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Police Called In to Keep the Peace as Justices and **Constables Meet**

OFFICERS ARE OUSTED

A police guard was necessary to keep the peace at a meeting of the Magistrates. Justices and Constables' Association of New Jersey and Pennsylvania last night in Camden at the offices of Maurice Praissman, 537 Arch street, when all the officers and two newly appointed members of the Board of Directors were ousted.

Though there are more than 300 members in the association, only twenty-six attended the meeting, which threatened to become a rlot at any time. Threats of bodily harm and juil for each other passed back and forth between the representatives of the factions present.

The officers ousted were E. A. But dick, of Hammonton, president : S. M. Hunt, former Mayor of Pennsgrove, Hunt, former Mayor of Pennsgrove, secretary and treasurer: A. B. House-worth, former chief of police of Penns-grove, chairman Board of Directors. Burdick and William Gregory were the directors who were ousted. In their place George J. Christensen, Newark, was elected president; Justice of the Peace W. C. Reeves, Camden, vice president; Justice Clarence Capewell, Gloucester City, secretary; Magistrate

Gloucester City, secretary : Magistrate Mary Freed, Atlantic City, treasurer: Constable Harry Freed, Atlantic City, chairman Legislative Committee: Magistrate F. C. Scullon, Philadelphin, chairman Advisory Board; David M. Green, Philadelphia, financial secre-tary, and Detective Ernest Gordy.

Camden, and Constabl James Bent-ley, Atlantic City, sergeant of arms. The reason given by Mr. Christenser for ousting Messrs. Gregory and Bur-dick was the illegality of their election

at a session in Atlantic City. The laws of the association call for an elec-tion in Camden before 5 o'clock on the day of the meeting. The two men were elected at 9 o'clock in the evening in Atlantic City. In Atlantic City,

in Atlantic City. Mr. Green then charged Messrs, Burdick, Hunt and Houseworth with tial increases made by the Board of Inspectors, Inspectors, Institutions in a number of substan-tial increases made by the Board of Inspectors, Inspectors, Institutions in a number of substan-inf any one believes that sontary con-finement and foodless hours for talking or smoking are good methods of punish-institution. I fail to see receiving money illegally for services which they did not render. For this they were not only custed from office. but were suspended as members and cited to show cause before December 28 why they should not be expelled.

Further charges against Burdlek and Hunt were of using the funds of the and the board wanted to raise his sal-association for their own benefit. An ary to \$2850, but we stopped it. The "Smoking and chev official court record was produced by Constable Freed, of Atlantic City, who asserted that Mr. Burdlek had been indicted for grand larceny in the Atlantic County courts in 1921.

The ousted officers, who were on hand with O. P. DeWitt, their attorney, protested the meeting, declaring they had received no notice of it. No attention was paid to their protest. Mr Christensen acted as chairman, with Justice Capewell as secretary. The newly elected officers made known their intention to appeal to the courts to force Mr. Hunt to turn ver the funds of the association to the new treasurer. Burdick, the ousted president, Sec-

setary Hunt and Chairman Houseworth at the close of the meeting declared it illegal.

6 INDICTED IN LIQUOR CASE

Former Police Chief of Midland and Two Aides Among Those Accused



menced active work in the collecting of the \$1,000,000 n ccessary to rebuild the structure, which was destroyed shortly after the outbreak of the World War. Samuel M. Vauclain, who is directing the campaign in the Atlantic region, which includes Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, believes that the \$1425 which is the quota for his division will be raised with little difficulty. Above is shown the architect's drawing of the Uni-versity of Louvain

Hall Resents Hint

what was considered an unwarranted increase of salaries to the keepers and of every citizen, to extend a hand to other attaches, which had been given by the Board of Prison Inspectors, "The board wanted to increase the

refused to appropriate the money be-every one to help those unfortunate cause we knew that the keepers in the enough to be sent to prison. To deny county prisons were better paid than c convict the right to speak to his the keepers in the Eastern Peniten. fellow-being is an act of barbarism."

Increases Made by Board Taking down a book covering the propriation for city departments and shocked by the disclosures of condiappropriation for city departments and

"In 1914 Superintendent Cooke, of ment in a penal institution, I fail to see the county prisons, was paid \$5000 a it." said Mr. Pommer. "I think that year with his found." said Mr. Hall, a helping hand should be extended to "Today his salary is \$6500 and found, these who fall. Locking a man in a The assistant superintendent, who got cell and subjecting him to treatment \$2200 a year in 1914, now gets \$2600, that was once popular in Siberia tends

"Smoking and chewing is a habit clerk to the Board of Inspectors, whose Taking away this habit from a person salary in 1914 was \$2100 and who now who must go to prison for violating splary in 1914 was \$2100 and who now who must go to prison for violating is getting \$3000, wants \$3300, but he won't get it. Then we can go all the way down the line and compare the salaries of other officials and mechanics restrictions.

employed by the Board of Inspectors. In some instances their salaries have if they show they want to start almost doubled and they want more. "This is why Council cut its ap-propriation. Council objected to un-there is a chance of redemption. I warranted increases in salaries, not to heartily favor a change in the rules." warranted increases in salaries, not to any request that would mean more food for the prisoners. "If conditions exist as reported, in

the prison at Holmesburg, it is a blot on convict the right to talk to others and also of the rule that places a man in a

Hall Resents Hint Of Council Tightness Continued from Page One what was considered an unwarranted increase of sulaties to the keepers and of every public official, and it is the duty of the prison at indicase of the rule that places a main in a stone cell. "It's all wrong," said Mr. Lime-bished by placing a convict in a cell to stay there in solitary idleness? Give him sunshine and give him something to occupy his mind. If work cannot be found for these men, let them do something that will prevent them from brooding in their cells. Surely no reforma-tion can be looked for with such treatment as is reported to be in vogue in the County Prison." Richard Weglein, president of Coun-

cil, said he did not feel at liberty to express any opinion concerning the alleged treatment of prisoners in the county prisons, because he had no personal knowledge that such conditions

to criticize any of their doings before I have personal knowledge of affairs. might say that I do not believe that solitary confinement is a good thing, nor do I think that the use of tobacco in a moderate way should be forbidden

Solitary confinement, which is the rule at Holmesburg, almost certainly will affect the mind of the prisoner, or will intensify his vicious and criminal tendencies, alenists and brain specialsts

Refraining from extensive details of the probable effects on a prisoner given solitary confinement as the most extreme degree of punishment, Dr. Charles K Mills, of 1909 Chestnut street, whose expert opinion has been required in

Spruce street, with the opening of the first Cherry Hill Prison, which was visited not long after by Charles Dickens. "The object in introducing this ex-treme form of, punishment." Dr. Burr explained, "was really humanitarian. in that it was intended to separate the incidental offender from the vicious and incorrigible type of criminal, and make him meditate upon the second second

ine incidental offender from the vicious and incorrigible type of criminal, and make him meditate upon his wrong-doings, in the hope that he would reform. However, it did not work out as intended, and, of course, the use of it today is countly wrong as it of it today is equally wrong, as it involves the risk of impairing the mentality and health of the prisoner.

All Prisoners Should Work

"A man should work and produce even if deprived of his personal liberty, and certainly all prisoners ought to work. The majority of them are not mentally fit for any substantial wagementally fit for any substantial wage-earning, yet their production might be brought up to a point where it would, sides, if there is an element of nervous yield fifty per cent of the cost of their keep. I would suggest to segregate all incorrigible prison inmates and sen-tence them to live for life on farms morbid elements and such an individual

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"The consequence of the cutting off of all these elements through solitary confinement is that he must find issue for these elements within himself. And he is bound gradually to develop a self-analysis and to abandon himself to this self-analysis. All the former impres-sions, sensations, emotions and affec-tivity force themselves for an outward expression. expression.

"Certainly it is contrary to the idea of what prison confinement is meant to be. A prison sentence is not an act of revenge on the part of the Common-wealth or municipality, but imposed as a corrective measure to compel the con-victed individual to analyze his in fringement of the law with a view of mending his ways." Solitary confinement was originated by the Friends in the early pair of the Nineteenth Century, according to by the Friends in the early pair of the Nineteenth Century, according to the Nineteenth Century, a

mind exclusively a corrective principle, so that when the criminal is put at liberty the community should make a gain rather than a loss. A jail should discharge prisoners when the term is over with a corrected, healthy, useful life and with new points of view, which would be a benefit to the prisoner as well as to the community. The latter can be accomplished only in one way— by combining the incarceration with an by combining the incarceration with an effort to build up the delinquent indi-vidual in a physical, moral and mental way.

BICHMOND. VA.

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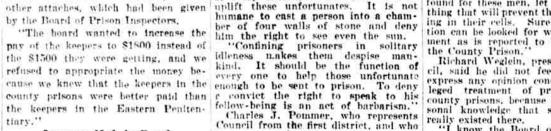


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really existed there. "I know the Board of Inspectors is composed of honorable gentlemen." he said, "and it would be unfair for me Hall tions existing in the County Prison.

Effect of Confinement on the Mind

say.

