

## CHAPTER III

# The Pennsylvania State Police

### 1—History of the State Police System in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania established its system of State police in 1905 in order to control the acute criminal problem of its mining districts. Not only had there been frequent and destructive industrial riots, but secret bands of foreigners, similar to the notorious Molly Maguires of forty years ago, often terrorized the communities surrounding the mining centers. The year 1902 was the culmination of a period of industrial disturbances. In that year 4512 private police commissions were granted by the Governor. The calling out of the National Guard for two months, in connection with the strike at Hazleton, cost the State \$995,000.

Before the establishment of the State police, strike riots were policed either by the National Guard plus private guards, or by the private corporation guards alone. The method of commissioning guards, who were appointed and paid by the corporations, began in Pennsylvania in 1865 and has continued to the present day. Some safeguards had been placed around their appointment, but the idea that a strike riot should be policed by the "coal and iron police," as they were called, or by one side to the industrial controversy, gave rise to much dissatisfaction and led to the establishment in 1905 of the State police system. Governor Pennypacker, in his message to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1905, recommended a State police system, declaring the principle of depending on the corporation police for riot duty was wrong. The Governor argued: First, that in case of industrial disturbances the law must be enforced; second, that the police power should not be delegated, especially not to one of the two parties to the controversy; and third, that the State itself should assert its police power by means of a State-wide police system. The Governor further said: (a)

"They (the State police) could be utilized in place of corporation police, game wardens, fish wardens, forest wardens, and officers of different boards and commissions exercising police authority and would enable the Executive 'To take care in cases of emergency that the laws be faithfully executed'—and they would be likely to inspire a confidence not now felt."

The statute itself, after laying down the general duties and powers of the force, reads in part: "And (the members) are intended, as far as possible to take the place of the police now appointed at the request of the various corporations." (b)

The particular need, therefore, which the State police was created to meet, arose out of the industrial problem and the foreign problem of the State. The final location of the four barracks by the Superintendent of State police, after a survey of the need, is a recognition of the mining centers of the State as the points of greatest need. Two of the barracks are situated in Eastern Pennsylvania in the anthracite region, only fifty miles apart; the other two are situated forty-five miles apart, in the bituminous region of Western Pennsylvania.

The most striking feature of the history of the Pennsylvania State police is the permanency of the system, the lack of variation and change both in the law and in the organization. Since 1905 the law has been changed only once. In 1911 an amendment was passed increasing the pay of the men. The permanency of the organization is due to its non-political character. Major John C. Groome was appointed the first Superintendent of State Police and still fills that position, although there have been three changes of Governors during his incumbency. Ever since the inauguration of the system, when Major Groome repelled the "courtesy" recommendations of the political leaders by threatening his resignation, there

has been no "politics" in the State police, from the head to the foot.

Every session of the Pennsylvania legislature, however, witnesses a more or less acrimonious fight over the retention and extension of the State police system. Organized Labor appears to be irreconcilably opposed to the State police because of its activity in connection with industrial disturbances. In 1913, a bill was introduced and supported by the State Federation of Labor which provided in part that "the State police shall not, under any circumstances, be called out to act in case of any strike or lockout, or in any dispute or trouble growing out of the relationship between employers of labor and their employees." In 1913 and in 1915 efforts to increase the pay and the number of the State police force were defeated.

### 2—The Organization and Administration of the Pennsylvania State Police

#### a. Organization of Department.

##### Head of Force.

The Pennsylvania statute (a) provides for a Superintendent of State Police appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of four years and with a salary of

#### (a) THE PENNSYLVANIA STATUTE.

An act creating the Department of State Police; providing for the appointment of a Superintendent thereof, together with the officers and men who shall constitute the force; defining their powers and duties, and making an appropriation for the expenses connected therewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby created and established the Department of State Police; the head of which shall be the Superintendent of State Police, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve for a term of four years from the date of this appointment, and who shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly upon warrant of the Auditor General drawn on the State Treasurer.

Section 2. The Superintendent of State Police shall be provided by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings with suitable offices at the Capitol, in Harrisburg, and shall give a bond to the Commonwealth in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties. He is authorized to appoint a deputy superintendent, at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; one bookkeeper, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and one stenographer, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Section 3. He is also authorized to appoint the State Police Force, which shall consist of four troops, each consisting of a captain, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; a lieutenant, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; a first sergeant, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; four sergeants, each at a salary of eleven hundred dollars per annum; four corporals, each at a salary of nine hundred and fifty dollars per annum; one blacksmith with rank of corporal, at a salary of nine hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and forty-five privates, each at a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum.

The members of the State Police Force shall be enlisted for a period of two years; and each member of said State Police Force shall receive an increase in pay of five dollars per month during a second continuous enlistment, and an additional increase in pay of five dollars per month during a third continuous enlistment.

No applicant shall be appointed to the State Police Force until he has satisfactorily passed a physical and mental examination, based upon the standard provided by the rules and regulations of the police force of the cities of the first class; in addition to which each applicant must be a citizen of the United States, and of sound constitution, able to ride, of good moral character, and between the ages of twenty-one and forty years.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of State Police to provide for the members of the Police Force suitable uniforms, arms, equipments, and, where it is deemed necessary, horses; and to make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor, as are deemed necessary for the control and regulation of the Police Force. It shall also be the duty of the Superintendent to establish local headquarters in various places. For that purpose he is hereby authorized to do so, by lease or otherwise, so as best to distribute the force throughout the various sections of the Commonwealth, where they will be most efficient in carrying out the purposes of this act to preserve the peace and to prevent crime.

Section 5. The various members of the police force are hereby authorized and empowered to make arrests, without warrant, for all violations of the law which they may witness, and to serve and execute warrants issued by the proper local authorities. They are also authorized and empowered to act as forest, fire, game and fish wardens; and, in general, to have the powers and prerogatives conferred by law upon members of the police force of cities of the first class, or upon constables of the Commonwealth; and are intended, as far as possible, to take the place of the police now appointed at the request of the various corporations.

The State Police Force shall, wherever possible, co-operate with the local authorities in detecting crime, and apprehending criminals, and preserving the law and order throughout the State.

Adopted May 2nd, 1905.

Sections 2 and 3, adopted June 1st, 1911.

(a) Legislative Record, Pennsylvania, 1905, page 3804.

(b) See Statute, Act 227, Session Laws of Pennsylvania, 1905, Section 5.

\$3,000 per year. A deputy superintendent at \$2,500, a book-keeper at \$1,500, and a stenographer at \$1,200 are appointed by the Superintendent. No specified qualifications are required of the Superintendent, but he must give a bond for \$20,000.

#### Personnel of Force.

The personnel of the police force consists of 228 men divided into four barracks of fifty-seven men each. The number, rank, and pay of the men in each of the four barracks are as follows:

1 Captain .....	\$1,800
1 Lieutenant .....	1,500
1 First Sergeant .....	1,200
4 Sergeants .....	1,100
4 Corporals .....	950
1 Blacksmith .....	950
45 Privates .....	900

#### Enlistment

**Qualifications.** The term of enlistment for the members of the force is two years, but continued enlistment is encouraged by an increased pay of five dollars per month during a second continuous term, and a further increase in pay of five dollars per month during a third continuous term. The eligibility requirements of the law provide that:

"No applicant shall be appointed to the State Police Force until he has satisfactorily passed a physical and mental examination based upon the standard provided by the rules and regulations of the police force of the cities of the first class; in addition to which each applicant must be a citizen of the United States, and of sound constitution, able to ride, of good moral character, and between the ages of twenty-one and forty years." (a)

In addition to laying down the foregoing qualifications, the statute vests in the Superintendent a wide discretion to make and apply supplementary rules of enlistment. As the organization has actually been worked out by Major Groome, it partakes largely of the nature of a military body, with military customs and spirit. When the force was first organized in 1905, Major Groome examined over a thousand applicants for places. By strict physical, mental, and character examinations, he finally selected 193 officers and men, who came from nineteen different States, and ninety per cent. of whom had seen service in the United States army. It is Major Groome's general practice not only to require army service of his candidates, but to demand an honorable discharge with "excellent character." The idea behind this requirement is that it is the best recommendation a man can show for discipline. The additional requirement is also laid down that all privates must be unmarried men.

#### Kind of Recruits.

In his testimony before the Commission on Industrial Relations in 1915, Major Groome said, "Of the 230 officers and men on the force today, 225 have seen service in the regular army." (b) The length of service of the members of the force is indicated by the Superintendent's statement in 1914, which is as follows: "The increased pay for the men of the force, provided by the legislature in 1911, has had the effect of enabling the Department to retain the most desirable men and today there are 156 men who are serving their second, third, fourth or fifth enlistment." (c)

#### Instruction of Men.

As soon as a recruit has been admitted to the force, he is given a four months' training course in the Pottsville barracks. This intensive course of training consists in the ordinary courses of physical exercise such as target practice and riding; it includes also courses of instruction in the criminal, game, road, health, and forestry laws of Pennsylvania. The instruction in the duties of the State policemen does not stop with the four months' period, but is continued by means of periodic class lectures throughout the enlistment term.

#### Removal of Men.

The Pennsylvania law contains no provision for the removal of the personnel of the force. Major Groome is responsible both for the appointment and the dismissal of the men. Although the discipline as laid down by him is not military in its rigor, and desertion cannot be punished as it is in the army, yet the Major has improvised a court of discipline, which gives each man who has broken discipline a thorough hearing before his officer. The findings of the court are then placed before Major Groome who passes on the case, and either fines or discharges the man. It is an inflexible rule that no man who has once been dismissed shall ever be re-enlisted.

It has often happened, particularly before the year 1911 when the pay was increased, that men left the service for better paying private positions. Most of the resignations, therefore, have been attributed by the Superintendent to the meagerness of the pay before 1911. An incomplete record of removals, as gleaned from the annual reports, is shown in the following table:

Year.	Resignations.	Dismissals for violating orders.	Desertions.
1907	50	27	3
1908	32	24	2
1909	73	32	7
1910	82	40	16
1911	24	33	3
1906	..	..	..
1913	42	25	6
1914	..	..	..
1915	..	..	..

Major Groome's testimony before the Commission on Industrial Relations (a) places the number of dismissals for violation of orders in ten years at 166. The 1914 annual report also states that:

"There have been no deaths during the year, this being the ninth consecutive year without a death from natural causes. During the nine years the force has been in active service, eight of its members have been killed in line of duty and twenty have been dangerously wounded, eight of whom are crippled for life." (b)

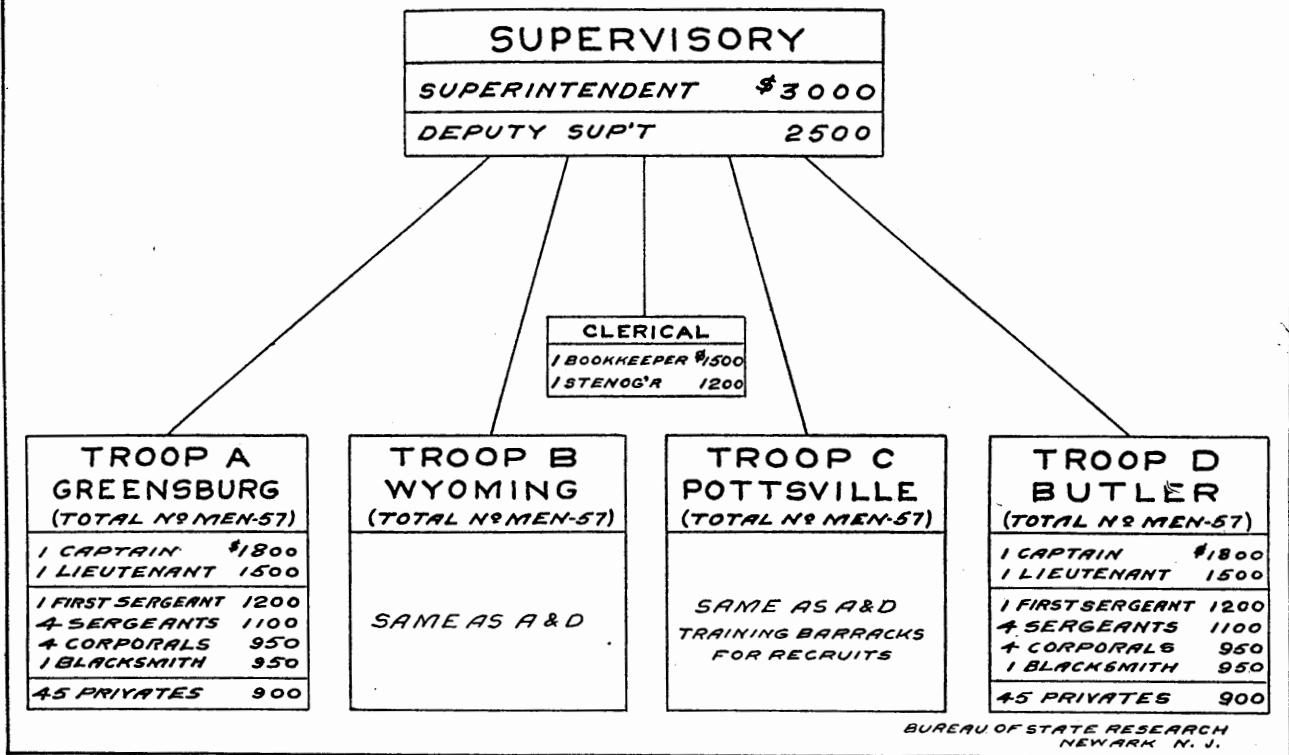
#### Chart of Organization.

The following chart shows the organization of the Pennsylvania State Police, dividing the total personnel of the department into five divisions—supervisory, clerical, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates:

(a) See Section 3 of Statute.  
 (b) Taken from hearings before Commission on Industrial Relations, held May 8th, 1915. (Page 7, Groome's testimony.)  
 (c) Taken from 1914 annual State Police Report to the Governor, page 3.

(a) From hearings before Commission on Industrial Relations, held May 8, 1915. (Page 28, Groome's testimony.)  
 (b) 1914 annual report to Governor, page 3.

# ORGANIZATION OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE



## b. Administration of Department.

**Headquarters.** In regard to the location of central and local headquarters, the Pennsylvania statute provides that: "The Superintendent of State Police shall be provided by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings with suitable offices at the capitol, in Harrisburg," (a) and "it shall also be the duty of the Superintendent to establish local headquarters in various places. For that purpose he is authorized to do so, by lease or otherwise, as best to distribute the force throughout the various sections of the Commonwealth, where they will be most efficient in carrying out the purposes of this act to preserve the peace and to prevent crime." (b)

Major Groome has provided, in accordance with his legal discretion, two sorts of stations for the location of his force. All the members of the force are attached to one of the four local, permanent headquarters, called barracks. In addition to these, however, a variable number of temporary "sub-stations" are established each year as headquarters for groups of three or four patrolmen.

**Equipment.** According to the law, "It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of State Police to provide for the members of the police force suitable uniforms, arms, equipments, and, where it is deemed necessary, horses." (c)

The entire force is uniformed and mounted, although a few plain clothes men have been trained for use in cases of emergency or for investigating requests for assistance. Each policeman is armed with a .38 calibre Colt revolver, a 22-inch wooden baton (or billet—popularly known as a "riot stick"—"that will sink in water"), and a .45 calibre Springfield carbine. Forage for the horses is furnished by the

State, but the men must pay for their own subsistence. When lodging in the barracks, the men pay for their board on a co-operative club basis. When away from the barracks, they are given \$2 per day expenses, but in either case the final cost to the men is about the same, averaging fifty-five or sixty cents a day.

**Administrative Powers of Superintendent.** The provision of the statute defining the general administrative powers of the Superintendent of State Police is very brief, but comprehensive: It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of State Police "to make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the governor, as are deemed necessary for the control and regulation of the police force." (a)

The statute was drafted on the principle that the statute should lay down only the fundamental framework of the system and that the working out of the various details should be left to the discretion of the administrator. As a matter of fact, there are few statutes anywhere that include so few directions to and checks against the administrative officer concerned. The merit of this idea, as distinguished from a detailed definition of powers, is that a good administrator has room for working out an efficient adjustment to the circumstances of his work. The danger of the idea, on the other hand, is the possibility of abuse, should the wrong sort of man be appointed to the superintendency. Fortunately, Pennsylvania has reaped the benefits without the abuse of this freedom. Few complaints have been heard that Superintendent Groome has not wisely and carefully used his discretion in executing the purpose of the law. This attitude toward the personal administration of the Superintendent is distinct from opposition to or support of the Pennsylvania State police as a system.

(a) See section 2 of the Statute.  
(b) See section 4 of the Statute.  
(c) See section 4 of the Statute.

(a) See section 4 of the Statute.

### The Superintendent's "Discretion."

The discretion of the Superintendent extends, among other things, to:

1. Deciding what requests for assistance from local authorities or State departments shall be answered.

2. Formulating rules for the enlistment and training of recruits.

3. Formulating rules of discipline.

4. Punishing and removing members of the force.

The comparatively small amount of friction between the State police and the local officers is due largely to the conservative and careful attitude of Major Groome in fulfilling the legal provision that: "The State police shall, wherever possible co-operate with the local authorities in detecting crime, etc. \* \* \*" The investigation of requests, and a forbearance in interfering with municipal officers have done much to make the State police a "co-operating" rather than an "interfering" force in the police problem of the State.

The type of men on the force, the requirements that they shall be unmarried and shall have had army experience, the kind of training given them, and their behavior on duty are all the outcome of Major Groome's "discretion."

### Personal Character of Policemen.

It is difficult to describe the type of policeman that the military temper of the Pennsylvania system has produced. There seems to be no question as to the hardness, courage, and determination of the men. Their army experience warrants an immediate and unquestioning obedience to their superiors, no matter what the orders are. In fact, it is the military and physical prowess of the men that makes the strongest impression on casual observers. A casual question put to several Pennsylvanians as to the type of State policemen has almost always brought forth some such immediate response as this: "They can shoot down a nigger a mile off." This remark, of course, has to do with ability rather than personal character. In December last, one of the bureau's investigators made an intensive study of the Wilkes-Barre strike. His report of his interview with one of the lieutenants includes a statement on personal character which is probably very near the actual state of affairs. His report reads, in part:

"As far as I could judge, he (the lieutenant) was a straight forward, well meaning man, who faced problems as they arose; who was not a man of wide horizon but of great determination. On the whole, he and the other men I saw at the barracks seemed to be rather above the type of policeman in Wilkes-Barre, but removed from the mass of men in feelings and point of view."

At any rate, that is the type of man one would expect to see developed according to the following educational formula of Major Groome: (a)

"So far as I am concerned, I would prefer a man who does not know the population of Rome, the height of the Himalaya Mountains, or whether the Duke of Wellington was a man, a trotting horse, or a brand of smoking tobacco. I'll teach him all that is required of a State policeman. But he must be fearless, have a good character, and a whole lot of common sense. If he can read and write and do simple sums in everyday arithmetic, he is fit educationally, to maintain order and prevent crime."

The most striking commentary on the personal character of the Pennsylvania State policemen is the list of opinions returned by the local agricultural societies of the State in reply to a questionnaire. It is indeed remarkable that out of 220 opinions on personal character, only five should be an unequivocal impeachment. For the digest of the replies to the questionnaires giving the remarks on Personal Character, see Part IV., section 4.

