START

3317

vol. I

CASE

CASE #3317

19734

"White Slave &c"

Add Jan 1910 Grand Jury

Vol I

CASE #3317

I N D E X.

Jeremiah W. Jenks,	Page	1,
Geo. Kibbe Turner,		49,
do (Rec)		84,
Chas. W. Appleton,		139,
Abraham Levinstein,		148,
Chas. W. Mason,		231,
F. C. Baldwin,		271,
Gustavus Meyers,		290
Nathan Harris,		345
Barney Cohen,		389
Mark Buchner,		406,
John D. Lindsay,		435,
Geo. A. Greenberg,		449,
Sam Jaffe,		486,
Theo. A. Bingham,		510,
Geo. A. Miller,		527,
J. M. Firman,		565,
A. Brisbane,		586,
F. A. Kellor,		600,
Dr J. W. Hill,		609,
Marcus Braun,		643.

CASE #3317

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

IN THE MATTER

of the

INVESTIGATION

As to the existence in the County of New York of an organized traffic in Women for Immoral Purposes.

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

CASE #3317

January 10, 1910

JEREMIAH W. JENKS, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Your name is? A Jeremiah W. Jenks.

Q And your address? A Ithaca, New York.

Q Professor, what is your occupation? A I am a teacher in the University.

Q Cornell University, New York? A Yes sir.

Q And you have been such for some years? A Yes; for twenty three years.

Q You have been a member of the Immigration Commission; you received an appointment from the President of the United States to the Immigration Commission? A Yes.

Q What is the official name of that Commission? A United States Immigration Commission.

Q When was that Commission appointed? A The appointment was made, if I recall rightly, the 1st of April, 1907.

Q And that commission was composed of? A The Commission was composed of nine members; three Senators, appointed by the Vice President; three members of Congress appointed by the Speaker and three laymen, so to speak, to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Q And you were one of the three presidential appointees.

CASE #3317

A Presidential appointees.

Q And you are still a member of the Commission? A Still a member of the Commission.

Q Professor, will you state to the Grand Jury the general purpose of that Commission? A ~~The~~ purpose of the Commission, as stated in the law by which the Commission was created, part of the Immigration Law of February 20, 1907, was to investigate the entire question of immigration and report to Congress recommendations for any changes in the law that might seem to the Commission desirable.

Q Speak a little louder, please? A The purpose of the Commission, as stated in the law, was to investigate the entire subject of immigration and to make any suggestions for changes in the law that might seem desirable to the Commission to make.

Q And the Commission has carried on this investigation during the last two years? A Yes; it has been carrying on the investigation since about the 1st of May, 1907.

Q And where have the meetings of the Commission been held? A The meetings of the Commission have usually been held in Washington; sometimes in New York and in one or two cases they have been held elsewhere, for the convenience of the Commission.

Q In accordance with the work of that Commission were the conditions of New York City that might be involved in

CASE #7317

such a report investigated by the Commission? A Yes sir.

Q And were you present at such investigations? A I should say that the investigations have been made very largely by means of special agents, by collecting material from different sources; the investigations were statistical in their nature; not in the form of hearings before the Commission, and meetings of the Commission as a rule have been to determine on the course of action that should be taken and what agents should be appointed, the work that the agents should do and to receive the reports of the agents and determine what, if any, action should be taken upon those reports, or what recommendations should be made, and there have been only two cases, if I recall rightly, where people have been called before the Commission to make statements.

MR. WHITMAN: If the Foreman will consent, I want to ask the privilege of allowing the witness to explain to the Grand Jury the work and the results of the work without asking questions direct, if that will be satisfactory.

THE FOREMAN: We will be pleased to have him explain.

Q Will you explain to the Grand Jury the work and the results of the work as they bear relation to New York City. A With reference I suppose --

Q To the alleged traffic in women. A There was ap-

CASE #3317

pointed by the Commission --

Q Speak a little louder, Professor, so the Grand Jury can hear you; there is some noise outside? A There was appointed by the Commission some two years ago a sub-committee to investigate the question of violations of the immigration law of the United States. That investigation had to do of course with the question of the importation of women for immoral purposes, as well as the importation of Chinese, contrary to the law, the importation of people who had committed crimes, and so forth, but a good deal of attention was given to the special question of the importation of women for immoral purposes. That sub-commission to begin with consisted of myself individually. Afterwards Congressman Bennett was assigned to the Commission and the work of investigating that question has been practically in the hands of Congressman Bennett and myself; we have made reports from time to time to the Commission; we engaged to assist in that investigation various detectives from time to time, who furnished what information they could. In a number of instances where the information seemed to be such that cases could be brought for prosecution under the law, we have turned that information over to the legal officers, namely the United States district attorney and cases have been brought and in a number of instances the persons who have been charged with

CASE #3317

crime have either plead guilty or have been convicted, the women in a good many instances been deported, and in that way the work has been carried on.

The investigation into the conditions in New York City was completed I think something like a year and a half ago so that at the present time I have no evidence whatever that I think could be of any immediate use, as regards the conditions here. It was some little time ago; a little more than a year ago, there were several cases brought by the United States District Attorney on the basis of evidence that had been suggested at any rate and in part gathered by the agents of the Immigration Commission.

I gathered from what the Foreman of the jury and from what the District Attorney has said, that what you would like to hear from me largely is the general methods of work that we have followed and something as to the general results and that you will not expect, because I cannot give it, any specific evidence in any special case, but this may be useful on the basis of what we learned before.

I think there is no doubt whatever that there is a considerable business in the way in part of importing women and in part of seducing women and dealing in them here. I am rather of the opinion, and this is simply on the basis of evidence that has come before us from time to time, that

CASE #7317

there are a good many -- large numbers of young girls that were seduced by young men here for the purpose of either keeping them working in an immoral house in order to secure their earnings for their own private pockets, so called cadets and pimps, or else for the purpose of turning these girls over to other people, sometimes keepers of houses of prostitution in order that they may secure their earnings in that way and in some instance -- although I think it is ultimately speaking two instance -- the girlswere practically sold for some hundreds of dollars and they practically come into a condition of slavery under the charge of the keepers of the houses, or under the charge of some one man that has control of them. Where they are in houses there are some instances in this report that the Immigration Commission made, there are certain instances given, legal evidence generally and convictions that were made on those lines -- there are a few cases where girls have been compelled against their will to go into that life and remain in that life and to turn over practically all their earnings.

In the great majority of cases I do not think that is true; I think that the girls that are in the business are there of their own accord; girls that have practically been brought up as children that way for that matter and they have no special desire to leave that business; that they

CASE #3317

are working with their men or with the housekeepers to get earnings and they propose to stay there and I think it is not very serious, as far as the great majority of girls are concerned. On the other hand it is doubtless the habit of the house keepers, because these girls are not very strong characters, by playing upon their vanity, by loaning them money and charging for their clothes two or three times what they pay outside; charging for their board two or three times as much as they would have to pay elsewhere, there is a system keeping the girls in debt and as long as they keep them in debt , they have a hold over them in that way. If you wish to call that slavery there is more or less of that. Of course it is not slavery in the ordinary sense of the word.

It is not so very rare I think that the girls have their clothes taken from them when they come into the house, their clothes are locked up and they are not allowed to have their street clothes and they cannot get out on the street and in case they refuse to do as they are told they are beaten, punished in various ways and we have some evidence to that effect furnished in this pamphlet. I have nothing in addition to that.

I think that so far as the question of slavery goes, I mean doing a business in women; perhaps that is complete enough. I may say that I have here for example, so that

CASE #3317

one can see what kind of evidence may be secured if one makes raids at the right time of places where they are likely to get evidence of this kind, I have here an account that was kept by one of these girls, who has herself been imported. She was finally for immoral purposes compelled to live in a house for a year or more. I think the accounts would cover rather more than a year.

Q What is the date of that? A This is 1907, and who kept herself a daily account of her earnings. This book was seized in a raid that was made when the girl was taken. It does not belong to me; it belongs to the Immigration Commission, or rather it is in their charge, but it does represent the earnings of this girl Mignonne Chiban and tells how much she earned daily for a number of months.

Now I think if the Grand Jury takes up this question in the right way and as the opportunity offers makes a raid on houses where people of this kind are living; that you are likely to get a great deal of evidence that will be really valuable. The evidence we got on which convictions were secured, was evidence of that kind that had been captured when these women were arrested, or when the houses were raided.

The question has been suggested by the District Attorney as to whether there is a great corporation or organization

CASE #3317

controlling this. That has been suggested to us before this investigation began and throughout this two years of our investigation we have kept that continually in mind. My own personal judgment on the matter is there is no general organization that has been formed for the purpose of dealing in women. I do not believe that there is any large organization setting aside the question of whether it is general or not, I do not believe that there is any large organization in this city or any of the cities in the United States whose business is primarily dealing in women. It is true that there are two or three corporations -- we have read in the newspapers and elsewhere we read about the New York Independent Benevolent Association, which has been spoken of as an organization of that kind.

I have here -- it belongs to the Immigration Commission; of course the Grand Jury is at liberty and we will be glad to have them see what is in it -- I have here the Constitution of this New York Independent Benevolent Association, with the list of officers as they were in 1896 and then as they were again in 1903, when there was a change of the Constitution.

Q Professor, inasmuch as we are probably going to hear from other witnesses a good deal about this Association here, I would suggest that this Constitution be read, if it is not very long; I would like to have it on the record. We

CASE #7317

are going to hear more about it from other witnesses?

A The Constitution covers forty nine pages of these small pages. I suggest, Mr. District Attorney, if I may, I leave this with you and a translation be made if you will be good enough.

MR. WHITMAN: I did not know it was as long as that.

THE FOREMAN: Could you state in a word what the object of the society is?

MR. WHITMAN: The reason I ask is there has been a great deal of talk and a great deal of publication in regard to this association; we are going to hear a great deal more about it and my object is to have the Grand Jury know all they can about it.

THE FOREMAN: Do you think it is worth while to have it read now?

MR. WHITMAN: We can have a copy made of it.

THE FOREMAN: Couldn't we have a copy spread on the minutes?

THE WITNESS: I may perhaps suggest in a word or two what I think the purpose is.

MR. WHITMAN: Perhaps that will be enough.

THE WITNESS: The purpose of the Association, as stated in the Constitution is mutual support; in case of illness to aid; in case of death to provide that the dead should

9119
CASE #3317

be buried with proper honor according to the Hebrew rites; these are the English words. The Constitution is given also in Yiddish as well as in English. This Association had regular meetings. Whenever one of the members or the wife of one of the members died word was regularly sent to the different members of the Association and they were expected to attend the funeral. They had a committee on sick; members visited the sick; had a committee on finance and a funeral committee. People that belonged to this Association were all of them to be of the Jewish religion, of physical and mental health and the Constitution says "and one who has not committed a crime." That is stated in the Constitution. We know that in cases where ~~this~~ people; where women that were commonly known as prostitutes; at any rate that were working with some of these people, died, that funeral notices were sent out and that the people did attend the funeral. It seems -- perhaps I need not go further -- from anything that appears in the constitution would simply indicate that this was a benevolent association for the mutual benefit along perfectly legal lines, of its members.

Now in addition to that I think I may say that according to the best information we could get we have reason to believe that most of these members were persons who were associated with disorderly houses, either as owners or as

CASE #3317

keepers, or in some instances, as physicians who were practicing in the houses and who were connected with that business in some way or other; nearly all of them, if not all of them. There is also reason to believe that they had members not merely in New York, the headquarters, but also scattered in different places throughout the country. On the other hand we have no evidence whatever to show that this organization, as an organization, was engaged in the importing of women or in dealing in them and we do not believe that as an organization it did any business of that kind. We have absolutely no proof to that effect.

On the other hand we felt that we had reason to believe that, simply from the membership and from what we proved elsewhere with reference to various people who were engaged in that same line of business, that probably some of the members as individuals may have imported women; may have bought them; may have dealt in them, but as an organization we have no proof whatever they did anything of the kind, and we do not believe the organization was created for that purpose.

There is another society of which I have no records at all, but that we knew about that was generally called the French Club, that had a regular building where many of the members lived in the city and we know as a matter of evi-

CASE #7317

dence that in a number of cases where women were being imported for immoral purposes by keepers of houses or others that they went from the steamboat to this house. In some cases where they were booked on the records of the steamship company to some other house, their baggage was sent to this house and it was thought that they were booked mostly as a blind in order to deceive the immigration officials, but they themselves went to the house, their baggage was sent there, and in some cases as we know from evidence that we had, they went from that house after staying a few days, on to Chicago, where they went into disorderly houses, and I don't know that we have specific evidence to show any other especial place where they went to.

We did know that some of the people they were associated with at the French Club were engaged in the business of keeping houses of prostitution in Seattle and in one case in San Francisco, but there again, so far as this club is concerned we had no reason to think that the organization as an organization was dealing in women.

