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WHAT A
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State Police Force

WOULD DO FOR
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WHAT THE



State Police Force

HAS DONE FOR
PENNSYLVANIA

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WHAT A
STATE POLICE FORCE
WOULD MEAN FOR
NEW JERSEY

WHAT THE
STATE POLICE
HAS DONE FOR
PENNSYLVANIA

IF GOOD FOR PENNSYLVANIA
WHY NOT FOR
NEW JERSEY?
THINK IT OVER

FOR NEW JERSEY.

The protection of the State at large, by a permanent police force, geographically distributed over thousands of square miles of territory, in touch with every section of the State, always on duty, ready for any call or emergency, whether crime, riot, fire, flood or disaster, owing no allegiance to political influence or master. Shifted and transferred every few months to different stations for the good of the service.

An aid to every Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff or other official in time of need when prompt action is necessary.

What it means to the Farmer:—

Protection for outlying districts through constant police patrol, assistance in case of fire, flood or trouble, and the knowledge of protection within easy call.

What it means to the Suburbanite:—

Protection for his home and family in localities which have no adequate police force, and too far removed from larger centres to obtain quick aid in case of necessity.

It means:—

An aid in the preservation of game and inland fisheries, in the detection of violators of the law through constant patrol in unfrequented and isolated sections.

It means:—

The enforcement of the liquor and excise laws, and the suppression of illegal resorts, located in isolated places.

It means:—

The enforcement of the automobile laws by patrol of the highways.

It means:—

An efficient aid to the State in the collection of fines, for violations of the law, which ordinarily could not be detected through lack of police protection.

It means:—

The saving of thousands of dollars to the State, and the time and service of the militia, by relieving the National Guard of duties which a State Police Force can care for, and which in the past has proven a heavy burden on counties employing additional deputy sheriffs and other peace officers in time of disorder and riot.

It means:—

A better and more comprehensive protection for the whole State, than afforded by local constables and other officers whose duties do not take up their whole time and attention, by a police force always on guard, trained to the service, flexible in its movements and a deterrent to crime.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE.

The following is a brief outline of the history and work of the Pennsylvania State Police, of which volumes might be written of their courage and devotion to duty, regardless of all risk and danger in the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of crime, who are now looked upon as the most potent factor for safety of life and property, and have outlived the attacks made upon the force in its early stages by politicians and others, who designated the force as

“A Constabulary, created and existing for the purpose of preventing the strikes of workmen,”

to which Major John C. Groome, Supt. of State Police, replied to the legislature in the following characteristic letter, when asking for increased pay for the men under his command:

“There is no such force as the “**Constabulary**,” but the records of arrests of the **State Police Force** show, that of 3,799 arrests made in 1909, only 150 were made during strikes, the remaining 3,649 were made for murder, rape, highway robbery, burglary, blackmail, embezzlement, arson, receiving stolen goods, kidnapping, desertion, etc.

No request for assistance during strikes has ever been responded to, unless the **request** has come from the **Sheriff, Mayor, District Attorney or Chief of Police**, and frequently only after repeated calls or demands from these officials.

On **FIVE** occasions, during the last administration the Governor was asked to send the **National Guard** to suppress disorder caused by labor disturbances and each time he ordered the State Police to the scene of disorder. The **Police** were able to restore and maintain **law and order**, thereby saving the State hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The services of the **National Guard** during the riots in the Eastern part of the State in 1902 alone **cost** the State **\$993,856.45** and the above statements can be verified by an examination of the records of my office.

The records also show that the risk is much greater on the **State Police Force** than on the City Police, as this force of **228** men has had **7 killed** in the line of duty and **18 seriously wounded** in the last five years, while in the city of Philadelphia with a force of **3,400**, only **11** have been killed and **8** seriously injured in the last **10 years.**”

The records of the Pennsylvania State Police for each year show the same devotion to duty, loyalty to the interests of the Commonwealth, and impartial obedience of orders.

The members of the force, by their quiet, fearlessness, energy and good judgment, have not only apprehended thousands of criminals and enforced **law and order** throughout the State, but have **largely reduced the number of crimes**, and in many localities **prevented disorder and lawlessness.**

ORGANIZATION.