### Discipline.

The system of discipline that has been worked out by the Superintendent is such as to encourage rather than to hamper the attainment of a high standard of conduct. As was pointed out before, discipline cases have always received a fair hearing, and judgments have never been summary. The nature of the general orders which govern the conduct of the force is indicated by the two following excerpts quoted as from Major Groome by the *New York Times* in its issue of September 15, 1912:

(1) "A man can be a gentleman as well as a policeman. He must treat everybody with respect. If he starts after a criminal he MUST get him. He must never fail, save in self-defense. He must never strike a prisoner after an arrest, and *Each Constable Must Be Equal to One Hundred Foreigners.*"

(2) "Four brief rules when closing on malefactors are:

1. Be sure you're right.
2. Draw weapons when opposed.
3. When drawn, use them.
4. When used, use them effectively.

"The result of these rules is that when a State policeman gets through with a man, the man has been arrested or one of them is dead."

## 3—Work Done by the Pennsylvania State Police.

### a. Police Powers and Duties of the Force.

Section 5 of the Pennsylvania statute defines the general powers and duties of the State police force as follows:

"The various members of the police force are hereby authorized and empowered to make arrests, without warrant, for all violations of the law which they may witness, and to serve and execute warrants issued by the proper local authorities. They are also authorized and empowered to act as forest, fire, game and fish wardens; and in general, to have the powers conferred by law upon members of the police force of cities of the first class, or upon constables of the Commonwealth; and are intended, as far as possible, to take the place of the police now appointed at the request of the various corporations."

Regarding its relation to local authorities, the law provides that:

"The State police force shall wherever possible, co-operate with the local authorities in detecting crime, and apprehending criminals, and preserving the law and order throughout the State."

It will be seen that the extent to which the State police may "co-operate" with the local authorities is not definitely determined by statute, but is left rather to the discretion of the Superintendent. As has already been pointed out (in the Subdivision of Part II.—the General Administrative Powers of the Head of the Force)—Superintendent Groome's attitude in relation to the local authorities is conservative and leads to very few complaints of "interference."

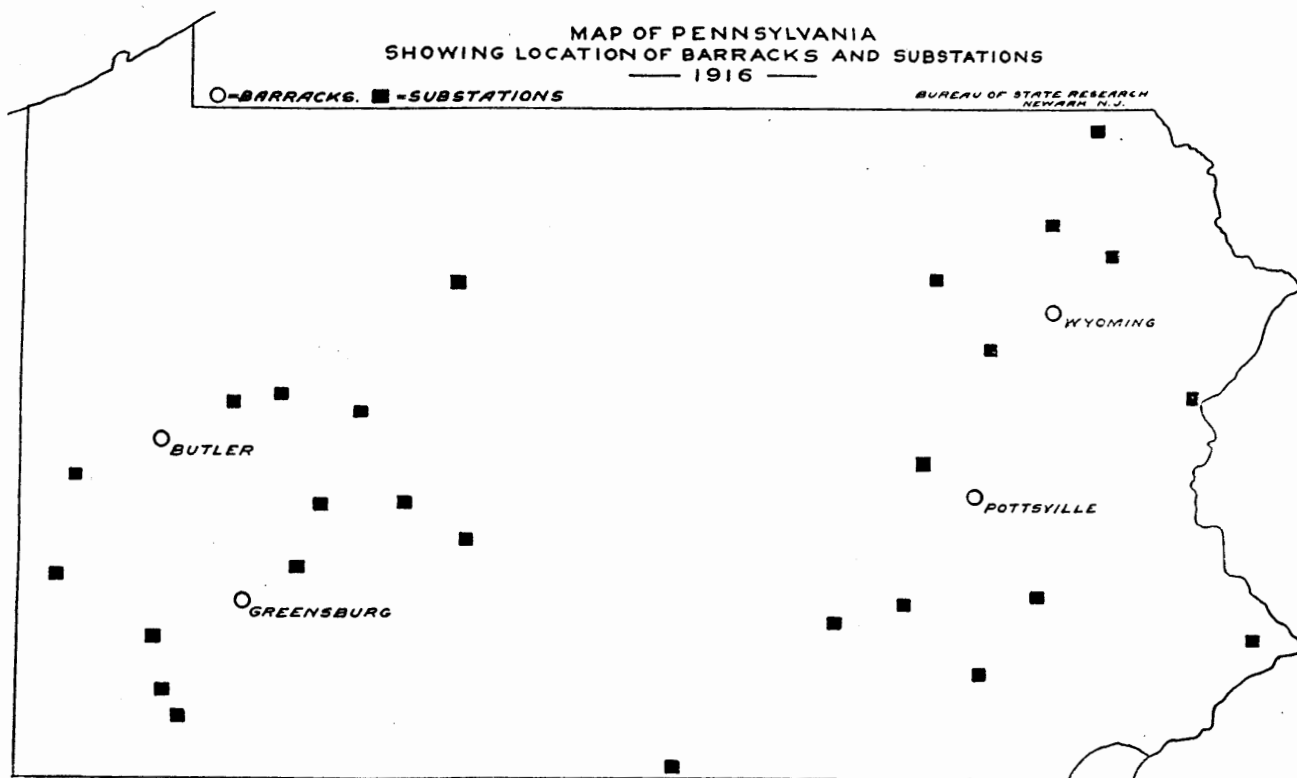
Given the foregoing statutory powers and duties, what actual methods and results have been worked out in the ten years of the life of the organization? For purposes of analysis the work of the State police can be divided into two parts,—first, rural police service, and second, riot police service. Occasionally these two classes are not mutually exclusive as they should be in a strictly logical classification; nevertheless, the classification is extremely practical, because on the whole these two phases of work are decidedly distinct from each other. "Riot police service," in this connection refers to the service of the State police in industrial centers in consequence of industrial disturbances. "Rural police service" includes practically all the rest of its work.

(a) Major Groome quoted in Philadelphia Record of April 19th, 1914.

MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA  
SHOWING LOCATION OF BARRACKS AND SUBSTATIONS  
— 1916 —

○—BARRACKS. ■—SUBSTATIONS

BUREAU OF STATE RESEARCH  
NEWARK, N.J.



b. Rural Police Service.

1. RURAL PATROL.

**Sub-stations.**

In order to act as fire, forest, fish, and game wardens and in order most effectively to enforce the ordinary criminal laws in the rural sections, the State policemen are distributed in temporary local headquarters called "sub-stations." The location of sub-stations is almost always in answer to requests for assistance and to the most urgent need. The sub-stations are more or less temporary centers of patrol for from three to five State policemen, who ride their rounds as city policemen walk their beats.

The number of sub-stations which have been established during the different years is shown incompletely in the following table. The figures have been taken from the annual reports:

Years.	Number of Sub-stations.
1907 .....	40
1908 .....	34
1909 .....	51
1910 .....	77
1911 .....	—
1912 .....	47
1913 .....	53
1914 .....	—
1915 .....	—
1916 .....	30

The situation in 1916 may be studied more in detail, although the extensive riot police service of the year made the number of sub-stations and the rural patrol smaller than usual. The exact state of affairs in 1916 is thus described by Major Groome:

"I also enclose a list of the sub-stations that were in existence the early part of this year, some of which in the eastern part of the State had to be withdrawn owing to the fact that the two eastern troops were needed to assist the sheriff in maintaining law and order in Luzerne County owing to the industrial disturbances caused by the Wilkes-Barre trolley strike. These men are now being gradually withdrawn and

some of the sub-stations have been re-established, and as soon as the conditions warrant it, both troops will be withdrawn and the sub-stations re-established according to the enclosed list." (a)

The list of sub-stations referred to is as follows:—

Town.	County.
Susquehanna	Susquehanna
Nicholson	Wyoming
Peckville	Lackawanna
Wyoming	Luzerne
Retreat	Luzerne
Lopez	Sullivan
Stroudsburg	Monroe
Langhorne	Bucks
Mt. Carmel	Northumberland
Pottsville	Schuylkill
Paxtang	Dauphin
Antville	Lebanon
Reading	Berks
Hellers Church	Lancaster
Waynesboro	Franklin
St. Marys	Elk
Philipston	Clarion
Cresson	Cambria
Barnesboro	Cambria
Punxsutawney	Jefferson
Indiana	Indiana
Blairsville	Indiana
New Bethlehem	Clarion
Greensburg	Westmoreland
Butler	Butler
New Salem	Fayette
Brownsville	Fayette
Monongahela	Washington
Burgettstown	Washington
Rochester	Beaver

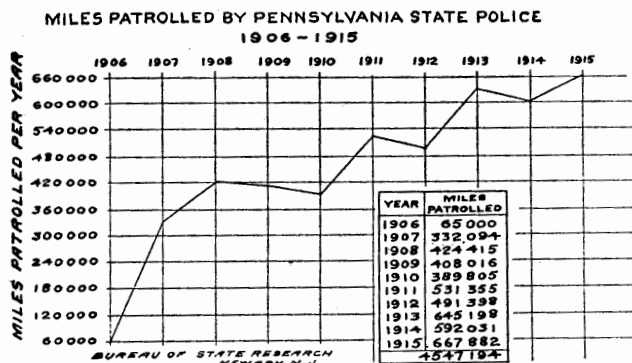
The distribution of these sub-stations over the State can be more readily grasped by inspecting the map given above.

(a) Excerpt from letter of Major Groome to Bureau of State Research, Nov. 27, 1916.



Although most of the counties of the State are touched some time during the year, yet the large farming section in the center of the State seldom sees a State policeman. The centers of the rural police patrol service, therefore, coincide with the industrial districts of the State. The explanation of this fact is two fold. In the first place, it is obvious that the force is not large enough to patrol thoroughly every section of the State; and in the second place, the need for police protection is much more urgent in the rural sections surrounding the mining centers and the centers of foreign population than elsewhere.

The number of miles patrolled each year has shown a remarkable growth. The increase is shown herewith both in tabular form and in graph form:



## 2. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE.

Some of the arrests made by the State policemen are the result of cases in which they themselves discover the crime and then apprehend the criminal. Most of the arrests, however, are brought about as the result of complaints made

to the State police by private citizens or local officials. While on patrol and while at the sub-stations, the State policemen are always subject to call, even at night. The official requests are those made by judges, sheriffs, district attorneys, chiefs of police, mayors and justices of the peace.

The incomplete data of the annual reports show the following number of official requests by years:

1910	3555
1911	.....
1912	2592
1913	4369
1914	3268
1915	5188

Only a comparatively small ratio of these can be answered, so the practice has grown up of investigating the many requests and selecting only those that indicate the greatest need. The number of requests answered depends upon several factors, but the average year finds many more unanswered than answered. Major Groome, in his 1914 report to the Governor, said:

"Three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight requests for assistance were received from judges, sheriffs, etc. Three-quarters of these requests could not be responded to, owing to the limited number of men on the force, but whenever possible the necessary assistance was furnished." (a)

## 3. ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS.

During the ten year period from the beginning of 1906 till the end of 1915, the Pennsylvania State police force made 27,650 arrests for 130 different crimes. The totals of arrests, convictions, discharges and undisposed of cases for each year are shown in the following table and summary graph. For a comparison of the number of arrests for different crimes see the foot note to the table, giving the figures in detail.

**SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING YEARLY AND GRAND TOTALS OF ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, DISCHARGES, AND UNDISPOSED OF CASES.**

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE. (b)

Years	Arrests	Convictions	Discharges	Awaiting Trial	Ratio Convictions to disposed of cases.
1906	808	583	.....	.....	.....
1907	4388	3049	454	885	87%
1908	5028	3869	751	408	84%
1909	3799	2613	746	440	78%
1910	2983	2083	684	216	75%
1911	2425	1799	466	160	79%
1912	1144	847	194	103	81%
1913	1960	1544	238	128	84%
1914	2098	1573	375	150	80%
1915	3027	2348	498	181	82%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27,650</b>	<b>20,308</b>	<b>4456</b>	<b>2671</b>	<b>82%</b>

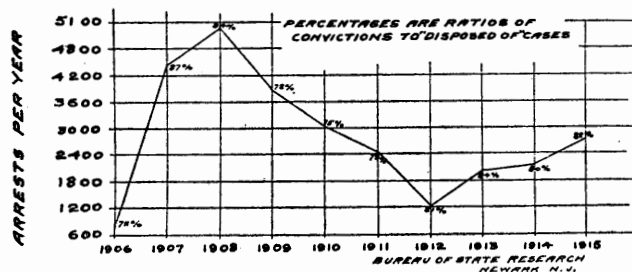
(a) Report Superintendent State Police to Governor, 1914, page 5.

(b) The following table, classifying arrests, is taken bodily from Miss Katherine Mayo's book on the Pennsylvania State Police. (See "Justice to All," appendix A, page 343.) The total annual arrests as given in the summary table above are taken from the annual reports. The discrepancy of ten between the two totals, 27,650 and 27,660, is so slight as to be negligible.

Arrests, with Dispositions, Made by Pennsylvania State police force since organization, December 15, 1905, to December 31, 1915." (As found on pages 343, 344 and 345 of "Justice to All.")

Charges	Arrests	Con- victions	Dis- charged	Await- ing Trial
Abduction	10	7	3	..
Abortion	5	3	1	1
Absconding witness	48	11	36	1
Accessory to the crime	92	15	38	39
Adultery	82	38	28	16
Aggravated assault and battery	641	360	173	108
Arson	89	36	35	18
Assault and battery	3991	2789	684	518
Attempt to kill	249	113	78	58
Bigamy	4	2	1	1
Blackmail	52	20	18	14
Breach of the peace	63	55	3	5
Breaking jail	16	9	4	3
Bribery	2	..	..	2
Burglary	521	306	137	78
Carrying concealed deadly weapons	622	468	75	79
Cockfighting	38	36	2	..

Concealing death of				
bastard child	4	1	3	..
Conspiracy	213	27	83	103
Contempt of court	11	9	1	1
Counterfeiting	14	8	4	2
Cruelty to animals	162	125	26	11
Cruelty to children	11	8	2	1
Deserter, U. S. Service	3	3	..	..
Desertion and non-sup- port	256	174	35	47
Discharging firearms	70	66	4	..
Disorderly conduct	3927	3666	244	17
Disorderly house	105	76	17	12
Disturbing public as- sembly	6	5	1	..
Disturbing religious as- sembly	3	3	..	..
Drunk and disorderly	2234	2080	122	32
Dynamiting	32	9	14	9
Embezzlement	35	26	8	1
Enticing female	5	2	2	1
Escaped prisoner	6	3	..	3
Extortion	6	2	3	1
Felonious assault and battery	272	149	45	78
Felonious poisoning	1	1	..	..
Felonious shooting	89	52	23	14
Felonious use of dynamite	9	2	6	1
Felonious wounding	298	133	93	72
Forcible detainer	5	1	4	..
Forcible entry	14	5	6	3
Forgery	47	28	8	11

ARRESTS MADE BY PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE  
FOR ALL CRIMES 1906-1915

The graph pictures very clearly the change in the number of arrests. It is difficult to attribute the general downward tendency of the curve to any one cause, but the probability is that the regular decline after the first two years is due in part at least to the deterrent effect which the State police began to create. It will be remembered that the curve showing the miles patrolled each year is constantly rising.

The most striking thing about the foregoing records of

arrests is the high percentage of convictions. For no year after the first has the ratio of convictions to the total "disposed of" cases averaged less than 75 per cent. and the ratio for the whole ten year period is 82 per cent. Without question the cause of this result is the thorough training which is given to the men and the permanency of the force as a whole.

The crimes for which arrests are most frequent are larceny, burglary, assault and battery, disorderly conduct, carrying concealed deadly weapons, violation of the game laws and of the liquor laws, malicious mischief, and rioting. The 1914 annual report mentions the fact that 115 convictions for murder were secured by the State police in the nine years since the creation of the force.

The question has been raised whether or not the many arrests for trespass, assault and battery, drunk and disorderly, etc., were not really arrests for rioting, arising out of special riot police service rather than out of regular rural police service.

The number of arrests for the most important crimes concerned is shown herewith in tabular form:

TABLE OF ARRESTS FOR TRESPASS, ASSAULT AND BATTERY PLUS AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY, DISORDERLY PLUS DRUNK AND DISORDERLY, CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS AND RIOTING.

Years	Trespass	Assault and Battery plus Aggravated Assault and Battery	Drunk and Disorderly "Disorderly" plus	Carrying Concealed deadly Weapons	Rioting
1906.....	24	135	204	40	76
1907.....	211	692	1017	170	37
1908.....	237	1047	1171	109	42
1909.....	96	804	888	78	66
1910.....	66	566	651	62	223
1911.....	54	435	604	29	58
1912.....	33	149	226	23	10
1913.....	14	218	496	28	..
Totals.....	335	4046	4257	539	512

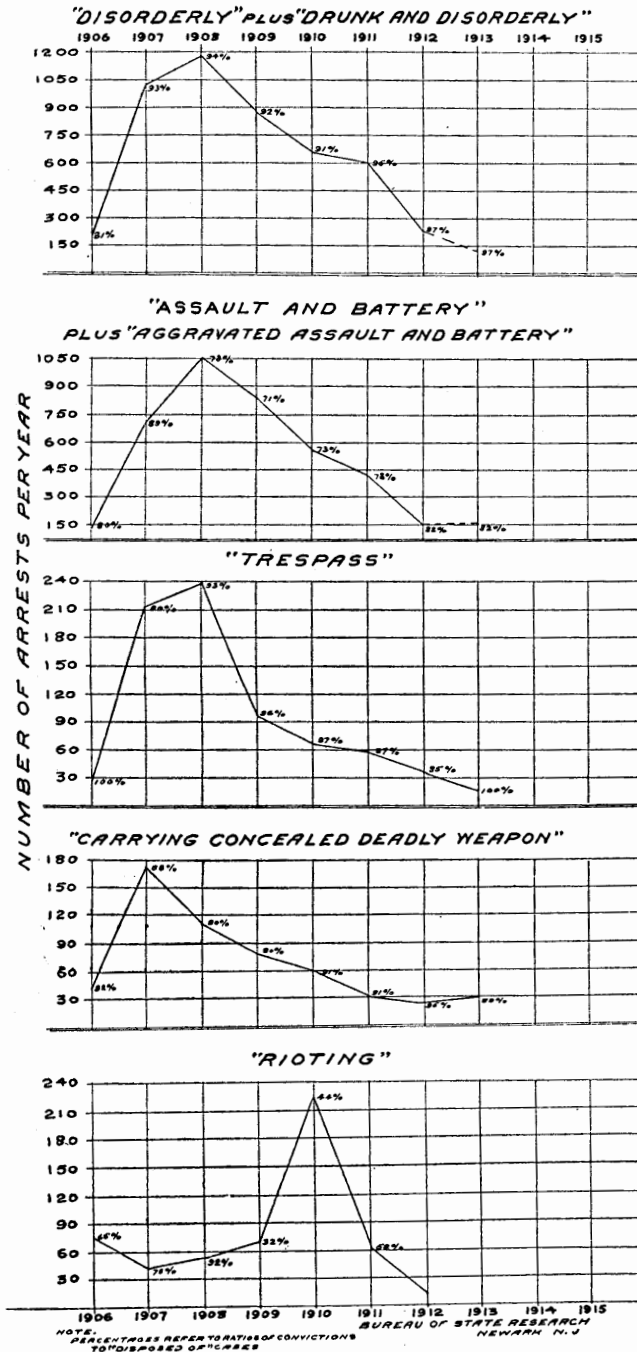
Charges	Arrests	Con- victions	Dis- charged	Await- ing Trial
Fornication and bastardy	218	152	27	39
Fortune telling	1	1	..	..
Fraud and false pretense	542	406	82	54
Fraudulent use of mails	4	2	2	..
Frequenting disorderly house	25	10	5	10
Fugitive from justice	9	9	..	..
Gambling	561	483	34	44
Highway robbery	139	63	54	22
Horse stealing	83	45	37	11
House breaking	173	113	33	27
Illegal car riding	133	122	11	..
Illegal traffic in drugs	3	2	..	..
Impersonating an officer	23	16	3	4
Incest	6	1	5	..
Incorrigibility	52	45	7	..
Indecent exposure	80	71	8	1
Inmate disorderly house	237	194	33	10
Insanity	102	100	2	..
Interfering with an officer	167	105	36	26
Keeping bawdy house	19	17	2	..
Keeping gambling house	1	..	..	1
Kidnapping	7	2	4	1
Larceny	2210	1440	503	267
Larceny by bailee	7	7	3	..
Lewdness	13	10	3	..
Malicious mischief	552	419	84	49
Mayhem	12	3	5	4
Miscellaneous	167	119	25	23
Misdemeanor	47	36	2	9
Murder	396	126	167	103
Nuisance	61	42	10	9
Pandering	9	7	2	..
Pauper	7	7	..	..
Perjury	45	9	26	10
Pickpocket	12	4	5	3
Pointing firearms	51	38	11	2
Poisoning	3	1	2	..
Rape	225	107	77	41
Receiving stolen goods	161	78	41	42
Reckless driving	25	16	9	..
Resisting arrest	139	88	22	29

