condition. LaFean died in April this year.

KLAN ISSUES THREAT

Officials of Oil Town in Louisiana Are Ordered to Resign

Shreveport, La., Dec. 2.—In a letter bearing the stamp of the Ku Klux Klan, No. 63, of Louisiana, the Mayor, police force and town marshal of Haynesville, La., an oil town in Northern Louisiana, were ordered to resign, John W. Norton, the Mayor, said yesterday.

Police were charged with shielding bootleggers and law-breakers, and the town marshal was attacked as a "law-breaker." The identity of the senders has not been determined.

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Convicts Go Hungry as Penalty for Whisper in Holmesburg "Hell"

Continued from Page One

the wall through the day and the only place to sit is on the stool. As the result of sitting on this stool day in and day out, the prisoner soon developes what is known as the "Holmesburg Hump."

"The only pastime is reading from a library of 2500 books. There are 2042 books in English, 120 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazines, fifteen volumes of the Catholic encyclopedia, seventy-two Italian books, thirteen French, 113 Hebrew, 107 German, seven Polish, ten Greek and one Russian.

"Relatives and friends are not allowed to send the prisoners any reading matter. A fellow who is not of a literary turn of mind cannot read the highclass stuff they have on hand. If there happens to be more than one Russian doing time he has to wait until his fellow countryman is through before he can get a shot at the one Russian book. Consequently all these poor fellows locked up in solitary confinement can do is brood and hope.

"Some of the prisoners are permitted to work at weaving, making socks or shoes and scrubbing, painting or white washing. For this they get a little more food than those locked in all day, and it also enables them to talk to other fellows without fear of being punished.

No Chance to Earn Money

"They work and they work hard, but they are not paid one cent for the labor. If a twenty-year convict worked all of his time making stockings he would get when he left, if he was lucky enough to last that long, about $8 and that is all. If he has a convict and convicted wife and family he gets a car ticket and a suit of clothes when he leaves. The Board of Prison Inspectors has made no provision for paying for this work.

"Life in the cells is horrifying. The cell is a barren chamber, all concrete and the prisoner is not allowed to decorate the wall. If he attempts in any manner to ornament the area the guards low in the cell next to him, he is "strapped" by the keeper. That is put in the punishment book and the next time the food truck passes this man's cell it doesn't stop. He does not eat for twenty-four hours or will get no food. The poor devil . . . he does not get to work will violate rules by talking out and even talk through the ventilating system.

"This they do by a prearranged signal, such as tapping on the wall three times. The tap is passed along the entire block and every fellow along his solitary bit will send his voice through the pipes.

"This method of conversation is frowned on, and if a man is caught he gets twenty-four hours without food. A repetition of the offense carries a penalty of foodless hours ranging to ninety-six, although bread and water are switched in at the forty-eighth hour.

"Once a fellow doing a long bit attempted to make a musical instrument by placing a piece of paper over his comb. He was humming away to himself when he was caught. The result was the loss of his comb and he never did get another, because he had violated the rules by making a noise in his cell.

"If a man makes a ball out of rags and bounces it against the wall and he is caught, that means no food for twenty-four hours. If he happens to get a book from the library that he has read before, and is detected exchanging it with a convict in the adjoining cell, he loses his library privilege for an indefinite period."

"The number and offense of every man who is punished for breaking prison rules are entered in a book kept by the keeper in each block. This record of punishment, which is kept by date and signed by the complaining keeper, gives by number the offender, the cell he occupies and the time the offense was committed.

"For instance, on July 30, last, inmates of cells 937, 939, 941, 968, 969, 970, 972 and 973 were charged in the punishment book with having yelled down the drain pipes, or out their windows, and one was marked up for whistling.

"When they are entered in the book it means loss of food for twenty-four hours and in this case three of the men, those occupying 937, 939 and 941, were reported twice. This meant a loss of food for forty-eight hours.

"August 2 last was another 'devil' night in G block. Here the keepers reported the occupants of cells 759, 762, 765, 768, 769 and 772 for what was marked in the book as 'Loud.' This meant that the men had been caught talking through the drain pipe. A couple were listed in the book for punishment because they had been 'barking.' One man, according to the book, apparently 'barked' eight times. For that he was given twenty-four 'fearless' hours. 'Barking' is shouting.

