

# PARROT'S CHATTER BREAKS UP WILD PARTY OF FILM STARS

The charges were not borne out in their entirety.

This same man is now on trial on several serious charges. Mr. Enright volunteered. Mr. Brown turned to the charges against one, Martin Fitzpatrick who was accused of raiding the Liberty Club for a drink and threatening members with a revolver. His fine of 15 days pay, imposed by Deputy Commissioner Leach was reduced 5 days pay, by Commissioner Enright.

The case which Mr. Brown seemed to regard as most important was that of Sgt. John J. Dunigan, who was sent to the home of Mary Harrington, fifteen years old, No. 318 North Avenue, Dec. 12, 1919, to investigate the girl's story of having been attacked by a man. It was charged that he failed to make a proper report of his investigation, but returned to the girl's home the next day and behaved with impropriety. He was found guilty on both charges and fined twenty days pay.

Mr. Enright said the girl died before Dunigan came to trial and the evidence was unconvincing. Dunigan was tried before a Magistrate and the case dismissed.

Q. You could not remove him? A. Yes.

Q. You could not remove him? A. We could, but the man would have been returned to us overnight on a case of that kind.

Q. How did you happen to hit on twenty days? A. We did not want him to get away so free when we believed he was more or less guilty of some parts of it.

Q. Is he on the force yet? A. I believe he is, but you cannot dismiss a man unless you have a case that will stand up. In the mean time the complainant died.

Q. You found him guilty, and you say that when you found him guilty there was an impediment against your imposing a just punishment? A. We did not find him guilty of the full set of charges there. We found him guilty of the surrounding circumstances.

Q. A man that is guilty of surrounding circumstances I am willing to admit ought to be acquitted. That is a crime I am not acquainted with. A. I imposed all that the evidence in the case presented in our department would warrant; this girl I believe the testimony showed she was not all that was claimed to be, if I recall the case right, and the absence of a complainant.

"A girl does not have to be brought to be protected against such conduct from the police," roared Mr. Brown. "This man was accused and brought into court for trial," protested Mr. Enright, "and we immediately suspended him, and I think it went to Special Sessions, and in the mean time the complainant died."

"If this man was guilty in any form, or halfway, of what he was charged with by you, and found guilty of, he wasn't worthy to remain on the police force. He is a leopard preying on mankind, instead of being a protector, and I want to know if there is not some suggestion from the Commissioner of Police by which we can get better arrangements," said Mr. Brown. "Here was a case without a complainant, a case that had not stood up in court. The whole community cried aloud as a complainant," cried Mr. Brown.

"The stones cried out." "There was no complainant there," persisted the Commissioner.

**ENRIGHT BRINGS DATA ASKED FOR BY BROWN.**

Commissioner Enright brought with him a portfolio of data asked for by Mr. Brown yesterday. Mr. Brown produced two letters from the file of Grover Whalen when secretary to the Mayor, asking for the assignment of Policeman McMullen to the First Branch Detective Bureau Left Squad and of Policeman J. J. Donovan to be a detective. Both were marked in Mr. Enright's writing: "Done. R. E. E.—Dominus vobiscum."

"The Lord is always with me," said the Commissioner.

Mr. Brown then read a letter from Mayor Hylan to former Commissioner Bugher early in 1918, ordering him not to consider appointing newspaper men as deputies, as the people had repudiated and discredited "the subsidized press" at the polls and a Police Department dominated by newspaper men and politicians was intolerable.

Mr. Enright accused Mr. Brown of reading the letter with the purpose of "inflaming the press still further against the City Administration." Mr. Brown said the letter had a direct bearing on the interference by the Mayor with the Commissioner's powers.

Mr. Brown presented the letter of Mr. Bugher, dated Feb. 22, 1918.

"Is that his letter of resignation?" asked Mr. Enright.

"It is the letter," said counsel, "in which he said he would rather give up his job than give up his right to make appointments."

"That letter was written not on Feb. 22—not on Feb. 21. He knew he was out when he wrote that letter."

"Now we don't know that do we?" asked Mr. Brown.

"I know it," said Mr. Enright.

"You weren't there when the letter was written were you?" asked Mr. Brown.

"I was," said Mr. Enright, "I was sitting right outside his door waiting

the filing of Policeman Edward W. Brandon for making a false report to Capt. Dan Costigan regarding an automobile accident in which David Greenberg, sixty-five, of No. 74 East 119th Street had his leg broken.