Charges	Arrests	Con- victions	Dis- charged	Await- ing Trial
Rioting	563	255	209	99
Robbery	292	113	111	68
Runaway	28	26	2	..
Seduction	6	3	..	3
Selling goods without license	64	61	3	..
Sending threatening letters	5	4	1	..
Slander	28	25	..	3
Sodomy	8	2	6	2
Surety of the peace	599	456	82	61
Suspicious character	241	67	172	2
Threats	250	135	53	62
Trespassing	985	844	102	39
Trover	2	2	..	..
Unlawful assembly	5	5	..	..
Unlawful possession of firearms	244	228	13	3
Unlicensed gypsies	13	13	..	..
Vagrancy	709	647	61	1
Violation of auto laws	281	254	18	9
Violation of ball	21	17	..	4
Violation of borough ordinance	12	11	1	..
Violation of election laws	27	..	24	3
Violation of fish laws	514	438	50	26
Violation of forestry laws	18	15	3	..
Violation of game laws	456	397	33	26
Violation of health laws	14	13	..	1
Violation of immigration laws	9	9	..	..
Violation of liquor laws	647	405	137	105
Violation of livery laws	40	35	2	3
Violation of medical laws	4	2	1	1
Violation of mining laws	20	18	..	2
Violation of parole	10	9	1	..
Violation of postal laws	2	2	..	..
Violation of quarantine laws	3	3	..	..
Violation of revenue laws	1	..	..	1
Violation of Sabbath laws	295	294	1	..
Violation of school laws	50	40	10	..
Violation of shipping laws	2	..	2	..
Wife beating	2	1	1	..
Witness	90	24	25	41
Total	27,660	20,321	4571	2768

It is believed a careful analysis of the foregoing table will show that there is no time relation between the changes in "Rioting" arrests and the changes in the other arrests,—at least none that would indicate riot service as the cause of the arrests for trespassing, etc. The point can be much more easily grasped, if the foregoing table is pictured in graph form.

#### ARRESTS MADE BY PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE FOR CRIMES AS SHOWN



The most prominent strike years in the history of the State police are unquestionably 1906, 1910 (the year of the Philadelphia car, Bethlehem Steel, and General Mining strikes), and 1916 (the year of the Wilkes-Barre strike). The curve of arrests for "Rioting" faithfully portrays the effect that the year 1910 would be expected to have. The other curves,

however, do not resemble the riot curve in any respect, but agree with the trend of the curve for "Total Arrests," given in a previous paragraph. It cannot then be said that trespassing, assault and battery, etc., are practically speaking the same sort of crime as rioting, or that they result from the same kind of circumstances.

#### 4. ASSISTANCE TO OTHER STATE DEPARTMENTS.

A very important part of the rural police service of the State police force consists of assistance to other State departments. The State departments most benefited by the assistance of the State police are the Department of Health, the Game Commission, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Forestry, and the Department of Highways. In no case have the patrolmen of the State police displaced the State inspectors or wardens, but in each of the five cases mentioned, at least, they have rendered material aid. Arrests for violations of the road, fish, game, and forestry laws of the State are made by the State policemen both in the regular line of patrol duty and on special patrols requested by the various departments.

The test of the effectiveness of the State police in this respect is not merely the number of arrests, but more particularly the deterrent effect of its patrol. As a matter of fact, its assistance to the Health Department is almost entirely a matter of "emergency patrol" and will not therefore appear in the list of arrests. So it is with the patrolling of forests and the reporting of forest fires. Some idea, however, of the relative importance of this work can be gained from the number of arrests for violations of the fish, game, and road laws, as shown in the following table:—

#### ARRESTS BY PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FISH, GAME AND AUTO LAWS.

Years	Fish	Game	Auto.
1906	35	25	1
1907	92	52	17
1908	77	36	6
1909	32	80	1
1910	23	40	7
1911	40	31	2
1912	18	45	5
1913	54	83	17
1914	..	..	..
Totals	371	392	46

The extent and nature of the assistance given to the five departments mentioned is indicated by letters from the heads of the departments concerned and by extracts from the official reports. Because the work performed for the departments differs in each case, each department will be considered separately.

**Health Department.** The Health Department reports often mention the State police in connection with epidemics. The following extracts from the reports show specific instances:—

Smallpox epidemic, Carbondale, Lackawanna County, July 30, 1912.

"The service performed by the State Department of Police was important and of great value. There was noticeable improvement in the quality of the guard service, less frequent complaints of violation, and, as shown later, decreased transmission of disease." (a)

Diphtheria and scarlet fever epidemic, Millsboro, Washington County, November, 1912—Dr. C. B. Wood.

"On returning to Millsboro, November 19, it occurred to me to secure the services of the State police in enforcing quarantine. The sergeant in charge cheerfully acquiesced, and I asked him to have his men ride through the infected districts once or twice each day but not to make arrests unless ordered. . . . The sergeant in charge, and his men were kind and courteous but insisted on the observance of the quarantine. Their presence in the infected district was suf-

(a) Report of Department of Health, 1912 Volume I. page 238.



ficient, and a prompt and rapid abatement of the epidemic followed.

What a great help it would be if every member of the State constabulary were appointed a quarantine officer, ex officio." (a)

Special Report of Commissioner of Health concerning the Emergency Work Undertaken by the State Department of Health after the breaking of the Austin dam, September 30, 1911.

"After the constable of the borough had vainly tried to gather a protective posse among the citizens of Austin, the re-establishment of order and the prevention of further thievery and pillage was made possible by the timely arrival of a troop of the State police under Lieut. William E. Mair. This troop had left Harrisburg in the middle of the night and was brought into Austin only a few hours after the entrance of the first detachment of officials of the Department of Health. Other troops of the State police were sent later; one of them came in Sunday afternoon in charge of Captain J. T. Robinson, who assumed command of these forces. During our entire stay at Austin these thoroughly trained and capable men were of the greatest possible assistance to us in carrying on the work we had come to do." (b)

Diphtheria and scarlet fever epidemic at Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, winter 1910-1911.

"It was necessary to establish absolute quarantine in practically every instance and enforce this by use of guards. Upon request to John C. Groome, Superintendent of State Police, a patrol, consisting of a sergeant and four privates, was detailed for duty in Shenandoah. They rendered valuable service in maintaining quarantine and establishing a morale among the citizen guards which otherwise would not have obtained." (c)

**Game Commission.** Practically every annual report of the Game Commission contains a paragraph commending the work of the State police. The work done by the State police is in addition to that done by the fifty State game wardens. The following paragraph on "State Police" is taken from the 1915 report of Joseph Kalbfus, Secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners and Chief Game Protector:

"This splendid body of men has been in the past not only rendering very great aid to our protectors when called upon, but have also, all over the State, of their own initiative, been doing everything in their power to protect our wild birds and game, rendering us help in our work, the value of which cannot be estimated. I certainly appreciate the help given to this office through the efforts of these men and would be glad to see this force increased to three or more times its present strength; it seems to me it is to the interest of every true sportsman in this State to have this done." (d)

**Department of Fisheries.** The Department of Fisheries has a force of only ten fish wardens, but with the help of the State police has been able to accomplish good results. The following statement by Commissioner of Fisheries N. R. Buller, in his 1914 report, not only endorses the work of the State police, but gives an interesting sidelight (in the second paragraph) on the essential difference between a State officer and a local officer:—

"Last spring the department called upon the Department of Police for assistance in enforcing the provisions of the law against illegal fishing. The super-

intendent, Major John C. Groome, responded most heartily and furnished a number of details which were sent to the sections from which the most numerous complaints came, and the results attained merely went to prove how efficient a force Pennsylvania has in its State police. In every instance where they appeared in the neighborhood they gathered in some violators of the law and by the swiftness of their action and the celerity of their movements they brought about such a feeling among would-be violators of the law that for the time being at least no further complaints were heard from those sections.

"It is rather a curious fact that in some sections of the State the violations of the fish law by the inhabitants thereof are not regarded as flagrant, but woe betide the stranger that thinks that he will break the law. Upon the strangers the neighborhood calls upon the department to inflict the direst penalties of the law, and in some cases when the State police were sent the result had rather a humorous side, because the State police gathered up some of the natives they found violating the law, whereupon loud remonstrances poured into the department that the police had been sent for to arrest the intruders from other sections and not the peaceful dwellers in their own community." (a)

#### Department of Forestry.

The relation of the State police to the Department of Forestry is set forth in the following letter from Commissioner Conklin:

"Respecting the service which the State police of Pennsylvania have been to this department, I beg to report that generally they have rendered us very considerable and valuable service. We have used them as forest guards during seasons of threatening forest fire. They have assisted us in gathering evidence and ferreting out those who have committed violations against the forest laws. We have found them conservative in their actions, useful and trustworthy in every respect, and believe that they are a very distinctly useful arm of the State service.

"In regions where there is no regular police force, as, for instance, in country districts, small villages, unincorporated towns, and small boroughs, the State police have rendered signal service and are regularly doing this kind of work. They preserve order, deter the commission of a great variety of minor offenses, collect evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction of those who commit major offenses, and their presence in any community is regarded by the best citizens and the law-abiding element as one of distinct help and protection. Particularly in the sparsely settled country districts the presence of a detail of State police lends a protection to the people which heretofore they have not been able to enjoy.

"We have nothing but praise and approval for the discipline, organization, and effective work which the State police of Pennsylvania have rendered in the past and are rendering today to all our citizens."

#### Highway Department.

The number of arrests made by the State police for violations of the road laws appears to be small. In fact, less seems to have been accomplished in the way of controlling speeding of automobiles than in any other phase of the work. Mr. T. B. Black, the State Highway Commissioner, expresses the attitude of his department in the following letter:

"Relative to the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, permit me to say that is a magnificent force of men and I cannot speak too highly of their efficiency.

(a) Report of the Department of Fisheries, 1914, page 15.

(a) Report Department of Health, 1912, Volume I, page 595.

(b) Report Department of Health, 1911, page 96f.

(c) Report Department of Health, 1911, page 152.

(d) Report of the Secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners, 1915, page 34.

"Major Groome and his men have always co-operated with this department in the enforcement of the provisions of the Automobile Law and have secured most excellent results, but this co-operation has been somewhat limited for the reason that Major Groome does not have a sufficient number of men to take care properly of work of this character. It has been contended that if he were given about one hundred more men he could look after all the State Departments and co-operate with them in enforcing the automobile, highway, game and fish laws, etc., but in the past all attempts to increase this force have been frustrated.

This department has inaugurated a patrol system in the maintenance of its improved highways but we do not feel that these men would be the proper ones to enforce traffic laws."

### c. Riot Police Service.

#### 1. IMPORTANT OCCASIONS OF RIOT SERVICE.

Almost every year the State police is called out to police industrial riots of a more or less serious nature. The first annual report (1906), for example, states that the State police gave riot assistance in twelve counties. The number of occasions of riot duty resulting from labor troubles was larger during the first few years than it has been recently. The most important occasions of riot service on the part of the State police may be gathered from the list of nine occasions which Major Groome thinks the National Guard would have been ordered out to police, if the State police had not been in existence. The list of these nine cases as prepared by Major Groome's office is herewith quoted verbatim:

#### "NINE OCCASIONS WHEN THE NATIONAL GUARD WOULD HAVE BEEN ORDERED OUT IF THE STATE POLICE HAD NOT BEEN IN EXISTENCE.

*November 15, 1916.*

1. "Practically the entire State police force was on duty for three months, from March 16 until June 9, 1916, preserving order throughout the Anthracite and Bituminous coal regions during the labor disorders incidental to the suspension of work in the coal mines.
2. "During the street carmen's strike at Chester, eight officers and 135 men were on duty six weeks from April 16 to May 25, 1908.
3. "During the strike at the Standard Steel Car Works, McKees Rocks, Pa., a detachment of one officer and forty men of Troop 'A' were on duty two months

from July 15 to September 14, 1909; and a detachment from Troop 'B' of one officer and 33 men were on duty from August 23 to September 13, 1909, preserving order during a strike of the 8000 employees of this Company.

4. "During the Philadelphia street car strike, eight officers and 168 men were on duty from February 24 to February 27, 1910, preserving order incidental to the suspension of work.
5. "During the strike at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel works of Bethlehem, Pa., two officers and 46 privates of Troop 'B', and two officers and 41 privates of Troop 'D' were on duty from February 27 to April 18, 1910, for eight weeks. During the suspension of work at this plant, 8000 workmen were on strike.
6. "March 9, 1910, 20,000 miners went out on a strike in the Westmoreland District. This strike was settled the first week of July, 1911. During the period of sixteen months 57 men of Troop 'A' were on duty continually, in addition to 27 members of Troop 'D', who were on duty from July 30 to November 19, 1910, and 17 members of Troop 'D' from March 31 to July 1, 1911.
7. "During the Anthracite coal strike of 1912, 8 officers and 197 enlisted men of this force were constantly on duty from May 7 to May 21, 1912, preserving order throughout the anthracite coal regions.
8. "A detail of one Captain and twenty-one men from Troop 'A' were on duty at Erie from August 22 to November 15, 1913, and one Captain and seventeen men from Troop 'D' from August 22, 1913, to March 9, 1914, preserving order during the strike of the moulders.
9. "From November 1, 1915, up to the present time two Troops of fifty-seven men each, and part of the time four Troops of fifty-seven men each have been constantly on duty in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties incidental to disorders caused by the strike of the employees of the Wilkes-Barre Street Railway Company."

Summarizing the facts stated in this document, and calculating the number of men used and days spent on the various occasions, we are able to determine quite closely what share of time is given to riot police service as distinguished from rural police service. Of course there are many other occasions of minor importance when riot police service has been performed, but the presumption is that the nine important cases mentioned constitute at least three-fourths of all riot police service. The following table shows the summaries from which the percentages are calculated:

Year	Strike	No. of men	No. of days	Product
1. 1906	Anthracite and bituminous coal miners.....	228	90	20,520
2. 1908	Chester street carmen.....	143	59	5577
3. 1909	Standard steel car workers, McKees Rocks.....	{ 41 34 }	{ 60 21 }	3174
4. 1910	Philadelphia street carmen.....	176	3	528
5. 1910	Bethlehem steel workers.....	91	51	4641
6. 1910-11	Bituminous coal miners (Westmoreland).....	{ 57 27 17 }	{ 486 112 92 }	32,290
7. 1912	Anthracite coal miners.....	205	14	2870
8. 1913-14	Erie moulders .....	{ 22 18 }	{ 85 199 }	5452
Sub-total .....				75,052
9. 1915-16	Wilkes-Barre street carmen.....	{ 57 44 57 57 }	{ 377 370 106 60 }	47,231
Total .....				122,282

The time used on the first eight of these nine occasions of riot duty amounts to 11% of the entire time at the disposal of the Force up to March 9, 1914.

The time used on all nine occasions is 13.5% of the entire time at the disposal of the Force up to November 15, 1916.

**Major Groome's Estimate.**

It is safe to say that from a seventh to a fifth of the time of the Pennsylvania State police is spent in policing riotous sections. This conclusion is not based on the same conception of riot service that was in the mind of Major Groome when he made his "one day per year per man" statement to the Industrial Relations Commissions, May 8, 1915. His exact statement at that time was: "And on that line I would like to say from the records which I have submitted to you and which you can verify in reference to being a strike breaking organization, the average time that each man on the force has spent in riot duty, since the force was organized, has been 1 day per year per man; the other 364 days in the year this strike breaking organization is patrolling the State of Pennsylvania covering 500,000 miles and making two to three thousand arrests a year." When asked to construe his statement, (a) the Major declared his estimate was based upon the compilation of the daily reports which came in showing the work of each man for each day. This estimate, he said, does not hold true at the present time, however, in view of the long riot service which has been performed at Wilkes-Barre since the previous testimony. The estimate, he insisted, was correct for the time prior to 1915, and he assumed it would be conservative now, even in view of the Wilkes-Barre strike, to say that the average time was not over three days per year per man.

**2. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH RIOT SERVICE IS PERFORMED.**

Because of the alignment of interests and the depth of feelings always aroused in cases of strikes, the disposition and use of the State police force in policing consequent disturbances has had to be exercised with great care. The practice which has grown up in Pennsylvania can best be described in Major Groome's own words:

Strike	Year	Place	Requests
1. Anthracite and bituminous coal miners .....	1906	Anthracite and bituminous coal district.	No requests on file.
2. Street carmen .....	1908	Chester (Delaware County).	Mayor Johnson, Chief of Police Pennington, and Sheriff McClure. Order by Gov. Stuart.
3. Steel car workers.....	1909	McKees Rocks (Allegheny County).	Sheriff A. C. Gumbert.
4. Steel workers .....	1910	Philadelphia (Philadelphia County)	Gov. Edwin S. Stuart.
5. Steel workers .....	1910	Bethlehem (Northampton County).	Sheriff Robert Person.
6. Bituminous coal miners...	1911	Westmoreland district (Westmoreland County).	Gov. Edwin S. Stuart.
7. Anthracite coal miners...	1912	Anthracite region (Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties).	Sheriff J. E. Shields
8. Moulders .....	1913-1914	Erie (Erie County).	Sheriff John H. Glass (Northumberland Co.)
9. Street carmen .....	1915 (to date)	Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County).	Sheriff Patrick J. Murphy (Schuylkill Co.)
			Mayor William J. Stern
			Sheriff Mooney.
			Sheriff Lewis P. Kniffen
			Sheriff George F. Buss.

**Requests for Assistance Refused.**

The practice which has grown up in respect to answering requests for riot police service can perhaps be more adequately described by citing a few of the many cases in which the requests were not complied with.

On August 8, 1910, the Deputy Superintendent wrote the following reply to a request for assistance from Sheriff P. F. Connor, of Lackawanna County:

"I have the honor to inform you that the law does not contemplate the detailing of State police in organized cities or towns where there is a local police force on occasions of this kind except in cases where the Sheriff has been appealed to and has sworn in a sufficient number of deputies who have met with such violence as to justify the Sheriff in stating that the situation is absolutely beyond his control.