In 1905 **Governor Pennypacker** signed a bill, passed by the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, creating a **State Police Force**, terminating an era of crime and disorder which for forty years had cost that **Commonwealth hundreds of lives and millions of dollars.**

Through the **insistence** of the **Governor** this measure became a law, despite the most determined opposition of railroads, manufacturing and other interests and of a great many otherwise well meaning people throughout the State, who still bore in mind the lawlessness, outrages and violations of the law by the so-called Coal and Iron Police and other private police and peace officers, who for years had used their official powers for personal ends and thus supplanting a police system which was not only loose and ineffective, but open to abuse of power and a disgrace to the State.

The Governor **wisely** foresaw the **necessity** of keeping this new force entirely **free** from **political control** and the marked success and high standing of the Pennsylvania State Police have been largely due to the ability and independence of the Superintendent, combined with the consistent support of Gov. Pennypacker and his successors and law abiding citizens of the State.

Before its organization the present head of the force made a careful and exhaustive investigation and study of the best police systems throughout this country and Europe, including the famous North West Mounted Police of Canada, adopting the best features from the various organizations, resulting in a mounted force as constituted to-day, of a total of **228** men and officers, divided into four troops, each troop located in barracks provided by the State in widely different sections of the State, with **47** sub-stations in **30** different counties and covering a total of **45,000** square miles, under the direct command of the Superintendent of State Police.

A training school is provided, where in addition to the necessary military training, care of horses, etc., each recruit receives instructions in criminal, game, fish, forestry and automobile laws, during a period of four months before being accepted as a member of the force, and after having passed a rigid physical and mental examination demanded of every applicant.

THE RECORD OF THE PENNA. STATE POLICE.

The following statement of arrests, taken from the official records of the force, shows a **remarkable decrease** in crime during the last five years, and speaks volumes for the **high efficiency** of the force and their attention to duty:

Year.	No. of Arrests.	Convictions.	Discharges.	Awaiting Trial.
1908	5028	3869	751	408
1909	3799	2613	748	440
1910	2983	2083	548	216
1911	2426	1779	487	160
1912	1144	847	194	103

During the year 1912, the State Police Force travelled 491,398 miles on patrol duty, visiting 2379 towns and boroughs in 66 different counties in response to 2592 requests for aid from **Judges, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Mayors, Chiefs of Police, Justices of the Peace, etc.**, resulting in 1144 arrests for 80 different crimes.

The **fin**es collected by the county authorities, Game and Fish Commissions through arrests made by the force during the last four years, show the following result:—

1908.....	\$27,900.79
1909.....	18,031.95
1910.....	17,252.72
1911.....	17,590.37

A large part of the above fines turned into the State Treasury came from the **suppression of illegal hunting and fishing**, and acknowledged by the Secretary of the Game Commission in his annual report for 1908 in part as follows:—

“The **greatest assistance** I had in enforcing the law has come from the **State Constabulary**. Every request from this office for help has been promptly honoured. In my report of last year I cited the fact that during the year 1906 **fourteen** of our men were **shot at, seven shot and four killed** by foreigners with **not one** of the perpetrators punished.

I do not know at this time of the wounding of **one** of our officers during the past year. This **changed** condition in my opinion is due to the **creation** of our **State Constabulary**, and to the **unhesitating, determined and persistent** pursuits of wrongdoers of all classes by members of that Force.”

A FEW EXTRACTS OF OPERATIONS FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE.

ILLEGAL RESORTS.

Jan. 18th, 1908.

Lieutenant Pitcher and 10 men of Troop "A" at the request of the District Attorney of Westmoreland County, having secured the necessary evidence, raided six speakeasies at Guffey's Hollow, Westmoreland county, arrested all the proprietors, who were convicted of selling liquor without a license, sentenced to three months in jail and fined \$500 each, and costs.

CHESTER RIOTS.

April 13th, 1908.

Lieutenant Feuerstein and a detail of 16 mounted men of Troop "C" were sent to the city of Chester at the request of the Chief of Police of that town to help maintain order and protect property. As a large mob had collected in the city, owing to the strike of the conductors and motormen of the Chester Traction Co., the local authorities were unable to handle the crowd or to protect property. This detail upon its arrival in Chester, succeeded, with the use of its clubs, in clearing away a mob of about 1,500 men that collected in the streets surrounding the Trolley car barn, but while so doing, were stoned and hooted by the crowd, the local police taking sides with the mob. Finding the streets could only be kept clear by using their revolvers, and being assured by the Chief of Police that they could handle the situation and protect all property in Chester, Lieutenant Feuerstein and his detail were ordered to return to their barracks. As soon as the State Police were withdrawn, rioting again started and during the 14th, 15th and 16th of April the town was practically in the hands of the mob.