"The prisoners are given a half cake of soap each month," said Wescott, "but they may have a tooth brush if you bring it in with you when you arrive, but you get nothing to clean your teeth.

Dentists Four Times a Year

"You can 'put in' to see the doctor, but if you do you lose your exercise privilege for that day and if you complain of your teeth the dentist will see you on his quarterly visit."

More food of better quality is another cry coming from Holmesburg inmates. These men say that the food, together with the solitary confinement and in a short time, break down any person.

Last week a convict who served three years in Holmesburg, all of that time as a cook in the prison galley, was released and that man had hardly stepped out before he announced that he was going to battle for a general betterment of conditions in the prison. This man is known to the police as Henry Talbot. He was virtually in charge of the preparation of all food cooked in the prison.

Talbot contends that the Holmesburg prison is the worst jail in the United States, that the convicts are not only subject to inhuman treatment because of the rules, but are underfed. He charges that any one who serves more than a year there, unless in the best physical condition, becomes a physical and mental wreck and suffers from what the convicts term "prison stir," a form of mania brought about by solitary confinement, lack of proper food and inability to engage in some kind of labor.

Monthly Inquiry "a Joke"

The monthly inspection made by the Grand Jury is called a joke by the former convict cook, who says that the officials at the county prison always know twenty-four hours in advance when the Grand Jury is to make its tour.

He declares that during his three years' term he never saw one Grand Juror talking with a convict, but that the jury in a body is always taken in tow by Captain Heston, assisted by Keepers Rinehart and Sobers, and shown the galley and the two new blocks I and J. He says it is never taken into the blocks where most of the men are doing solitary confinement.

The jurors are shown the food being prepared on a big electric cooker and told that this is the food to be served to the convicts, when, according to Talbot, this food is being prepared for the keepers, who eat their noon meal in prison.

"I have no personal complaint to make," says Talbot, "but I certainly feel that something should be done to change the general living conditions.

"It is almost impossible to describe just how much the convicts suffer. A change from the solitary confinement should be made at once and more food should be provided.

"For breakfast there is provided fifteen pounds of burnt rye boiled in 120 gallons of water and to this is added twenty pounds of sugar. That takes the place of coffee. A dipper full, with two slices of bread is served to every one, including those who have a hard day's work ahead. This is served at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Guards Get "Pickings"

"For dinner there is 425 pounds of meat; some days beef, other days mutton. is supposed to go into the boiler for a stew. One hundred and twenty pounds of bones are taken out, about sixty pounds of fat removed and thirty-five pounds of the choice part cut off for the officials, and what is left goes into the boiler. To this an added ten pounds of rice, flour and one-half bushels of potatoes, eight bunches of herbs, four gallons of tomatoes, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of macaroni, fifteen pounds of hominy, fifteen pounds of flour, one-half pound of pepper and six pounds of salt. This is made into a stew and served every day except Friday and Sunday. This is for a general average of 600 convicts. In addition the men who work are allowed five prunes and those locked in get two or three prunes.

"Supper, which is served to the working men at 3:30 o'clock, consists of a dipper of coco and two slices of bread. This coco is made from fifteen pounds of coco shells boiled in 120 gallons of water, to which is added twenty pounds of sugar.

"These three meals are cooked in a jiffy. They have to be, because while I was there I had to devote most of my time preparing the dinner for the keepers. These fellows demand real food, and they insist on plenty of it.

"Every day their menu is changed. One day they will have a roast with stewed tomatoes, boiled onions and cabbage, tea and milk with fruit, either prunes or peaches. Another day they will have steak with French fried potatoes, and trimmings with fruit. The tea that is served to them I understood was meant for the patients in the hospital.

Sick Get Same Fare

"The bread isn't so bad after you get used to it. The main objection is that mutton fat is used in its preparation, and unless you like the taste of mutton it is hard to get used to the bread. There is no lard in the galley and the grease used is scraped from the mutton. If we are out of mutton grease the bread that particular day is made without any grease. This bread is served to the sick as well as the others. No distinction is made unless the prisoner is desperately ill.