"Judging from the report of our agent, after investigating the circumstances, there does not seem to

"We have never sent a large detail where there is rioting without a written or telegraphic request therefor on the part of the local authorities and frequently we have refused to send assistance on that request because on investigation I found that it was not necessary and that the Sheriff was laying down on his job and wanted someone else to do his work." (a)

Before complying with any requests, Major Groome has an investigation made by one or more of his plainclothes men, and as a result he has responded to only a small proportion of the requests which have come to him.

The requests for assistance that are sent by the local authorities to the Governor or to the Superintendent directly are usually very urgent. The following telegram from the Mayor of Erie to the Governor is typical of the many requests that are on file:

August 16, 1913.

"Strike situation in Erie has assumed dangerous aspect. Conditions are riotous with bloodshed and fear more if situation is not immediately controlled. Have exhausted resources of our police department and local authorities must have aid of the State police immediately. Please have troop here early Monday morning—hundreds of workmen have petitioned me to ask you for assistance."

(Signed) W. J. STERN, Mayor.

This request of the Mayor was repeated by Sheriff Moomey. An inspection of the following table will show from whom the requests for assistance came in each of the nine cases previously considered:

List of nine most important occasions of riot duty, showing source of requests for assistance. (b)

be any doubt that the City of Carbondale is in a position to take care of its own interests, and inasmuch as you do not state that you have exhausted your resources or that the situation is beyond your control, the sending of a detail to Carbondale at the present time does not meet with the approval of the Superintendent as it is not considered in the best interests of the Commonwealth."

On October 11, 1911, the following reply was sent to Sheriff John B. Caldwell of Butler County:

"I have the honor to inform you that your request dated October 9th, and addressed to the Commanding Officer of Troop 'D', State Police, for a detail of State police for duty at the Sherwin coal mine at Karns City, Pa., has been referred to this office, and your attention is respectfully invited to the fact that this department was not created for the purpose of taking up the duties

(a) In a conference between the Major and Paul W. Tarrett, at Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1916.

(a) Major Groome's testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission, May 8, 1915.

(b) From certified file of telegrams in Major Groome's office.

of the Sheriff or superseding the Posse Comitatus, but the law requires us to co-operate with the local authorities after they have exhausted every reasonable resource and the situation is beyond their control.

"Our information is that there are no deputies sworn in for duty at this mine, and as there is nothing to show that you have made reasonable effort to control the situation, we regret to be compelled to decline your request under the present circumstances."

On November 1, 1916, the following telegram was sent by Major Groome to Sheriff John P. Kilgore of Westmoreland County:

"This department cannot furnish details for labor disturbances until Sheriff has sworn in adequate number of deputies and endeavored to control situation by Posse Comitatus. After such efforts on your part, should situation be beyond control and actual violence exist, advise number of men on strike, number of deputies sworn in and extent of disorder."

On May 18, 1912, Major Groome's reply to Judge William D. Patton, of Kittanning, included the following paragraph:

"In the opinion of Governor Tener and the former Governors that I have served under since this force was organized, it was not the object of the Act creating the force to provide watchmen for corporations or private parties, and our duties are clearly defined in the Act, which says: 'The force shall, wherever possible, co-operate with the local authorities in detecting crime, apprehending criminals, and preserving law and order throughout the State,' and in this particular case it is *not possible* for me to co-operate with the local authorities, as I have no men available, and at the same time there has been little disorder and absolutely no violence."

As was stated before, these are only a few of many similar replies which make a significant commentary on the attitude of the Superintendent in cases of strike disturbances.

### 3. THE WILKES-BARRE STRIKE.

The strike of the street carmen in Wilkes-Barre, which began in 1915 and is still in progress, has been attended with so much rioting or threats of violence that the assistance of the State police has been required by the local authorities for over a year. As a matter of fact, the riot service at Wilkes-Barre, from the standpoint of time is the most important single occasion of riot service in the history of the State police of Pennsylvania.

A digest of the action of the State police in answering the Wilkes-Barre requests shows that on

"November 3, 1915, Sheriff Lewis P. Kniffen, Luzerne County requested assistance. Troop 'B' placed at his disposal. November 10, 1915, 2 officers and 42 men Troop 'C' sent to Wilkes-Barre. April 1, 1916, Troops 'A' and 'D' sent to Wilkes-Barre, request of Sheriff George F. Buss, Troop 'D' withdrawn May 31, 1916. Troop 'A' withdrawn July 15, 1916."

A copy of the documents relating to this occasion is also given herewith:

22 P D 21      4 Extra      Wilkes-Barre, Penna.,  
Nov. 3, 1915.

John C. Groome,  
State Constabulary,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

"Rioting here beyond local authorities to control; fear worse to come; send all constabulary available at once."

LEWIS P. KNIFFEN,  
Sheriff Luzerne County, Pa.  
548 P.M.

Harrisburg, Pa.,  
Nov. 3, 1915.

Sheriff Lewis P. Kniffen,  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

"I have wired instructions to Captain Pitcher."

GOOME, Supt.

\* \* \*

76 NY X 14 1 Extra Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Nov. 6, 1915.

John C. Groome,  
Supt. State Police,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

"Must have at least one hundred more men as soon as possible. Answer."

LEWIS P. KNIFFEN, Sheriff.  
706 PM

"(Two officers and 42 enlisted men ordered to Wilkes-Barre, November 10, 1915.)"

\* \* \*

### SHERIFF OF LUZERNE COUNTY

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,  
March 29, 1916.

Major John C. Groome,  
Supt. of State Police,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

"I beg to inform you that serious rioting occurred on the streets of Wilkes-Barre, Saturday evening, March 25th, at about 9:45 and continued until nearly 11:30.

"Several thousand people collected in front of the Simon Long Store on S. Main St., a short distance below the Public Square, for the purpose of receiving megaphone returns of the Willard-Moran prize fight. When the crowd became so congested, the police officials of the city directed a discontinuance of these returns and the crowd apparently became incensed at this action, began an assault upon the street cars. The policemen on duty attempted to arrest several men and place them in a jitney but the crowd attacked them, overturned the jitney, and after pushing it around the streets for some time demolished it. The crowd then moved to the Public Square and continued their assaults on trolley cars and passengers. The police authorities of the city were unable to cope with the situation and the mob ran rampant over the streets of the city until they finally became tired and dispersed. The Fire Department was called out about 10:30 o'clock and the chief was ready to turn the hose on the mob, but for some reason this action was not taken.

"The riots continued Sunday throughout the entire territory traversed by the cars of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company. Repeated assaults were made on cars and passengers, and the police authorities in the various municipalities were unable to quell the disorders. The attacks became so numerous that trolley service was discontinued during various parts of the day.

"The State troops rendered efficient and valiant services, but the number of troops was too small to adequately handle the situation in view of the numerous people in the mobs and the large territory over which the riots extended, a mob of nearly 1500 crossed the West Market Street Bridge at about 10 P. M. Sunday evening and made an attack upon the car-barns of the railway company, but they were dispersed by the Dorranceton Fire Department before the State troops from the Wyoming Barracks were able to arrive.

"Repeated attacks were made on the cars of the company on Monday and Tuesday in the outlying municipalities, although there apparently was not concerted action on the part of the crowds, as existed during the previous two days.

"I have stationed a force of Deputy Sheriffs at a number of places in the vicinity of the City of Wilkes-Barre, and I am making arrangements to increase this force just as rapidly as possible.

"A general holiday of the miners will be celebrated on Saturday, which will result in large crowds collecting on the streets of the City of Wilkes-Barre, and surrounding towns, and in order that we may prevent a recurrence of the conditions of Saturday and Sunday last, I therefore request that two additional troops of your department be sent there as soon as possible, because the authorities will be unable to cope with the conditions.

"Arrangements have been completed for adequate quarters for two troops and their horses and equipment. I would suggest, however, that you telegraph to me immediately the number of men and horses, together with the date of arrival, in order that all details may be arranged."

Very respectfully yours.

(Signed) GEORGE F. BUSS.

"(Two officers and 33 enlisted men from Troop 'A'; and one officer and 29 enlisted men from Troop 'D', upon telephone instructions from Superintendent, entrained for Wilkes-Barre, March 31, 1916, arriving morning of April 1, 1916.)"

The situation in Wilkes-Barre appears to have been something like this: Rioting had been going on for a considerable time before the city officials were willing to have the Sheriff call in the State police. Local political complications had tied up the affair so that nothing was done in the way of asking for aid. During this period of time, the city spent \$100,000 for special deputies and had some twenty of its regular police force resign rather than obey their orders to protect the street cars. Finally a break in the local alignment made possible the calling in of the State police, and a part of the force has been on duty in Wilkes-Barre ever since.

A study of the Wilkes-Barre situation discloses two points worthy of reflection:

- (1) Local prejudices and sympathies and political dealing vitiated the effectiveness of the strictly local police force.
- (2) The extended riot service of the State police in this case materially interfered with the regular rural police service of the force.

With respect to the latter point, it will be remembered as Major Groome's statement that many of the thirty substations had to be neglected because of the Wilkes-Barre duty and that the patrol work could be only slowly resumed.

#### 4. THE OPPOSITION OF LABOR TO THE RIOT SERVICE OF THE STATE POLICE.

The one deplorable feature of the Pennsylvania State police system is the opposition of organized labor to its riot police service. The fact cannot be denied that the system is thoroughly disliked by a large class of citizens, whose feelings in the matter are based, justly or unjustly, on the activity of the force in connection with labor strikes. Whether or not there is a necessary conflict between the preserving of public order and the problem of settling industrial disputes is a question of social philosophy beyond the province of this report to consider. Suffice it to say that the opposition exists and that it is almost irreconcilable.

#### The Pros and Cons

What in brief are the charges and the counter-charges, the objections and the defenses? The idea of the original supporters of the State police system was to eliminate if possible the dependence on private corporation police for riot duty in cases of strikes. Practically speaking the State police has succeeded in displacing these corporation guards. The charge has repeatedly been made, however, that the State policemen are worse than the private guards in their partiality to the

employer's side of the controversies. Some of the most frequent charges made against the Pennsylvania State police are here indicated, without comment or attempt at appraisal:

- (1) The Pennsylvania State police is a strikebreaking organization controlled by and operated for the benefit of the large employers of the State.
- (2) The State policemen are everbearing and brutal in their dealing with crowds.
- (3) The State policemen are permitted and ordered to do things for which local officers would be imprisoned.

The supporters of the system, in defending it against these charges maintain that:

- (1) The State police is absolutely impartial as between employers and employes.
- (2) The public order must be preserved, whether it militates against the success of a strike or not.

#### A Judgment of the Case.

It is very difficult to get any unbiased opinions on this subject, but, of all the commentaries which have been received, the replies of the Pennsylvania district attorneys and sheriffs must be regarded as near to impartial as it is possible to go. (a) In no instance, are their replies on this question unfavorable to the State police. One's opinion is determined by one's viewpoint, but if pre-conceived notions are cast aside, the evidence in the case would seem to support the following judgment:

- (1) The members of the State police force are from the nature of their training and their military life quite detached from the life of the mass of men. The consequences of this is that they approach their riot duty without sympathies of any kind.
- (2) The Superintendent of State police has been conservative and careful in interfering with local disorder, requiring in each case a written request from the local officials and an investigation showing actual disorder and need of assistance.
- (3) On the whole the general charge that the State police is a strike breaking tool for the corporations is unfounded.

The strike riot activity of the Pennsylvania State police was made the object of an investigation by the Commission on Industrial Relations in 1915. The leading witnesses were Major John C. Groome, Supt. of State police, and James H. Maurer, Pres. of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and main opponent of the system. The testimony of these two witnesses is appended to the report. Fairness to both sides impels the presentation of these two testimonies on a basis of equality. There is no attempt made to weigh the testimony of either man nor to judge of its relative consistency and logic. As to that each reader must decide for himself.

#### 4—Pennsylvania Opinion as to Desirability of State Police Force.

The Pennsylvania State police has had the unanimous support of all the governors of the State since its inception. The State Economy and Efficiency Commission consisting of Governor Martin G. Brumbough, Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown and Auditor General A. W. Powell, included the following statement in its 1915 report:

"The State police department, including officers, office and field force, consists of 230 men. The annual pay roll aggregates \$234,950. Considering the vast amount of territory these minions of the law cover, the moral effect they have on the

(a) See Part IV. Pennsylvania opinion on effectiveness of State Police.



community in which they operate, and the protection they afford the entire State, the cost in comparison is infinitesimal.

"We recommend that the present force be increased by two troops, or 110 men, and that the department establish sub-stations of three men each, twenty-five miles apart, throughout the entire State. This would provide patrols from each sub-station that would be in constant touch with the patrols from other sub-stations, thus providing a network of sub-stations and patrols over the entire State with the exception of the larger cities.

"An increased force of State police would be invaluable to the fire wardens, game wardens, forest rangers and fish wardens. We believe that such a force would also put an end to the speeding automobiles that now make many of our highways extremely dangerous to pedestrians."

#### a. Effectiveness in Deterring and Apprehending Rural Crime

##### 1. OPINIONS OF STATE OFFICIALS

#### Department Heads.

The following letters from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Health Commissioner give unqualified support to the State police as a rural patrol.

November 27, 1916.

"I think I am safe to say that there is no one thing in the State of Pennsylvania that had done as much for our rural communities as our State constabulary. It has lessened crime and in nearly every case where crime was committed the culprit has been apprehended, and as you know this would have a tendency to lessen it.

"We have our constabulary divided up and squads placed in different parts of the State, mostly in the smaller towns, especially where these towns lie next to our game preserves, which as you know would be in our rural communities. The mere fact that they are present and would enforce the law has helped a great deal in the State.

"Cannot give you any statistics in regard to the number of crimes and the convictions through the work of the constabulary but we have very few people escape.

"I am anxious to see a law whereby our game and fish wardens and foresters are placed on the same basis as the constabulary, as that would increase our number to double the number we have at the present time and I think would take excellent care of our rural communities. I do not believe you would find a farmer in our State who is not in favor of the system we are using."

(Signed) CHARLES E. PATTON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

November 21, 1916.

"From my personal conversation with various residents of the rural districts I know that the protection afforded by the State police is greatly appreciated and I believe that if it were not for influences in other quarters that the various efforts to enlarge this force would have been successful. They have, I know, received the support of members representing a rural constituency."

(Signed) SAMUEL E. DIXON,  
Commissioner of Health.

#### Agricultural Commission.

Opinions have been expressed by four members of the State Agricultural Commission. Three are favorable and one is non-committal.

Bloomersburg, Pa., November 14, 1916.

"In reply to your inquiry permit me to offer as my opinion, based upon some more than local experience, that the agricultural people of Pennsylvania appreciates our State constabulary as a valuable protection agency. The county fairs and large public gatherings in rural districts found that one or more of these mounted State officials produced a healthy atmosphere. The section near

the mining regions have found them a great protection. They have done much to raise the standard of the local police and I believe our agricultural people would vote for legislation to retain their organization."

H. V. WHITE,  
Chairman, Commission of Agriculture.

Smethport, Pa., November 17, 1916.

"Replying to yours of November 3rd regarding your need of State police system in your State, would say that from personal observation the State police are rather an efficient force, the greatest criticism being the arbitrary methods they carry out in their enforcement of the law, owing largely to the personnel of the force."

ALBA J. GILFILLAN,  
Member Commission of Agriculture.

Quarryville, Pa., November 9, 1916.

"So far as I can learn the sentiment of the people in the rural parts of Pennsylvania is strongly in favor of a State constabulary and the work it is doing here.

"We feel that many of our rural districts have been much benefited by reason of the existence of this strong and efficient police force.

MARTIN E. BUSHONG,  
Member Commission of Agriculture.

Morrisville, Pa., November 6, 1916.

"Yours of the 3rd in reference to State police system in Pennsylvania has had my careful thought and through the several years the system has been in use in Pennsylvania, we have had ample opportunity to judge of its effectualness both in rural districts and the more built up sections.

"Through the first year of this system, I was not in favor of it, largely because I did not know of the work there was in store for them and the type of men they had. Later a detachment was stationed where I had opportunity to observe it carefully and I became thoroughly convinced that it was an excellent protection for our State and particularly in the rural districts. In the community where I have had opportunity to observe it, these men have been much more successful in enforcing the law and finding culprits than our old system of local constables, and I thoroughly believe that their presence has added much to the safety to the surrounding community. The type of men we have been fortunate in getting in Pennsylvania are in many cases fellows who have been connected with other police systems or with army training. They have done their work splendidly and accomplished results that would be impossible for local officers to unravel and pursue."

HENRY T. MOON,  
Member of Commission of Agriculture

#### Farm Advisers.

Of the six replies received from the Director and Farm Advisers in the Bureau of Farm Institutes, four are favorable and two are unfavorable.

November 27, 1916.

"Agriculturally speaking, the State constabulary has been a valuable asset to the farmers of Pennsylvania, the only unfortunate condition existing is that the supply is not equal to the demand, as the State police are usually occupied in mining districts. However, in Berks and a few other agricultural counties of Pennsylvania there has been stationed at different times a corps of State police who successfully broke up a gang of petty thieves who were stealing chickens and generally annoying the farm neighborhoods. We unhesitatingly endorse this field of operation in Pennsylvania, and are hoping that the next legislature will give them a larger appropriation, thereby allowing them to increase the number of State police."

C. E. CAROTHERS, Director of Farmers' Institute.

Boyertown, Pa., November 13, 1916.

"According to my observations thruout the State, there is very little sentiment for or against the State constabulary in the purely agricultural districts. In the mining districts the sentiment seems to be more favorable and here apparently more protection is needed."

SHELDON W. FUNK,

Farm Adviser.

November 5, 1916.

"In reply to your late communication it is a fact that my work is constantly calling me to all sections of this State the year round and that I am constantly in the rural districts.

"I hear nothing but good spoken of by these people of our State constabulary and have more than once personally come across instances of where they were of value in the detection and suppression of crime.

"I do hear violent opposition to this force by the labor element, but why this, if same wishes to be law-abiding, I have never been able to ascertain."

W. THEO. WHITMAN,

Poultryman, Bureau of Farm Advice,  
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

November 10, 1916.

"Our State police are giving excellent service and the law creating a police department is an admirable one. One trained man is worth a hundred untrained in time of need. The farmers as a rule are pleased with the system and would like to see it extended to all rural sections."

A. B. DORSETT,

Farm Adviser.

York, Pa., Noember 7, 1916.

"Personally I am opposed to the State constabulary. But my observation has been that in the mining districts of this State rural agricultural citizens would not be safe with the large foreign element now employed by mining and manufacturing corporations were it not for the State constabulary. This is not true in the eastern and older sections of the State except in a few places such as proximity to large cities and in the vicinity of a few mining operations. My own opinion is that with the exception of such places as I have mentioned, the constabulary is not necessary as these places can be handled in a more efficient and economic way."

FRANKLIN MENGES,

Farm Adviser.

East Berlin, Pa., November 7, 1916.

"It is a fact that I am acquainted amongst the farmers and have been one of them for as many as 25 years. My conclusions come from close observation and from what my fellow farmers say. It is not a long distance, absent treatment conclusion nor yet a conclusion formed from the result of a few exceptional cases. To the rural agricultural districts of Pennsylvania the State constabulary is of no earthly value but we have to help pay the bill.