During these three days the Mayor, Chief of Police and the Police Force proved themselves to be thoroughly incompetent and unable to handle the situation, and either through fear, or sympathy with the strikers did nothing to restore order and a proper respect for the law.

Although the Mayor repeatedly asserted there was no disorder in Chester, on April 16th the Governor received a telegram, signed by the Mayor, the Chief of Police and the Sheriff of the county, saying "The strikers have overcome the local force in open conflict," and asking for a detail of "certainly not less than one hundred and fifty men" of the State Police Force be sent to Chester immediately."

Upon receipt of this telegram the Governor instructed the Superintendent to send an adequate force to Chester, and that afternoon orders were issued for details from each of the four Troops to take train for Media, five miles from Chester, under the Superintendent and his Deputy.

April 17th, early in the morning, these details all mounted under command of their officers, arrived in Media; a squadron of 8 officers and 135 men was formed and marched into Chester and halted at the City Hall.

At the Mayor's office a conference was held by the Mayor, Chief of Police, the Traction officials and the Superintendent and Deputy of the State Police. The Mayor stated that he was **unable** to maintain order and ordered the Chief of Police to co-operate with the State Police and to obey all orders given him by the Superintendent.

During the six weeks the Force was in Chester, **law and order** was maintained notwithstanding the **encouragement** given to the **disorderly** element by the **authorities** and **citizens** of Chester. Several of the Force were injured, one by a gun shot fired by a sympathizer of the strikers, and many arrests were made.

The squadron having been on constant duty for over two weeks, and having restored order in Chester, two troops were considered sufficient to maintain order, and a detail from Troop "C" was ordered to return to its barracks on April 25th and on April 28th the detail from Troop "D" was ordered to return to its barracks.

After the departure from Chester of details from Troop "C" and "D" there was more or less rioting and destruction of property in the outlying districts, as it was impossible to patrol the entire length of the Trolley system, but by May 25th the condition of affairs was such that even the local police could handle the situation, and details from Troops "A" and "B" were ordered to return to their barracks.

CONSPIRACY AND EXTORTION.

August 14, 1908.—Private R. A. Tipton of Troop "B" arrested Alderman M. A. Sullivan of Wilkes-Barre, on the charge of "**Extortion**," Constable Patrick McDonald on the charge of "**Conspiracy and Extortion**" and James Callahan for "**Conspiracy**". Alderman Sullivan and Constable McDonald were tried, convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. These arrests and convictions were most important, for although the unlawful methods of these two county officials were well known in the vicinity in which they lived, owing to strong **political influence** the local authorities had been unable to obtain convictions.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Sept. 8, 1908.—At the request of the Burgess of Dayton, Armstrong County, Sergeant Mullen and four Privates of Troop "D" were sent to preserve order and protect property during a serious fire that threatened to destroy the town. Order was maintained and the foreign element was prevented from looting the town.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Nov. 28, 1908, at the request of the District Attorney, Sergeant Jacobs and five Privates of Troop "A" were sent to Mariana, Washington County, where there had been a serious mine explosion in which 154 men were killed. The detail was continuously on duty for 32 hours handling the crowds at the mines and maintaining order during the work of rescuing the bodies.

ASSAULT.

Dec. 23, 1908.—Private Hilton, of Troop "D" while on duty at Barnesboro Sub-station, was viciously assaulted by the Chief of Police of that place while in a drunken condition. The Chief was arrested by order of the District Attorney and held for Court.

LARCENY.

Jan. 11, 1909, Privates Casner and Hollingsworth, of Troop "C," attempted to serve a warrant for larceny on one Jacob Schell, who lived at Annville. This man eluded the officers and entering his home secured a shot-gun and two revolvers and escaped to the hills back of the town. The officers while in pursuit and in an attempt to capture him were fired upon, and Private Hollingsworth received buckshot in his legs and face. The Captain of Troop "C" was notified and Lieutenant Marsh and Privates Hallisey and Constantini were sent to assist Private Casner. After a pursuit of two days from town to town and across country, Schell was captured and was afterwards tried for larceny and assault and battery with intent to kill, found guilty and sentenced to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

QUARANTINE.

March 18, 1909, Privates Florentine and Lindsey, of Troop "D," were sent to Dagus Mines, Elk County, to assist the Agents of the State Department of Health in maintaining a scarlet fever quarantine among the Italian residents of that district.

BARN BURNING.