"The hospital set aside for tubercular cases is the best place in the jail, but at that it is nothing to boast about. It consists of several cells with the fronts knocked out, so the sufferer can be given open air treatment. The convicts in this place—and there are always at least twenty—are supposed to get a specially prepared diet which they do not get by any means.

"When I came out there were twenty-one men in the tubercular hospital. Five got milk and five others were allowed eggs. They are not fed sufficiently. For breakfast they are given two ounces of oatmeal sweetened, but no milk; two slices of bread with no butter, and a cup of tea. The fellow who get milk receive it at 10 A. M. For their dinner they are given a small piece of mutton or beef, one potato and two slices of bread. They get nothing to drink. At 3 o'clock they get a pudding and at night they are given the same as the working men.

"Of course it is only natural that a sick man will fare better than those who are not, but before a man is sent to the hospital he has to be very sick and in many cases he lies in his cell for many days before he is finally taken to the hospital. The prison doctor believes that all convicts fake.

Was Denied Treatment

"I know that because he told me one time when I was laid up in my cell that I was faking, when as a matter of fact I had a severe case of tonsillitis.

"When he came to my cell he opened the wooden door and asked me what the trouble was. I told him that at one time I had an attack of diphtheria, and that I feared I was getting another. He did not come into my cell to examine my throat. Instead he stood at the wooden door fully two feet away from the lockgd iron door leading into my cell proper. He did not take my pulse or temperature, although I had a fever, but turned to the Negro nurse who accompanied him and told him to give me some pills.

"The next day I was worse and again I was put down for the doctor. When he came to my cell I pointed out to him that I was the cook that prepared all the food for the prison and that if I was suffering from some malignant disease I should be isolated at once. Even then he did not examine me, but told the Negro convict nurse to give me more pills. Fortunately I had salt and gargled my throat, and warded off what might have been real sickness.

"I contend that the doctor, for the sake of the hundreds of others there, should have examined me as a precautionary measure. However, I was only one of hundreds allowed to complain day in and day out without any attention being paid.

"I recall a man who was doing solitary confinement and who complained that he was spitting blood. When the doctor looked at him through the grated door of his cell he told this convict that he was sucking his teeth to make them bleed, and if he did it again he would be punished by being placed in a dark cell. The next day this man complained again and in an effort to prove that he was a faker a negro convict was celled with him over night to catch him faking.

"The next day the cellmate reported that the man had a bad hemorrhage during the night, but even then the man was not sent to a hospital.

"Later he was, but it was too late, for he died three days after being placed in the hospital. You don't have to take my word for this—I understood that a complaint about this brutality was filed with the Big Sisters Society by a former convict, Joseph Davis."

In connection with Talbot's story about the prison, the hospital and treatment in general of men suffering from tuberculosis, Frank Smith, better known as "Bucky" Haig, who was recently paroled from the county prison on his honor by one of the Common Pleas Judges, so he could undergo pneumothorax treatment, was asked to tell of his experience in prison.

Smith, who has taken on twenty pounds in weight since he was paroled and who may recover, declares that everything that has been said about the treatment of the sick is true.

"I was tubercular when I was sent to the county prison to do seven years," declared Smith. "They knew I was, yet they put me in a cell for three months until I had wasted away to almost nothing, then they put me in the hospital and finally, through friends, I was paroled and given a chance to stage a comeback.

"This would have been impossible under the conditions that existed in the prison hospital. I was in charge of a convict nurse, a negro who is serving five years for working the flim-flam game. This fellow did the best he could for me, but he never had any training and he used to laugh when he took my pulse and temperature, but he was kind to me and that helped.

Traded Food for Tobacco

"I use tobacco and they knew it up there. When I was so sick I asked for tobacco, but could not get it until I finally arranged to swap my eggs for a piece of chewing tobacco. This he did several times. Of course the tobacco was brought in by the 'screws' (keepers) and parceled out to the convicts who were doing some personal service for them.

"I knew a case where a 'screw' gave a convict a piece of tobacco, and this convict in turn slipped some of it to a fellow doing a solitary bit. This same 'screw' who gave out the tobacco saw the exchange and immediately reported the fellow who had managed to get it into his cell. This man was ordered punished by the very man who takes the tobacco into the prison.