Greenberg brought suit for damages against the truck owner. Because of testimony given by Brandon Greenberg was acquitted.

"This was perjury, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Brown.

"I don't know," said Mr. Enright, "but what I would like to know is why the judicial commission—widely advertised as the most efficient policeman in the world—didn't make a charge of perjury at the trial instead of a charge of a false report at the trial."

"I'd give a good deal to know that myself," said Mr. Brown, seriously.

Mr. Brown asked about two motor-cyclist incidents which were charged against a friend of one of them.

Q. Do you remember why they did it? A. There was no money in this transaction. It was just a personal favor between two officers.

Q. How do you know there was no money transaction? A. Both men said so, and I believe the man who charged that summons. There was nothing in it except a personal favor.

Q. It was a personal favor that the sergeant wanted to do? A. And nobody ever charged there was any money transaction in it, and I don't believe there was. You know there are always favors between brother officers, wherever they may be.

Q. There is another clause for that that is that there is honor among thieves as applied to a case like this. A. I will apply it to the same class of people that I have in mind, if you want to apply it.

Senator Robinson: You must be thinking of yourself.

Commissioner Enright: I don't think you have any right to suggest that.

Senator Robinson: You have no right to say what you did say.

Mr. Brown: I don't take any exception to anything the commissioner said.

Mr. Enright said the conduct of Fitzgald and Pierce was improper but not dishonorable.

**OTHER CASES SUBMITTED BY COUNSEL TO ENRIGHT.**

Among other cases submitted by Mr. Brown were those:

Policeman Willard Helm, found guilty of accepting \$15 for failure to compel the appearance in court of a violator of the Motor Vehicle Law.

He was found guilty, said Mr. Brown, "of being a thief in relation to the violation of the law in Nassau County, and the charge is set forth at great length, and I find that he accepted \$15 for fixing up the thing and you found him guilty, and you fined him thirty days pay."

"The word guilty is written on there by the Deputy Commissioner here he brings it to me, said Mr. Enright, "something after reading over the specifications and reading them over with him, or reading them myself, I receive at some modification of it, or decrease it, or I increase it, sometimes it is a think proper. Sometimes the modification is not written on."

"Now, continued Mr. Brown, "I find the case of Henry H. Kelly, assigned to plain clothes duty in the First Inspection District, who did aid and abet Lester S. Rodgers in the felony of taking up force and violence from James Nikolas of \$25 in money, in premises No. 232 East 14th Street, and the charge against Lester S. Rodgers of taking the said \$25. They raided a crap game, and for the purpose of setting an example to these violators of the law they stole \$56 from them and they were fined five

days' pay each. Do you remember it?" "I do," very well," said the Commissioner.

Q. I have read you the specifications, and the finding was guilty, and was approved by you. Do you think that that is a fair enforcement of discipline. A. We did not find them guilty of taking this money.

Q. Let me see the findings. A.—The cause there was no adequate proof of that. We did not find them guilty of misconduct in connection with the case. The evidence presented against them was unworthy of belief, most of it. If every time officers raided games and the testimony of the people that they are raiding is going to be used against them and we have got to accept that as judgment, you won't get an officer to do any work in this department unless they are adequately protected.

Jeremiah McCarthy on March 6, 1920, threatened to sue a subcommittee of the House of Representatives for violation of the Sabbath Law, for moving machinery. He said to Griffiths that if he served a summons it would be fined \$25 in court, and that said that this thing could be fixed up, and demanded money. He went around afterward to get the money, and Griffiths would not pay him any thing. He was charged with demanding money for not serving a summons, and on a party to collect quit rent, and not guilty of demanding money or calling on the party to collect the money, and of failing to report that he quit rent. For this he was fined five days' pay.

"There was some evidence that he did go and see this man," said the Commissioner. "There was no proof that he made demand upon him."

"In the case of Daniel Smith, said Mr. Brown, "in December, 1918, while in uniform, asked Manuel Morris, proprietor of a moving picture theatre, for a Christmas present, and upon the said Morris offering to give him cigars or cigarettes, Smith said he wanted money. That night Smith asked Friedman, the proprietor of the theatre, for a Christmas present, and upon Friedman giving him \$2, said policeman Smith returned the \$2, saying if he did not give him \$10 he would arrest him the first chance he got for permitting minors into his theatre. On this specification he was found guilty and forfeited ten days' pay, by John A. Leach, charged by you to five days."