April 17, 1909, Privates Clark and Seiwel of Troop "B" after investigating the **burning** of a barn belonging to Otto Carson of Sandsville, in which eight head of cattle were burned, were successful after continuous search in locating and arresting Ambrose Denigan in woods near Sonestown, charging him with the crime. Prisoner was tried, convicted and sentenced to **seven** years hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

CAPTURING AN OUTLAW.

Sept. 30, 1909, Privates Hallisey, Merryfield and H. J. Smith of Troop "C" returned to station after effecting the arrest of one Israel Patterson, near Leesburg, Cumberland County; a desperate character wanted on several felonious charges, who had successfully **defied** and **eluded** the local authorities for some time. Patterson had been released from the Penitentiary in March, 1909, after serving a long term, and since that time had terrorized the citizens and local officials by his daring and the numerous crimes he had committed. In the hand to hand encounter, which resulted in this man's arrest, Private Merryfield narrowly escaped being **killed** by a revolver shot fired by Patterson, the bullet passing through Merryfield's shirt between arm and body. Patterson was **tried, convicted** and given an indeterminate sentence of from **seven** years **six** months to **thirty** years at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

RAPE.

Oct. 23, 1909, Privates Keely and Ruth, of Troop "C" on substation duty at Egypt, arrested an Italian named Roccio Lollon, who had committed **rape** on a fifteen year old girl named Anna Sheatz, in Cementon, Lehigh County. They found Lollon hiding in a small woods and it was only after a hard struggle, during which the Italian used his knife, that he was overpowered. Private Keely succeeded in proving that this man had also committed a burglary with intent to commit rape on Oct. 15th at Lincoln Heights, Lehigh County. In this case he had entered the home of Mrs. S. H. Swartz during her absence and had attempted to force her six year old daughter to submit to him by cutting her wrist. Tried, convicted and sentenced to **six** years at hard labor in Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$100.00.

CHICKEN STEALING.

Nov. 1, 1909, Privates Gibson and Ely, of Troop "C" on substation at Lebanon, were called upon to investigate the **larceny** of chickens that had occurred on the previous night. For some months

the people in the vicinity of Mt. Hope, Lancaster County, had been loosing poultry, garden truck, etc., but the local authorities had been unable to locate the thieves or stop the loss. Gibson and Ely in short time traced the thief, Andrew Williams, who when arrested had the chickens in his possession. Williams confessed and eight hours after the crime was committed was in jail. Found guilty and sentenced to **four** months imprisonment and fined.

ILLEGAL HUNTING.

Nov. 16, 1909, Game Warden James McDonald appealed to the detachment at Burgettstown, of Troop "A" to help in arresting unnaturalized Italians, who were hunting in the vicinity of Midland, Beaver County. They were reported as a **desperate** lot, and had defied the local officers, who were **afraid** to interfere with them. Privates Feely and Dutton secured search warrants and while executing them met with great resistance; one of the gang, Vincene Miglione, made a daring attempt to shoot Private Dutton while he was searching one of the houses. The prompt work of Private Feely, who knocked Miglione down as he was in the act of raising the hammer of a shotgun, was all that prevented Private Dutton being killed. Five of the gang were arrested and three shotguns and one rifle taken from them. Miglione and one Tony Miller were held for February term of court.

MURDER.

Dec. 10, 1909, Privates Barr and Roller, of Troop "A," were called on by the local Police of Washington to assist in the capture of Walter Seybold, who **shot and killed** Miss Laura Braden, a school girl of that place. The men responded immediately and rendered great assistance to the local officers in rounding up the murderer, who killed himself when about to be overtaken by the officers.

PREVENTING A LYNCHING.

Dec. 25, 1909, after a felonious assault on a citizen of South Brownsville, Spencer Bayley, negro, was pursued by a mob intent upon **lynching** the fugitive. He was taken from a small launch in the river by Private McLaughlin, of Troop "A," who had been informed of the affair by a citizen, and safely landed in the Brownsville lockup. An accomplice, Ben Tillman, negro, was arrested on the 27th charged with being an accessory in the assault. The prisoners were taken before Squire Carletts in Brownsville who committed both for the next term of court. Private McLaughlin's prompt action in this affair prevented **serious** trouble.

HORSE STEALING.