On the other hand there are a number of men, that we knew were dealing in women, we had evidence to that effect and some of them convicted,-- that regularly when they went through New York from Europe, stopped at this club. We know that their mail was sent to that club; letters were received

CASE #3317

there addressed to them at different times and in that way it was called the French headquarters and what we felt from the evidence that we got was this; that it was simply what its name imported; it was a place where they met as they were going back and forth and doubtless at that place they did at times make agreements, one with the other, that certain persons going abroad would bring home a girl for somebody else. We had evidence to the effect that that was done in a number of cases; at any rate that individuals, two and three and more, would make agreements, one with the other, to bring home a girl and put her into that life or probably in the large majority of cases that they would find a girl who had been previously a prostitute in Paris or Brussels, or elsewhere and bring her over, of her own accord, of course, because she thought she would get better pay to enter a house here, and you will find in this report, of which copies will be furnished all of you, a number of letters that we seized, where those letters refer to this, that and the other girl, that one would send over to another, so that we believe that there is a considerable traffic in girls of that kind that are being imported, and my own judgment is the traffic in American girls seduced here is larger than in the girls that are imported, and the methods, so far as we have every reason to believe, at any rate, are substantially the same.

CASE #317

That is what we have been led to believe, that there is no general organization, but that there are many small groups of people, which we would expect in any kind of business, that are associated together from time to time to deal in girls; there are some houses that are used as a sort of rendesvoux; the girls are sent there , the madam in charge knows about it and deals in them and I suppose in some cases a good many girls go through those houses, but a general organization we have no evidence of, and we have been doing our best to find out what we could get.

Now, I think that from what we have learned, that there is some reason to believe that in the city here, in New York, there are probably some of these small groups; it is quite likely there are at times two or three houses, restaurants, and hotels, that are more or less associated in their work, one with the other. They have very likely gareements and mutual ownership, one with the other, particularly in the hotels where the street walkers take their customers; there is more or less an association amongthose at times, where it is understood that the girls, if they find a customer on the street, will take that customer to any one of two or three hotels that are more or less associated and in that way money will be made. I think there is some reason to believe there is more or less an association of that kind, but I do not think

CASE #3317

it is an extensive one and I do not believe that there is a general corporation for dealing in girls . Now if I may venture to suggest one or two things that have seemed to me, from my own experience, the right way to go at it?

Q Yes. A We of course worked for something like two years on this question before we made our report; part of the time here, in Chicago, in Seattle and San Francisco, in Butte, in Salt Lake City, in Ogden and New Orleans, and we had information from a number of places, - Buffalo also. We had detectives in all these places at different times. It is of course extremely difficult to get evidence, legal evidence that would convict in any cases of this kind. Most of these women that are engaged in business are themselves of course willing to stay there; they do not want to stop. It is only here and there one objects to it and if the man to whom they are giving the earnings is arrested, the girl in nine cases out of ten will refuse to give any evidence against them. Moreover we found from our experience in some of the other cases that we got earlier, records of which can be got in the United States District Attorney's office, that where we found a girl who had been so abused that she was willing to turn against the man that was controlling her and give evidence, and that we had to deport in order to get out of the life, the jurors, as you might suspect, would

CASE #3317

CASE #7317

say, "We find it hard to believe the word of a woman who has been living that life for years" and on account of the nature of the evidence she must give it is difficult to convict in many cases.

Now our experience has been practically this in cases that were the most successful; we went to work in this way. We put detectives that were unknown to the people; that had known about their life; that would represent themselves as persons who wished to start a house, we will say, and keep a girl or something of that kind; we put detectives at work to go to the houses, to get acquainted with with the people there, to get a knowledge of the way things were going on in the house and then when the right time came they would be likely to find the guilty party at home in the house, a raid would be made, they would be seized and arrested and all the documents that we could get in the house would be taken, letters and correspondence, and their trunks and everything of that kind and in the correspondence, the letters of the people themselves, with the girls sometimes willing to testify and sometimes not, but with all this other corroborative evidence we were able to secure convictions in a number of cases, especially in Chicago. The work was done there after we had the experience here, and work in other cities. It seems to me that is the wisest thing to do here. I do not believe, unless the District Attorney has evidence

that he has secured beforehand, that the evidence can be secured in a day or two. I think that it is a matter of getting some indication as to where and what can be gotten and then taking sometimes perhaps some weeks to find out what is going on and then having arrests made and evidence taken. I think that it is extremely important that the nature of the evil itself be understood if we are going to make very successful headway against the evil, and if I may venture just one more further along different lines.

It seems to me of greater importance than merely getting half a dozen cases and convicting them, although I think that is of very great importance indeed, is the securing of evidence of such a nature that the people of New York, when the trials are held, and the evidence brought out, will understand far better than they do now, what the nature of the evil is all along the line so we can see how to go at it to keep it in check. Nobody thinks that the evil of prostitution is going to be overcome, but there are very many evils, especially in connection with this compulsory -- with this selling of women against their will, of which there are doubtless a great many cases; there are evils there that I think can be largely stopped, and through this work the Grand Jury can find out what is done and can suggest the best methods of keeping those things in check. I think it will be of very great service too. I think I have nothing further to say, Mr.

CASE #7317

Foreman, as a general statement.

BY A JUROR:

Q Mr. Foreman, I would like to have you ask him -- he thinks that could be controlled, this selling of girls against their wishes and being put in houses of prostitution; what cure ~~has~~ he got? He has put more thought on it in two years than we could in a month; of course you have given us the disease; now you must have found the cure? A The root of this evil, so far as the dealing in women is concerned, I think is the desire for profit on the part of these men who are seducing them and putting them to that life and they want to live that way; it is the easy way to live and I know of nothing better than to get the penalties pretty severe on the man that is caught taking the earnings of a girl or a man who seduces a girl and leads her into the business and then the very best efforts should be made by the Police Department to keep that matter checked up whenever a case comes up of that kind; a vigorous prosecution and a heavy penalty, rigidly enforced. I think that the chief evil that comes along this line can be checked better by punishing the man than punishing the girl. It is very difficult of course to get the evidence, but it can be secured. Now, if I understand the law at the present time -- I am not overlooking I think the fact of getting evidence -- the pimp who is living on the earn-

CASE #3317

ings of the girl, can be prosecuted only for vagrancy.

Q Only for what? A For vagrancy and the severest penalty that can be imposed is six months in the workhouse.

MR. WHITMAN: If he is simply living on the proceeds of the woman, but of course compelling the woman to live this sort of life, or seducing her, or enticing her, or being responsible in any way for her downfall, or placing her in a house of prostitution, or any of the vast number of charges that can be made, the penalties are very heavy; seduction or kidnapping are punishable by not less than five or more than fifty years in States Prison. Of course in vagrancy the principal thing is it is almost impossible to prove it -- if he sells newspapers or blackens shoes and has any visible means of support, he is entitled to show the court that. To prove he is living on the proceeds of prostitution it is necessary that the woman should give him his money and corroboration is necessary because the man cannot be convicted on the testimony of the woman alone: We have had a great many of those cases. When I was at the Magistrates court we had several cases before me, which I held. Some of them were sustained and some were reversed, and I think quite properly, on appeal. I think that the punishment should be severe. Vagrancy covers a multitude of offenses and

CASE #3317

convictions are possible under the vagrancy law that I think for an offense of this kind might be practically impossible; of course that is purely a matter of opinion.

Q. Mr. Foreman, I understand from the witness'es testimony that the Immigration Commission have traced the importation of women to this country for immoral cases in a measure, in some cases; is that so? A Yes sir.

Q Have you been able to go further? Have you discovered any organization or any men who furnish the means to those women to come to this country? A Yes.

Q Youhave proof to that effect? A Yes sir.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Did you find those in New York? A I do not recall whether one was a New York case or not. The case was a man that plead guilty and was sentenced; I do not recall whether it was shown that he had furnished the money or not.

Q That was a case of an individual? A Yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q What I was trying to get at was whether there was any organization traced in New York or in this country, who had agents abroad and furnished themmoney to give money to these women to come to this country? A We have no evidence of that kind.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

CASE #3317

Q To the best of your knowledge there is not? A I don't think there is.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Would you state how that thing is done; for instance if a correspondent in this country writes to a friend on the other side? A There are a number of cases in this pamphlet that can be read, but it amounts practically to this; if a man is keeping a disorderly house here and would like to have one or two or three other girls and he has a friend in Europe or abroad who is also in the business he knows, he will write to him and simply say he would like to have a girl at the right time and the man can look about and see if he can get a girl. You will find a couple of instances here. I might venture to read a sentence or two from one of them. Here is half a dozen sentences from a man on the other side, who was writing to a friend here saying he had a girl who would like to be placed here. "An absolutely new number, tall, handsome of figure and body, twenty years and six months old. She wants to earn money"; and then another case, "A woman the like of which you can never find; young beautiful, most x x x and fully decided to leave. You can well understand I gave them a song and dance. Without praising her highly she is as beautiful as it is possible to find in this world and I hope she will serve your purpose well. I will send you her photograph. Her beautiful teeth alone are worth

CASE #3317

a million"; he goes on to enumerate her good points. There are a number of instances of that kind, showing it is a personal matter. There is also an affidavit in here ; I must say this is hearsay, of this special case, of a detective, of a man who was on familiar terms with people who were on familiar terms with people who were dealing with girls and he had a statement from a number of men, some of whom were convicted for bringing girls over, that they had been given in one case eight hundred dollars for two girls that he had brought from Paris. He had gone over and was given the money to get the girls and bring them over and was paid their expenses. In another case where a conviction was secured in a house in Chicago, it was said that he paid one thousand dollars for that girl. Here I will read copies if you wish, Mr. District Attorney; we have copies of the account books seized in that house and it was shown that this girl, that it was stated that one thousand dollars was paid for, earned more money than any other girl in the house; a statement of her account showed it.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q When you say a thousand dollars was paid for this girl a portion of that went to pay the expenses of the men who went for her or sent her and the expenses back and equipping her and all those different things? A Yes, I suppose so.

CASE #3317

Q That is usually the case? A That is usually the case.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q What indication did you find of a traffic between the cities; for instance between New York and Philadelphia and between New York and Chicago? A We found certain cases where girls were sent from New York to Chicago. We did not have a detective in Philadelphia that was watching them, but in one case there was a girl that had been known here, our detective knew her and we had reason to believe that she was going to be sent to Chicago. Our detective was on the watch at that station in Chicago and saw her come in, get off the train and she was met by some person there. The detective then was intending to trace her up and have her seized in Chicago, but there was every reason to believe that the detective had also been seen by the girl, because we got word again in a day or two the girl had come back to New York immediately and we supposed the reason was they had seen him and were afraid on that account. There was evidence of this kind. I think this all appears in the pamphlet. If I remember rightly in this house that was raided in Chicago they found a good many letters for girls there that had been sent through this house here and there were various statements in these letters showing that

CASE #3317

girls were sent on from one city to another, sometimes because they are afraid of being arrested in one place; they had better get to another place where they are not known and sometimes because business is better and they think they can earn more wages and so on.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Did you find any evidence of the existence of this organization, the New York Independent Benevolent Association in Chicago? A No.

Q- Did you find any members of it there? A I could not say. We did have -- we were told I think by some member of the association, I am not certain about that, or it was found in the addresses, that there was reason to believe that there were members in Chicago, in Seattle and in a number of other places, of this Association, but we have no reason for thinking the Association as such was doing any interstate work or any importing.

Q Now what evidence did youfind in regard to the exportation of women from New York to foreign countries, such as South America? A We expected to get information on that subject. There were a good many stories and rumors that came to us of that, but we could not get anything that was at all in the nature of evidence. We were told those stories.

BY THE FOREMAN:

CASE #7317

Q From what country do the most of these foreign girls come? A Those that we found were mostly from France, were mostly French girls, but a great deal of that depends upon the detective in my judgment. If you have a detective that speaks the French language and that knows the French customs they will get evidence along that line more largely with reference to the French than they will of anything else. We hadalso other people that brought in statements. We did not have any convictions along those lines. They had statements where they had gone to the girls and talked about where they came from and I have no doubt it was the truth. Girls from Austria, and girls from Russia, but I do not think the matter is confined to any one country. My own private opinion has been, simply on the basis of the weight of evidence that came to us there was probably more traffic in French girls. A good many French girls come from Brussels and France and Brussels is practically the same; but I am inclined to think the importation is more of French girls. Of course the next is Jewish girls of various nationalities, Austrian and Russian and German.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You found no evidence there were any members of this New York Independent Benevolent Association in foreign countries? I am asking these questions for future reference? A We had no evidence of that sort.

CASE #317

Q Nothing was submitted to you that would show that in any way? A Not at all.

Q By foreign countries I mean South American countries as well as Europe? A We did not go into the question of South America or Panama; we had nothing on that subject.

Q Nor Mexico? A Nor Mexico.

Q Nor Canada? A Nor Canada; not the Benevolent Association in Canada. We had that evidence of girls coming through Canada.