"Charles G. Potter," Mr. Brown reported, "was found guilty of taking from a store a pound of butter without paying for it. That is what they call 'stealing something on your shield,' is it not? He forfeited ten days' pay."

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**POLICEMAN INDICTED ON PERJURY CHARGE FREE.**

No Prosecution Against Maloney, Partner of Ganson.

The case of Patrolman Joseph Maloney, indicted in April, 1920, on a charge of perjury, was called for the forty-sixth time today in the Court of General Sessions. The complainant failed to appear, and Judge Koehn then instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which they did without leaving the box.

Maloney and John J. Ganson, his partner, members of Inspector Henry A. Vee Spaul, were indicted for perjury after they had prosecuted Mrs. Lillian Bell, No. 246 West 42d Street, on charges of violating the Tampon Law. She was discharged. She then made the complaint on which the two policemen were indicted. When the case was called last spring Mrs. Bell suddenly disappeared, and it is said to be living in Nebraska. Ganson's case is scheduled for tomorrow.

**WALL STREET NOTES.**

While the stock market for the greater part of today's session was in the doldrums and without a definite price trend, the bond market was active and firm. Mexican Government issues furnished somewhat of a sensation. Mexican 5 per cent bonds advanced to 99.1-4, up 5.3-4 points, and the Mexican 4 per cents rose 41-2 points. These bonds have been in default of interest since 1914, but the opinion is crystallizing in best informed financial circles that interest payments will shortly be resumed. Liberty bonds continued their upward movement. Corporation and railroad bonds were firm, reflecting the decrease in the cost of money.

The sugar trade heard to-day that the Cuban Financial Commission, which has made an abortive attempt to arbitrarily fix the price consumers of this country should pay for sugar, is finally prepared to reduce their quotation of 3-1-2 cents for raw sugar (not including duty), to which they have stubbornly held despite the fact that such price was totally unwarrented by supply and demand conditions. The new quotation is expected to be 2.50 cents a pound, or 4.16 cents, including cost, insurance freight and a cost of \$20,000. It aims to advertise Nebraska.

Films will be distributed free on a circuit through the State, in schools and other institutions. Developments in farming, industry, education, State departments and clubs and prominent people visiting the capital will be shown. The studio is at the University of Nebraska.

**NEBRASKA OPENS STUDIO TO SHOW STATE IN FILMS.**

Pictures Will Spread News of Progress in the Commonwealth.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 20.—The State of Nebraska has gone into the movies. Its Department of Conservation has set up a studio, at a cost of \$20,000. It aims to advertise Nebraska.

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**George P. Munroe, Banker, Dies in France.**

PARIS, Sept. 20.—George Peabody Munroe of New York and Paris, a member of Munroe & Co., bankers, died at his country home in Gouvieux yesterday. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Munroe was prominent in Parisian social life. He was formerly Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce here and was a member of the American Clearing House Committee

## LOS ANGELES CLERGY DIVIDE ON ARBUCKLE CASE AS MANY LANDLORDS BAN FILM FOLK

**Some Pastors Condemn Entire Motion Picture Industry, While Others Decry Snap Judgment and Bespeak Full Hearing for Accused Comedian.**

**Famous Stars in Hollywood Colony Get Eviction Notices and Many Property Owners Proclaim They Will Not Rent to Them at Any Price.**

(Special to The Evening World.) LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—With broadside attacks launched against the entire motion picture industry by some Los Angeles clergymen who cite the Arbuckle case as proof that the screen's most dangerous enemies are "in its own ranks" and plead from other pastors to their flocks that they should not condemn Arbuckle without a full hearing, or judge all motion picture folk by his deeds, the church here has divided on the famous case.

At the same time motion picture stars in the Hollywood colony face a most serious housing situation. Landlords of many famous film luminaries have notified them they must quit the premises, and many property owners have proclaimed that their homes are not for rent at any price to motion picture actors.

The attitude of the landlords is the cumulative effect of the wild orgies and parties that for months prior to the Arbuckle party in San Francisco have been staged in residences of many well known film actors, resulting, it is asserted, in heavy damage to furniture and decorations.