Jan. 17, 1910, Sergeant Mountjoy, of Troop "B," received warrant and arrested Edwin Gallagher, charged by H. C. Guthe, of Allentown, with **horse stealing**. Gallagher was located at Stroudsburg, and committed to jail at Easton, for his appearance in court. The three horses that were stolen were recovered and returned to owner. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

WHAT 178 MEN DID IN PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

(Philadelphia has a Police Force of 3,400 men.)

Feb. 23, 1910, owing to **disorder, rioting and destruction** of property in Philadelphia, caused by a strike among the employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. which the city police had been **unable** to control, the Mayor of Philadelphia called on Governor Stewart for assistance and on the afternoon of Feb. 23d upon orders from the Governor, the State Police Force was ordered to Philadelphia. The four Troops, 8 officers and 170 enlisted men, arrived early on the morning of the 24th under command of Superintendent Groome accompanied by Deputy Supt. Lumb.

The night before the arrival of the squadron, at a conference in City Hall between the Mayor, the Director of Public Safety, the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Police and the Superintendent of State Police, a certain district in Kensington, 16 blocks square, was assigned entirely to the State Police.

This was in the heart of the manufacturing district, where the City police had had the **most trouble**, and included Lehigh, Allegheny and Germantown Avenues. Upon their arrival at 8th and Daughin streets, each of the four Troops were assigned to certain parts of the district and patrols were immediately sent out covering the whole territory and by **noon** order was **restored** in the district and **violence** eliminated, for the **first** time since the strike of 6,000 motormen and conductors began.

For the next few days the Force maintained law and order in the Kensington district, and although the first day numerous arrests were made, no serious trouble occurred and the Traction Company were able to run their cars regularly and with perfect safety in this district.

Late Friday night after urgent calls for assistance from the Sheriff of Northampton County and the local authorities from South Bethlehem, where **serious** trouble had occurred owing to a strike

of the employees of the Bethlehem Steel Works, which was **entirely beyond control** of the Bethlehem police force, the Superintendent sent Captain Robinson and 24 men of Troop "B" by special train at 2 o'clock A.M. to South Bethlehem.

Upon their arrival early on the morning of the 27th, Captain Robinson found the disturbances were of such a serious nature, and the rioters in such large numbers, that a larger number of State Police would be needed to maintain order, and at noon the Superintendent sent the balance of Troop "B," twenty-two men under Lieutenant Walsh, to join Captain Robinson.

During the morning there were several clashes between the strikers and their sympathizers and the State Police, many shots were fired by the rioters. Owing to the **lawless nature** of the crowd and the large **area** to be covered by the patrols in protecting property, it was deemed necessary to increase the Force in South Bethlehem and on the evening of February 27th the Superintendent sent Troop "D" under Captain Pitcher to the scene of the trouble.

The two Troops remained on duty in South Bethlehem until April 20th when the strike was declared off and the rioting and disorder ceased. During the time the two Troops were on this tour of duty numerous arrests were made for rioting, carrying concealed weapons, etc., and most of the defendants were sentenced to from six months to two years in the Northampton county jail.

The other two Troops, "A" and "C," remained on duty in Philadelphia continuing their patrols and had little trouble in the district assigned to them. On March 1st, order having been restored in the Kensington district, the Mayor of Philadelphia felt the city police could handle the situation and these two Troops returned to their barracks.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

April 27, 1910, Sergeant Frasch and five men of Troop "A" were sent to put down a riot at Claridge. The affair had grown to considerable dimensions, the deputy sheriffs being utterly unable to either **preserve** order or **protect themselves**, having finally been **driven** from the town. Sergeant Frasch had a little trouble on the morning of the 28th, it being necessary to make six arrests. These prisoners were committed to the Westmoreland county jail, and were later released on payment of costs. The detail remained on duty at this place until the morning of the 29th.

ASSAULT UPON A PRIEST.

June 29, 1910.—An **attack** having been made upon Father Paul Walsh at Suterville, by an infuriated crowd of some two hundred Italians, Sergeant Stout and four men of Troop "A" were detailed to Suterville, where they **rescued** Father Walsh, **quelled** the riot and made twenty arrests.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

July 3, 1910.—Private R. E. Tipton and Private J. J. Masko, of Troop "B," were sent to Maltby to search the mountains and mine holes in that vicinity for a five year old boy, John Hudek, who got lost in the mountains on July 2d. Succeeded in **finding** the child and returned him to its father.

KIDNAPPING.

Sept. 11, 1910.—Private Achmoody, of Troop "D," was sent from sub-station of Lyndora, to Argentine, Butler County, to investigate the **kidnapping** of one Mary Guadana. Upon his arrival he found that the girl had been allowed to return home but had been raped over night. After securing description of the guilty parties he made a thorough search and arrested one John Alamanda who was placed in jail to await trial on charge of **rape**. Was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to **three and a half** years in the Penitentiary.

RAPE, LARCENY AND MURDER.

Nov. 16, 1910.—About 7.00 P.M. report was received that a **murder** had been committed at Auchey's Station, Schuylkill County, about 14 miles from Pottsville. Lieutenant Mair, of Troop "C," was at once detailed to make an investigation of the case.

He learned that Mr. Peter Fauld's wife had been **attacked** by a farm hand named Frank Mitchell, and that her mother upon arriving at the scene tried to protect her daughter but was immediately **killed** by a shotgun in the hands of Mitchell, who afterwards **ravished** Mrs. Fauld, stole some clothing and a revolver, \$30.00 in cash and some foreign coins. The crime was discovered about **6 P.M., Nov. 17th**. A description of the suspected party was secured, and men were at once sent to cover every road and railroad leading from Auchey's. Learning that a man answering the description was seen walking the railroad towards Port Clinton, Lieut. Mair telephoned the Philadelphia & Reading agent at that place and found a man had purchased a ticket and taken a train to Reading. Lieut. Mair telegraphed to the operator at Reading and had Mitchell arrested upon his arrival by two Railroad police but the latter es-

caped. Upon arrival at Reading Lieut. Mair and four privates searched the city, and at 5.30 A.M., November 18th, found him at the City Hotel, Reading.

They secured a confession of murder, rape and larceny from Mitchell and took him before Squire Martin of Pottsville, tried, found guilty, and on November 25th, was sentenced to be hanged.

MURDER OF A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Feb. 17, 1911.—Privates Swartz and Ames, of Troop "A," were detailed on Dec. 5th to investigate the murder of Deputy Sheriff George Ridgeway, at Snyderstown on that date. After an extensive investigation and careful detective work, they secured enough evidence to convince them that the murder had been committed by one Tony Cich Sini, whom they finally located in La Salle, Illinois. Requisition papers were secured and Private Swartz proceeded to La Salle, arrested Sini and returned with him to Brandenville on February 17th. Sini was tried and sentenced to six years in the Western Penitentiary.

BURGLARY.

April 29, 1911.—Private H. J. Smith, of Troop "C," on substation at Chester County, received information that the house of one T. W. Hemphill, West Chester, had been robbed and numerous pieces of silverware taken. Suspicion pointed to one James Johnson, colored, and he was arrested at Woodbury, N. J., was extradited and returned to West Chester for trial. Forty pieces of silverware, pawn tickets and other articles were recovered. Johnson was tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and serve thirty years in the Eastern penitentiary.

This was one of the boldest burglaries the county had ever known, and it was only through the persistent efforts of Private (now Corporal) Smith that this man was apprehended and brought back to this State for trial.

POLLUTING A STREAM.

June 5, 1911, Corporal Jasper Oftedahl, of the Berwick substation of Troop "B," accompanied Fish Warden C. R. Holland to Millville and assisted him in inspecting tannery and running of acid and sawdust into stream. Arrested Edward and Henry Greely for throwing sawdust from mills into trout stream. Prisoners were given a hearing before Squire Jacoby, Bloomsburg, on the 14th. Henry Greely was fined \$100 and costs.

SIXTEEN MONTHS OF CONTINUOUS DUTY.

July 5, 1911.—The strike of the miners in the Westmoreland coal fields was declared at an end. During the **sixteen** months this strike of **20,000** men had been on, **50** members of Troop "A" and **20** members of Troop "D" were **continuously** on duty maintaining law and order and protecting property. Although this duty was as usual difficult, owing to the great number of men out of work, the large territory to be covered and the **hostile** attitude of John E. Shields, Sheriff of Westmoreland County, and some of his Deputies, all **riots** were put down, **no** blood shed occurred, and the **lives** and **property** of the citizens of the county were well protected.

PROTECTING THE WOMEN.

Sept. 9, 1911.—Complaint was received from O. H. Leh, of Lehigh County, advising that his daughter and other ladies had been grossly **insulted** by two men at Harvey's Lake. Troopers Carroll and Stiles of Troop "B" were sent there, and after investigation, arrested Benjamin Jones and Griff Thomas, who were taken before Squire Norton, Dallas, and fined **\$25.00 each**. Fines and costs of prosecution were paid and defendants released.

HANDLING A FAIR CROWD.

Sept. 15, 1911.—Corporal Kenney and **three** Privates of Troop "D" performed duty at the Emporium, Cameron County Fair. A crowd of **fifteen thousand** was handled for **four** days without any disorder or arrests.

DYNAMITING.

Sept. 24, 1911.—Corporal Oftedahl, of Berwick sub-station of Troop "B," received complaint that Italians were **dynamiting** Little Wapwallopen Creek, and proceeded there immediately.

Upon approach of the officer the foreigners attempted to escape, and after chasing them some distance through water and high bushes, Oftedahl succeeded, **alone**, in rounding up **six** of the dynamiters. Prisoners were arranged before Squire Meiss, of Nescopeck, and given hearing. D. Ricci, Chester Celli, Peitro Bonnosi, D. Marconi, A. Gilli, and Luigo Simone, were each fined **\$100** and ordered to pay costs. In default of payment were committed to the Luzerne County jail for **one hundred** days each.

BURSTING OF DAM AND FLOODING OF TOWN.

Oct. 1, 1911.—By direction of Superintendent Groome, Captain Robinson, Lieutenant Marsh, and **twenty-nine** enlisted men of Troop "B" were sent by special train to Austin, for duty incident to **bursting of dam** and the **flooding** of the town, September 30th. Upon their arrival at Austin, Troop "B" detail was joined by Lieutenant Mair and twenty men of Troop "C" Pottsville. Later in the week this number was augmented by the addition of ten mounted men from Troop "D", Butler, under command of Sergeant Mullen. Captain Robinson in command of detail. Upon arrival at Austin, Captain Robinson and Lieutenants Marsh and Mair were given **entire** charge of the police work.

From October 1st to 15th the State Police had **entire** charge of the **field mess**, in addition to **policing** Austin and the surrounding country, and fed daily from **600** to **1400** men per meal, assigned by the Adjutant-General's men from the field.

Orders were issued upon arrival of the State Police at Austin that all recovered **property, bodies of victims**, etc., were to be turned over to the troopers for removal to proper officials; property to the Austin Relief Association and bodies to the morgue established by Commissioner of Health, Dr. Dixon.

All sightseers and known suspicious characters were at once driven out of the valley. During the tour fifteen arrests were made for **looting**, **six** of whom were released upon condition that they leave the town at once, and **nine** were sent to the county jail at Coudersport for trial, **five** of whom were convicted and four released by the court.

During this entire tour of duty, the State Police worked in reliefs **night and day**, guarding **property, preventing looting** by the **1500** laborers, mostly foreigners, who had been employed to remove wreckage and assist in recovering bodies, feeding the workmen and flood sufferers, etc. In addition to the almost destruction of the residences and business places of the town, **seventy-seven** persons lost their lives. Of this number seventy-three bodies were recovered. By direction of Governor Tener, the work of rescue was placed in charge of Commissioner of Health Dixon, who was ably assisted by a large corps of his subordinates, by representatives from the Adjutant-General's Department, N. G. P., and the Department of Charities, in addition to the State Police.

On October 15th, members of Troop "B" and "C" returned to their respective barracks, leaving ten members of Troop "D" on duty at Austin. Detail of Troop "D" returned to their barracks October 31st.

ROBBERIES.

January 3, 1912.—During the latter part of December, 1911, and January, 1912, numerous robberies occurred in the vicinity of Pottsville. Houses, barns and stables were robbed, and boat houses at Tumbling Run, located several miles from town, were broken into and property that could not be carried off was maliciously destroyed. Complaints from numerous people in this locality were received and men on patrol were instructed to pay particular attention to suspicious characters loitering in the vicinity. From the manner in which the places were entered and by marks left by the perpetrators, it was decided that two or three men were guilty of all the robberies. By careful watch of all suspects, the case narrowed down to two men, Fred and Frank Holtzer, who becoming suspicious suddenly left the vicinity.

On January 3rd, information was received that these two men had returned and Privates Markey, Campbell and Rhodes of Troop "C" were detailed to apprehend them. Late at night these men were located in a barn at Port Carbon and placed under arrest.

The following day were given a hearing before Justice of the Peace Freiler, of Pottsville, and held without bail for court on charge of robbery, housebreaking, malicious mischief and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Defendants were committed to jail and after a few days both pleaded guilty to all charges and were sentenced to eight years in Eastern Penitentiary.

BLACK HAND.

April 25, 1912.—The commanding officer of Troop "A" was advised by U. S. Post Office Inspector Craighead, of Pittsburgh, that an Italian banker, named Vincenzo Deroma, of Coraopolis, had received a number of "black hand" letters and was so worried that he intended to pay the sums demanded, and Inspector Craighead therefore asked to have the blackmailer apprehended if possible. Privates Sturm and Ames of Troop "A" were detailed on the case and a trap was laid, which resulted in the arrest of Antonio Niccolo and Pasquale Christiana, who were convicted in the Federal Courts and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each and to serve two years in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

BURGLARY.

Sept. 17, 1912.—Corporal Gilmore and Private Dahner, of the Fredericktown sub-station of troop "A" went to Millsboro at the request of Mr. Fred Hackney whose house had been robbed on the night of Sept. 17th. Investigation led to a suspicious looking negro who had been seen in the vicinity of the Hackney home. After securing description of this man, the detail traced him to the home of Mrs. Ellen Black, at Brownsville, where he was placed under arrest. Later on she broke down, after attempting to escape on the arrival of the officers, and confessed that in company with George Davis, the man already under arrest, she had committed the burglary. Both defendants pleaded guilty, and Mrs. Black was sentenced to serve not less than **one** year or more than **four** years, and Davis not less than **four** years or more than **seventeen** years in the Western Penitentiary.

DISEASED CATTLE.

Oct. 15, 1912.—At the request of Dr. Gelbert, of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Privates Sturm, Burke and Merryfield of Troop "A" were sent to Six Mile Run and Findleyville, Huntington County, for the purpose of assisting him in securing evidence against persons who had been butchering **diseased** cattle and hogs and **selling** the meat to the public.

ABANDONMENT.

Nov. 18, 1912.—Private Remely of Troop "B" accompanied Deputy Sheriff Casada, of Elmira, N. Y., in search of saloons, boarding houses and carworks at Berwick, for one W. S. Haddon, wanted for **abandoning** his six year old child. Sergeant Hennig of Troop "B" assisted the Deputy the following day and located the accused who was given hearing before Squire Lincille, and pleaded guilty to being a fugitive from justice.

Extradition papers were secured and Haddon was later returned to Elmira.

A MURDER CHASE.

Dec. 3, 1912.—On this date Corporal Graham returned to his station, at Troop "A" from Syracuse, N. Y., where he had been sent for the purpose of serving requisition papers and securing one Joe Mandolino, who was wanted for the **murder** of Frank Tallarico at Vandergrift Heights, Pa., on July 9, 1912, and who had been ar-

rested by the police of Syracuse. The apprehension of Mandolino by the Syracuse police was the direct result of the thorough investigation made of this case by Troop "A" State Police, and was brought about by the photograph and description of Mandolino they had furnished the police of Syracuse and other towns throughout New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Dec. 21, 1912.—Members of the Susquehanna sub-station Troop "B" received complaint from Chief of Police McMahon of that place, relative to Park Grace and M. B. Grace, who had been away from home for several days on a spree, and had left no one to care for their stock. Sergeant Smith and Private Ammon found the Grace brothers drunk in Susquehanna. Their stock of fifteen head of cattle and two horses had not been fed for two days.

The stock was given necessary care, the Grace brothers arrested, charged with **cruelty** to animals and held for court.

ARSON.

Dec. 23, 1912.—At the request of District Attorney Strauss, of Northumberland County, Corporal Charles Culver of Troop "B" was sent on the 19th to investigate the **burning** of barn of W. A. Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 7 Muncy, Pa. Learning from Mr. Hoffman that the fire occurred at midnight, Nov. 21st, and that a large number of cattle and live stock had been **burned**, loss being about \$4000, and that no one had been in the barn since 8 P.M.

Evidence pointed to arson and Mr. Hoffman suspected Daniel Fague, whose ill will he had incurred on account of trouble in the rental of property and subsequent difficulties.

After the fire Fague returned to Muncy and made statements incriminating himself. Fague's twelve year old son, attending school at Pine Run, said that his father had burned Hoffman's farm. Warrant was issued and Fague arrested, and held for trial at Sunbury.

In addition to the above duty, the force has also acted as Forest and Fire Wardens and many times has extinguished forest fires that might have caused enormous loss of property, and has assisted the Department of Health to maintain quarantine to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and in enforcing the sanitary laws of the Commonwealth.