Q Tell us about that please? A I think there is no evidence in my report, but I think there is some from my own personal observation. When a girl is stopped at Ellis Island on the ground that she is one that is coming here for immoral purposes and deported, she is anxious of course to get into the country some way or another and there is every reason to believe, and we have some evidence to the effect, that in a good many cases she is sent back to the other side and takes a steamer within a week or two back to Quebec and hopes she can be admitted there and then carried across the border in some way and get into this country. Now I happened to run across one of these specific cases of that kind. When I was in Quebec investigating the question there, the immigration officer in charge showed me a photograph of a prostitute that he had stopped just a few days

CASE #317

before. She was a French girl who spoke English very readily and well, and he had received from Ellis Island her photograph and the statement she had been deported and would probably try to get in there. His officials recognized her and they brought her before a Board of Special Inquiry and began asking questions about her business and she pretended she did not speak any English at all; she had never been in the United States and went on of course telling a perfectly straight story with reference to the kind of life that she had been living. After she had told her story the inspector in charge showed her her photograph and asked her where that was taken. As soon as she saw the photograph she of course knew that the whole case was lost. It happened she was wearing at the time of the questioning in Quebec a belt buckle that showed also in the photograph and as soon as she saw that she said, "Well the case is gone; the fact is I am a prostitute and I have been a prostitute for years. I have been in the United States before", telling for how long a time, "and I was deported at Ellis Island at such and such a time and you have simply caught me; that is all." There is one specific case of the way in which they come and there are other cases. I recall the case of a girl that was deported I think at Boston. This is a matter of record in the Immigration Office; deported at Boston on the ground that she said she believed in Mormonism, polygamy.

CASE #317

She was debarred and sent out. She was afterwards, within a month or two, found in Salt Lake City and the Salt Lake papers said that she was there. Well, there was every reason to think she went back and came in through Canada in another way.

Q Now this woman that you spoke of in Canada, was there any evidence as to who was responsible for her coming there? A In so far as anything appeared she was coming independently.

Q There was no indication that there was any members or representatives of the New York Benevolent Association in Canada at all, as far as you know?? A I never heard of any.

Q Did you find any representatives of this organization in Boston? A We have no evidence to that effect at all; we did not look for it.

Q You did not find any representatives of that organization in Boston, as far as you remember? A No, but I think it is only fair for me to say that we made no attempt to check up this organization in different cities ; not at all.

Q There was no investigation of that organization otherwise than you have told us? A No, we found it --

Q What? A We came to the conclusion it was a general organization and made no effort to check it up; if we had it is probable we might have found them indifferent cities, but

CASE #3317

we made no effort.

Q Now, did you make any investigation to find whether there was any political or quasi-political organization that was implicated in this traffic? That is a pretty hard question but I would like to have you express yourself in a general way? A I think you are asking for my opinion.

Q Yes, that is what I am asking you for? A As a result of my investigation we have no evidence to show that any political organization as an organization is engaged in this business, or has been engaged in this business. Now if I express my opinion, my own private opinion is that no political organization is engaged in this business or has been engaged in this business of importing women or dealing in women Now my further opinion is that there are a good many who are active in politics and who naturally are members of various political organizations who have financial interests and business interests connected with this business and they have made money out of this business. My own private opinion is further that the probability is that those men have at times used their political influence to protect their houses and the people that are engaged in this business with whom they have business connections. That is a subject that I may say is not a subject--

Q Allow me to interrupt you. You say "protect". What do you mean? I am not trying to cross-examine you at all; I

CASE #3317

am just trying to get your general views? A Nearly all of these girls when they are arrested have somebody to furnish bonds for them and sometimes this is the pimp and sometimes it is people outside. Now I heard a good many stories from sources which I believe are trustworthy, although I say it is not legal evidence and I have no evidence at all. In a good many cases men who have had influence with the courts, have not merely furnished bail, but have gone further and used their influence perhaps to have light sentence imposed at times on girls whose money went to them in part, to these men that were interested in politics. I do not see, I may say, how it can be any other way. Here are a great many interested in this business. They are active in politics, they cannot help it, and under those circumstances, beyond any question, it seems to me, they are going to use the influence they have with the courts and with the liquor people to punish those that are hurting their business and favor those that are helping them, but that is an entirely different thing from saying a political organization as an organization is engaged in the business; it would not be so foolish as to do it.

Q You have no evidence to establish the fact that any county organization or assembly organization was engaged directly or indirectly in th traffic in women? A We have no evidence whatever.

CASE #317

BY A JUROR:

Q Has this French Club which you mention any legitimate reason for being organized? A So far as we could gather and I may say we had detectives living in there from time to time so they saw what was going on, it was about the same as any ordinary club of young business men would be. It was a convenient place to go. Some of them had their meals there and received their mail there; met for business doubtless as well as in a social way. There was a rule to the effect that no girl was admitted to the club or could live there unless her man was a member of the club. A number of the women lived there.

Q When you say her man, you mean? A Her pimp.

Q Her pimp, as you call it? A Yes sir. They took particular care in this way, there was no woman admitted unless her man was there, but we had no reason to think that the club was any more than an ordinary club where they would do business and eat and live and so on.

Q The Club is not in existence today? A That was one of the places that was raided and broken up at the time. I don't know about that, but I will make a guess on that matter and say that probably a detective could be found who would find in a week or ten days time where some of the members were and I do not believe those members have stopped visiting one another and dealing with women.

CASE #3317

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You say that organization was composed of what is known, when you use the term -- what is properly known as pimps? A Yes sir; it is a good English word.

Q The club was formed of those men largely? A As far as we know very largely.

Q Now, wasn't there evidence to show that the New York Benevolent Association was largely composed of pimps? A Pimps and keepers of houses and physicians and those that were engaged in the business in other ways.

Q Practically entirely composed? A That was our belief; that was our belief.

Q Will you explain to the Grand Jury a little more fully what a pimp is, Professor; doesn't he deal with more than one woman? A In writing this report, of which copies will be furnished you, it was essential that we use some of these words and on the first page we mentioned the procurer, the importer and the pimp and I put this definition in. The definition that I wrote at the time was this, "A man who wholly or in part lives upon the earnings of a girl or woman who practises prostitution. Usually he is supposed to give some protection and care in return."

Q He often has more than one woman? A Yes; although in a great many cases he has only one, but I know

CASE #3317

of cases where he has had two or three women and there are doubtless instances where he has more.

Q Doesn't it often happen that the pimp will get control or become acquainted with a woman and live with her for a short time and then sell her practically, or take her to another city and dispose of her there and come back repeat the same performance again? A Yes, that happens sometimes.

Q Isn't there a good deal of that; didn't your Commission develop that fact? A In my judgment there is a great deal of the man getting the girl and keeping her earnings and so on. When it comes to taking her to another city or sending her to another city --

Q Well, selling her or placing her in a house in New York, and repeating the performance over and over again? A Yes, the repetition is I think quite common. Now there again I do not believe that at the present time, there is as much selling to houses as there was, because I think in most instances the pimp will find it more profitable to keep the girl and let her turn her earnings into him every night instead of taking a lump sum and letting her earnings go to somebody else. It is a most curious feature, significant feature that sometimes these women apparently have no great regard for the man's affection, or whatever you call it, that they will help him get a second woman to

CASE #3317

work for him.

Q And sometimes more than that? A Sometimes perhaps more than that. I think we have no evidence, but we have some correspondence that shows a woman will write and try to help him get another woman and in one case also we had evidence of a girl who sent money abroad to bring her man over; importing him, because she wanted him to come.

Now as regards protection, I think I ought to add something further about protection, as I feel this matter, in connection with the administration of the law is probably much more than merely as far as the girl is concerned. A case came to my attention a few days ago, a story came through one of my detectives to this effect; that a girl who was living in prostitution in a house here in the city felt that she had been seriously mistreated by the woman in charge, by the madam, had been abused in some way; she immediately sent word out to her man about the case and he gathered a few of his people together, men; came right to the house and smashed the furniture, looking glasses and things of that kind, simply to show the woman she could not do that to that girl. Now there is protection of that kind the girl appreciates; they feel that if they are abused by the madam or by a customer or anybody, they can turn to this man and say, "I have been wronged; I want you to fix it" and he will do it and in that way he keeps his

CASE #3317

hold and gets her earnings.

Q Do you find that these pimps have other occupations as a rule? A So far as we have been able to learn in most cases they do not have an occupation from which they earn very much money, but in a good many cases there is a nominal occupation; for instance we have evidence to show that a man in one of his own letters went on to speak of the girl -- I think he had more than one he was getting the earnings of; he said "The Immigration officials are getting very active; they are after me; I am afraid I am going to be caught," or something of that kind, "and I have made arrangements with the proprietor of the hotel here by which I have the job of elevator boy, so that if I am arrested he will testify I am the elevator boy." Well now it was a nominal occupation; he was not running the elevator regularly and I have no doubt in a great many cases these men have another occupation they can turn to and I have no doubt also there are a good many of the younger men who are beginning the business who are occasionally working and making a living, but they know how this is done; they get acquainted with a girl, they seduce a girl and get her to turn her earnings over and it is an addition to their regular work.

Q Do you find, Professor, that colored men do a great deal of that, living with white women? A We have no cases of which we took legal evidence of that kind, but I have had

CASE 47-3317

the stories, that I believe are true, to that effect, in occasional cases at any rate, of a negro man with a white woman. I think there is a great deal of this business going on.

Q Did you investigate the Chinese too; white women with Chinamen in New York? A You mean in New York?

Q In New York? A Yes, I saw some of that.

Q What was the result of your investigation? A We made no regular investigation of the white women in Chinese quarters, but I am told that regularly by our detectives and others who have been doing that work, that there are a number of those cases and anyone who goes to Chinatown will see a great many white women there that are apparently living with Chinese men.

Q There is no evidence they were sold to Chinese men against their will by white men, or by any organization of any kind? A No sir.

Q There is only evidence that the individual pimp -- A I have no evidence whatever myself of anything like that; impossible, I should say, with reference to what I see; pardon me-- some of the detectives who were working with me thought to begin with that I ought myself to go to these houses and make a report. I said that I did not see that was necessary at all and I have made it a rule never to go into those places myself, but I know on the other hand I have gone down

CASE #3317

through Chinatown to see what Chinatown was like at different times and have seen many white women in the Chinese quarters. One of the things that I have investigated was the importation of Chinese, particularly men, and I have often gone down to Chinatown to see friends that I have made in the course of this work at restaurants and other places, but I have never talked to those men on this subject and in going through Chinatown with detectives to see what there is there I have been shown some of the houses where white women are living with Chinese, but we have no evidence to show that they are sold there.

Q There is one other subject I want to ask you about. Was there evidence submitted to you tending to show anything like police protection of these pimps or of any organization, or of the traffic in general? A It is the statement regularly made by the girls on the street, by the women who keep the houses, I think on the part of our detectives who have been around to these places, I think it is a regular statement, a regular belief, that those girls and the houses pay for protection of the places. The statementd are often very specific. A girl will state that she has to pay to the policeman on the beat a dollar for every day that she worked, when he is on the beat; and if she works over the usual time, we will say from two in the afternoon until two

CASE #3317

in the morning, if she works beyond that a half day she will have to pay another dollar; but the girls very generally state at different times their custom is to pay a dollar to the policeman on the beat for each period that they regularly work.

Q Is that the girl that is working on the street; that is soliciting on the street, as yousay, or girls living in houses? A Girls soliciting on the street. Girls soliciting on the street and taking her customers to a room she has at some of the hotels that she has arrangements made to take customers to.

Q Did you go into the subject at all of houses of prostitution paying police tribute? A We have had statements made to our detectives at various times, at any rate I recall specifically one time and I think at more than that, of a keeper of a house who said they regularly did pay to sometimes more than one , sometimes to the man on the beat and sometimes to the detective.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask the Professor if this pimp question, does that resolve itself into the same as the cadet system? A I think they are the same, the same system; they are practically the same and I would venture to say that probably the word pimp is a good old English word; it has a bad meaning; people do not like to use it; cadet is a comparatively modern military term that people like to use, but

CASE #3317

as far as I know they mean the same thing.

MR. WHITMAN: In the general parlance the cadet is usually supposed to be one who goes with girls under sixteen or eighteen years of age; a cadet is the man who puts the women on the street, who deals with young girls, and the pimp covers the whole proposition, the older and the younger; that is the way the Children's Society regards these words.

A JUROR: I want to knew if the general business of the cadet was to first seduce an innocent woman, a girl, and use her or whether he frequently got --

MR. WHITMAN: That is the distinction that is generally made in New York ; the cadet is the man who puts the woman on the street in the first instance; seduces her if he can, or gets her when she is very young and is responsible for her introduction to the business. The pimp covers the relations afterwards. That is the term generally used.

THE FOREMAN: But it is also possible that the pimp seduced his girl?

MR. WHITMAN: Yes.

A (Cont'd) I would like to add another thing, that I think throws a little light on the cadet system. I had a statement sent me a couple of days ago that was taken from a girl on the

CASE #3317

street and she was giving her own experience and how she came to the life and so on. She said that she was of a family of seven; the name was an American name; she had been brought up down in one of the poorer quarters of the town; her family had lived in two rooms only. She said she could not remember the time when it had not been perfectly possible and the usual sight for her and the other children to see co-habitation with her father and the children themselves were practically in prostitution; there was child prostitution all through the neighborhood; all of the boys and girls she knew practised prostitution and she had herself gone into the life without knowing anything about it and that girl had absolutely no guilt; you could hardly talk of that girl as a prostitute. She was in the business before she knew what the business was and I imagine that there are hundreds of girls in New York of that type. Now when you are speaking of persons brought up that way you can hardly talk of the cadet seducing them. She is almost as you might say, born into the business, and I think there are a great many of our prostitutes of that type. Either this girl or another one; - I have had two statements sent lately --

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q This was in New York? A In New York, yes. This girl or another one; it was either in the same girl's statement

CASE #7317

of another girl's statement ; both of them came to me the same day -- that the same practises and sights were common when she was a child and she remembered one instance where her father had told the groceryman who came to deliver groceries, that he might use her older sister, fourteen years of age, for payment of the bill and she did not think anybody thought there was anything particularly out of the way; the man wanted to get that for back pay; it was all right and apparently neither father, nor the girl of fourteen years, nor anybody in the family thought anything wrong of it. I think if you are going to deal with a question of this kind you ought to know what the conditions are.

BY A JUROR:

Q Aren't they trying to cure that condition in settlement houses? A They aretrying to get the children in those quarters to get a little higher idea of life and also to get peopleto live in more than one room.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q The condition of which you speak; that was the condition that existed when she was a child? A Yes; that was some years ago.

Q Probably those conditions she described were in the vicinity of Allen Street? A I cannot give the quarter of course; I could find out.

Q Did she say she thought those conditions existed

CASE #317

today? A I have no doubt those conditions exist today in various quarters, although I may say I think conditions have improved quite decidedly under the new Tenement House law in the last few years.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask the Professor if most of the cases where women were brought, innocent women were brought from abroad for the purpose of placing them in houses of prostitution or compelling them to live lives of prostitution? A Yes; you will find in this pamphlet testimony giving in detail the story of the girl who came here as an innocent girl; she was not brought across the ocean for that purpose, but there were other girls; she was on the steamer with another girl; another girl took her up and persuaded her to go into a boarding house, as she had supposed. When she was taken into the house she was forced into the life by horrible cruelty, as it will appear here. This is a case where the evidence is absolutely complete and the girl has been deported and the man has been punished.

Q There are not many cases? A In my judgment the proportion of those cases is relatively very small, as compared with the entire importation. While there is one where the evidence is complete we have heard of others and I have no doubt there are in the course of the year a good many cases.

0011
CASE #3317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Does your investigation show particularly that a great number of women brought from France for prostitution have been practising prostitution before they have been brought? A Yes sir.

Q Relatively few have been seduced after they come to this country? A Relatively few I should say, Mr. Foreman. I think where girls are imported that there are a good many cases of the man going abroad and instead of getting professional prostitutes would have a young girl over there, seducing her over there, or making love to her and pretending he wants to marry her and getting her on the steamer and then seduces her on the steamer and brings her over in that way, so when she gets here he has her, to use the expression, "well broken in" and he puts her in the house. We have a case of that kind which is here also.

Q Even in cases of that kind don't the greater number come as prostitutes? A In my own judgment it is a relatively small percentage that do not, but of course we cannot get the information in detail.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask; I understand the United States government has their agents in all the ports of entry in Europe; agents of the Immigration Commissioners? A No; that is not quite true. Under the immigrationlaw, under our ar-

CASE #7317

rangements with foreign countries we have in some of the European ports immigration officials who examine the immigrants as they come on board the ship to see whether they are physically fit and otherwise, but in some of the countries that is not permitted, in some of the countries they say they themselves will do everything that is necessary and they prefer not to have the United States government put any officials there.

Q In other words the foreign countries do not do anything to stop this traffic? A I do not think I would put it as strong as that; they do not want us in some cases to have our immigration officials at their ports. From what I know of the situation in foreign countries I think we would find in nearly all of the continental countries that they look at this subject quite differently from the way in which it is viewed here and I think you will find nearly all of the European countries would be ready to cooperate heartily and vigorously to prevent girls, minors, young girls, from being exported and sent out for those purposes, but I thinkin most of the continental countries if the girl is of age they would say, "That is her own look out; we will not interfere."

BY A JUROR:

Q Do you find that these women who are giving up a proportion of their earnings to the pimps; do they do that

CASE #3317

willingly; do they want to do it from affection? A One of the most puzzling questions in connection with the whole business is the reason why a girl will give up her earnings, often all of them, and apparently sometimes it is sheer affection for the man; she is in love with the man and will do anything for him. In other cases it is largely fear; the man threatens her and it is almost impossible for her to get away. If she says she will quit him and leave the life, he simply says, "I will go to where you work and tell what you are and no respectable people will have you around" and then there are cases also where they have beaten the woman and there are cases -- there is one case where one of our detectives overheard a conversation among some pimps and their girls where a girl had been murdered down in the Tenderloin and the talk among the people was she had been killed by her pimp because she tried to leave him and make trouble for him and the others were saying "it served her right; a girl ought to stand by her man." Now we have no legal evidence of that.

Q Is there any compulsion? A I think there is a great deal of compulsion and then there comes another element. I have had material sent me within a week or ten days on this subject. The girl seems to need protection. She says, "If I get into any trouble with the madam I know my

CASE #3317

man will see I am upheld" and on that account she sticks to him. Of course the motives are not clear. It is hard to tell which is the chief one; it varies all the time, but they do give large parts of the money, practically all of it, to their pimp.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask the Professor if he knows about these large bodies of men who are laying in wait for the immigrant ships and entice girls through offering them jobs and otherwise? A I think there is no doubt that there are some of these boarding houses and places of a lower type that do have their runners at the docks to see if they can get in touch with immigrant girls and get them there. I think there is also no doubt in certain cases they make arrangements with people on the steamers, stewards and so on, to recommend certain places. I think it is so in certain cases, and we have had some statements made, you will find it in the record; men who have these people lie in wait at the various ports of entry, sometimes to cut a girl out from her friends; that is if they find a girl getting off a ship that seems to be one they can likely get hold of; if they can switch her away from her friends and get her confidence by appearing polite and friendly and so on they can get her in their power.

Q Do you think there is much of that? A Not much of

CASE #3317

it, but I think there is some. We have a statement to that effect by District Attorney Simms of Chicago; we have ourselves no direct evidence.

(END OF SESSION)

CASE #3317

January 11, 1910

(Investigation continued)

GEORGE KIBBE TURNER, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Give your full name and address, Mr. Turner? A George K. Turner -- George Kibbe Turner.

Q And your address please? A My home address?

Q Yes; your home address? A Hastings on the Hudson.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Mr. Turner, what is your occupation? A For the past four years I have been in a dual capacity as one of the editors of Mc Clure's Magazine and as a writer, largely a political writer and might be called, although I have done other work, I might be called I suppose, a writer on general political matters for the magazine.

Q By political matters what do you mean? A I mean; I think the best way perhaps to answer that is to say that a good share of my political work has been practically divided between the study of cities, conditions in the cities and between Congress, the conditions in Congress. I was interested for instance in the navy investigation there. I have just been interested in this Glavis, Pinchot and Ballinger matter and in the matter of cities in the past four years I started

CASE #7317

with a theoretical study of Galveston, a new form of government, as you know; then I studied the conditions in Boston, Chicago and New York; that is, I produced articles on those subjects; on those particular cities.

Q When you say your work has been political you do not mean to imply that you have been engaged by or doing work for any political organization? A I do not; no.

Q You mean political conditions in the broadest sense? A Yes. The function of a magazine is of course different from a daily newspaper; we do not pretend to follow the immediate event, but when conditions arise that are important enough to demand a study, a man takes it up; Mr. Kennan for instance took up San Francisco in something the same way as I have taken up other cities.

Q Mr. Turner, will you tell the Grand Jury something of your experience prior to the last four years? A Before that time; well since from 1891 until 1906, in May, I was connected with the Springfield Republican in Massachusetts?

Q You are a graduate of Williams College? A Yes sir; in 1890. In 1891 I went to the Springfield Republican and took practically all classes of work there and became city editor of it. In the meanwhile I did some work for Mc Clure's magazine in the way of writing. There was in 1906 a general change there. I came to the Magazine at that time, although

CASE #4317

I had written for them for the past ten years.

Q How you were connected, in the manner you have indicated, with Mc Clure's Magazine during the month of November, 1909? A Yes.

Q And for some years prior thereto? A Yes.

Q You are the author of the article which appeared in that publication November, 1909, under the title of "The Daughters of the Poor?" A Yes.

Q You wrote that article? A I did.

Q Now will you in your own way explain to the Grand Jury how you came to write the article and what your means of information were upon which you founded that article? A May I say here that if any one wanted copies of it I brought it here in sufficient numbers to give to the Grand Jury, for the reason that I put myself on record in this article. Of course there has been a great deal of literature from a great many different standpoints of different minds on the subject, brought out since. Now I have this article here and I thought that possibly it would be an advantage --

THE FOREMAN: I think the jurors would be glad to have a copy before them; pardon me interrupting?

THE WITNESS: Shall I go on, now.

THE FOREMAN: Yes, if you please.

A (Cont'd) My first knowledge of anything of this sort came

CASE #3817

in the fall, in November of 1906. At that time I was sent to Pittsburg and later to Chicago. In Pittsburg --

Q Sent by the Mc Clure Company? A Sent by the McClure Company. In Pittsburg I became acquainted by introduction with a man who was very high -- one of the active lieutenants of the dominant political faction there at that time, and he gave me my first knowledge of this matter.

Q What was his name, Mr. Turner? A I have not it here now; I can get it for you if you choose.

Q One of the jurors asks for it? A In the spring of 1906 there had been a general investigation of conditions in Pittsburg and in that investigation there was made public a very systematic graft arrangement, very carefully worked out, and that man retailed to me disclosures of that time, with some personal knowledge of his own. Well, all I need to say to you is that his statement was that, which was news to me at that time, that there was one man in particular that had the slum district of prostitution, who made arrangements to get girls from New York; that those girls came in considerable quantities. The man's hold, as he told me, and as corresponds to my after information of this matter, was largely political; he was in fact a leader; I don't know exactly what the term is, but he was in control, political control, of a certain district and he had this as a kind of patronage.

CASE 47-3817

That was in November of 1906; in December -- I spent December and the first part of January in Chicago, preparing an article which came out in the magazine in April, 1907. Now in the course of that article, which was intended to be a study of slum conditions in Chicago, it worked out to have a considerable bearing on slum politics and it included such matters as prostitution and the very large sale of liquor there. Now in connection with that particular investigation I ran across a condition in the 18th ward of Chicago, which is what is popularly known as the west side, which with the first ward constitutes the slum districts of Chicago. Chicago is somewhat different from New York in this particular; that there is a very large floating population of casual laborers that go from there to the wheat fields and go from there to the lumber fields of Michigan.

Now at that time, in 1906 and 1907 the west side of Chicago was running very openly and it was notoriously and admittedly in the hands of Jewish importers of women . I want to explain the terms a little later -- but Jewish pimps and men also who controlled more than one girl who had come to Chicago from this city, practically all of them.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q From this city? A Yes sir. I -- if course that was only one small part of my investigation at that time,

CASE #3317

but that statement -- well, among other people whom I saw -- there were several people whom I saw; one was an Alderman, or candidate, who spoke of the general organization and there was another man who was on the police force who recalled, as a number of detectives have recalled to me very recently, the fact that he could trace from his own knowledge girls whom he knew on the west side of Chicago and pimps whom knew, back to Second and Third Avenue; in fact he had seen them here when on occasional visits to New York.

Now in the spring -- in December, between 1907 and this year, I worked on various matters, Congressional and various general matters and was an editor at one time of the magazine, worked from one capacity to another, but in December of this year I started on a story on New York. It was my --

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q December, 1909? A December 1908, and I worked at a story which appeared in the magazine in June of the past year. It was a political article, dealing largely with conditions that arose out of the slums and the class of people who did repeating. Now in connection with that article; in connection with all three of those articles, I ran across the white slave trade. Particularly in the last article I ran across the general proposition that control of party politics here had been dictated very considerably by the

CASE #3317

power of individual leaders to control guerillas, so called, in elections; that the old form of voting in New York was similar to the present form of voting in Chicago, the voting of the bum and the worthless fellow in slums; but that since the strengthening of the election law, progressive strengthening, starting with 1898, that the vote had been rather difficult to control and it needed intelligent poeple to operate it and I then ran on to the more or less familiar type of the guerilla. Now --

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Will you explain what "guerilla" is; I am not familiar with that term. A "Guerilla" I suppose originally arose out of the term "guerilla warfare", but it is generally called guerilla.

Q It is applied to whom; to what class of men? A It is applied to represent the voters of the criminal class.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q So called floaters and repeaters? A Yes sir. Now this thing was tied up in this way, so that in recent years and particularly in the last two or three years the guerilla has admittedly become a pimp, or a pimp is used very largely in that connection. I speak of that merely in passing to show the bringing up of this present article and to show how my mind approached it and how I came to take it

CASE #7317

up. Of course I had seen the thing in these three places and it struck me as a naturally important matter and I made up my mind to get as much as possible a study of the conditions as they existed in the United States and as much as I could get of the history of the thing here and of the general correspondence between this country and Europe. There is some literature on the subject; not of much importance, but some. There is also more or less knowledge in certain quarters of it. Of course there are some societies that are interested in putting down the so called white slave trade and between them I got a pretty -- what I think and have thought since has been a fair statement of the case.