While the Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher of the Temple Baptist Church, declared that "only narrow-minded, prejudiced people will condemn all motion picture people because of the misdeeds of a few," and asked that Arbuckle be not condemned until he is given a full hearing, the Rev. Dr. William Martin of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hollywood, took issue with his brother of the cloth and hurled the answer that "to condemn or to apologize for this sort of thing is a sign of ethical obtuseness and moral decay."

Comparing the motion picture industry itself to a jungle and some of its actors and members as the fox in the jungle, the Hollywood clergyman declared "the jungle is forever a menace to the fine things in life," and that the bramble should be cleared.

Attendants of the parties of the motion picture clique, which had as its climaxing event the fatal Arbuckle party in the Hotel St. Francis went with full knowledge and had been trained to these affairs, he said.

"The parties were planned with the grease for skids of debauchery at hand," he declared.

**SAYS SUCH PARTIES BELONG TO AGE OF NERO.**

"That sort of a party is not American and belongs to the age of Nero, the depraved. If there had been no death these are the sort of parties to make every real American hang his head in shame. It is not art, it is sheer animalism. Only when men become animals they go further than animals go.

"Now it is up to us in no uncertain terms and in no uncertain fashion to clean our back yards of the jungle element. We must not be behind any city in moral shame and must determine against the sort of life that made this tragedy possible."

The entire motion picture industry is on trial, in the opinion of the Rev. Gustav A. Briegele, who first declaring that Arbuckle's day as a motion picture star is over, said: "Roscoe Arbuckle has sown inquiry and calamity not only for himself but for the motion picture industry. Rumors have been rife for a long time that orgies are common among a certain class of film stars. We well know that women and men cannot allow themselves to be photographed in certain postures without a gradual breakdown of moral fibre. Once this occurs there is no limit to moral perversion. Pictures shown recently would indicate that much that is photographed is exceedingly beyond the limits of propriety.

"We beg the question when we say the banking world was not judged harshly when a man by the name of Stillman was judged guilty of marital misconduct by the public. The fact is that the banking world immediately forced Mr. Stillman out of banking circles and this before any

members of his party, and wrote a check in four figures for the damage inflicted on furnishings and for the trade he had driven out. Many parties departed, leaving untouched meals that had just been served.

The same "movie crowd" had on numerous occasions before conducted themselves in such hilarious fashion in the same cafe as to cause many private parties to leave, but the management feared to take drastic action, as the roustabouts were liberal spenders.

Following their escapade in the cafe, in the early hours of the morning, the party of movie stars went to the beach, where they dispersed, and went bathing. Their liberal supply of liquor had not been exhausted in the carousings at the cafe, and the drunken men and women in the party made it a point to get drunker yet. Their orgies on the beach caused nearby residents to call upon the police to stop the affair, and the Chief of the little resort city went there in person to take the matter in hand.

When he sought to arrest the more rabid members of the party for disrupting themselves on the beach he was tempted into taking "a little swing" by one of the gay women of the party, and, casting duty aside, the Police Chief became the "life of the party." Officials of the rather morally lax and liberally inclined City Government are now declared to be seeking evidence of the affair with a view to ousting the Chief, who, for a few hours, was the boon companion of movie stars, several of whom are reputed to reside in a single week the salary which he as Chief of Police would draw over two years or more of service.

**LOS ANGELES RESORT ORGIES TO BRING A "CLEAN-UP."**

The aftermath action of these affairs is the vigorous protest of many patrons of resort cafes against the indecent behavior of the clique of motion picture stars who have staged some of the "high jinks" of their parties in private residences and in public places of amusement.

So serious has been the drop of trade among the more conservative patrons that many of the cafe proprietors and managers now refuse to make reservations for members of the motion picture clique, whose "carousings on" had reflected not only upon the reputation of the resorts in question but upon the great mass of motion picture actors who have proper regard for decency and honor.

The reflection thus cast upon the motion picture industry and its members generally by the antics of a few who had an misguided conception of "a good time" will be cleared away, it is generally conceded in the motion picture colony, when the producers put into effect the reported intentions to "clean house."

Arbuckle's San Francisco party and its fatal culmination, bringing to light many similar affairs which antedated it in Los Angeles, will prove to be a mop that will wipe clean the studios of the members of the "Live One Hundred" it is confidently predicted. Church organizations threaten to take a hand in the cleaning-up process.