"But to get back to the way the men are treated. No one wants to believe what these fellows complain of. They say, well, he is a crook and he deserves all that he gets. That is all right. If a man commits a crime he should be punished, but at the same time this man should be given a chance to redeem himself.

"If he is unfortunate enough to 'draw his bit' in the county prison his chance of redemption is gone. They don't think any crook can or will reform, and with that idea in mind he is thrown into a cell and there he stays unless he is lucky enough to stand in and get himself a job doing something that will take him out of his cell. Of course, a great many do get out for a few hours to scrub up, or do some kind of work, and there are a number who are given the 'trusty' job. These are the fellows who stand in.

"I have seen men go into the county prison to do a stretch of two years looking the picture of health, and I have seen these same men when they came out and I did not know them. The change was due to the fact that they were locked in their cells all the time they were in prison, never given a chance, and were half fed.

"Something should be done and done quickly to change things up there. The men should be given the same chance they got in other prisons. At least the officials should give a trial to some of the methods adopted in other county jails and see how they work out. They won't do it unless they are forced to, because the inspectors seem to be perfectly content with conditions as they exist."

Saint James's Church

22nd and Walnut Streets

The Rev. John Mockridge, D. D., Rector

8 A. M., Holy Communion
11 A. M., Holy Communion
4 P. M., Special Musical Service at which the vested choir of forty men and boys will be assisted by Harry Chasin, violinist; Benjamin Gustkoff, cellist, and Vincent Fanelli, harpist, all of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Melody, Saint Saens
Magnificat in B Minor, Noble
How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place, Brahms
Comfort Ye, My People, Handel
Adagio Pathetique, Godard
Romanza, Wagner
Andante Tranquillo, Godard

8 P. M., People's Service, with stirring hymns, address and Question Box. This service will last exactly one hour.

Visitors welcome at all services.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

Presbyterian

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 21st and Walnut sts. Rev. ALEXANDER MacCOLL, D.D., Minister. Rev. ALVIN B. GURLEY, Assistant. At the morning service Dr. MacColl will preach the third of a series of sermons on the Ten Commandments, subject: "Thou Shalt Not Make Unto Thee Any Graven Image." Evening sermon: "In Everything Give Thanks." MUSICAL SERVICE AT 7:30. Chorus Choir, assisted by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra and Cantor David Bellowitz, of Rodeph Sholom Synagogue, under the direction of N. Lindsay Norden, will render a program of old Hebrew music, including: "O Call Upon the Lord" .....Schleisinger "Who Is Like Unto Thee" .....Spicker "The Sun Goes Down" .....Traditional "May the Lord Bless Thee" ....Traditional

ARCH ST. CHURCH, 18th and Arch. 10:45—Dr. Macartney will preach again by request on the theme, "The Goodness and the Severity of God as Exhibited in the Atonement." The great decisive belief in the field of Christian faith and that which divides between evangelical and rationalistic Christianity, between New Testament Christianity and naturalistic Christianity, is not the inspiration of the Scriptures, nor the Virgin Birth, nor opinions as to manner or time of the return of Christ, nor even the Deity of Christ, but what this tremendous God-Man of the New Testament, Jesus Christ, has done; not what He has taught, but WHAT HE HAS DONE. Did He die FOR our sins? This is the great question.
5 P. M. "Take My Influence and Bury It Deep in Me."
Evening in Sermons From Life. Broadcast WFI.

BETHLEHEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Broad and Diamond sts. Rev. William McCormick, Pastor. Rev. Samuel R. Curry, Assistant. 10:30—"The Marks of Christ." 2:30—Sabbath School. 7:30—"The Unpardonable Sin." Special musical service. ALL SEATS FREE AT ALL SERVICES.

OVERBROOK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Lancaster ave. at City ave. GEORGE EMERSON BARNES, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Indestructibility of Good Men." Children's sermon, "A Boy Hero." 7 P. M.—"The Potency of Concentrated Influence." Music by Helen Buchanan Hitner and Marie Stone Livingston, soloists; Ed. Beatty, organist.

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN This Sunday brings to us the blessed Advent Season. The deeper facts and true meaning of Christmas will engage our thoughts in every sermon during December. The Pastor, Herman P. Guhse, preaches at 10: