

SPEAKERS PROVIDED FOR SESSIONS OF CLASSIS

Clergymen of Reformed Church Will Address Delegates During Annual District Meeting to Be Held in This City Four Days Next Week

The program has now practically been completed for the sessions of the Lancaster Classis of the Reformed church to be held next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in the Fourth Reformed church, the Rev. Homer S. May, pastor. Members of the congregation are preparing to entertain the eighty or more clerical and lay delegates.

The sermon at the opening session Monday night will be preached by the Rev. Benjamin M. Meyer, of Elizabethtown, retiring president of the classis. The altar service will be conducted by the Rev. J. Hunter Watts, of Lancaster, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Pennebocker, of Columbia. There will be an election of a president for the ensuing year at this session.

On Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock the Holy Communion will be celebrated, the officers of the classis officiating. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. Stewart Cramer of the First Reformed church, Lancaster. The morning and afternoon business sessions will be taken up with the reading of the parochial reports by the pastors. At the evening service an address will be delivered by the Rev. H. M. J. Kline of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, on "John Huss the Reformer."

During Wednesday's sessions reports of various committees will be presented and routine business transacted. In the evening the Rev. George W. Richards of the Lancaster Theological Seminary will speak on "Can We Still Be Evangelical?" The meeting will be presided over by the Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, pastor of Salem Reformed church, this city.

It is expected that all remaining business will be disposed of on Thursday.

K. OF P. HOLD ANNIVERSARY

Bayard Lodge Celebrates Event in Ridge Avenue Church

Hundreds of members and their invited guests of Bayard Lodge No. 139, Knights of Pythias, attended the forty-sixth anniversary of the lodge in Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal church last evening.

The principal address of the evening was made by the Rev. D. E. Ruple, pastor of the Salem Lutheran church, Oberlin, while the address of welcome was made by the Rev. Harry Nelson Bassler, pastor of the Second Reformed church. Others taking part in the program were the Rev. W. Hartman, Mrs. H. C. Kline, Miss Mildred Garman and Harry R. Lauck. A number of sections were also given by the Electro Mandolin Club and Sears Concert orchestra.

Following the rendition of the program refreshments were served.

JAP CABINET IN A LONG CONFERENCE

Continued From First Page.

cause the Chinese government was informing certain foreign legations as to the progress of the negotiations.

The Chinese government's translation has been carefully checked by a legation which possesses a copy of Japan's Chinese text and it is stated at the legation that only the verbiage differs. The legation's version is in somewhat harsher language than that of the Chinese government translation. For example, the article which in the government text is translated to provide that China shall agree to the propagation of Buddhism by Japanese subjects in China, is translated by the legation to read "shall have the right to propagate religious doctrines."

THIRD FIRE IN YORK HILLS

Summer Resorts Owned by Harrisburg Residents Threatened

Marietta, April 21.—Fire broke out on the York county hills late last night and is rapidly spreading, endangering property in its trail. The summer resorts owned by people from Harrisburg, Columbia and Marietta, are in danger and a posse of men are at work fighting the flames.

This is the third fire in the district within ten days. Considerable timber has fallen prey to the flames.

Two Fires in York County

York, Pa., April 21.—Eight thousand acres of timber were destroyed by a forest fire which broke out near Edgemont and traversed a considerable portion of the surrounding country. It is estimated that the timber destroyed was worth \$12,000. Burning brush on the property of William Newcomer, in Conego township, caused the destruction of seventy acres of second-growth timberland in the Conego hills. Several farm buildings were threatened before the fire was checked.

Lumber Company Loses \$1,000

Lebanon, April 21.—County Commissioner A. I. Hartman, president of the South Mountain Lumber Company, yesterday authorized the statement that the loss of that company in the forest fires in the South Mountains near the Red Bridge during the past few days would total up to \$1,000 or more. The loss consists of a large amount of finished material which had been felled and cut ready for shipment.

Calls Conference to Settle Strike

By Associated Press.

Columbus, O., April 21.—In an effort to bring about a settlement of the strike of 10,000 coal miners in Eastern Ohio, Governor Willis last night called a conference of miners and operators to be held Friday at Canton, O. The governor announced that he would attend the meeting and take part in the opening negotiations.

Commissioner Eby No Better

(Special to the Star-Independent.)

Lykens, Pa., April 21.—The condition of County Commissioner John H. Eby, who is confined to bed suffering from a nervous breakdown, was unchanged to-day. Absolute quiet for the Commissioner has been advised by the attending physician and, only Mr. Eby's intimate friends are permitted to see him.

DEALS AT ALBANY TOLD BY COLONEL

Continued From First Page.

by which he hopes to prove to the jury that he was justified in causing the publication of the statements upon which Mr. Barnes is suing him for libel, this afternoon.

Justice Andrews allowed Colonel Roosevelt to tell of conversations with Senators Hinman, Davenport, Newcomb and others about race track and other legislation. Some of these men told him that Mr. Barnes at first had no opposition to race track legislation but that later opposition developed.

"It was at that time I learned that Senator Grattan had expressed his opposition of the legislation but that he changed his mind after talking with Mr. Barnes. Mr. Grattan pleaded with Mr. Barnes to allow him to vote as he wanted, but I was told he said Mr. Barnes ordered him to vote oppositely and he was forced to do so. Senator Grattan's one vote defeated the bill. Senator Grattan represented Mr. Barnes' district."

Conversation With Senators

Colonel Roosevelt told the story of his conversation with Senators Hinman and Davenport.

"I was told that on one occasion when the question of district primaries came up in the State Senate the Republican leader asked for an adjournment. He asked the Republican Senators to go into a nearby room for a conference."

The Democratic leader then told the Democratic Senators to meet in an adjoining room. Senator Davenport said he looked in the room occupied by the Republicans and saw Mr. Barnes there in conference with the Senators, although he was not a member of the Legislature.

Later the Democrats and Republicans came out and went into the Senate chamber. Fourteen Democrats and fourteen Republicans voted for the measure and it went through. The measure had been opposed by Governor Hughes.

"Were all the Republican Senators in that room?" asked Mr. Ivin.

"Oh, no," replied the witness.

"Mr. Davenport only saw the Barnes Republican Senators, as he termed them."

Colonel Roosevelt said: "The Murphy Democrats who were in the next room to the Barnes Republicans were under the leadership of Senator Grady."

"Did you talk to Senator Davenport about Senator John M. Aldis?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

Aldis resigned from the Senate after he had been charged with accepting bribes.

Colonel Causes Much Merriment

"Mr. Newcomb or Mr. Davenport," said Col. Roosevelt, "told me that Senator Aldis had been selected for President Pro Tem. of the Senate by the machine Republicans. There was opposition against Aldis by other Republicans, so the machine Republicans were unable to control a sufficient number of votes to elect Aldis."

"And in the position Aldis was elected to be a Tammany Democrat, he was the official leader of the Republican party in this State."

While Col. Roosevelt gave his testimony he slapped one hand upon the other every second or so, leaned forward in his chair toward the jury box. The spectators, jury and lawyers, roared with laughter when Col. Roosevelt said Tammany men had helped elect the official Republican leader.

After order was restored a recess was taken.

Righteousness of Boss Rule

When the examination of Colonel Roosevelt was begun Mr. Bowers questioned the witness who said:

"I had conversations with Mr. Barnes regarding the gubernatorial election in 1908. These took place in Washington and possibly in Oyster Bay, too."

Colonel Roosevelt was shown two letters, the contents of which he said he had discussed with Mr. Barnes.

"Now what were the conversations?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"The conversations I had were in regard to Mr. Barnes' domination of the party. I talked over a letter I wrote in 1909 to Senator Platt. I repeatedly referred to the domination of the party by Senator Platt and Mr. Barnes. I discussed the righteousness of boss rule (laughter by spectators)."

"I told Mr. Barnes that prior to my becoming Governor Mr. Platt had asked me to come to see him in New York. It was between the time I was elected and the time I assumed office."

The Colonel Surprised

"I told Mr. Barnes that I told Mr. Platt—rather I expressed surprise that committees were being appointed when the speaker of the Assembly had not been chosen. I also told Mr. Barnes, Mr. Platt told me no speaker would be chosen until a man who was satisfactory to the organization was found. Mr. Barnes replied that Mr. Platt was right even after I said such government was bound to lead to rottenness."

"I told Mr. Barnes Senator Platt had told me he had decided upon a superintendent of public works who was satisfactory and that Senator Platt congratulated me upon getting such a good man."

"Well," Colonel Roosevelt went on, "the man was Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse. I told Mr. Barnes I didn't intend any man should say whom I should appoint."

Leader Must Have Control

As the colonel said this his jaw squared and he pounded upon the judge's bench. He continued:

"Mr. Barnes said in reply that Senator Platt was right and that the leader of an organization must have complete control of it."

"In 1908 did you discuss legislation with Albany with Mr. Barnes?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Mr. Barnes spoke with me generally on the subject of legislation. He said Governor Hughes was favoring legislation against the interest of the organization and that the Democratic organization was backing up the Republicans in defeating legislation fostered by Governor Hughes."

"Mr. Barnes said he and his friends had control of the party. He did not say, he himself, was personally in control. He did say that Mr. Hughes could not take the control away from those in whom it was invested."

"After my return from Africa I had correspondence with Mr. Barnes over rule by the bosses. It (the correspondence) was also on the subject of legislation."

Barnes' Letter About Hughes

A letter from Mr. Barnes to Mr. Roosevelt was offered in evidence. It was dated from the Albany "Journal" office, and in part read:

TAKE STEPS TO REVISE THE ASSESSMENTS OF VOTERS

County Commissioners Question Tax Collectors About Large Numbers of Requests for Exonerations—Planned to Weed Out "Dead Ones"

The first step toward the revision of the system of assessing Harrisburg voters was taken by County Commissioners Samuel S. Miller and Isaac S. Hoffman yesterday afternoon when they called in five city collectors of county tax and had them explain the "excuses" given by the collectors for not obtaining poll tax from several thousand men assessed as electors.

Collectors who appeared before the Commissioners included: John H. Taylor, First ward; Harry A. Hoopes, Fifth ward; Charles T. Jones, Sixth ward; Isaiah Smith, Seventh ward, and William Smith, Eleventh ward. The Seventh ward it was, the Commissioners said, in which 1,400 of the 1,700 requests for exonerations from poll tax collections represent assessed yet unregistered voters who either are "dead," moved out of the district, are not known or are unable to pay.

Of the remaining 300, the Commissioners said, the residences of a few have been ascertained. In these cases the Commissioners wanted the tax collectors to explain the failure to make collections. Where it was shown that assessments actually had been duplicated the exonerations requests were allowed but in those in which the voters' residences have been ascertained by the county heads, the collectors agreed to go out and make another effort to get the tax.

The conference with the collectors, the commissioners declared, is an entirely harmonious. Information obtained from the collectors, they said, will aid materially when the Commissioners examine the 1915 assessment books for the purpose of striking out the "dead ones" before the tax duplicates are compiled this year.

The Commissioners said again that they propose to call in assessors for the purpose of ascertaining why the county books contain the names of many men who are not registered voters and cannot be found.

Assessors Governor's Attitude

Admonishing the members of the House to have no fear for they are the sought-after address and where they represent, Mr. Beyer, of Philadelphia, said: "The church people started this agitation and are trying to enforce a moral measure through coercion. We must look to the people for their wishes on legislation and not to the Governor of the Commonwealth. We are asked to pass this bill, not because of the demands of the districts but because the Governor wants it."

Mr. Beyer asked where local option would end. He said if counties had the right to vote on local option they would have the right to vote on Sunday baseball or vaccination.

Governor Brumbaugh's attitude in behalf of the bill was assailed by Mr. Beyer as "objectionable" and he said that he questioned the propriety of some of the Governor's efforts. During his address Mr. Beyer declared that it was not for the Legislature to pass too many restrictive laws and that there were lines of demarcation between the Executive and legislative branches of the government.

Men opposed to local option have firm opinions about the right of the people to rule and the people expressed themselves at the last election, said he.

Members Eat Lunch in Seats

Mr. Beyer declared that the policy embodied in the bill "brutalizes government and discredits the church."

Further on the Philadelphia member asserted it is not the function of the Legislature or the Governor to teach men to be industrious and sober, but rather that of the clergy. There is a tendency to make too many laws, said he. He quoted Governor Brumbaugh's inaugural address and remarked that time had been consumed over local option which should have been employed in enacting important legislation.

During the speeches a number of the members had lunch brought in and sat at their desks munching sandwiches while the orators went on.

Mr. Herman, of Wyoming, said the bill will not prohibit the sale of liquor in counties where the majority is in favor of it. It will restore to the people the right that was taken away from them by the Legislature and given into the hands of the judiciary.

"The principle of the bill is right, thoroughly republican and democratic," he said. "The people who elected Governor Brumbaugh demanded the passage of this bill. The organized liquor interests in the city and behind the legislative halls and they have thus far been able to throttle the people, fill our almshouses and insane asylums."

Speaking, he said, as a member of the State Republican Executive Committee, Representative Ramsey, of Delaware, told why the committee did not insert a local option pledge in its platform.

"More than two-thirds of that committee," he said, "went before the people in direct opposition to a local ticket. It was carried into the election and it is needless to say that the people have ruled on this question."

"Is it any worse for a liquor lobby to operate in the House than for the Governor of this State to send his agents out through the Commonwealth lobbying for the bill?" he asked. "It does not eliminate booze. It does not give the rich man an opportunity to fill his wine cellar and the poor man must ride or walk to Philadelphia to get a glass of beer."

Blind Member for Option

Mr. Lanus, of York, the blind member, said that local option is not a new issue and is not a result of hysteria started by "Billy Sunday, but the result of a calm deliberation on the part of the people. He recalled the fact that a prohibition amendment received a vote of 90 in the House two years ago in an effort to show the sentiment against liquor. He claimed that the Brooks high license law is unfair when a license is granted notwithstanding the fact that the restraints far outnumber the license signers."

"We cheerfully support a bill restricting the sale of heroin and never questioned the personal liberty. Now we must look at this bill with a microscope," he said. In pointing out the effect of dope and liquor he said eight murders a year in York county were directly due to liquor. "All we ask is to submit this question to the common people—the common people we love so much on election day," he added. "I believe so firmly in the people that I would cheerfully accept defeat at their hands for voting for this bill rather than accept victory for voting against it."

He said the Governor's local option plank was the vital issue in the last Republican campaign and was the only thing which defeated Vance C. McCormick for Governor.

State Opposes Local Option

Mr. Stein, Allegheny, declared there are just as honorable men in the liquor business as among those "who trade their purity in politics."

The fact that William Penn and Patrick Henry recognized the liquor business was brought out and then he mentioned what he termed "an unholy alliance between scheming politicians and misguided men of the cloth" for enactment of the bill. The Allegheny man said the saloon is the poor man's club and would flourish until society provided something better in spite of "every fanatic and crank."

Later on Mr. Stein said he would "rather go down to defeat than become Governor of the Commonwealth through ingratitude and deceit."

Mr. Stein declared that if the Legislature saw fit to abolish the business of the distiller, the brewer and the liquor merchant from whose traffic it derives revenue the Commonwealth should compensate them for investments. Mr. Stein then replied to Mr. Lanus' remark about the heroin bill by saying that of 100 men who use drugs 100 go to ruin but of 100 who use liquor only three or four are wrecked.

This caused mingled hisses and cheers and Mr. Stein remarked that people could get drunk on anger, zeal or excitement. The latter remark he hurled at the crowd.

W. H. Wilson Defends Measure

W. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who spoke on the bill, attacked the arguments given by the anti-optionists.

"The right to sell liquor is not a vested right but a privilege, a personal privilege only granted for a year at the outside," he said. He disputed the assertion that the Brooks high license law is the best local option bill in existence because it places the power in the hands of the judges and not the people.

He said that Governor Brumbaugh informed the State Republican committee that he stood on a local option platform and that committee endorsed him for Governor. He said the Governor polled 534,897 votes on a local option platform.

"The people of the State did decide this question at the November election and the combined vote for both candidates for Governor totaled 987,686 local option votes," he said. "What we need is men who have the courage of their convictions to submit this question to their constituents."

OPTION BILL BEATEN

Continued From First Page.

of the Anti-Saloon League or any other organization, but under the name of "government by the people" if any combination of business and political interests could be brought about.

After Mr. Williams' speech the House on motion of Mr. Kitts, Erie, rescinded its action limiting speeches.

Kitts Opposes the Bill

Mr. Kitts said he had no interest in the bill, but he was sent to Harrisburg to represent his constituents and not the Chief Executive.

"The friends of local option," he said, "are not striving for local option but State-wide prohibition. This question was settled last November as conclusively as any question was ever settled—as conclusively as Mr. Willard settled the championship down in Havana. One hundred and forty-four members of this Legislature are openly pledged against local option. It is not demanded by the people. The unit is wrong. Do you mean to tell me that Middleway can, at its votes say if Harrisburg can have a bar?"

"The people of this State are stirred to a frenzy. Do you want them or the calm judiciary to decide whether there should be license or not? I would rather trust this question to judiciary than to the Y. W. C. A. and the women's clubs."

Mr. Kitts denied that local option was put in the platform of the Democratic party by legal methods, saying that the State Central Committee, which met in Harrisburg, prepared the platform. He said that the Democrats of the House to stand up for their own pledge, despite the fact that the Chief Executive announced that he would stump against the foe of the bill when they came out for re-election.

Mr. Graham, of Philadelphia, said he thought that the Williams bill was a reasonable measure and was a step in the right direction, while it would not cure all ills.

Assail Governor's Attitude

Admonishing the members of the House to have no fear for they are the sought-after address and where they represent, Mr. Beyer, of Philadelphia, said: "The church people started this agitation and are trying to enforce a moral measure through coercion. We must look to the people for their wishes on legislation and not to the Governor of the Commonwealth. We are asked to pass this bill, not because of the demands of the districts but because the Governor wants it."

Mr. Beyer asked where local option would end. He said if counties had the right to vote on local option they would have the right to vote on Sunday baseball or vaccination.

Governor Brumbaugh's attitude in behalf of the bill was assailed by Mr. Beyer as "objectionable" and he said that he questioned the propriety of some of the Governor's efforts. During his address Mr. Beyer declared that it was not for the Legislature to pass too many restrictive laws and that there were lines of demarcation between the Executive and legislative branches of the government.

Men opposed to local option have firm opinions about the right of the people to rule and the people expressed themselves at the last election, said he.

Members Eat Lunch in Seats

Mr. Beyer declared that the policy embodied in the bill "brutalizes government and discredits the church."

Further on the Philadelphia member asserted it is not the function of the Legislature or the Governor to teach men to be industrious and sober, but rather that of the clergy. There is a tendency to make too many laws, said he. He quoted Governor Brumbaugh's inaugural address and remarked that time had been consumed over local option which should have been employed in enacting important legislation.

During the speeches a number of the members had lunch brought in and sat at their desks munching sandwiches while the orators went on.

Mr. Herman, of Wyoming, said the bill will not prohibit the sale of liquor in counties where the majority is in favor of it. It will restore to the people the right that was taken away from them by the Legislature and given into the hands of the judiciary.

"The principle of the bill is right, thoroughly republican and democratic," he said. "The people who elected Governor Brumbaugh demanded the passage of this bill. The organized liquor interests in the city and behind the legislative halls and they have thus far been able to throttle the people, fill our almshouses and insane asylums."

Speaking, he said, as a member of the State Republican Executive Committee, Representative Ramsey, of Delaware, told why the committee did not insert a local option pledge in its platform.

"More than two-thirds of that committee," he said, "went before the people in direct opposition to a local ticket. It was carried into the election and it is needless to say that the people have ruled on this question."

"Is it any worse for a liquor lobby to operate in the House than for the Governor of this State to send his agents out through the Commonwealth lobbying for the bill?" he asked. "It does not eliminate booze. It does not give the rich man an opportunity to fill his wine cellar and the poor man must ride or walk to Philadelphia to get a glass of beer."

Blind Member for Option

Mr. Lanus, of York, the blind member, said that local option is not a new issue and is not a result of hysteria started by "Billy Sunday, but the result of a calm deliberation on the part of the people. He recalled the fact that a prohibition amendment received a vote of 90 in the House two years ago in an effort to show the sentiment against liquor. He claimed that the Brooks high license law is unfair when a license is granted notwithstanding the fact that the restraints far outnumber the license signers."

"We cheerfully support a bill restricting the sale of heroin and never questioned the personal liberty. Now we must look at this bill with a microscope," he said. In pointing out the effect of dope and liquor he said eight murders a year in York county were directly due to liquor. "All we ask is to submit this question to the common people—the common people we love so much on election day," he added. "I believe so firmly in the people that I would cheerfully accept defeat at their hands for voting for this bill rather than accept victory for voting against it."

He said the Governor's local option plank was the vital issue in the last Republican campaign and was the only thing which defeated Vance C. McCormick for Governor.

State Opposes Local Option

Mr. Stein, Allegheny, declared there are just as honorable men in the liquor business as among those "who trade their purity in politics."

The fact that William Penn and Patrick Henry recognized the liquor business was brought out and then he mentioned what he termed "an unholy alliance between scheming politicians and misguided men of the cloth" for enactment of the bill. The Allegheny man said the saloon is the poor man's club and would flourish until society provided something better in spite of "every fanatic and crank."

Later on Mr. Stein said he would "rather go down to defeat than become Governor of the Commonwealth through ingratitude and deceit."

Mr. Stein declared that if the Legislature saw fit to abolish the business of the distiller, the brewer and the liquor merchant from whose traffic it derives revenue the Commonwealth should compensate them for investments. Mr. Stein then replied to Mr. Lanus' remark about the heroin bill by saying that of 100 men who use drugs 100 go to ruin but of 100 who use liquor only three or four are wrecked.

This caused mingled hisses and cheers and Mr. Stein remarked that people could get drunk on anger, zeal or excitement. The latter remark he hurled at the crowd.

W. H. Wilson Defends Measure

W. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who spoke on the bill, attacked the arguments given by the anti-optionists.

"The right to sell liquor is not a vested right but a privilege, a personal privilege only granted for a year at the outside," he said. He disputed the assertion that the Brooks high license law is the best local option bill in existence because it places the power in the hands of the judges and not the people.

He said that Governor Brumbaugh informed the State Republican committee that he stood on a local option platform and that committee endorsed him for Governor. He said the Governor polled 534,897 votes on a local option platform.

"The people of the State did decide this question at the November election and the combined vote for both candidates for Governor totaled 987,686 local option votes," he said. "What we need is men who have the courage of their convictions to submit this question to their constituents."

MIDDLETOWN WOMAN TELLS OF STORMY WEDDED LIFE

Minetta B. Butler, Who Was Miss Hergleroth, Testifies Husband Bit Her and Pulled Her Hair Out in Quarrel Just Before Separation

According to Minetta B. (Hergleroth) Butler, pretty daughter of Middletown parents, who in court this morning appealed to Judge McCarroll for an absolute divorce, her husband, Christian W. Butler, is a quarrelsome, brutal, neglectful, man who forced her to submit, at times, on a scant amount of food.

Mrs. Butler is seeking legal separation on the grounds of cruel treatment and she is doing so, she said, under the husband's threat to take her life. He is in Washington, D. C., now, she said, living with his mother. The case was called up on the special hearing calendar this morning, having been continued from the regular term on Monday.

Life with Butler, the wife said, narrowed down from domestic felicity at the time of the marriage some eleven or twelve years ago to misery, poverty and cruel treatment covering several years prior to the separation in December, 1910. The breaking up of the home in Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Butler said there were practically no furnishings in the house and it could hardly be called a home—followed a bitter quarrel.

Then, Mrs. Butler declared, she was badly beaten and bitten several times on the neck. Her hair was pulled out only when she struck him in the face with a piece of wood.

Many times since the separation, Mrs. Butler said, she has been hounded by her husband, both while she remained with friends in Washington, and after she returned to Middletown to live. Besides, she said, he many times "threatened to kill me if I would seek a divorce."

The court took the papers and reserved decision.

Then, Mrs. Butler declared, she was badly beaten and bitten several times on the neck. Her hair was pulled out only when she struck him in the face with a piece of wood.

Many times since the separation, Mrs. Butler said, she has been hounded by her husband, both while she remained with friends in Washington, and after she returned to Middletown to live. Besides, she said, he many times "threatened to kill me if I would seek a divorce."

The court took the papers and reserved decision.

Then, Mrs. Butler declared, she was badly beaten and bitten several times on the neck. Her hair was pulled out only when she struck him in the face with a piece of wood.