At the first words of the parrot screeching the "Shut up" command, the drunken speaker blustered, and when it was followed by the more emphatic "Go to hell" he frothed. Picking up a plate he hurled it at the bird of multi-colored feathers that had wittily repeated the words it had been taught to enunciate.

The plate, sailing twenty feet or so through the air, over the heads of other parties at nearby tables, struck the perch from under the feet of the parrot, which took wing and landed upon a shaded stand lamp across the room, screeching in its flight even more emphatic cuss words.

"No 'arrot can insult me," shouted the performer of slapstick stunts as he rushed across the dance floor of the cafe to the spot where the too loquacious bird had taken perch. In his wild dash across the floor, where many were dancing to the jazz strains of the orchestra, the actor upset several couples and created scenes, in his anger over the prattlings of the bird, which outrivalled in grotesqueness any of the scenes in pictures he had acted. Reaching the lamp upon which the parrot had seated itself, he made a grab for the bird, catching it by the foot.

Using its natural weapon of defense the parrot countered with a nip of its sharp bill into the finger of its tormentor. A howl of pain and rage greeted this act on the part of "Polly," who gleefully chuckled as she sank her sharp beak deeper into the flesh of the actor's finger. When her hold was finally broken she flew, terror-stricken, about the big cafe hall, followed by the actor, who raced drunkenly about on the floor.

The crowd at first thought that the prank had been "framed" and roared in delight, joined by the actors and actresses of the movie star's party. But when the enraged polly, unable to reach "Polly" as she screeched curses from the air, seized hold of dishes, chairs, potted flowers and all loose objects, hurling them at the bird, and the missiles began to drop in all directions, striking and slightly injuring several innocent on-lookers, there was a near riot as the crowd wildly dashed for the doors.

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**REPORT TAMMANY GIVES IN TO HINES**

Organization Said to Be Trying to Keep Insurgent From Posing as Martyr.

Justice Wasservogel will sign to-day the order granting James J. Hines an inspection of the ballots cast in the Democratic primaries for the nomination for President of the Borough of Manhattan. The Board of Elections is preparing for a recount. Clerks are being hired and a suitable place in which to hold the proceedings is being sought. It is likely that one of the vacant court rooms in the County Court House will be used.

To-night the Monongahela Club, Mr. Hines's headquarters, will meet and install him as executive member. It was reported to-day that Tammany will not hinder Hines any longer in his standing as a member of the Executive Committee when the 14th Street organization meets on Thursday evening. As Hines carried Nagle's district, say, that Tammany at last believes it better to give Hines his way and thus deprive him of an opportunity to play the role of a martyr to Murphy.

A story was being related to-day of how Hines called on Percy Nagle, Tammany candidate for Sheriff, at the latter's club, the Kanawah, just before Primary Day and said "Percy, you're a candidate and so am I. Whatever you do for me on Primary Day in your district I'll promise to do as much for you on Election Day in my district."

As Hines carried Nagle's district, it is now expected that Hines's district will give Nagle a good vote on Election Day.

**PROFANE POLL PARROT ENRAGED SLAPSTICK COMEDIAN.**

At a beach resort recently, a clique of the film colony threw a rather peaceful crowd gathered there into turmoil and disorder because a talking parrot had "insulted" a vociferous slapstick comedian while he was relating a tale of prowess and glory with women and wine.

The parrot, it appears, had a rather naughty habit, on occasions, as it sat upon its perch near the table where the movie crowd had gathered, to shout forth a cordial invitation to "Shut up" or "Go to hell" and while the slapstick comedian of the films was rearticulating to give force to his drunken expressions the parrot sounded the first admonition, followed by a rather forceful screech of the second.

At the first words of the parrot screeching the "Shut up" command, the drunken speaker blustered, and when it was followed by the more emphatic "Go to hell" he frothed. Picking up a plate he hurled it at the bird of multi-colored feathers that had wittily repeated the words it had been taught to enunciate.

The plate, sailing twenty feet or so through the air, over the heads of other parties at nearby tables, struck the perch from under the feet of the parrot, which took wing and landed upon a shaded stand lamp across the room, screeching in its flight even more emphatic cuss words.

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## The big RED cake.

Pure, unbleached, palm oil gives Lifebuoy its RED color.

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