Now that leads me up to the article that I want to talk to you about, because it is the one thing that is my product and the one thing I pretend to know about.

Now it seems to me in dealing with this whole subject, that is dealing with it as you naturally would, you do not touch the matter at all in another sphere and there is a tremendous possibility of confusion in the thing.

There has been for a long while a general statement and general name applied to the thing, "a white slave trade." It originated, as I understand it, in Europe, and has been used by various societies in this country who were interested in suppressing the thing, but the very matter of all these

CASE #7317

terms of trade and sale and all the terms of ordinary business that are applied to this, it must be remembered are applied to a very special business and in a very special way and so for that reason I started the first of the article by alluding to the so-called white slave trade, which I have in various places afterwards defined according to my idea of it. I want to call your attention to the final definition of the matter on page 59.

Q Don't you think it would be well, Mr. Turner, to take the article up? A I will tell you, Mr. Whitman, all I wanted to do was to make that one point and then explain, because I do not think it can be discussed unless the terms are understood. On page 59 I gave my idea, where it says, "The trade of procuring and selling girls in America"-- in the second column at the top, gave my idea of what that trade consisted in this country. Now what I am doing this for is this. It seems to me the trade in girls in this country and as far as I can learn, in other countries, depends on one individual; that is the pimp, the person who is called the bully in London, who is called the maquereau in Paris and who is called a cadet here. In the first article on this thing I used the word pimp and there was some objection to it and so in the second article I used the term cadet and various local terms that are used, but in my opinion they are practically the same thing.

CASE #3317

Now when you talk about selling girls, the very terms of trade and sale in thatmatterare terms which tend to imply, -- coupled with this slavery, theterm tends to imply the sale of a human being in something the same way as the black slaves were sold. Now in my opinion-- although it sometimes of course is not thechief evil in this matter, the chief foundation of it, which is essential in the business and which is cultivated in every European country and in South America to some extent, is the fact that every woman has a man hooked to her, who is or is not recognized by the disorderly house keeper. I do not know whether you gentlemen assume that that custom is the almost universal rule in this city, but I think that -- and in America -- but I think the Magistrates and the people and the police and everyone familiar with that matter will agree that that relation exists in a greatpercentage, practically all of the cases; in fact Magistrate Corrigan, before the Page Commission, spoke of that condition and I think the other -- certainly the people that I have seen, agree with it.

Now that woman is not technically speaking a slave in that man's hands, but at the same time, to all practical purposes she is and the stronger the man's political or financial position and the weaker the woman's social position in the country the more the thing becomes like slavery.

CASE #3317

Now roughly speaking there have been three classes of trade which have been investigated in these recent investigations. One concerns the French trade, which started some time ago and which has been , because it is an immigrant trade, largely brought to the attentionof the Federal authorities; there is the Italian trade, and the third is the Jewish trade. Now I merely bring this point up because it has been the practical method of dealing with the matter and investigating it and to call attention to the fact that in such cases as the French, where they bring in women from abroad, largely professional women, they have a certain degree of control in what is called white slavery; it varies of course with the individual cases. But then you take the Jewish trade which operates largely from this city and the control is rather loose, and you take the Italian trade, which deals with the class of people who have originated the Black Hand; naturally their control is more absolute over the individuals in the trade. Now that -- in other words I want to define the question. With the pimp in my opinion at the bottom of this thing, and the relative strength between the pimp and the prostitute, -- creates the condition of slavery. The prostitute is practically in the control of that man and then out of the pimp class comes the people who keep -- has come the people who keep disorderly

CASE #3317

houses; the French for instance having a general system of controlling a certain number of girls and above that comes the meeting places. I want to merely call the attention to the fact because I want to define the terms in this matter before we begin talking about it. Now if Judge Whitman wishes to ask me specific questions about it?

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Suppose we begin with the first page of the article. I want to say to the gentlemen of the Grand Jury that I will be very glad to have any interruptions at any time if any suggestions occur to you as we are going through the article. Do not hesitate to ask questions of the witness as they occur to you. On page 45 in the first paragraph: "There are now three principal centers of the so-called white slave trade - that is, the recruiting and sale of young girls of the poorer classes by procurers." and then the end of the paragraph, "And they have established, directly or indirectly, recruiting systems in every large city of the United States." Just what do you mean by that, Mr. Turner? A I mean that they have -- there have come up since the Red Light district here, and as far as the testimony of people I have met goes, in four or five different cities an entirely new method of handling the business of prostitution.

Q Just what do you mean by the word "system." A By

0010
CASE #3317

system I mean practically the one thing which can make a system in a matter of that kind, is collusion between political bodies, keepers of disorderly houses and runs down to the pimp, in getting and allowing opportunities to get girls into the business of prostitution.

Q Now what evidence have you obtained that there is any alliance between any political organization and so called pimps in any portion of the city of New York? A Only evidence -- the evidence of that matter is of course difficult to put in exact form. I know this however that the bands of workers, and by the way I do not mean any great political organization; I am talking specifically about small organizations.

Q What one political organization; what one assembly district for instance? A Well the third district and the 8th.

Q The third assembly district and the eighth assembly district? A Yes.

Q Now what exists there, Mr. Turner? A The system that exists is simply this -- mind you, this matter -- I want to say --

Q I want to be fair with you, but I think it is fair to ask you that question? A This matter has not come -- I have not -- I do not pretend to know the present conditions, it was a matter that was called to my attention a week ago, but I will

CASE #3317

talk of conditions when I did have the matter in hand.

Q This article was written, was it not, in 1909? A It was finished in August, 1909.

Q That was last year? A Yes, I am talking about conditions at that time.

Q Very well. A As far as I am able to get them, my -- the matter of fact is this, as I explained in some detail in this article and explained it probably better than I can explain it by word of mouth, these fellows have served and do serve at election time. There has been -- there is no, there cannot be in the nature of the case any association, any business association, but you take the active workers of the third assembly district and the eighth and to some extent the tenth, those people have, avery large percentage of them, -- either are now or have been hitched up in the business of prostitution.

Q What do you mean by that? A I mean they keep disorderly saloons which serve as hang outs for pimps and prostitutes and that the saloons are political centers.

Q You mean the hotels are rented for that purpose? A I mean it is the rendezvous for pimps as far as this thing is concerned. You take for instance the Hart place on 14th Street, take Jimmy Kelly's place on 14th Street; take a number of saloons which are now broken up around the Bowery, Volenti's, and 7 and 8 Park Row; those places were

CASE #3317

hang outs for pimps; I have given them from memory, but that is what I mean, so far as that goes, there is that association. On the one hand the pimp contributes money or more likely his votes. He becomes an active worker.

Q What do you mean by "the system"? "And they have established, directly or indirectly, recruiting systems in every large city of the United States." Now that is a pretty broad statement. A recruiting system in New York City for prostitutes; that is what we are trying to find? A You see you are asking a question which I took the entire article to explain. The whole point of this matter is to demonstrate what I meant by that matter of system. What I mean is this -

Q That is what we are trying to find out. A To put it in another way, as a matter of history, I went in in Newark, starting here, in Philadelphia, in Pittsburg, in Chicago and by the government investigations at Washington I ran across the fact that this business had started out of New York and the distinction was this; that formerly women werein charge of the general business of prostitution; that supplies came more or less naturally out of the slums, but that since that time; here of course before and to some extent before in other cities, there had come up what I had called here a system, by which men have taken charge of the business of prostitution.

Q Wouldn't you call that a custom rather than a system?

CASE #3817

No, it is a system. It is a definite system in various cities; it is perfectly systematized; for instance when I was in Chicago I had a private detective go through there and pretend to start a house of prostitution; he got in touch with a man there who was very close to the administration and the man --

BY A JUROR:

Q Can you give us his name? A My detective?

Q No, the man? A I can give you the man's name, but I haven't it here. I want to say that some of these names I would rather not give, forthey arelikely to be assaulted; that is all.

Q Are you speaking of conditions in New York or Chicago? A Chicago.

Q Will you explain to me why you say, "The story of the introduction of this European business into New York under the protection of the Tammany Hall plitical organization --"

MR. WHITMAN: If you will pardon me just a minute I will come to that in a moment.

A My statement -- that is why I started with that definition of pimp, that there has grown up a new system of getting women and putting them in the houses and managing them when they get in the houses and taking charge of them when they are there; this man, as I started to say, gave a

CASE #3317

perfectly well defined way that we should operate that place. In the first place he stated that he would go out -- we did not have to get girls, he would go out and get them himself at the dances. In the second place he named the schedule prices which would have to be paid collectors in that district. This amounts, in my opinion, to a system.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You are talking in that particular instance of Chicago? A Yes, but I think that exists everywhere.

BY A JUROR:

Q You have no knowledge it exists in New York that way, no practical knowledge? A I have no immediate knowledge; in fact I don't think it does exist that way at the present time.

Q You base your remarks on theories rather than facts? A No, I do not.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Now, the next paragraph --

A JUROR: Mr. District Attorney, will you still stick to the first paragraph and see if the witness can more clearly define this system as it operates in that district as to which he has testified? Can he do that?

A Yes, I am very glad to. I know that about half or at

CASE #3317

least one third of these men have what are called -- I am talking now of district captains -- have places --

Q Election district captains? A Election district captains have places which are joints for women to call and meet men. Now these election district captains, practically all of them -- in addition to that there is a list of people such as guerillas and that crowd who do handle voters. Now Salters was one, Nigger Mike; Jimmy Kelly on 14th Street; who has now moved, I understand; these people cannot be proved, that class -- the other class can -- cannot be proved to have any connection with the organization, but it is a perfectly well known fact and well known to every detective and shown up in this raiding of Bingham's last summer in those various places that they convicted, those places were hang-outs for these men and these men turned out on election time. Now as far as any organization beyond that is concerned, it is impossible to prove it. That is the reason the thing was formed that way.

BY A JUROR:

Q The way you mean, Mr. Turner, is just political protection? A I mean political protection. I defined the thing. In the first place the pimp cannot exist without political protection and that is the one essential thing.

CASE #3317

Q Does that show an organization and a system or does that show they have police or political protection? A It shows a thing which is known by every worker, as a matter of common knowledge to all these gangs of individuals. I have talked with perhaps a dozen of them. They all take it as a matter of common every day knowledge. The people in the election board that looked up that matter --

A JUROR: I don't want to take up your time, but I want to get at the old idea which we are all familiar with, of the charges made for years and years of police and political protection, to this point, where there is an organized system in this district or that district and whether the witness can give evidence.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q An organized system of traffic in women and political organization are two different things? A That is why I brought --

Q If you can show, Mr. Turner, that there is an organized system in the third election district -- A There is not.

Q For the purpose of trafficking in women? A There is not.

CASE #7317

Q Do you think there is in the City of New York?
A Excepting possibly that Independent Benevolent Association.

Q Well, we will come to that later; that is on the next page? A But the whole difficulty in this matter is this. It is a question of terms. This thing exists. The people are here. Now I have never claimed and there is nothing in here that says there is an organized system of making prostitutes or exploiting them. If you object to the word, call it method, but it is a system well developed in every slum in this country.

Q You mean a system of protectingthem rather than making them or trafficking in them? A No, because the pimp as you know is the cadet and the same men that traffic in these women make them and they areprotected all the time.

Q Now, the next paragraph, Mr. Turner, "The story of the introduction of this European business into New York, under the protection of the Tammany Hall political organization" and so forth; now just what do you mean by that? A I mean the development of that thing in the Engel regime and in the Eighth district; the matter of course is clearly given out in the Lexow investigation and I presume will be assumed was thoroughly developed at that time.

Q Well, by the protection of the Tammany Hall or-

CASE #7317

ganization for that particular district, what do you mean? A I mean to say that that Essex Market gang that had control of that thing was headed by the Tammany representative in that district and they got just what every Tammany --

Q How did they protect it, is the question? A They protected it from arrest; it is a matter of knowledge that they had a system of protection over there for which they paid so much money.

Q Well, that is what you mean by that? A Exactly; that is all the way they could protect. I speak of this matter virtually as a political system, political industry.

Q Well, the introduction of this European business into New York was not due to protection from the Martin Engel gang or the Essex Market Court gang; you do not mean to say that? A I mean to say it would never have come here, that system would never have developed without that protection. I mean to say that.

Q I did not get your answer? A I mean to say that system would never have developed without that Essex -- it was an entirely --

Q You say, "The Tammany Hall political organization", do you mean the Tammany Hall political organization in one district or the Tammany Hall Political Organization

CASE #7317

in the City of New York? A I mean that they had power enough in the Tammany Hall district to create that particular condition in that place where it existed; that is all that was necessary.

Q In the third district? A Yes; no, it was not the third; it is not the third; it was the eighth.

Q The Eighth district, that is the Essex Market court district, Martin Engel's district? A Yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q It does not say any particular district; it says "Tammany Hall political organization"; I think these gentlemen are justified in believing that refers to the entire city. Don't you think when you say "The Tammany Hall political organization" the public is justified in assuming you refer to Tammany Hall of the City of New York and not one assembly district? A As far as that is concerned, as you know, no doubt, when they said they would close down the district it was closed down by the word of the man at Tammany Hall.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Is that so, or is that simply your idea? Do you know it is so? You refer to Mr. Croker, I suppose? A That is a matter of report of the committee of which Mr. Nixon was Chairman and the change of leadership is sufficiently well known to be accepted as a fact.

Q Well, that is all that you mean by that statement?

CASE #7317

A Exactly; I mean to say --

Q Referring entirely to one assembly district? A No; not entirely to that. At that time .

Q Well, at that time? A Yes.

Q And the protection you mean is the ordinary protection of obtaining bail and providing counsel and preventing arrests, if they could? A Not only that, but creating a scandalous condition.

Q How did they create a scandalous condition? That is exactly what we mean? A By just the process we are describing; that is all.

Q That is what you mean? A That is what I mean.

Q The term "protection" here means obtaining bail, providing counsel, influencing courts, if they could and back of that preventing arrests if they could? That is what you mean by the protection of the Tammany Hall political organization? A Yes, and developing a definite system of payments to the police at the time.

Q Well, that is the way they developed it? A Exactly.

BY A JUROR:

Q And the Tammany organization had men who looked out for this for the organization? A Not as an organization excepting as those men or those political organizations grow up, it grows up from the districts; naturally it is not made

CASE #3317

from headquarters; there was the district in which this thing grew up and people at the head of it represented this kind of thing and they had their say for their district in Tammany Hall . Tammany could not, in the nature --

Q Tammany protected it; they knew it existed and took steps to protect it? A They protected it in every way they possibly could protect it. They let that part of the district have its way and the influences which it developed in carrying on this business --

BY A JUROR:

Q Mr. Turner in what way do you know that they did give them any protection of your own knowledge? A I think there is documentary evidence of that.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q That was six years ago? A Exactly. That has already -- that statement --

Q But you were referring entirely to that time?

A Yes sir, exactly.

Q Do you mean to imply that the trade or traffic which grew up in the third or eighth assembly districts, under what you call the protection of the Tammany Hall political organization, extended to other parts of the city? A Why yes, for instance the tenth -- in election districts, one of the election -- well take the eighth and tenth; take one

CASE #3317

of the electiondistricts now ; captains, now this man Sam Paul, a very active man, who gets out the vote, was a member of this Independent Benevolent Association there is a man who appears on the list given of their captains. In the Eighth district Charley Cramer, who was a lieutenant of Engel and is still an active man; in fact he was probably the most notorious fellow. In the third district Max Hochstim, who was at the head of the old Essex Market Court, was only a year or a year and a half ago found to have, by the Election Board, to have repeaters, to have registered repeaters in his place, and escaped prosecution for -- I don't know, but that matter is definitely proved that that man is getting out the vote, to which I have alluded; that is the kind of thing which still exists.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Well, you don't mean to say that the conditions which you have described here, protection by political organizations in the eighth and third districts exist today? A I do, yes; but in that indirect way.

Q As they existed in 1901? A No, I do not.

Q How do they differ? A They differ in this; the business is done with the pimp rather than with the disorderly house keeper.

BY A JUROR:

Q But other than that difference the conditions are prac-

CASE #3317

tically the same? A The conditions are practically the same, except of course as a matter of fact women are marketed differently in New York now than they were at that time.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q By marketing do you mean that they are sold by an organization,or association,or society? A I do not.

Q That any of the profit of the so-called sale goes to any society,or system,or organization? A No.

Q (Cont'd) At all? A Yes. Well, now, it depends what you mean by the organization. Now I say they do business with the pimp. Now those pimps are practically under various unofficial leaders and come into the control of people who vote them.

Q Come into the control of people who vote? A Who vote them. So far as any organization exploiting this thing I did not say -- I do not say that there is an organization which sells women. The matter of fact is that women are sold in this way; the pimp as in the old days in this city, which corresponds to the present conditions in Chicago and in the general west, the women were generally given out to the public in disorderly houses. Now the man -- the general popular idea which has sprung up over this whole question of the white slave trade is the idea that a woman is merchanted as a piece of goods would be merchanted. It is not so. A pimp goes with her and deals with the disorderly house

CASE #3317

keeper and takes his share of the profits.

BY A JUROR:

Q That is a new practice? A Well, as far as the pimp end is concerned. In Paris it is the old general procedure, or custom. When I say it is new that varies. It began here in New York and became a general practice a long while before it became the general practice in the west.

Q About when did it come to New York? A The last of the 80's; although it existed to some extent in Chicago, I have talked this over at some length with the Chicago police officials and they agree that it began there to a large extent in the last part of the nineteen hundreds. Now that is a sale. It is not a sale for twenty five hundred dollars, as they do sell white slaves, or have sold them, in South America; it is a sale for partial payment; it is none the less a sale and the man stays there with the woman to deliver the goods.

Mr. Turner, you say in the second paragraph that the "story of the introduction of this European business into New York under the protection of the Tammany Hall political organization, its extension from there through the United States and its shipments of women to the four corners of the earth"; what do you mean by that? A I mean to say women have been shipped from New York, or taken --

CASE #3317

Q By whom have they been shipped? A By the pimps of New York.

Q Could you give us a case? A I can give you the facts.

Q Do you know of a single case where a woman has been shipped by a pimp a long distance from New York? A I will tell you here is -- I was going to bring that matter up when you came to the Independent Benevolent Association. Now I will tell you my knowledge on the thing. You take for instance the question of this Eidel woman in Philadelphia who went to South Africa; now it would be impossible to prove that that man took the girl, but it is unquestionable he did take the woman down there.

There is the question of this man Fromberg, who kept a hotel. There is the question of Max Hochstim. It is perfectly impossible for me to have proof that a man took a woman from here, but here is a statement made to the State Commission on Immigration. It deals with the members of the Independent benevolent Association and constantly through here are references to these people going to South Africa; the police of Chicago will tell you that, the police of Philadelphia, the police of this city, the people engaged in the business will all agree on that point. Now I do not claim , I never claimed in the article to be able to give specific instances of this thing, but that matter is definitely corroborated by a dozen

CASE #7317

different sources I have seen, entirely independent of each other and taken as a matter of fact.

BY A JUROR:

Q What evidence have you it is done on a wholesale scale? A What?

Q That women are exported on a wholesale scale; a large number are exported and continually being exported; is that your idea? A They are taken -- of course the destination changes; there are a good many going to Panama now.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q But they are going alone, aren't they? A No, they are not; they are going with pimps.

Q That is the individual pimp is going with a woman? A Sometimes they take more. The pimp of course as he gets stronger gets as many girls as he can.

Q But it is a deal between the pimp and the women or woman; it is an arrangement entered into between the pimp on the one side and the woman on the other, or on the part of an association; now that is what we are trying to find? A I am talking about --

Q As the present conditions are now? A As far as I know there is no shipping association; I do not see why there should be. A pimp is a cadet. He goes out and gets a girl and puts her in this way; you can call that a voluntary

CASE #3317

association if you like; there is a woman that is practically helpless in his hands; these pimps are taking the girls all over the country and where today the United States uncovers them different places they find members in control of more than one woman; for instance that Dufour case --

Q Do they find members in control of the pimps or organizations -- A No, I never claimed or --

Q (Cont'd) -- or institutions, or places where these pimps can go and buy women? A The Federal authorities have some evidence to show that there are many what might be called employment agencies, by which these women are exchanged from one place to another, but so far as -- the only association of the trade which does exist and can exist ; I am talking of it as a trade now; comes in these unofficial associations, like the Independent Benevolent Association, in which these men come in a perfectly natural way; into an association; when they come into that association they would be in their business relations -- I will just allude to the first name here; the first name, a man named Bernstein in this association -- just the last part of it ; - he had an interest in 110 West 25th Street, in partnership with Green, Piser and Baby Joe Rogers; those four men. They formed that association as a benevolent association, because they could not get in other associations. Once in there, having common interests against the law, they entered into

CASE #3317

inter-association in ever possible way. When they went to Newark and their men got in trouble there, other members came over -- went over there, as Mr. Mason will tell you I understand, to protect them.

Now that is the kind of association the French Association is, as Mr. Voolis and those people know at first hand; have exactly the same thing; there is a meeting place on 6th Avenue, or was; another one on 28th Street, established purely as a social matter. Practically it is first social, but it is a center for news; it is a place which they know they can bring the girls to safely when they come here.

Q Girls to be safe; what do you mean by that? Are there rooms? A No; merely that there is a place where they wont betray them.

Q Wont betray secrets they give them? A Naturally a man bringing a girl into the country would not want to go to a stranger; he might fear arrest.

Q You mean he would find a place where he could harbor the girl? A As I understand the matter they just bring them there to meet their friends; a common gathering place where they come together; the same thing is kept in Chicago.

Q The Independent Association did not have a club house or any place to take care of them? A I did not understand that. I do not want to be put in a position which I never claimed.

CASE #3317

Q We understand that. We are trying to find out what you do mean. A I mean these associations once formed for social purposes naturally come together; these nuclei do as a matter of fact become a center of business relations.

Q Well, they may exchange women among themselves? A I think that probably is true, although I have no definite information of that.

Q You do not mean to imply for instance if you are in Philadelphia or Chicago you could communicate with the New York Independent Benevolent Association or any other association and have a woman sent you? A I do not understand that, but I understand for instance -- and I do not believe these conditions exist just now since this -- but when those French places were going these people corresponded with each other; they had naturally personal friends among each other --

Q Just as servant girls might? A No, I was thinking of the pimps and the natural process of getting those women was for one pimp to talk to the other. The whole matter, it seems to me, is the question of the origin and the danger of this present traffic. It is not a question of organization which forms this danger; it is the question of the fact that the pimp once created organizes as he can and as he naturally will and there is no particular reason for his organization excepting as he can get influence to permit his business to go, except of course in that question of the Benevolent

CASE #3317

Association in which I describe here a particular reason for their starting.

Q On page 46 at the top of the page, about the middle of the paragraph, "He could transfer women there for a lump sum into what are known to the New York trade as 'slave houses', or in accordance with the more Occidental development of the business common to most western countries", and so forth? A By the way, will you read that through, Mr. Whitman?

Q "For a lump sum into what are known in the New York trade as 'slave houses'; or, in accordance with the more Occidental development of the business common to most Western countries, one youth could marry or pretend to marry one girl, travel abroad with her, and live with her as her manager." A That is in other words a pimp.

Q Now the word "slave houses" there; "what is known to the New York trade as 'slave houses'"; do you mean slave houses in New York? A No, I was talking about Buenos Aires entirely.

Q That term "slave houses" refers to Argentina? A They speak of it as a peculiar condition which they call slave houses.

Q Is the term in any sense used in New York? A No sir.

Q You have not heard the term used here at all? A No sir.

CASE #7317

Q You do not mean to refer to New York in that? A No sir, that whole paragraph refers to Buenos Aires; in fact I do not begin to talk about New York until later.

Q Do you think there is a large trade now, or practically any trade between New York and Argentina? A It is very small; very small; that is my impression.

BY A JUROR:

Q Do you know of any trade; can you give us any instance where a pimp took a girl to the Argentines; do you know of any incident? A I want to put myself right in this whole matter, sir; the matter is this. In getting an article of this kind you have to go to records or official knowledge. Now I have gotten that official knowledge, as far as I can get it, in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark and Washington. Now that very fact -- if there is no official knowledge on the shipment of these women that has resulted in prosecution I cannot get that, excepting by knowledge of people who are in the trade. Now I have had one particular case that has been spoken of as starting this trade which I allude to inthis article. That man was Hochstim.

Q Did he ship the women? A Took them, as I said; he went with them in 1889 or '90; that matter has been told to me.

BY A JUROR:

CASE #3317

Q Mr. Turner, inasmuch as the matter "recruiting systems" has been criticized and you have made use of an unfamiliar definition of that word, which however is a correct one, as it is in the dictionary, wouldn't this more clearly convey the meaning to most readers, "There has been developed a systematic method of recruiting"? A Yes.

Q Of course as you say it that looks more like a definite organization, but this, as you say, is absolutely an informal organization? A I look at it differently in this way from people who have not looked into it the way I have and that is the fact as far as the system goes and as far as any system of importance is concerned in the matter is the individual locality, place where it exists -- Denver --

Q Well, but you refer -- A Well, I think possibly your definition is more competent.

Q It is more easily understood and not so likely to be criticized? A Yes.

(End of Session)

CASE #3317

January 12, 1910

(Investigation resumed)

GEORGE KIBBE TURNER (Recalled)

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Beforecontinuing the examination relative to the article which appeared in Mc Clure's Magazine, do you care to say anything in a general way? A Well I wanted to say yesterday; there was one gentleman who is not here now, who asked the question I did not answer then; I want to answer that. The first one was a minor question about the man I did business with in Chicago, whose name he wanted. He probably wanted it just for his own use, but the man's name was Ike Goldstein and the detective I employed was named W.B. Sweigert.

Q Both these men live in Chicago? A Yes sir.

Q And both live there now, as far as you know? A I suppose so; that district you knew shifts very fast. Then the other matter I wanted to speak about was this matter; he wanted to know in a general way if I knew of anybody that went to South Africa and in a general way whether I had any real reason to know that those shipments went to South Africa and to Buenos Aires. I gave him one or two names at that time, but I looked over my note books and various notes and I have a number of names now of men who went down

CASE #3317

there in connection with that; I just want -- it is merely a question, I take it, in your mind whether that traffic existed or not, the taking of girls to South Africa. Now in the first place, where did I get that particular matter? I got it from the knowledge of the Immigration Commission and got it from the knowledge of --

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You got it by consulting the members of the Immigration Commission? A Yes; that is, they have the information from their detectives.

Q Yes. A I got it from the knowledge of the people in Philadelphia; Mr. Gibney -- in that campaign some of the people jumped to South Africa; I got it from the police officials in Chicago; I got it from men who had dealings with the pimp class here; at least half a dozen of them, and I certainly got it from twenty people who took it as a matter of course. Now, for instance, as an evidence that that thing did happen, and remember I am talking of that in the article, that this thing happened at its heigth some time before and has died very considerably now; you take a man named Fisher -- of course in the old Red Light days this thing was perfectly open, perfectly accepted; everybody took it as a matter of course.

Q Was Mr. Fisher in New York City? A He was then;

CASE #3317

I don't know where he is now.

Q You are speaking of New York? A Yes, of New York; I am calling attention to the fact that it is, -- I was told by a perfectly reputable man in an official capacity who saw this thing, that the man took a barouche and took three girls whom he was taking to South Africa and had them in the barouche and drove up and down Allen Street and said good bye to their friends, in an open barouche, and went to South Africa. That is as open as it is.

Q That is as open as it was, you mean? A Yes sir, beg pardon, and in my article it described it as it existed at that time. Now take the matter of the prosecution in South Africa. I spoke yesterday of a man named Charles Fromberg; that man -- I can only say that the record is that he was punished in South Africa; that he is now in partnership with Mr. Hochstim in New York, in at least two hotels and supposedly in another place of meeting and that papers have been received in this town which told of his sentence in South Africa.

BY A JUROR:

Q What was his name? A Charles Fromberg. Now I have this right --

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Do you know where his place of business is; any

CASE #3817

of these places? A Yes; one is the Princess Hotel, on the corner of 29th Street; I think it is on 6th Avenue.

BY A JUROR:

Q Princess Hotel? A Princess Hotel, yes; the other is the Garden Hotel on Third Avenue near 13th Street, I understand, and he is said to have some control in the Heidelberg on 29th Street. I do not vouch for that; I am just told that.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Has he returned to New York? A He is living here now and in business here now. Now I spoke of their names. I have given this man Fisher; there is a man named Jacobs, P. Jacobs; a man named Levine, S. Levine; a man named Mandeltod, a man named Adelmah -- I gave this yesterday - in Philadelphia, and this man Adelman is Philadelphia; these other menoome from -- and another matter which I want to call your attention to later of this Associat- ion, of the Independent Benevolent Association, a great many of those men have been, and I suppose are, members of that organization, only it is considered to be broken up; I only wanted to say that to you because you asked me yesterday.

I am told, and just give this for what it is worth, there is a man named Sussman, who has recently taken

CASE #3317

girls to Brazil. Now here is another matter which bears on that, while I am talking about it; that is the data that was gotten by investigators from members of this association in the State Immigration Commission investigation. I just call attention that the names of four men are given as a matter of fact in here as going there and here for instance is another allusion, which I just want to call your attention to in this connection. Here is a man named D. Schwartzberg--

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What is his name? A Schwartzberg; this was taken towards the end of the summer of 1908, as I understand. Of course it does not show existing conditions, but it does show the system of things. It says, "Ex-proprietor; at present restaurant keeper, in whose place can be found all the latest arrivals from Europe, Argentine Republic, Brazil and South Africa. This man's reputation is known all over" and so forth. That thing merely shows that and my experience -- I certainly have heard this from twenty different sources, each one of which have known nothing of each other and which run from officials to members -- men engaged in this business and so far as my mind goes it carries entire weight; it is just as much a matter of knowledge as the operation of companies, of commercial companies in New York, traction companies. That is all.

CASE 47317

I just wanted to explain that.

BY A JUROR:

Q Did you have a talk with Professor Jenkins? A I did.

Q Is he the gentleman on the Commission from whom you got your information? A It was the other Commission that I got a good deal of my information from, although I got considerable in Chicago, from some of Mr. Jenkin's investigators; you know there is another Commission.

Q No, I didn't know it. A Under the regular Commissioner of Immigration in Washington; that took up an investigation at the same time that Professor Jenkins' investigation took place, as the Commissioner of Immigration has a corps of men which is shifted around the United States and generally in a way spoken of as dividedinto districts; I mean to say they are roughly divided into districts for these immigration purposes, they use those men to get an account and knowledge of the business of prostitution through out the United States; they also took two men from here and sent them to make a special investigation across the country and they saw most of the -- well practically all of the large cities were visited by those men and I think you will find their report, which I think Mr. Reynolds has, but as a matter of fact I talked to those people and saw the records in Washington of the distribution of this matter, and a great

CASE #3317

deal of course I got from conversation with the people in charge the distinct unofficial knowledge, or knowledge which did not appear in the regular stereotyped official reports.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask if this Commission covered the conditions that exist here? A To some extent. Yes, I know they made a report on the conditions that exist here.

A JUROR: We can have those here, can't we?

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q The Immigration Commissioner? A The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Larned and Mr. Williams, the State Commission.

BY MR. APPLETON:

Q We have got the United States Commission; Mr. Jenkins' Commission? A Well, that is a second one; that one is under this -- Mr. Larned, directly; under Mr. O'Keefe rather.

Q You mean under the Immigration Commissioner? A Under the regular Commissioner of Immigration.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q That is the report of the Commissioner of Immigration of the State of New York? A This is a report made -- well it is a report of the Commissioner of Immigration;

CASE #7317

that is, it is under his charge and of course he is in the Bureau of Commerce and Labor.

Q Do you refer to the hearings in Newark, for instance? A No, I do not.

Q This is another investigation; the Commissioner of Immigration? A Yes, that is an investigation which has taken place about the same length of time as Professor Jenkins' investigation and Mr. Williams over here was the man that has this end of it and has been active in pushing the local end and then these detectives, a couple of them, live here; one of them that went around the country did.

BY A JUROR:

Q Where did this investigation take place and was it of late or in former years? A It took place last year; that is, I think it began a little before then.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Didn't the Commissioner report to Professor Jenkins? A To some extent, but that was an entirely separate investigation, Mr. Whitman.

Q Yes, but it was to be incorporated in the work of the Commission? A I think not; I may be mistaken, but I think not. It did not report to Jenkins; it may have assisted Jenkins, but it certainly was not under his charge at all.

Q Before you come to the subject of the Independent

CASE #3317

Benevolent Association is there anything else you wish to say? A No; that is all.

Q Now Mr. Turner, will you tell us what you know of the Independent Benevolent Association; the result of your investigation? A Well, what I would like to tell, if it is agreeable to you --

Q Certainly. A -- is the way the Independent Benevolent Association came into notoriety and knowledge. There was a man named Louis Weintraub -- in the first place after the Red Light district broke up here a considerable number of the members of the Independent Benevolent Association went over and established themselves in Newark.

Q Well, what was the first organization itself? A Yes. The organization, as I get it from a couple of members of the organization was that -- as I have put it in that article --

Q What were the names of these men, Mr. Turner? A I would rather -- they are afraid of being -- I can tell you, Mr. Whitman.

Q I rather think you ought to give us those names; they testified before the State Commission, didn't they? A Oh, they did not.

Q Didn't one of those men? A No, one of these men did not, no.

CASE #3317

Q Well, one of them did; I think the Grand Jury ought to know it. A I will tell you; I am perfectly willing to give you the name of the man that testified there, but my only statement is that he did not give me this particular fact; it is not an important fact. It is this man, Louis Weintraub.

Q He is still living in the city? A Yes, he is here. What I started to say was,--

A JUROR: What is the other name?

Q What was the information you derived from the other man? A It was merely an incidental point.

Q What was it? A It was merely the fact that this thing started, as I state, at the time of a funeral in 1896; it is of no particular consequence.

Q That is all the information you got from him? A Yes; that is all I referred to.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q It seems to me there are some names which Mr. Turner prefers not to give, simply because if we went to call them it would embarass them and embarassus in getting the information. Mr. Turner is entirely willing to give the District Attorney any of these names, but if it becomes known whom we are going to go to it will embarass the investigation and I think we can trust to Mr. Turner's judgment in not giving the names here. A I have no hesitation

CASE #3317

in giving the names to the District Attorney.

Q If Mr. Turner wishes to give any names to the District Attorney instead of to us, I think we can trust to his discretion in the matter, if you are willing to do that? A It merely started -- I would like to start by calling attention to the fact that this Benevolent Association is probably the best example of how this kind of thing organizes itself that there is. It started in 1896 I think; I think that is the date it started because these people could not get in other associations.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Why these people? A They were practically all either cadets or pimps and by the way I want to use that word --

Q It is a good dictionary word; there is no reason why you should not read it? A I want to use those two words interchangeably -- and hotel and disorderly house keepers.

Q They were all males? A Yes, and it was when the district was very wide open they formed an association; they formed it as a benevolent association. Now as that thing went on it grew so that they had, as I understand it, a secret relief committee, which was at the head of it and that relief committee had all kinds of power and one very

CASE #3317

necessary reason of this thing was getting people out of difficulties with the law.

Now when they took this matter to Newark, and that was the first uncovering of this thing, these people being driven out of New York went over there, and as I understand Mr. Mason they were practically all members of this association who went to Newark. Now while they were there they got in a quarrel in which a man, one man connected with the Association was a little stronger than the other and he got away this man Weintraub's place of business, which was a very profitable place of business. That opened the usual quarrel in that kind of thing and the result was they got a large number of people telling on each other and opening up the matter, as all scandals of that kind are opened up and in that connection they got a very excellent look into the matter, which Mr. Mason knows a great deal better than I and can tell more intimately and will, as I understand it; but then that matter came to the attention this last year of the State Immigration Commission and they made a similar investigation and the testimony is valuable largely in connection with Mr. Mason's knowledge.

Now in connection with that investigation they had statements which I have spoken to you of before and which I have here, from men connected with the Association and concerning the history of this association.

CASE #3317

Now I would justlike to read this as it comes, taking what is of interest to make this point; that business men actually think of this thing as an organization in a business way. It is organized in a fortuitous way, which is necessary for the kind of business it is in. Its demands are entirely different from the ordinary demands of commerce and they are the demands of these people's life and in that business that is under very considerable --

MR. WHITMAN: There is no objection to his reading it?

THE FOREMAN: I see none.

A (Cont'd) I will let you stop me if it becomes too long. Here it gives a man, I think I read it yesterday; D. Bernstein, who was the proprietor of the Crystal Palace Cafe; was in partnership with three other men of the Association.

Q When was that, Mr. Turner? A That was in 1908. Now here is J. Brown, Liberty, New York. He keeps the Elsey Farm; that is a place where pimps and disorderly house keepers go to for their summer vacation.

BY A JUROR:

Q Where is the farm? A Liberty, New York.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Well, is there anything to show the connection of this man with the other hotels? A I am merely calling

CASE #3317

attention to the fact that all these people being together did business between each other as it naturally comes up; that is one man keeps a restaurant; one man keeps a farm where the other people send their women; other people are in partnership and then without making it too long, comes that matter of the Newark prosecution to show where they are particularly strong.

Now I have talked with Mr. Mason about this considerably and it was a matter of fact that there was a continual pressure over there of people who were sent to one place and another to get these people out of jail, or let up on the prosecution. Now here is one man they were apparently after; he is A. Schroeder; In January, 1908; he has been President of this Association a number of times. He is at present under indictment in Newark. In January, 1908, he was to be tried on this indictment, but the Association supplied him with funds withwhich he was enabled to leave the jurisdiction of the court. The Association supplied him with money in Europe and also supplied his wife with funds with which she was able to live while he was in Europe. When the special relief committee of the Association thought things were quieting --

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Mr. Turner, just a moment; is there any proof

CASE #7317

that the Association, as such, supplied him with funds? A Well, Iwill read what this man says about that.

Q Whose testimony is that? A This testimony is the testimony that was obtained by the investigators of the State Committee from members of this Associatbn; just what members I am not sure.

BY A JUROR

Q What Association do you refer to? A The Independent Benevolent Association.

Q Are they a Society here in New York? A Yes; they are incorporated here in New York.

THE FOREMAN: I may say that is the corporation, the Constitution of which Mr. Jenkins sent to us the other day.

THE JUROR: I wanted to know if they are incorporated.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q The parent organization exists today, does itnot? A It does, as far as I know.

BY A JUROR:

Q Mr. Turner told us this Association was formed by people that could not get into other associations; to which dif you refer? A There are a great many benevolent associations.