"This piece of 'preparedness' is strictly the child of the big mine owners, manufacturers, transportation companies and other big interests who for years have encouraged in every way possible the immigration of the worst people in all foreign lands whom they employ at wages that no decent American would accept, with the result that life and property was not safe in the vicinity of those centers of world pollution. All kinds of hellish crimes are committed by those people and no sensible man expects anything else.

"This condition was brought before the legislature and

as these centers often are large towns but are not incorporated as a borough but are under the *township* government the city legislators believed or made believe that rural people were veritable devils and must be guarded day and night.

"No greater slander was ever perpetrated against the rural people.

"I will take you to rural sections, to *farming counties* where you will find *not a person in jail* and where the quarter session court cannot show you a criminal case for two solid years.

"The rural people of Pennsylvania are not criminals and they object to paying to deter and punish the flood of crime deliberately imported by a lot of people who consider the welfare of their bank account before they consider the welfare of their fellowmen, their country, or their own soul. The farmers of Pennsylvania are a unit against the system of the constabulary except the very small number who live in range of the reign of terror imported by the lawless wealthy. If the farmers of Pennsylvania could have the say they would compel the mine owners and others to take care of their human sewage as we farmers have to take care of dangerous animals we may keep on the farm. But the other fellows have more votes or buy them and so just now we have to grin and bear it but the milk buying kings of New York will tell you we do not continue for all time. I hope when you make the report of the result of your research you will be fair and give our side as well as the other side, to the farmers of New Jersey."

L. W. LIGHTY,

Farm Adviser.

## 2. OPINIONS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

All the District Attorneys of Pennsylvania were questioned as to the effectiveness of the State police as rural officers of the law. Their expressions of opinion in favor of the system is practically unanimous. Only four replies out of forty-four are unfavorable. A digest of the replies follows:

Poll of Pennsylvania District Attorneys in answer to the following two questions:

1. *What has been the experience in your county as to the effectiveness of the State police patrol in deterring and apprehending rural crime? Compare with the sheriff-constable system.*
2. *To what extent has the operation of the State police relieved the county of the necessity of employing special detectives?*

## POLL OF PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE POLICE

S. W. Kirk

Fulton

*Favorable*

Ans. 1. "State constabulary has done little in Fulton County, Pa., in deterring and apprehending rural criminals, but this may be because they were not drafted into the service. Fulton County has few criminals as more than half the time we have no one in jail."

Ans. 2. "The State police has exerted the greatest influence in the suppression of the lesser crimes as assault and battery at public gatherings, and the presence of them has been insential in maintaining order."

Albert D. Thomas

Crawford

*Favorable*

Ans. 1. "I am a great believer in the State police. This department has rendered me very valuable service in connection with my work in this county, and I am familiar with their work in other counties and I know their work was effective."

Ans. 2. "We have retained the county detective in this county and the State police have in no way relieved me of this necessity."

David R. Huss                      Greene                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The Sheriff-Constable system as to practice in this county is practically nil, as they seldom act unless warrants are sworn out. The State police is a little better here than that."

Ans. 2. "None; they will make any arrest or raids asked for if based on evidence received by county officials. Their rule in this State is to apprehend, not to secure evidence. If the County Prosecutor would have the right to call on State police to gather evidence as a detective, it would be a fine idea."

George R. Bull                      Pike                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Little experience, but think a good system to have."

Ans. 2. "None that I know of."

Virgil R. Saylor                      Somerset                      *Unfavorable*

Ans. 1. "In this particular the State police have not been so effective as the Sheriff-Constable system."

Ans. 2. "It has not relieved us. At present we do not have the State police in Somerset county."

Walter Welch                      Clearfield                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "In many instances, I have called upon the Superintendent of the State Police Department to send me a few State police to run down rural crimes and frankly say that they are superior to the average constable and sheriff on account of their special training and experience. They have aided me in rounding up firebugs, black-hands and dangerous criminals."

D. C. Reiley                      Bedford                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The State police have done very effective work in this county of Bedford, both in deterring crime and in apprehending the offenders. Much more effective than the Sheriff-Constable system."

Ans. 2. "It has reduced our expenses in that respect to almost nothing."

H. T. Hall                      Clinton                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Very good."

Ans. 2. "Always when called upon."

Fred. A. Johnson                      Cameron                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Deterred crime while here. Always willing to do whatever was required apprehending. The striking and important comparison between Sheriffs and State men is that one class is local and the other not; the local men always feel afraid of some 'come back'; the State men can go ahead and not fear this."

Marion D. Patterson                      Blair                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The well trained State police have on numerous occasions done splendid service in apprehending our worse criminals. As compared with the Sheriff-Constable inexperienced posses, the patrol is much superior."

Ans. 2. "For five years, Blair County has been entirely relieved from employing special detectives."

C. S. Sheive                      Montgomery                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Need more effective than any other system."

Ans. 2. "Have in some instances taken the place of detectives."

W. F. Elkin                      Indiana                      *Unfavorable*

Ans. 1. "The Sheriff-Constable system gets better results as they are interested in the convictions and sentence in order to get their fees, etc. The police have not been much of a success in arresting murderers, etc."

Ans. 2. "Our County now has no detective nor has it any State police."

O. Smith Kinner                      Wyoming                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "I have found them very effective and willing at all times to assist in keeping the peace, and have also used them in making arrests, walking criminals and ferreting out crimes."

Ans. 2. "Very little. They are not fitted for detective work to any great extent."

C. Ward Eicher                      Westmoreland                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The State police patrol has been very effective in our county, especially because of the cosmopolitan population. The Sheriff does not attempt to deter or apprehend criminals in our county, and the Constables, by reason of the method of pay and the number are very ineffective."

Ans. 2. "Our State police do not investigate illegal sales of liquor, or bawdy-house cases. In any other case there is no use in employing special detectives, as the State police can do better and more effective work than any special detective I have ever met."

Richard G. Miller                      Washington                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The State constabulary is immeasurably superior to the Sheriff-Constable system. In my judgment the Sheriff-Constable system has practically no value either in deterring or apprehending crime."

Ans. 2. "The State police have not appreciably lessened the need for detectives because it has been impossible to secure sufficient number of the State police to cover the territory."

C. A. Whitehouse                      Schuylkill                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The State police patrol engages solely in police work. They have no other business to look after and are effective in deterring and apprehending crime."

Ans. 2. "The operation of the State police has relieved the county to some extent of the necessity of employing special detectives especially in work done in the County and State."

Cloyd Steininger                      Union                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "State police far superior to the Sheriff-Constable system."

Ans. 2. "The County has been saved thousands of dollars."

W. D. Burns-(Ex)                      Clarion                      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Good. Several times, when I was District Attorney of this county, the State police, of whom there was then a detail of three in this county, were the officers who acted the most promptly, where they were near the places of the commission of crime; and they apprehended alleged criminals, who, had State police not been in the county, would likely have escaped."

Ans. 2. "They did to a considerable extent dispense with detective service in this county during the past four years, but as they would not, as a rule, look up evidence as to alleged violations of the liquor laws, we had a special detective for that purpose."

- Ira A. LaBar Monroe *Favorable*
- Ans. 1. "The State police patrol of Pennsylvania has almost unanimous approval of the citizens of the county. They are prompt and effective in apprehending criminals and a great deterrent in preventing them."
- Ans. 2. "This county has not employed a single special detective since it has had the assistance of the mounted State police force."
- L. H. Rupp-(Ex) Lehigh *Favorable*
- Ans. 1. "While I was District Attorney in our county I had occasion to use the State constabulary a number of times in our rural districts. I found that the officers were very effective in deterring and apprehending rural crime. They were much better equipped, intellectually and otherwise, than our constables for that purpose. The trouble always was, however, that I could not keep the officers in jurisdiction very long, and the officers were only sent here by special request."
- Ans. 2. "While I was District Attorney I constantly requested State constabulary officers to come on to take the place of special detectives. It was largely a matter of the location of the officers throughout the State that determines whether or not they will become an active and vital force in a community."
- Colin R. Richmond Potter *Favorable*
- Ans. 1. "About ten years ago we had a strike at the B. & S. R. R. shops in this place and there was considerable lawlessness which the special deputy sheriffs apparently could not handle. One day four members of the State constabulary rode into town and established a sub-station. The strikers soon learned that the police favored no one. The B. & S. officials as well as the strikers had to obey orders. Lawlessness was reduced to a minimum, and this extended into the surrounding country where they made many trips to notify certain people to refrain from certain acts. They were fair to every one, and the town learned to respect them and were very sorry to have them leave. Four of them succeeded where the Sheriff, a lot of deputies and several constables were making a sorry mess of affairs."
- Ans. 2. "Except for a little over a year this county never had a county or special detective. We found it necessary to appoint one who works by the day under the direction of the District Attorney. The State constabulary being so far away they were of little service to us. Several times within my term and at my request, from one to three men have been sent here and their services were satisfactory and no expense to the county."
- Clyde V. Ailey Lawrence *Favorable*
- Ans. 1. "We have had the assistance of the State police on a few occasions in time of strikes and black-hand disorder among foreigners and their work proved very effective. On such occasions their work has been more effective toward maintaining peace and good order than obtained by the Sheriff-Constable system, as they appear more aggressive, daring and fearless than do sheriffs and constables."
- Ans. 2. "On several occasions the State police relieved the necessity of employing special detectives."
- Calvin S. Boyer Bucks *Favorable*
- Ans. 1. "Our experience in Bucks County has shown the State police to be incomparably superior and more effective in every way than our present Sheriff-Constable system. When a squad is in this county they devote all their time to police work, can always be found, and are always ready to begin work upon a case at a moment's notice. In addition to that, they are usually experienced, capable, intelligent and trained men; whereas the local constable almost invariably lacks experience, have absolutely no training or instructions, and in many instances lack sobriety, intelligence and common sense."
- Ans. 2. "I have never had any necessity to employ private detectives when the State police could be assigned to work in our county. On the whole, the secret work of the State police, in plain clothes has been just as effective as that of professional detectives. It has only been when the State police were engaged elsewhere that we have been compelled to employ private detectives."
- Lee A. McCracken Venango *Favorable*
- Ans. 1. "It has worked very well. The chief fault with the Sheriff-Constable system is that while in a few instances you may get by election a competent, capable, fearless, non-politically controlled Sheriff yet this capable official will lose office at the next election, whereas he ought to be re-elected. With the State constabulary you avoid this fault because the members of the State constabulary retain their places on the force until removed for cause."
- Ans. 2. "Very little. We have called in the State police on one very complicated murder case. They worked very faithfully and were the most fearless fellows I ever knew. However, they are all men of military experience and discipline and were thus at the immediate command of their superior."
- M. A. Carringer Forest *Favorable..*
- Ans. 1. "Where we have come in contact with Pennsylvania State police have found them prompt and efficient and they have succeeded where our untrained local officers failed."
- Ans. 2. "Our county is small and has no county detective. The State police come at once on call and put at our disposal a trained service. With the assistance of this force hiring of special detectives has been unnecessary."
- Clarence O. Morris Armstrong *Favorable*
- Ans. 1. "From time to time details have been assigned temporarily to one section of the county or another and when called upon in isolated cases for services it has been found that the members are effective workers, discreet, resourceful and thorough. In such instances the work accomplished has perhaps been better than could have been secured through the Sheriff-Constable system because of their special assignment for duty, with a more particular interest in the case at hand."
- John M. Groff Lancaster *Favorable*
- Ans. 1. "The short time they were located in Lancaster County their work was very effective and very much more efficient than the constable or Sheriff system."
- Ans. 2. "Lancaster County has no county detective. On several occasions I called in the State police to take the place of a detective. It cost the county nothing and they gave absolute satisfaction."

David Beedy      Lackawanna      *Favorable*      Walter W. Ride-(Ex)      Perry      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Our constable system is a nullity. Each ward in the cities and boroughs elects a constable, who have and exercise but little authority. I had occasion during my term of office to call upon the State police on a few occasions and found that their training and discipline were such that they behaved themselves in such manner as not to incite hostility to them, and they were very effective."

Ans. 2. "We had only one county detective during our term and one particular instance that I now recall to mind was the assistance given by the State police in hunting down a murderer, who had killed an express messenger in November 1911. Were it not for the assistance of the State police, he would have gone unpunished."

Ans. 1. "I was District Attorney of this, Perry County, for seven years and had occasion frequently to call upon the State police for assistance in apprehending criminals or getting evidence and always found the men they sent here very efficient and capable. I recommend the system most highly and would not think of comparing it on an equality with the Sheriff-Constable system."

Ans. 2. "Since the State police department has been established, the county has not once employed private detectives. During my terms the county never spent a cent for detectives."

Asher Seip-(Ex)      Northampton      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The undersigned was District Attorney from January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1915, during which time State constables of Pennsylvania were used in rural communities probably half a dozen times with very good effect. In each instance further crime was deterred and in most instances some of offending parties apprehended. Much preferred State constables to local elective constable system."

Ernest H. Green      Tioga      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "So far as the experience of Tioga County is concerned, there is no doubt of the effectiveness of the work of the State constabulary. While we have not had them here in our county as much as they have been in some others, they have assisted in the detection of game and fish law violations to a considerable extent."

Ans. 2. "Up to this time we have not called on them for anything in this line, but I know of their usefulness in other counties."

W. K. Miller      Snyder      *Unfavorable*

Ans. 1. "Always a negative factor."

Ans. 2. "None whatever."

Chas. M. Culver      Bradford      *Unfavorable*

Ans. 1. "In my judgment, it has not been satisfactory. We have not had great assistance from the State police in this county, and when we have had, the results have not been equal to the work accomplished by our own officers."

Ans. 2. "Not any so far as my observation goes."

Archibald M. Hoagland (Ex.)      Lycoming      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The State police assisted me successfully while I was District Attorney of Lycoming County, a county with extensive rural districts in speak-easy cases, a number of times. We were successful in all cases."

"Their work is more successful than the local officials, not only because the men are better trained, but also because they are not known locally and are absolutely impartial."

Ans. 2. "In the speak-easy cases I had special detectives first go on the ground at the expense of private parties, and the special detectives pointed out some of the speak-easy proprietors when the raids were made. When my own officers went to make raids, they were recognized as soon as they stepped from the train, and the offenders slipped off into the woods; but the State police were young men who went under the guise of surveyors, etc., and were not recognized. The State police do not as a rule act as detectives in this State, although they did at first."

John H. Bigelow-(Ex)      Luzerne      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "During my experience and service of four years as District Attorney of Luzerne County I found the State constabulary to be an efficient factor in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals. The officers were accustomed to the work and carried it out intelligently."

Ans. 2. "The operation of the State police does not necessarily relieve the county of employing special detectives. We have a population of approximately 400,000 people and the combined efforts of all the police and special detectives have not been sufficient in my judgment. However, without the State police we would certainly suffer under a very great handicap."

Harvey A. Gross      York      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The State police are far superior to the Sheriff-Constable system when the crime is a serious one and hard to detect, because the average State policeman is a man of superior ability to the Sheriff or a constable."

Ans. 2. "I have had but three of four instances when I called upon the State police for assistance. Their work was eminently successful, and we succeeded in convicting in every case on which I had them employed. There are no State policemen permanently located in my county, and I can only get their services by special application to the department, and because of the shortage of men in the service I have frequently been refused, but when I did get them they rendered me very efficient service."

J. H. Thayer      Sullivan      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "We have had but little need of services such as above described but in the cases when our State police have been called they have proved effective."

Ans. 2. "Almost entirely."

John B. Hannum      Delaware      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Have not used them for this purpose. I understand, however, that they have been of great service in other counties of the State."

Ans. 2. "None in this county."

M. E. Simons      Wayne      *Favorable*

Ans. 1. "So far as we have had assistance of the State police force it has been quite effective."

Ans. 2. "Wayne County has never had any of the State constabulary located in the county, except on special occasions or from some definite and temporary purpose."



W. O. Nicklas

Franklin

*Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The State has for a number of years stationed a patrol in the county, especially in the mountain districts and they were very effective in deterring and apprehending rural crimes. There is no comparison between the State police patrol and the Sheriff-Constable system."

Ans. 2. "The county was never called upon to employ special detectives. We always ask for State police and they were promptly sent."

W. B. Purvis

Butler

*Favorable*

Ans. 1. "The State police has, in my judgment, been effective in reducing rural crimes. Their mere presence and the knowledge on the part of the citizens that an effort will be made to apprehend all criminals produces this result."

Ans. 2. "Actually their presence has not reduced the necessity of employing special detectives."

Geo. H. Rowley

Mercer

*Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Our experience with the Sheriff-Constable system is wholly unsatisfactory. Ordinarily these officers have neither the opportunity nor the desire to handle the work in a practical manner. The State police force have solved the question with universal satisfaction."

Ans. 2. "Our State police force is not sufficiently large to accommodate all counties, but when members of the force are available, we find them a very desirable substitute for the special detective. The work of the former is invariable more reliable."

Frank H. Strouss North Cumberland

*Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Excellent. Far superior to both the Sheriff-Constable system."

Ans. 2. "This county has not been relieved of the necessity of special detectives, for the reason that the State police force in this State is so small in number, and the appropriation too inadequate to properly police the State, and pay for maintenance of such officers away from the regular barracks."

Louis Graham

Beaver

*Favorable*

Ans. 1. "Very superior. Once detailed to investigate (under our system) the men are free to devote their whole time and energy to the solution of the problem. The constables as a rule are inefficient and do not go beyond their own locality. The Sheriff as an apprehender of criminals has almost ceased to exist."

Ans. 2. "None at all. Under our system the men are not permitted to procure evidence against illegal liquor sellers, etc., but they will assist in raids and arrests. Their chief asset is their ability to respond quickly and to remain on the trail until arrest is made."

### 3 OPINIONS OF THE SHERIFFS.

In view of the fact that the State police system has a tendency, in practice, to replace the Sheriff-Constable system of rural policing, it is striking to read over the replies that have been received from the Pennsylvania Sheriffs. The replies are in answer to the question: "To what extent has the State police patrol assisted the local officers in your county in deterring and apprehending rural crime?" All but two of the 25 replies are favorable. A digest of the replies follows:

### POLL OF PENNSYLVANIA SHERIFFS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE POLICE AS RURAL PATROL

G. R. Thompson, (Ex-S.)

Adams

*Yes*

"Wonderfully assisted."

Harry P. Strupp

Lebanon

*Yes*

"The extent to which the State police assist the officers in this county in deterring and apprehending crime cannot be estimated. Well trained, efficient, fearless and untiring in their work as they are there can face them no case so tangible that same cannot be unraveled. The State should have no less than five times the present number."

S 2

George H. Yarnell

Centre

*Yes**Yes*

"The fact of their existence in our county traversing the mountains and by-roads makes them a crime preventative as well as a terror to criminals."

H. C. Stark

Wyoming

*No*

William S. Smathers

Carbon

*Yes*

"They have been of great assistance. We could hardly get along without them."

Charles M. Meredith, Ex S. Bucks

*Yes*

"I consider three to four mounted State police superior to 50 hastily summoned deputy sheriffs."

John E. Hayburn, Jr.

Delaware

*Yes*

"They have been of great assistance in apprehending crime, especially in our county district."

Robert G. Lutton

Washington

*Yes*

"I found the State police system to be very satisfactory and they always were willing to help and did very, very good work. They are in this State a very capable and efficient organization and one which the State as a whole should be proud of."

H. S. Holland

Blair

*Yes*

"Their service has been of much value."

B. F. Rice

Columbia

*Yes*

"The State police have been very successful in apprehending crimes and capturing the criminals after crimes were actually committed."

Charles F. Ditchey

Schuylkill

*Yes*

"Very materially."

John T. Cupper

Clinton

*Yes*

"There is not the least doubt but what they are of the most valuable assistance in quieting riots and industrial disturbances."

H. E. Wilson

Huntingdon

*Yes*

"In this country we have had very little experience with the State police. Some of them for awhile were stationed at a mining town in this county, and while there they preserved order very nicely."

David Jones, Ex S.

Chester

*Yes*

"During my term as Sheriff I had occasion to call for State police aid and found them of much value."

C. C. Choate

McKean

"Only on one or two occasions have we had any here and then they only acted as game wardens."

Ben Steele

Westmoreland

*Yes*

"To my mind they are the best officers I have ever seen. They have always been willing and ready to do their duty and have been very successful in running down criminals. I don't know how we could control the foreign element in our county without the State police."



Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.	Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.
Union City Grange, No. 89. W. M. Gorham, Master.	No	"As far as I know their conduct has been good."	Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1074. W. H. Kar-slake, Master.	Yes	"From what I have seen of them, they are a fine lot of courageous men and not afraid to act like the militia as they are not a part of the community."
Jackson Grange, No. 1312, James Ide, Master.	Yes	"Very good."			
Center Hill Grange, No. 1026. C. M. Honeywell, Master.	Yes	"I have yet to know of a single instance wherein the personal character, or conduct of one of the force has fallen short of an exceptionally good record."	Spruce Hill Grange, No. 772. M. L. Stitt, Master	Yes	"As far as my observation goes their conduct is above criticism."
Keystone Grange, No. 848. F. M. Waugaman, Master.	Yes	"Our police is a grand set of men, <i>clean</i> and manly to all people."	Indian Run Grange, No. 1611. W. M. Armstrong, Master.	Yes	"I have seen nothing to demand any criticism, and can say that they are strict and precise with their orders."
Hemlock Grange, No. 525. C. F. Girtton, Master.		"Have never heard their deportment criticized."	Worth Grange, No. 1450. E. Osburn, Master	No	"I know of none that I would term bad characters, but they are all inclined to look after such small petty things that the people in general don't have any use for them."
Eureka Grange, No. 816. Geo. P. Henretty, Master.	Yes	"Good, better than average."			
Horseshoe Grange, No. 1591. John M. Wagner, Master.	Yes	"On an average with other officers of law."	Fairview Grange, No. 1628. W. F. Boyce, Master.	Yes	"They must be recommended as to character."
Exeter Grange, No. 668. J. E. Marcy, Master.	Yes	"Good."	Conneaut Lake Grange, No. 1102. F. R. Heberling, Master.	Yes	"I have never heard anything bad or detrimental about their character or conduct."
Valley Grange, No. 1411. E. G. Nicely, Sr., Master	Yes				
Farmington Hill Grange, No. 841. O. S. Blanchard, Master.	Yes	"They have seemed to be men of good character, and perfect gentlemen."	Nottingham Grange, No. 1572. J. R. Fawcett, Master.	Yes	
Menallen Grange, No. 1091. John D. Cook, Master.	Yes	"Their character and conduct are what an officer should be."	Woodbury Grange, No. 1309. Chas. McCracken, Master.	Yes	"Good, but married men are preferable."
Avella Grange, No. 1371. W. W. Wiegmann, Master.	Yes	"The members have at all times shown respect and have of good character."	West Sunbury Grange, No. 1519. Roy Wick, Master.	Yes	"The personnel of the Pennsylvania police force is above question."
Lagonda Grange, No. 946, H. L. Van Kirk, Master.	Yes	"Their personal character and conduct so far as I know, has been A No. 1."	Kaylor Grange, No. 1396. L. W. Miller, Master.	Yes	"Our State police have some of the best men in our districts and as patrolmen have no equal."
Hares Valley Summit Grange, No. 933. J. W. Kimmel, Master.	Yes	"I believe them to be a fair set of men."	Harbor Creek Grange, No. 385. A. P. Gifford, Master.	Yes	"It seems that the rough class of men all want to be members. Perhaps its because it gives them authority to carry a gun or make arrests."
Quemuhoning Grange, No. 1659. D. G. Stuftt, Master.	Yes	"I think it is very good."			
East Shenango Grange, No. 1632. J. M. McFarland, Master.	Yes	"They appear to be clean, fine looking young men."	Morning Star Grange, No. 1271. Wm. N. Gaskill, Master.	Yes	"The character and conduct of these men is of the very best."
New Albany Grange, No. 205. Guy Baker, Master.	Yes	"This grange endorses the Pennsylvania State police."	Brooklyn Grange, No. 246. G. L. Gere, Master.	Yes	"They have conducted themselves in a manner to make a very favorable impression upon the manager of the Dimock Camp Meeting Association."
Lehman Grange, No. 819. Russell Ide, Master.		"Their personal character and conduct seems to be pretty good."			
Westfield Grange, No. 1514. James N. Fullerton, Master.	Yes		Farmersville Grange, No. 328. Dawson Lawrence, Master.	Yes	"Get a lot more of 'em."
Venango Grange, No. 910. George Acker, Master.	No	"I do not know much about their character, but some, I think, are cruel to their horses."	Plain Grove Grange, No. 1431. J. W. Nelson, Master.	No	"My opinion is as a rule they are not a very desirable class as too much time is spent in drinking and gambling."
Ontelaunee Grange, No. 1617. J. L. Snyder, Master.	No	"They acted like gentlemen."			

Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.	Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.
Camptown Grange, No. 1436. J. R. Hay, Master.	Yes	"As a general thing, State officers are courteous and civil towards all people."	Greenbrier Grange, No. 1148. R. E. Kauffman, Master.	Yes	"O. K"
Centre Hill Grange, No. 885. Thos. Beveridge, Master.	Yes	"My opinion is that they are good, honest men."	Tidal Grange, No. 872. Rea Anthony, Master.	Yes	"Their character and conduct is good."
German Grange, No. 785. Wm. L. Newcomer, Master.	Yes	"So far as I know, they have conducted themselves in an orderly manner."	Kimmerlings Grange, No. 1529. Chas. Trump, Master.	Yes	"I have never heard anything against them."
Allegheny Grange, No. 1154. H. S. Wertz, Master.	Yes	"They are uniformly men of good habits, large of stature, and robust of health."	Penn Grange, No. 1454. G. W. Wibbe, Master.	Yes	"They are gentlemen and attend strictly to their business."
Middletown Grange, No. 684. Andrew F. Hibbs, Master.	Yes	"The personal character of the force was of the best, and the conduct of the men was a credit to the force."	Mahoning Valley Grange, No. 1649. R. D. Walter, Master.	Yes	"Very good."
Monroe Grange, No. 362. D. G. Bowman, Master.	Yes	"I believe them to be men of good character."	Clifford Grange, No. 1399. L. E. Taylor, Master.	Yes	"They possess physical strength and seem to have the nerve to do their duty."
Pleasant Union Grange, No. 549. W. Carl Miller, Master.	Yes	"It has been good."	Valley Grange, No. 1420. W. L. Iddings, Master.	No	
Union Grange, No. 977. Earl Rockwell, Master.	Yes	"Good."	Vernon Grange, No. 936. Ralph Keller, Master.	Yes	"Quite good as a rule."
Rose Valley Grange, No. 1616. J. W. Steiger, Master.	Yes	"By what I have been able to learn of them, I find them to be men of good moral character, and gentlemen in every respect."	Springfield Grange, No. 1257. Halbert Eldridge, Master.	Yes	"So far as I know it is good."
Waterford Grange, No. 423. D. M. Briggs, Master.	Yes		Huntingdon Co. Grange, No. 490. F. T. Peck, Master.	Yes	"Above criticism."
West Caln Grange, No. 1365. E. W. Grubb, Master.	Yes	"Their character, so far as we know, is unimpeachable, and they are splendid patrolmen and fearless."	Edison Grange, No. 1527. W. H. Bishop, Master.	Yes	"Exceedingly efficient."
Burrell Grange, No. 515. Jesse P. Ramale, Master.	No	"I think they are somewhat a failure as rural patrolmen."	Sugar Loaf Grange, No. 1287. Gustave J. Boock, Master.	Yes	"Their conduct is moral."
Bloomfield Grange, No. 958. C. N. Shreve, Master.	No	"They would be all right if they would do their duty, but they don't do it."	Good Intent Grange, No. 862. John L. Miller, Master.	Yes	"Good."
Bald Eagle Grange, No. 1390. John H. Friday, Master.	Yes	"Their personal character and conduct is good as a rule."	Farmers' Hope Grange, No. 1660. Joseph A. Tupe, Master.	No	
Sugar Grove Grange, No. 847. R. J. Weld, Master.	Yes		Spring Mills Grange, No. 158. S. G. Walker, Master.	Yes	"They are a clean bunch of men possessing good manners, politeness, and good, clean characters."
Coolspring Grange, No. 1619. E. J. Rodgers, Master.	Yes		Mill Village Grange, No. 131. Lee Port, Master.	Yes	"Very good, with the exceptions of two cases."
Chartiers Grange, No. 1437. Levi A. McMurray, Sec'y.	Yes	"No criticisms except in one case."	Allegheny Grange, No. 1208. Allen Marsh, Master.	No	
Davis Grange, No. 1466. Wm. D. Phillips, Master.	Yes	"With a few exceptions that I have read of, they have done their duty well."	Conemaugh Grange, No. 1605. I. M. Speedy, Master.	No	"I understand there are some of them that have not the best of characters."
Jefferson Grange, No. 1373. W. G. Patterson, Master.	Yes	"Good."	Walker Grange, No. 786. N. D. Hackenberger, Master.	Yes	"Good."
			Coleraine Grange, No. 1667. Chas. P. Swisher, Master.	Yes	
			Dicksonburg Grange, No. 556. Chas. D. Bel-lows, Master.	Yes	"Finest and best character."
			Cherry Hill Grange, No. 139. Elias F. Bauman, Master.	Yes	"Very good, I have never heard of any misconduct."
			Dry Run Grange, No. 1613. G. M. Flautt, Master.	Yes	"Orderly."
			Ambrose Grange, No. 445. E. M. Thompson, Master.	Yes	"At first poor, but it is much better now — all that could be asked."

Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.	Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.
Sparta Grange, No. 110. C. W. Harmon, Master.	Yes	"Good."	Aurora Grange, No. 874, David B. Rose, Master.	Yes	"Good character and conduct."
Slippery Rock Grange, No. 1441. H. R. Reed, Master.	Yes		Uwchland Grange, No. 1298, Clayton K. Evans, Master.	Yes	"Generally the right kind of men."
Cogan Valley Grange, No. 316. L. F. Thompson, Master.	Yes	"Above reproach."	Burtville Grange, No. 1281, F. L. Jordan, Master.	Yes	"Not afraid to do their duty."
Shelocta Grange, No. 1653. Harry C. Kunkle, Master.	Yes		Laury's Grange, No. 1570, R. W. Peters, Master.	Yes	"Like soldiers on duty."
Delaware Valley Grange, No. 1622. Millard Reed, Master.	Yes	"Apparently fine."	Pringle Hill Grange, No. 1377, C. T. Settlemyer, Master.	Yes	"Acted like gentlemen."
Blacklick Grange, No. 1122. J. T. Crawford, Master.	Yes	"Have always acted as gentlemen."	Trough Creek Grange, No. 444, F. A. Keith, Master.	No	"They behave well enough."
Gretna Grange, No. 1543. S. W. Smith, Master.	Yes	"So far as I know their character and conduct are all right."	Madison Grange, No. 899, C. W. Noack, Master.	Yes	
Danville Grange, No. 57, Guy A. Mowrey, Master.	Yes	"We have never had any occasion to complain of their conduct or character."	Empire Grange, No. 1126, J. A. Farabaugh, Master.	Yes	"The character of those that have been in this community has never been questioned."
Worth Grange, No. 1421. B. S. Miller, Master.	Yes	"All right."	Roaring Springs Grange, No. 1490, H. L. Slick, Master.	Yes	"Perfect gentlemen."
Windham Grange, No. 188. Clyde Schneider, Master.	Yes	"Have no comment to make against character or conduct."	Concord Grange, No. 1141, Francis H. Williamson, Master.	Yes	"Satisfactory."
Winfield Grange, No. 1105. W. L. Freehling, Master.	No	"As to their moral character, we cannot on account of reports too highly testified."	Fulton Grange, No. 66, T. C. Evans, Master.	Yes	"Have always heard they were selected young men."
Highland Grange, No. 980. Norman B. Coates, Master.	Yes	"Suitable men."	La Fayette Grange, No. 1555, W. O. Hilliard, Master.	Yes	"Gentlemen, doing whatever they have been called upon to do, willingly, thoroughly and efficiently."
Washington Grange, No. 593. Elmer Fennel, Master.	Yes	"Their character and conduct seem excellent."	Highland Grange, No. 879, Pierce Miller, Master.	Yes	"Very satisfactory."
Lakeside Grange, No. No. 1418. George Kemery, Master.	Yes	"They behave like gentlemen."	Keystone Grange, No. 754, R. G. Landon, Master.	Yes	"Good."
Vernon Grange, No. 842. D. C. Smith, Master.	Yes	"They have been of the highest order."	Elk Lake Grange, No. 806, A. W. Kunkle, Master.	Yes	"Good."
Center Brook Grange, No. 1601, U. G. Hollibaugh, Master.	No	"Gentlemen in so far as I know."	Brookhaven Grange, No. 1173, Thos. H. Wittkorn, Master.	Yes	"An able body of men, well behaved and efficient."
Meshoppen Grange, No. 926, N. C. McMicken, Master.	Yes	"Their character and conduct has been the best."	Catawissa Grange, No. 216, C. L. Pohe, Master.	Yes	"Very good, they are gentlemen in every respect."
Roulette Grange, No. 1289, J. G. Marschner, Master.	Yes	"Manly."	Washington Grange, No. 157, G. B. McFry, Master.	Yes	"They are of good moral character and good conduct."
Jefferson Grange, No. 1651, S. T. Fruit, Master.	No	"Most of them are all right although some get drunk."	Granville Summit Grange, No. 309, Encell Taylor, Master.	Yes	
Coudersport Grange, No. 1252, Walter M. Lehman, Master.	No	"The characters and conduct of the State police that were here a few years ago was worse than the lowest citizen."	Friendship Grange, No. 1018, R. M. Williams, Master.	Yes	"Good."
Turtle Point Grange, No. 1236, B. A. Cooper, Master.	Yes		Penns Manor Grange, No. 1539, Schuyler C. Stokes, Master.	Yes	"Good."
Bedford Grange, No. 619, Jas. R. Anderson, Master.	Yes	"Fine."	Lawrence Grange, No. 937, Frank Brant, Master.	Yes	"Never saw any better men or any that conducted themselves any better."
Mercer Twp. Grange, No. 1525, W. P. Braham, Master.	Yes	"The character of our State troopers as a general thing is good."			



Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.	Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.
Newton Grange, No. 1509, C. U. Dunkelberger, Master.	Yes		Hydetown Grange, No. 1239, Mrs. Lucy N. Gilson, Master.	Yes	"Those who were here were gentlemen in every sense of the word. Tho' apparently young men they were dignified but thorough in their work."
Clifton Grange, No. 1524, James McCarty, Master.	Yes	"Very well behaved."			
Foxcroft Grange, No. 1220, Geo. B. Pyle, Master.	Yes		Huntington Creek Grange, No. 398, E. E. Callendar, Master.	Yes	"Very good."
Goshen Grange, No. 121, Philip Price, Master.	Yes		Fairview Twp. Grange, No. 1476, W. V. Rigney, Master.	Yes	"All that I have met seem to be fine fellows."
Eureka Grange, No. 607, Isaac Blackburn, Master.	No		Red Oak Grange, No. 364, Miles Enders, Master.	No	
Lack Grange, No. 1094, W. D. Keemer, Master.	Yes	"Very gentlemanly in their manner."	Spring Brook Grange, No. 1037, Arthur Jones, Master.	Yes	"I think that as a rule they are of good character and their conduct in several instances down in the Wyoming Valley shows that they are fearless."
Richardville Grange, No. 1562, A. J. Rhodes, Master.	Yes	"The force is composed of men of good character."			
Bowman's Creek Grange, No. 820, G. A. Shook, Master.	Yes	"Sober and civil."	Progress Grange, No. 1395, M. S. McWilliams, Master.	Yes	"As for character we find them well educated men generally. They are a well conducted body of men."
Farmington Grange, No. 839, Wm. A. Toombe, Master.	No		Beach Grave Grange, No. 1089, Isaac Hawker, Master.	Yes	"All that I have seen have acted the gentleman."
Mountain Grange, No. 567, Porter Michael, Master.	Yes		Moosic Grange, No. 1041, G. H. Knapp, Master.	No	
Eureka Grange, No. 1324, R. L. Finn, Master.	No	"The personal character is good."	Pigeon Creek Grange, No. 1575, Chas. Tinley, Master.	Yes	"Very high."
Macungie Grange, No. 1569, Wm. S. Weaver, Master.	Yes	"Good character with one exception."	Monroe Grange, No. 641, S. Gale Clark, Master.	Yes	"Good conduct."
Hopewell Grange, No. 1398, Millard R. Shaull, Master.	Yes	"O. K."	Gideon Grange, No. 810, D. P. Forney, Master.	Yes	"They are the most respectable body of public officials I know of."
Jackson Grange, No. 549, L. M. Clupper, Master.	Yes	"It is good."	Pocono Grange, No. 1415, John F. Seem, Master.	Yes	"Conduct of our State force is very good, and they are one of the most efficient body of rurals in the nation."
Harmony Grange, No. 1201, L. W. Roland, Master.	Yes		Fredericksburg Grange, No. 1528, D. J. Darkes, Master.		"A number of them passed our section and stopped over night in town, and they all acted like men."
Blue Ball Grange, No. 1331, Leonard Smeal, Master.	Yes	"Very good."	McKendrie Grange, No. 722, E. L. Bonham, Master.	Yes	"Very good; of course, there are black sheep in almost all organizations."
Tioga Grange, No. 1223, Chas. A. Horton, Master.	Yes	"Very well behaved and gentlemanly."	Quigley Grange, No. 1498, Arthur D. Baird, Master.	Yes	"The personal character of State police I have met has always been excellent."
Limestone Grange, No. 654, R. C. Allison, Master.	Yes	"Never heard of anything detrimental."	Richland Grange, No. 1206, James Clark, Master.		"The character and conduct of the State police was considered of the best, and criminals feared them worse than any other officer of the law."
Edgwood Grange, No. 688, Charles A. Row, Master.	Yes	"Good character and very fearless."			
East Lynn Grange, No. 1263, Guy Hayman, Master.	Yes	"Men of the highest order."			
Independence Grange, No. 179, J. E. Perrin, Master.	Yes	"We think the State boys are just what we need in our State."			
Mehoopany Grange, No. 1139, J. F. Kinsman, Master.	Yes	"They are all right."			
North Ghent Grange, No. 1568, F. G. Payne, Master.	No	"So far as I know their character was good, but their conduct at some of our fairs was not appreciated by the people and they had several clashes with the people."			

Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.	Granges.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.
Bloomsburg Grange, No. 322, H. J. Traub, Master.	Yes	"Above reproach, always on the job, fearless, and turning up at most unexpected places and occasions. Mind their own business strictly."	West Alexander Grange, No. 1521, F. W. Donaldson, Master.	No	"So far as I can see they are a good set of men, quiet and watchful and stick to their business."
Seipstown Grange, No. 1657, Wm. F. Masters.	Yes	"Generally well behaved and measure up to their requirements."	Overton Grange. No. 1229, Dr. A. J. Bird, Master.	Yes	"Character always the best, and are highly respected."
Liberty Corners Grange, No. 1618, H. C. Bull, Master.		"So far as I have seen conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner."	Curfew Grange, No. 1052, Isaac McClelland, Master.	Yes	"Very good, they seem to be gentlemen in every respect."
Harmony Grange, No. 1112, E. E. Cozadd, Master.	No		East Sullivan Grange, No. 821, Walter Robbins, Master.	Yes	"They are or seem to be men of good character, quiet, fearless, unassuming, and officers that seem to command the respect of the public."
Columbia Grange, No. 46, Geo. W. Manhart, Master.	Yes		Martin Grange. No. 1274, C. D. Tubbs, Master.	Yes	"What we have learned of them they have been very nice, respectable men."
Concord Grange, No. 570, Ford L. Campbell, Master.	Yes	"Must be good, especially when on duty, as I have never heard anything to the contrary."	Kunkle Grange, No. 930, John Isaacs, Master	No	"O. K."
Asbury Grange, No. 563, C. F. Reinsel, Master.	Yes	"I think they are a good thing and a benefit to the public."	Mifflin Co., Horticultural & Agricultural Ass'n, J. A. Esh, Pres.		"I think they are gentlemen of the highest type."
Amwell Grange, No. 1055, E. C. Horn, Master.	Yes	"The ones that I have seen have been of good character and don't seem to mix with our people. They seem to attend strictly to their own business."	Punxsutawney Fair Ass'n, G. W. Means, Pres.	Yes	"They had the respect of the best people after they became accustomed to their duties."
Howard Grange, No. 297, A. M. Butler, Master	Yes	"They seemed to attend to their business."	Remarks on Personal Character.		
Union Grange. No. 802, Alfred Wells, Master.	No	"Some are gentlemen, others the reverse."	Agricultural Associations. Favorable.		
Oakland Grange. No. 1480, Jas. A. Patten, Master.	Yes	"Good."	Warren Co. Farmers' & Breeders' Ass'n, D. B. Hitchcock, Pres.		"Those that I have seen from adjoining counties seem to be men of good manners and morals."
Mt. Pleasant Grange, No. 1612, J. S. Kauffman, Master.	No	"Their character is such that I would not want my wife or daughter to associate with them."	Mercer Co. Agricultural Society, Joseph A. Bond, Pres.	No	"They have a good time as far as I see it."
O. K. Grange, No. 1303, Harvey Ferree, Master.	Yes	"Very good."	Westmoreland Fair Ass'n, J. W. Ruth, Pres.	Yes	"Very good."
Ginger Hill Grange, No. 1549, Raymond E. Whitfield, Master.	Yes	"Of good moral character and physically fit."	DuBois Driving Ass'n, B. B. McCreight, Pres.	Yes	"Most excellent material; fearless and competent, yet well contained and efficient without parade."
Doe Run Grange, No. 1269, Hayes C. Taylor, Master.	Yes	"Better trained and better disciplined for their duties than other police are."	Smythe Park Ass'n, John F. Pitts, Pres.	Yes	"I think they are selected from our best young men, thoroughly trained, and in every way fitted for their duties as rural patrolmen."
Prospect Grange, No. 1379, M. C. Grossman, Master.	No	"The personal character and conduct of the State police have been good."	Allegheny Co. Agricultural Ass'n, C. B. Burns, Pres.	Yes	
Sheshequin Grange, No. J. J. Layman, Master.	Yes	"I think that perhaps they might be of better personal character."	McKean Co. Fair Ass'n, E. A. Studholme, Pres.	Yes	"The personal character and conduct is of the best."
Meadow Brook Grange, No. 1439, W. F. Hutchison, Master.	Yes	"The last we had in our district was good."	Lawton Agricultural Society, S. C. Birchard, Pres.	Yes	"Very fine young men and on the job all the time."
Pitman Grange, No. 1325, S. G. Ochs, Master.	No		Conneaut Lake Agricultural Ass'n, H. O. Holcomb, Pres.	No	"No good."
Wyebrook Grange. No. 1306, Samuel Crouse, Master.	Yes	"They seemed to discharge their duty in a gentlemanly and effective way."	Monroe Co. Agricultural Ass'n, Jesse Ransberry, Pres.	Yes	"Fine personal character."
Centre Grange, No. 56, Frank C. Harris, Master.	Yes	"They were fine, well behaved men."	Lycoming Co. Fair Ass'n, Theo. A. Boak, Pres.	Yes	"Men of good character and conduct."
			Red Lion Fair Ass'n, H. L. Perry, Pres.		"They were all right fellows."

Agricultural Associations.	Favorable.	Remarks on Personal Character.
Troy Agricultural Society, Jno. W. Pomeroy, Pres.	Yes	"They are men of high personal character and conduct themselves in a satisfactory manner."
Columbia Co. Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Ass'n, A. R. Henrie, Pres.	Yes	"The men they sent to our fair have always behaved in the best of manner."
Patrons of Husbandry. Leonard Rhone, Pres.	Yes	"Gentlemen and well qualified to keep order."
Delaware Co. Agricultural Society, Thos. H. Wittkorn, Pres.	Yes	"Good. They are a fearless body of men, well trained and high type."
Wilkes-Barre Poultry and Agricultural Ass'n, Inc., J. M. Wilcox, Pres.	Yes	"They are a very fine body of men."
Somerset Agricultural Society, Alva B. Hoffman, Pres.	Yes	"Exceptionally good — they maintain a high standard, understand their business thoroughly."
Union Co. Agricultural Society, W. P. Mauser, Pres.	Yes	"Highest type and character."
Kutztown Fair Ass'n, Chas. D. Herman, Pres.	Yes	"Personal character and conduct A-1."
Clarion Fair Ass'n, Foster M. Mohney, Pres.	Yes	"A No. 1."
Sandy Plains Fair Ass'n, B. Frank Emery, Sec'y.	Yes	"The best character."
Chester Co. Agricultural Ass'n, David M. Golder, Pres.	Yes	"The best character."
Harford Agricultural Society, E. F. MacConnell, Pres.	Yes	"Gentlemen of first order."
Susquehanna Co. Agricultural Society, F. A. Davies, Pres.	Yes	"In general, good; and it is an exception rather than a rule that these men are not gentlemen."
Oil Creek Agricultural Fair Ass'n, G. L. Ackerman, Sec'y.	Yes	"The best possible patrolmen."
Juniata Co. Agricultural Society, Stuart A. Robinson, Pres.	Yes	"They are gentlemen, one State policeman is equivalent to ten home policemen."
Milton Fair and Northumberland Co. Agricultural Ass'n, J. L. Higbee, Pres.	Yes	"Very gentlemanly, very efficient and highly respected."
Middletown Fair Ass'n, A. L. Erb, Pres.	Yes	"Exemplary and an incentive to the rising generation in the right direction."
Bedford Co. Agricultural Society, S. F. Statler, Pres.	Yes	"Fine."
Dallas Union Agricultural Ass'n, W. B. Robinson, Pres.	Yes	"The personal character of these men is of a high standard; progressive, capable, fearless men."
Blair County Grange Fair, W. Frank Beck, Pres.	Yes	"They are a fine body of men. They look well and act well in every way."

Replies were also received from seventy-eight other granges and agricultural associations, but they gave no expression of opinion.

## b. Effectiveness in Assisting Other State Departments

### 1. HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1916.

"My personal experience with this organization during the twelve years as Commissioner of Health has given me a very high regard for the effectiveness and efficiency of this force. In that time I have had opportunities to see these men perform their duties under the most trying and unusual circumstances. They have, in my opinion, conducted their work with an intelligence and devotion to duty which is exceptional.

"At the time of the Austin disaster, when I was in charge of the situation following the destruction of that town, the co-operation of the State police and the manner in which they handled the distracted people and the firmness combined with consideration with which they performed their duty was most admirable.

"Again during the fiftieth anniversary of the celebration of the battle of Gettysburg, when sixty thousand veterans and almost an equal number of sightseers were quartered in a borough of five thousand inhabitants, the handling of the traffic and the policing of the borough was efficiently and satisfactorily performed by these men.

"We frequently ask that members of this force be detailed to enforce quarantine regulations in districts where there is a lawless element, and in every instance where such assistance has been asked it has been rendered promptly and effectively."

SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D.,  
Commissioner of Health.

### 2. GAME COMMISSION.

"\* \* \* while because of their extended duties covering many subjects, I do not think it would be well to place the entire work of game protection in the hands of these men, as suggested by some. I have found their help to be of the greatest value to our work. \* \* \* (a).

JOSEPH KALBFUS,  
Sec'y to Board of Game Commission.

### 3. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 11, 1916.

"This department has at very frequent intervals called upon the police to do work under instructions from this department, and the work they were called upon to do called for men in the highest state of efficiency and men who must be physically sound in every respect. The State police have in every instance, when working under directions from this department, performed the duties they were called upon to do in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, in no instance failing in their duties.

"This body of men the department considers a valuable branch of the State government and holds them in high esteem.

"Better services are derived through the efforts of the State police than through any other source of police power in the Commonwealth, and I am very glad to be able to recommend them in the highest terms."

(Signed) N. R. BULLER,  
Commissioner.

### Commissioner N. R. Buller's Recommendations to Turn Warden Duties Over to State Police.

"Pennsylvania, at this time possesses a body of men known as the State police whose duty it is to enforce the laws, and from every point of view it seems the proper thing to be done, would be to divorce the Department of Fisheries from the reinforcement of the laws and turn its warden service over to the Superintendent of the State police.

"The care of the warden service devolves a lot of work upon the Department of Fisheries that is entirely foreign and

apart from the propagation of fish. It is work that should be done by such trained men as sit in the office of the Superintendent of Police. If the department should be relieved of its warden service it could then devote all its time and energy to the main purpose of its existence.

"There is no question that if the warden service were detached from the Department of Fisheries, there would be much less friction between the department and the public and a better feeling could be created." (a)

**Former  
Commissioner  
William E.  
Meehan.**

"Although the Department of State Police is a distinctly independent branch of the State government, its relations are very close in certain lines of work with those of the Department of Fisheries. Among the duties of the constabulary is the enforcement of the fish laws. This is the first year in which the men had an opportunity to display their value in this particular line of work, and the results prove them to have been of inestimable benefit. On at least one occasion, I am satisfied that by the assistance of the State police, resistance to constituted authority, and perhaps bloodshed, were avoided. \* \* \*

"Captain Groome has at all times held his men in readiness to assist the department when called upon, and this fact has made it much easier for the Department of Fisheries to enforce its fish laws. Independent members of the constabulary patrolled the streams, and made many arrests, and had a marked influence in reducing illegal fishing in their localities. This was particularly true in Sullivan and Luzerne counties. It is a pleasure also to record that from the reports received, they perform their duty quietly, unostentatiously and humanely. There is but one case in which any adverse criticism was made. \* \* \* It was shown that the defendant was shown more consideration than the officer was really called upon to exhibit.

"I feel it due the State Constabulary, not only to report here its doings in connection with the fishery work, but to express my deep appreciation of the valued assistance rendered and the uniform courtesy which has been shown this department by its heads and associates." (b)

#### 4. FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

The opinion of the Forestry Department is found in a letter of Commissioner Conklin which has already been quoted under division 4 of section B, of Part IV. The gist of that opinion is expressed in the last paragraph, which is here repeated:

"We have nothing but praise and approval for the discipline, organization and effective work which the State police of Pennsylvania have rendered in the past and are rendering today to all our citizens."

#### 5. HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

The attitude of the State Highway Department is summed up by Commissioner Black's statement that

"\* \* \* it is a magnificent force of men, and I cannot speak too highly of their efficiency."

#### c. Effectiveness in Policing Riots

##### 1. SOME REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS IN WILKES-BARRE.

One of the investigators of the Bureau of State Research made a visit to Wilkes-Barre and secured personal interviews on the Wilkes-Barre riot service of the State police. The following digest of the opinions expressed in these interviews, represents almost every phase of opinion on this keenly debated question:

MR. J. B. GALLAGHER, *Traveling Auditor for District 1, United Mine Workers of America*, is sure that in practice the State policemen commit more violence with their clubs than the "mobs" they seek to regulate or disperse.

MR. THOMAS HATCH, *Financial Secretary of the Street Car-men's Union* (on strike), insisted the State policemen were inconsiderate of the legal rights of citizens. He cited a case in Wilkes-Barre in which a crowd had been charged and clubs freely used. There had been no violence. The evil resulting from the strike activity of the State police outweighs the good.

REV. FATHER J. J. CURRAN, *Prominent Wilkes-Barre Priest*, was very conservative in his statements. On the whole, he regarded the State police as a good thing. The seat of crime, he declared, would never be destroyed until the drink evil is abolished.

MR. JAMES E. JONES, *President of the Central Labor Union of the Wilkes-Barre District*, said a Cossack system of legalized lawlessness which represses by means of fear and not by means of inspiring the masses with a feeling of justice and impartiality, is demoralizing and undesirable.

MR. D. J. MCCANLEY, *President of the Local Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union*, was of the opinion that in the mind of the great mass of people, not merely of "foreigners," the State police creates fear and hatred, but no real respect. Its primary purpose is to hold labor down, not to "preserve law and order."

MR. E. S. ZOELLER, *Chief of Police of Wilkes-Barre*, is in favor of State police. As regards riot duty, he said local police are apt to be too considerate because the people are their neighbors, but the State policemen go right in and clear the people off the public square in ten minutes. The charges of the labor leaders against the State police he intimated were complimentary rather than derogatory.

MR. KARL G. BUSS, *Deputy Sheriff, Luzerne County*, is an enthusiastic admirer of the State police force. Local police, he said, could be bluffed, but the people knew the State policemen meant what they said. One State police officer, he thought, is worth a dozen ordinary police.

MR. F. M. CHASE, *General Manager and Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company*, is favorable to the State police.

MR. ANTHONY T. WALSH, *Assistant District Attorney*, thinks the State police a desirable and useful system.

MR. WRIGHT, *Manager of the Wilkes-Barre Railroad Company* (subject to strike), is in favor of State police. He said there is no comparison between local and State policemen.

MR. KOSEK, *Mayor of Wilkes-Barre*, is a supporter of the State police, and is of opinion that it has done effective work in Wilkes-Barre.

#### 2. THE DIVERGENT VIEWS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

There is no getting around the fact that on this question of riot (or strike) service, the two parties to any industrial dispute are lined up on opposite sides. In general it may be said that the employers of labor, having vested interests in property, are in favor of a strong police force to protect their property, as well as to preserve general order. The leaders of organized labor, on the other hand, are almost as one in their denunciation of the strike activity of the State police force, because of its effect on the outcome of the strikes. It is difficult to determine whether the rank and file of labor are of the same opinion or not, but the statement of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor given below, is perhaps representative of the opinion of the leadership of organized labor in Pennsylvania:

"It may be seen that this force is of little, if any, use to the State and its citizens. And above all, does it become apparent that it is a body of cruel men, whose conduct stamps them as partial to the interests of the plutocracy, brutal in their dealing with the working-class, generally of low character, and law breakers when occasion requires.

"Let us get rid of them, that Pennsylvania may again return to the old-time peaceable condition, when

(a) Report Fisheries Department, 1914, page 193.

(b) Report Fisheries Department, 1906, page 93.

it was 'a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

### 3. THE OPINIONS OF CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Without question there are many employers and working-men whose opinions are based on an impartial viewpoint of the public welfare, but a close approximation to an impartial opinion can best be secured, if possible, outside the two sources mentioned. The civic organizations in a few of the localities where important riot duty had been performed, were asked to give their opinion in answer to the following questionnaire:

(1) Do you think the State police system is a satisfactory way of handling the problem of industrial riot violence?

(2) What is your opinion as to the personal character of the policemen?

(3) Do you or do you not consider the conduct of State policemen, in policing riots, as overbearing or unwarranted?

(4) Can you illustrate your answer to the third question by reference to actual occurrences in your community?

Part of their replies are here given in full, to indicate their general tenor. Of all the replies received only one was unfavorable, all the rest expressing enthusiastic support of the State force in riot duty.

#### POLL OF CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS ON RIOT SERVICE

Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia.

*Unfavorable.*

Mary McConnell, Exec. Sec'y.

Ans. 1. "No."

Ans. 2. "Unable to say."

Ans. 3. "Often, yes. This is due perhaps more to the nature of their orders than to the personal character of the men."

Ans. 4. "Answer to 3 based on general observation during times when police have been assigned to strike duty."

Greensburg Board of Trade.

*Favorable.*

Winfield S. Lane, President, Greensburg, Pa.

Ans. 1. "Yes, unquestionably."

Ans. 2. "There is no finer body of men nor any police service anywhere than those now composing the various troops of State police."

Ans. 3. "I do not. On the contrary they are most considerate though always firm in demanding the fair treatment that officers of the peace are justly entitled to. And they always command general respect."

Ans. 4. "At the time of a street car strike a few years ago in our county, the women called names from their front porches as the police were passing. One officer walked up to one of the houses, lifted his cap and requested them to cease their unwarranted remarks, at the same time telling them they were officers in the line of duty and they would have to be more respectful. The reply came that they would do as they pleased as long as they were on their own premises, and continued their harangues at the man. Immediately, at a proper signal from the officer, two mounted policemen drove their horses up to where the women were congregated and there was a scattering. It is needless to state that the tumult ceased and thereafter proper respect was continually shown."

Chamber of Commerce, Chester, Pa.

*Favorable.*

T. Woodward Trainer, Sec'y.

Ans. 1. "Not only satisfactory, but absolutely necessary, in treating with violent mobs or riots of unusual consequence."

Ans. 2. "The Pennsylvania State police is made up of high-grade men, physically as well as

their knowledge of their duty, as practically every member thereof has an honorable discharge from our army. I consider them the ablest body of troops in the United States to-day."

Ans. 3. "No. Any gathering of people not inclined to be law abiding would likely and naturally look upon a *real* officer of the law as being 'overbearing.' Well-trained troops or soldiers simply execute orders from their superiors, and I can assure you the Pennsylvania mounted police will execute such orders fearlessly as soldiers should."

Ans. 4. "Some few years ago this City experienced a serious trolley strike on every line operating in and entering the City. Faithful employes were shot, cars dynamited, etc. The entire State police were brought here by which time we had thousands of undesirable people here from the outside, and the most inspiring sight you ever saw was the moving of cars under the direction and protection of the State Constabulary without the least bit of disorder, and within a very few days a strike that had lasted six months was entirely at an end. We enclose two or three photographs, showing these men on duty in Chester during the strike in question."

Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce.

*Favorable.*

R. W. Ferrel, Sec'y, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Ans. 1. "Yes."

Ans. 2. "Most of them are high-grade men, regulation while on duty very severe, never heard of a case of one being disorderly while on duty. One or two cases of men becoming involved with women and being compelled to leave the force."

Ans. 3. "They are very forceful and command instant respect. One of our county officials had his foot trodden on by a horse when he refused to move on under an order to clear the streets. Another had his head cut open by a riot club when he called a trooper a vile name. Both officials consider such conduct unwarranted."

Ans. 4. "The general opinion seems to be that the troopers act under great restraint even in most trying circumstances, and such force as they use is in the most instances warranted."

#### 4. THE OPINIONS OF THE SHERIFFS AND PROSECUTORS.

The opinions to which most weight ought to be attached are those of the sheriffs and prosecutors. Surely, if there is any person who is conversant with the problem of public order and who has an adequate opportunity to judge of the effectiveness of the State police, the sheriffs and the prosecutors must be in that position. And it is indeed remarkable that out of all the replies received from the Pennsylvania sheriffs and prosecutors on this point, not one is adverse to the State police.

#### POLL OF PENNSYLVANIA'S DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

*in Answer to the Following Question:*

Has the problem of industrial riot violence been more satisfactory and effectively handled in your county since the establishment of the State police system?

Name of County.	Effectively Handled.	Remarks.
Frank H. Strouss, Northumberland Co.	Yes	"Unquestionably."
Geo. H. Rowley, Mercer County.	Yes	"A very few of their number have handled a situation much more satisfactorily than a larger body of militia. They are unquestionably well suited for this particular branch of work."

Name of County.	Effectively Handled.	Remarks.	Name of County.	Effectively Handled.	Remarks.
W. B. Purvis, Butler County.	Yes	"The above question should certainly be answered affirmatively. The State police came into our county with a strong prejudice against them, but it is my belief that if they were withdrawn there would be a vigorous protest not only from our industrial centers but from our rural communities as well."	Clyde V. Ailey, Lawrence County.	Yes	"To my recollection we have had only one or two industrial strikes of any importance in our county since the State police system was inaugurated in our State. The State police gave much assistance to the employers and to those who desired to work when the strike was on."
John B. Hannum, Delaware County.	Yes	"Unquestionably yes—of material service here during street car strike a few years ago."	Lawrence H. Rupp, Lehigh County.	Yes	"We have had only two strikes since the establishment of the Constabulary in this community, and from my own personal observation and knowledge, I believe there is no more effective force in the world than State Constabulary for the purpose of quelling industrial riot violence."
J. H. Thayer, Sullivan County.	Yes				
John H. Bigelow, Luzerne County.	Yes	"In matter of suppressing riot I may say without hesitation that the State police have rendered excellent service. In fact they are superior in this regard to any other agency of law."	Ira A. La Bar, Monroe County.	Yes	"Yes. I will say positively that the State police far exceed either the militia or regulars in effectively handling industrial riots."
Asher Leip, Northampton County.	Yes	"From our officers' standpoint the last instance when State Constabulary was needed was during strike at Beth Street Works about 3 years ago. The situation was most effectively handled by this body. Deputy sheriffs were on hand, too, but the effective work was done by State Constabulary. There is, however, a feeling against State Constabulary by the average working class."	C. A. Whitehouse, Schuylkill County.	Yes	"The presence of the State police has a deterring influence upon those who would resort to violence."
			Richard G. Miller, Washington County.	Yes	"From my knowledge of riots in other sections of the State there is no doubt on my part that the State police have handled them more effectively than any other agency."
Archibald M. Hoagland, Lycoming County.	Yes	"Their effectiveness is more apparent in coal mining and big industrial counties."	C. Ward Eicher, Westmoreland County.	Yes	"In cases of riot and in strike cases the State police seem to be the answer to the question of how to preserve order. We have had riots and we have had strikes, and their record has been A-1. I recommend that every State in the Union establish the State police."
David J. Reedy, Lackawanna County.	Yes	"From my personal and official experience, I believe that one of the most effective arms of the law in suppressing disorder and riot is the State police, and I am very much in favor of them."			
Lee A. McCracken, Venango County.	Yes	"To my mind the sole and chief efficiency of the force lies in this matter. They are more readily obtainable than the State militia and are not influenced by local conditions and local associations as are the police force of the county. In addition, being under military training, they are a decided advantage in carrying out orders."	W. F. Elkin, Indiana County.	Yes	
			C. S. Sheive, Montgomery County.	Yes	
			Fred A. Johnson, Cameron County.	Yes	"We have had but one case—a Powder Strike—in which the presence of the State police was a preventing precaution. There was little trouble, but if the police had not been here there might easily have been."
			D. C. Reiley, Bedford County.	Yes	



Name of County.	Effectively Handled.	Remarks.	Name of County.	Effectively Handled.	Remarks.
Walter Welch, Clearfield County.	Yes	"While our Pennsylvania State police made mistakes during the first few years, experience in handling strike and riot crowds has enabled them to deal properly in such cases."	B. F. Rice, Columbia County.	Yes	"It has. The State police knows neither friend nor foe when they are called to act."
Virgil R. Taylor.	Yes	"Yes, the State police have been exceedingly effective in handling labor disturbances due to strikes, etc."	H. S. Holland, Blair County.	Yes	"To the best of my knowledge, it has."
Louis E. Graham, Beaver County.	Yes	"We have had a number of strikes, in industrial plants, and railroads and street car-lines, and it has never been found necessary to call out the militia. The Pennsylvania Yards at Conway are the largest in the world; and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. also have yards in this county. During a strike in the former we had no militia. In my opinion the mere presence of the State Constabulary in a strike town is a deterrent from violence."	John E. Heyburn, Delaware County.	Yes	"Would say that as far as riot and violence is concerned, their presence in the communities of which such thing occur has surely been felt."
Colin R. Richmond, Potter County.	Yes		Chas. M. Meredith, Bucks County.	Yes	
			Wm. S. Smathers, Carbon County.	Yes	"That horrible Bayonne affair would have never been had your State the efficient and capable Mounted State police that we have."
			H. C. Stark, Wyoming County.	No	
			Geo. H. Yavnell, Centre County.	Yes	"Undoubtedly it has."
			Geo. W. Richards, Allegheny County.	Yes	
			G. R. Thompson, Adams County.	Yes	

Thirteen more replies were received from sheriffs. Nine of these were unable to express an opinion on the riot question as there had been no industrial disturbances at all in their counties, or no disturbances which necessitated the calling in of the State Constabulary. Four made no statement of any kind in reply to this question.

## 5—The Relation of the Pennsylvania State Police to the National Guard

### a. The Transfer of Riot Duty

Practically speaking, the riot duty of the National Guard has been taken over by the State police. Since the inauguration of the State police system, the National Guard has been called out for riot service only once, and then it was because the State police was being used for important riot service in another part of the State. The one instance referred to occurred in the Spring of 1916 and is thus described by the Adjutant General's office, under date of October 9, 1916: (a)

"Unfortunately, the four Troops of the State police were all busily employed in protecting the interests of the public in Wyoming Valley during the street car strike last spring, when the emergency arose in the Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) district. Therefore no State police were available for service.

"The Governor then decided that it was necessary to call out a portion of the National Guard of the State for the purpose of protecting the citizens of the towns of Wilmerding, Turtle Creek, Braddock, and East Pittsburgh, who were being intimidated by irresponsible mobs, largely composed of foreigners.

"For this purpose the Governor directed the Adjutant-General to call out and place on active duty in the field of disturbance four troops of cavalry and one regiment of infantry. A second regiment of infantry was mobilized, six companies of it at their home stations and six companies of it at regimental headquarters, which was on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Greensburgh, within an hour's run of the affected district. These troops were kept on duty from May 2d until May 19th.

(a) The statement quoted is taken from Miss Mayo's book "Justice to All," page 284.

### POLL OF PENNSYLVANIA'S SHERIFFS in Answer to the Following Question

Has the problem of industrial riot violence been more satisfactorily and effectively handled in your county since the establishment of the State Police System?

Name of County.	Effectively Handled.	Remarks.
C. C. Homan, Venango County.	Yes	"They are trained and have the nerve to suppress riots."
John G. Waite, Montour County.	Yes	
Earl S. Johnston, Lawrence County.	Yes	"It is very good in case of riots or strike, and has been proven in our city."
B. S. Phillips, Lackawanna County.	Yes	"We find that uniformed officers are more efficacious than deputies who are ununiformed."
Geo. A. W. DeForest, Warren County.	Yes	
James L. Caven, Sullivan County.	Yes	
H. E. Wilson, Huntingdon County.	Yes	
Chas. F. Ditchey, Schuylkill County.	Yes	

"All the bills for this tour of duty have not as yet been audited, but the approximate cost to the State for transportation, subsistence, and pay will amount to about \$57,000, while the cost of material and stores rendered unserviceable by this tour of duty will approximate \$20,000."

There are, on the other hand, nine important occasions of riot service which Major Groome declares would have necessitated the calling out of the National Guard, if it had not been for the State police force. A list of these nine occasions together with tables summarizing the activity of the State police in policing them will be found under section E of Part III.

In connection with a study of the transfer of riot duty from the National Guard to the State police, two questions are pertinent: (A) How has the transfer affected the proper development of the National Guard? (B) How has the transfer affected the effectiveness of the riot service performed?

#### b. How Has the Transfer Affected the National Guard?

The opposition of labor unions to enlistment in the National Guard because of possible riot duty in connection with strikes is well known. This fact has often served to hamper the development of the National Guard along military lines, and has often given rise to proposals to transfer riot duty to some other police body, as has been done in Pennsylvania. The results that have been obtained in Pennsylvania by such action are indicated in the following statements by Pennsylvania officials:

*Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General—Nov. 15, 1916.*

"It is believed that the relief from police duty by the National Guard resulting in the establishment of the Pennsylvania State Police has been helpful and beneficial to the National Guard of the State in removing the objection to what is known as 'Riot Duty' and further removing to a very great degree the objection of the labor organizations to the National Guard of the State."

*A. W. Powell, Auditor-General and Member of State Military Board. (a)*

"Since its release by the State police from the burden of police duty, the National Guard of Pennsylvania has enjoyed a resultant increase in the number of enlistments and a raising of the standards of both officers and men. The personnel has improved from 25% to 50% since the creation of the State police. Both officers and men have become careful students of military problems, both tactical and administrative, and many of the companies and regiments have waiting lists composed of clean, active young men who desire the benefit of such study."

*Charles Bowman Dougherty, Major-General, Retired 1916. (b)*  
*Oct. 5th, 1916.*

"If we are ever going to build up the National Guard to make it a national force, it must be kept free from being pushed into the maelstrom of disputes between capital and labor; and a State police such as ours is the one and only means to achieve this end. During the twenty-five years preceding the formation of the State police, the National Guard of this State was frequently called upon to suppress riotous disturbances in different parts of the State. Since the organization of the State police this has been entirely avoided excepting upon one recent occasion.

"The National Guard's interests are therefore greatly furthered by the existence and efficiency of

the State police force, and from that as from all other points of view involving the welfare and safety of the people, a like force should exist in every State in the Union."

*Colonel E. M. Weaver, U. S. A., Chief of Federal Division of Militia Affairs. (a)*

*November, 1910.*

"This force of highly trained soldiers of the highest standard of discipline, maintained constantly in the most efficient state of drill and equipment, has been introduced in Pennsylvania \* \* \* to supplement the work of the city police or county constabulary in any part of the State in case of an emergency which overtaxes the capacity of the local police or constabulary. It operates practically to relieve the organized militia from all strikes or other duty that would bring them into antagonism with representatives of the labor unions and reserves the militia forces of the State particularly for the national defense."

#### c. How Has the Transfer Affected Riot Service?

The transfer of riot duty to the State police has not only benefited the National Guard, but has increased the effectiveness of the riot service performed. No one will deny the fact that the experience and steady training of the State police troopers in riot service gives them a great advantage over militiamen whose only training has been to shoot to kill.

Major Dougherty, who has been quoted before, says with regard to this point, "One troop of State police will accomplish as much as a regiment of infantry and do it quicker."

The State police and the National Guard of Pennsylvania have therefore found their respective fields of service to be distinct and separate; and both the riot service and the national defense have been bettered by the "division of labor."

### 6—The Cost of the Pennsylvania State Police

The annual cost of the Department of State Police, as taken from the auditors' reports, is shown in the following table:

Year	Total Expenses	Salaries
1906	\$159,375.00	
1907	266,876.18	\$247,651.18
1908	267,472.88	171,347.88
1909	231,105.64	162,005.64
1910	254,870.75	162,020.91
1911	302,837.21	188,374.49
1912	292,555.17	220,417.71
1913	333,778.87	219,016.33
1914	297,606.04	222,496.08
1915	329,361.87	

This direct cost to the State is but one of several financial factors that must be taken into consideration in weighing the money cost of the system. There is little reason to doubt that the State police fully pays for itself in various economies effected. In the matter of replacing the National Guard for riot duty, for example, it is probable that enough is saved to pay the entire expenses of the force year in and year out. It has been pointed out that the calling out of the National Guard in 1902 cost the State almost a million dollars. If Major Groome's estimate is correct—that there have been nine important occasions of riot service for which the National Guard would have been called out, had it not been for the State police—then the saving effected must have been considerable. The calling out of the National Guard in the Spring of 1916, it will be remembered, cost approximately \$77,000 for the seventeen days' service. The saving to the various State departments because of patrol service and to the

(a) Statement quoted is taken from Miss Mayo's book, "Justice to All," page 287.

(b) Statement quoted is taken from Miss Mayo's book, "Justice to All," page 279.

(a) Statement quoted is taken from Miss Mayo's book, "Justice to All," page 284.

local authorities because of detective service, needs only be mentioned to be recognized. Considering the results accomplished by the force, one must admit that the three hundred odd thousand a year is an economical and profitable investment from a strictly financial standpoint.

### Summary.

The State of Pennsylvania has had a State police since 1905, consisting of two hundred and twenty-eight mounted and uniformed men. The State policemen, trained in the United States Army, are thoroughly disciplined and familiar with the criminal law of Pennsylvania and their duties as guardians of life and property. They are, with few exceptions, men of high reputation and are held in highest esteem by the farmers of Pennsylvania. The men are divided over the State into between thirty and fifty stations and sub-stations, and spend the greater part of their time patrolling the rural sections. During the last ten years they have patrolled 4,547,194 miles, or an average of about 454,719 miles per year. They have made 27,650 arrests, or an average of 2,765 per year, to say nothing of the incalculable number of crimes which they have deterred by their constant patrol. They have been particularly effective in deterring and apprehending *larceny, burglary, assault and battery, disorderly conduct, carrying concealed and deadly weapons, violations of the game and liquor laws, malicious mischief and rioting*. Superintendent Groome testified before the Industrial Relations Com-

mission in 1915 that his force since its beginning had spent an average of "one day per year per man" only in actual riot policing. This estimate would not hold at the present time. The Fish and Game, Forest Fire, Health and Road Departments all testify to the valuable assistance which has been rendered them by the State police. The impartial sentiment of Pennsylvania toward its own State police rural patrol was gathered by addressing a letter to every grange, agricultural and farmer organization in the State, to every Prosecutor of the Pleas, and to every sheriff. This letter stated that the investigation was made from an absolutely unbiased standpoint, and that their frank opinion was desired irrespective of what that opinion might be. Two hundred and ten of the two hundred and forty-nine replies received from the various organizations of farmers (granges and agricultural societies) emphasized the direct benefit and protection which they had been given by the Pennsylvania State police; and thirty-nine replies said they had not been directly benefited by the State police. The few negative replies usually made note, however, that the force had not operated in their particular district. Forty of the forty-four replies received from Prosecutors of the Pleas spoke heartily in favor, and oftentimes with enthusiasm, of the work accomplished by the State police in patrolling the rural sections and four were indifferent or adverse. Twenty-three of the twenty-five replies from sheriffs spoke in favor and two in opposition.

## CHAPTER IV

# Other Systems of State Police in America

There are nine other States in America (e. g. not counting Pennsylvania) which now have State police systems of some form. Two other States (Arizona and New Mexico) have at one time had State police systems. The present systems, not yet considered, are commonly known as the Texas Rangers, the Massachusetts District Police, the Louisiana Constabulary, the South Carolina Rural Police, the North Carolina Rural Police, the Rhode Island State Police, the Connecticut State Police, the Nevada State Police and the Tennessee Rangers. Each of these various systems is here considered separately and in the chronological order of adoption.

### 1—The Texas Rangers

The oldest organization of state patrolmen in this country is the well-known body of men called Texas Rangers. The Texas Rangers have had a particularly difficult criminal problem to cope with and have also been thrown in contact with the Mexican border troubles. Their courageous handling of the situation has given them a national reputation. The Ranger force was given its present status by the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State in 1901. The statute, as then passed and as still in force, is appended hereto. (a)

#### (a) THE TEXAS STATUTE.

An Act to provide for the organization of a "Ranger Force" for the protection of the frontier against marauding and thieving parties, and for the suppression of lawlessness and crime throughout the State; to prescribe the duties and powers of members of such force, and to regulate their compensation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas; That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to organize a force to be known as the "Ranger Force," for the purpose of protecting the frontier against marauding or thieving parties, and for the suppression of lawlessness and crime throughout the State.

Section 2. The "Ranger Force" shall consist of not to exceed four separate companies of mounted men, each company to consist of not to exceed one captain, one first sergeant and twenty privates, and one quartermaster for the entire force. The captains of companies and the quartermaster shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be removed at his pleasure, unless sooner so removed by the Governor; they shall serve for two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Section 3. The pay of officers and men shall be as follows: Captains, one hundred (\$100) dollars each per month; sergeants, fifty (\$50) dol-

### Organization and Administration of the Force.

The control of the Texas Rangers is vested in the Governor of the State, who appoints the captains and the quartermaster, and who, together with the Adjutant General, makes the regulations for the enlistment, discipline, and disposition of the force. At his orders the force may be removed to different loca-

lars each per month; and privates forty (\$40) dollars each per month. The payments shall be made at such times and in such manner as the Adjutant General of the State may prescribe.

Section 4. The Governor shall appoint a quartermaster for this force, who shall discharge the duties of quartermaster, commissary and paymaster, and shall have the rank and receive the pay of a captain.

Section 5. That this force shall always be under the command of the Governor to be operated by his direction in such manner, in such detachments and in such localities as the Governor may direct.

Section 6. The Governor is hereby authorized to keep this force, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, in the field as long as in his judgment there may be necessity for such a force; and men who may volunteer in such service shall do so for such term not to exceed two years, subject to disbandment in whole or in part at any time, and reassemblage or reorganization of the whole force or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary by order of the Governor.

Section 7. That the quartermaster, or if so directed by the Adjutant General, company commanders shall purchase all supplies hereinafter provided for, and shall make a certificate on the voucher of the party or parties from whom the supplies were purchased, to the effect that "the account is correct and just, and the articles purchased were at the lowest market prices."

Section 8. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and private of said force shall furnish himself with a suitable horse, horse equipment, clothing, etc., provided, that if his horse is killed in action it shall be paid for by the State at a fair market value at the time when killed.

Section 9. That the State shall furnish each member of said force with one improved carbine and pistol at cost, the price of which shall be deducted from the first money due such officer or man, and shall furnish said force with rations of subsistence, camp equipment and ammunition for the officers and men, and also forage for horses.

Section 10. The amount of rations and forage shall not exceed the following, to-wit: For each man's daily allowance, twelve ounces bacon or twenty ounces beef, twenty ounces of flour or corn meal, two and two-fifths ounces of beans or peas, one and three-fifths ounces of rice, three and one-fifth ounces of coffee, three and one-fifth ounces of sugar, one-sixth gill of vinegar or pickles, one-sixth ounce candles, one-third ounce of soap, two-thirds of an ounce of salt, one twenty-fourth of an ounce of pepper, four and four-fifths ounces of potatoes, sixteen twenty-fifths of an ounce of baking powder. The forage for each horse shall not exceed twelve pounds of corn or oats, and fourteen pounds of hay per day, and two ounces of salt per week; provided that when in case of emergency the members of said force are employed in such duty that it is impracticable to furnish the rations herein provided for, each member of said force so employed shall be