Q Of this character? A No, this was formed because men of this character could not get into the ordinary benev-

CASE #3317

olent association and they are -- they consequently --

Q Not quite so respectable? A Yes. Now here is a man; you asked, Mr. District Attorney, about the part of this Association in this matter. This man's name is Jaffe; the last I heard of -- this man says he is now a partner in a Raines Law hotel at 115th Street and Eighth Avenue. As I understand it he has been until a comparatively recent date in business up there; he may be there now for all I know and he says this man is considered very wealthy. He is one of the main people in the organization; as commonly known as Senator Platt. Nothing is done without this man's sanction. He has always been a member of the secret relief committee and was very instrumental in getting the indicted people at Newark to leave the jurisdiction of the court. It was through him most of the relief moneys were handled. It was through his authority mainly that Schroeder also a member and ex-President, went to Europe, came back from Europe, went to Panama and he was the party that tried to make terms with Schroeder after the courts had re-arrested him. I did not finish reading about Schroeder, but it spoke -- well, I will read it. When the special relief committee of the Association thought that things had quieted in Newark they sent him money to return tothis country and when he came back and they found he was still to be prose-

CASE #3817

cuted, the committee sent him money -- they brought him back to Newark and made terms for him with the authorities in Newark by which they expect the prosecution will be dropped. I merely call attention to the fact that itis the kind of an association which must be formed in this business. Women cannot be shipped like flour, but these people associated to get the right to do business primarily and then an association which develops, as most of them do develop, as social and benevolent associations, necessarily drifts naturally into that kind of an organization.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Mr. Turner, where you refer to the Independent Benevolent Association in the article you start by saying "In the meantime the business grew and strengthened and developed its own institutions in its headquarters at New York." That suggests to my mind that this Benevolent Association was developed solely for the purpose of trafficking in women. Now as I understand your explanation, the object of the Benevolent Association incorporation was to provide benefits for men who were not, on account of their business, eligible for membership in the other cities?
A Yes; that might be the reason.

Q But was the Association developed as an institution for traffic in women; are you prepared to say that? A Yes it did develop that way, but not at its inception.

CASE #3317

it was not probable, but then it did develop that way; it was not organized, you might say, for that purpose, but it certainly developed.

Q It seems to me that this suggests that this was developed by those men solely fpr the purpose of conducting a business in women? A Well, there is a question --

Q It grew and strengthened and developed its own institutions; the institution, as I understand it was used for these purposes very possibly, but it was not developed for that purpose? A Well, the use of the word "develop" seems to suggest the thing was a process rather than an immediate matter; anyhow that is what I mean.

Q You do not mean the Benevolent Association was formed primarily with the intention of trafficking in women? A No, and I would go further than that, Mr. Rockefeller, and would say that practically all of these associations were established perhaps primarily as social gathering places; they are the gathering places of men who are ostracized by society and have a common interest against it. Now, almost immediately this common interest takes in something which practically assists that business and really makes them depots for the business. Further down you see "as various members grew to undertake larger business enterprises"; I mean the disorderly house.

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

Q More than the managing of one girl? A Yes, or that -- well, the managing of several. It seems to me there are only -- that only two enterprises are of consequence in the business; one is the enterprise of the pimp, or the development of the pimp and the other is the keeper of the disorderly house.

Q When you say, "The usual difference of trade interests between the retailer and the wholesaler grew up," what do you call the retailer and what do you call the wholesaler? A The pimp and the keeper of large disorderly houses.

BY MR. APPLETON:

Q But in that Benevolent Association in Newark the trouble over there was, was it not, that a number of the disorderly house keepers were paying tribute to the police; is that correct? A They did, yes.

Q And Mason, as Deputy Sheriff over there, started in to break it up; isn't that right? A Well it came in the way I spoke to you.

Q Isn't that true? A Yes sir.

Q After Schroeder, his name is Alfred Schroeder, was arrested over there for running a disorderly house, Levinstein and Weintraub, who were members of the Association, went over to try to arrange to get bail for him; isn't that the way the negotiations started? A That was my idea about

Weintraub; I may be wrong about it.

Q Didn't Levinstein go over there? A Yes sir.

Q And didn't Mason come to New York and meet Weintraub ? A I am not sure about that detail.

Q And then isn't it a fact that instead of the Association as such, either directly or indirectly, putting up the money, that some individual members, together with other people, held a benefit over here in New York and raised something like a thousand dollars? A There was a benefit held; whether for that purpose or not, I am not sure, but as a matter of fact that has been a regular means of raising money by those people, I mean that Association.

Q And the charges over there in New Jersey were not that these men, either as individuals or as members of the Association or as part of the association , were guilty of trading in women other than the fact of running a disorderly house and that is well known to everybody? A And of course police corruption came into it.

Q And police corruption. The trial was not on the question of the slave trade; they were running disorderly houses? A Yes sir.

Q And it was assumed they were under theprotection of the police? A Well I believe so; the Chief of Policecommitted suicide.

Q But that was the investigation over there and what

CASE #3317

was turned up, wasn't it? A Yes, but what I am talking about is the stuff which Mr. Mason got incidental to that investigation.

BY A JUROR:

Q I should like to ask the witness if there is not a friendly exchange between the houses; if the inmates of the houses do not voluntarily drift from one house to the other without the direction of any association or without any attempt -- don't they go of their own accord? A No, my understanding is and that is the thing I have tried to express with some difficulty, that practically all the women of that class are in the hands of two men and so -- I mean talking about women in the disorderly houses now. One is the pimp, who has the monopoly of her and who makes the bargain with the disorderly house keeper, and the other is the disorderly house keeper. Now if you ask whether that motion takes place without the consent of at least the pimp, it does not.

Q In your investigation of this benevolent association did you connect them with the traffic in women, importing or exporting, directly? A Merely as far as I see in the matter, --

Q I ask you what your experience is. A Their association did not as an association, send women back and forth, no. The main purpose and the most vicious purpose and the

CASE #3317

important purpose of this thing was, in in such matters as at Newark where they had a fund, or raised a fund as an association, handled by the people in the Association, to protect these people in their business. Now the very inception of the business was exactly the same as in the French business. It comes from groups of men who come by acquaintance naturally into this association and then it grows uplike any other association, to the necessities of the case. There is no necessity of forming an association or a syndicate to get houses or do business, but there is --

A JUROR: Excuse the interruption; the question was asked by the Grand Jury so as to get some specific evidence regarding the association, as to whether Mr. Turner had any evidence that the association indulged in this traffic in women. Can you give an answer to the question? We all know the general idea.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Can you say yes or no, Mr. Turner, as to whether the association, as an association, deals in women? A No. Further than such matters as this the association does not deal in women.

Q As an association? A As an association.

Q That is the answer? A But it works --

BY A JUROR:

Q Does it share in the profits? A It does not; it

CASE #3317

protects however as an association, the interest of these men, who are in the association.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q When you say "protects", what do you mean; what does it do? A I mean exactly what it tried to do in Newark, to get officials to stop prosecutions through the political influence, as they used in Newark to let these people off.

Q What more than that? A The matter when a man goes abroad furnishing him with money to go out of the country; that happened, as I understand it, the same way in the French -- in the Chicago case.

Q You mean the Association furnishes money or members of the Association furnish money? A So far as the gathering of the money I am not able to state, but it goes through this association, through this committee of the association, which doles it out; a man may die or may be unfortunate with his business; but the fact is when he is in straits on account of his business and chased out of the country, he is assisted by the association, by a committee which represents the association.

Q Pardon me; I want to read from Mc Clure's Magazine. It is not from your article, but may throw some little light on the question; at any rate it formulates a question which may assist the Grand Jury: "The report of the Commission of Immigration of the State of New York, treats the present

CASE #3317

condition of the white slave trade in New York as follows: 'In the State of New York, as in other States and countries of the world, there are'" -- this is page 121 -- "there are organized, ramified, and well-equipped associations to secure girls for the purpose of prostitution."' Now, Mr. Turner, is the Independent Benevolent Association, the New York Independent Benevolent Association in your opinion an organization equipped for the purpose of securing girls for the purpose of prostitution? A No.

Q It is not, you can say no unqualifiedly? A No; but it serves that purpose in its workings, but it is not organized.

Q It does not serve the purpose of securing girls for the purpose of prostitution? A Except indirectly; it lets the procurer exist and that is the whole trouble in America and Europe.

Q That is what? A It lets the procurer exist and that is the whole question in America and Europe; it is just the same in Paris and London as it is here.

Q The cadets existed in London before the Association came into existence? A Yes; but then so far as -- of course you cannot deny the influence of the association.

Q They exist because they are alive, don't they; the association is not responsible for the existence in anysense.

CASE #317

A The pimp and the prostitute cannot exist in the town, in any town without some influence being used indirectly to let them exist.

Q By "some influence" what do you mean? Those are general statements? A I mean political influence.

Q Well, political influence; how is that going to help them; what do you mean by that? A It is merdy a question of having sectional local organizations which will bail or --

Q There is nothing illegal about having this local organization; there is nothing illegal about getting bail? A No.

Q There is nothing illegal about the courts suspending sentences? A There is an illegality when it gets into such systems as for instance in San Francisco --

Q We are talking about New York. Now show us what you mean . A Excuse me --

Q I don't mean what -- A I was talking about the business as a business. I didn't know you were talking about New York at the time.

Q What do you mean when you say the conditions could not exist in New York without political influence? A I did not say that, but I think that is true, every city. I mean -- well now, for instance I will give you an example; here is a practical question; the question before a man with a prostitute on the street is to get her out -- his first not to have

CASE #3317

her arrested; the second, not to have her in prison.

Q She does not want to be arrested. We can see that. You say the interest is not to have her arrested. What do you mean by that. How is he going to prevent her being arrested if she solicits on the street? How does he prevent her being arrested? A Well I believe the arrests of that kind are prevented by the payment ofmoney; that is all.

Q On the part of this organization, do you mean? A No.

Q Let us just confine ourselves to the organization; you say that it uses political influence? A You asked me a direct question, Mr. Whitman?

Q You say the organization uses political influence; now just explain to the Grand Jury what you mean by that? A Now for instance in the Newark case --

Q No, in New York. A I cannot give you --

Q For instance do they make arrangements with the Grand Jury; do they use political influence with the Grand Jury? A No.

Q With Judge O'Sullivan? A No.

Q Do they use political influence with the Police Commissioner, as far as you know? A No.

Q Can you go any further; can you show any case where this organization uses or employs any influence for the protection of any one pimp? A No; if you confine me to New York, I can not.

CASE #4331

Q Of course I am bound to, because I am the District Attorney of New York County and this article is written in regard to New York? A No, Mr. Whitman; it is a general statement of the trade as I found it.

Q You say "A Plain Story of the Development of New York City as a leading center of the White Slave Trade of the World"; that is the way your article is headed? A As a matter of fact at least half of that article does not deal with New York at all.

Q Then you don't know a single instance where the New York Independent Benevolent Association has resorted to political influence to protect its so-called pimp, or cadet, or prostitute? A No sir.

Q In this city? A No sir, I do not.

Q And you do not know of a single instance where the New York Independent Benevolent Association has protected or has been employed to protect any traffic in women in New York City? A No sir, I do not.

Q And no such case has been called toyour attention? A No, I was just trying to think: there was some cases called to my attention of influence, but not to be --

Q You could not testify to a single fact of that kind? A Not if you speak -- no. By the way, Mr. Whitman, this material which I have gotten of course as you realize, has been gotten through various investigators, about this

CASE #317

Association excepting the fact I looked up the matter of the cemetery to assure myself.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q While we are on that article, may I ask this question: On the 117th page you will find in this other article, Mr. Turner, "The lowest point that they have yet attained" -- perhaps I had better read the fore part; "But for at least half a century strong reactionary forces have been continuously at work in this country to drag its inheritance of civilization down again to barbarism. The lowest point that they have yet attained is their nation-wide organization for the sale of the bodies of women, described in the article, 'The Daughters of the Poor', by George Kibbe Turner in this number of Mc Clure's." Can you tell us of a nation-wide organization? Does your article set forth facts of a nation-wide organization? A No, unless -- if you will allow me to give on the general subject -- the matter divides itself naturally into three classes; for instance the Independent Benevolent Association is an organization for the purposes which I have just described.

Q But not for the purpose of trading in women; that you have testified to? A No sir, excepting indirectly.

MR. WHITMAN: It is not even indirectly according to his testimony.

THE FOREMAN: Not as a society; the individuals in it?

CASE #3817

A Wouldn't it be called indirectly an association to protect the thing if there is a secret fund which is handled for taking care of matters, for getting people out of the country and taking care of them?

MR. WHITMAN: You don't know that they protect them even in New York City, Mr. Turner.

BY A JUROR:

Q What is the testimony as to a secret fund? A Merely the testimony in this material here.

Q That association had a secret fund? A That they did have a committee which handled -- a secret committee - I don't know how they accumulated it. Mr. Appleton says they got it by balls and things of that sort.

Q How many members in the Association? A A couple of hundred, I understand.

Q About two hundred? A Yes.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q To refer to that question, does your article -- was it the intent of your article to prove that there was a nation-wide organization? A Not for the direct traffic in women.

Q Then that statement I should think was -- A It is over-stated, I suppose.

Q (Cont'd) -- very deceiving? A Except that all these associations are not formed for traffic in women, that

CASE #7317

is all.

BY A JUROR:

Q Mr. Turner, do I understand that your claim in regard to the Benevolent Association is as follows: that the members of this association are pimps or dealers in women? A Yes.

Q That they act separately in that traffic as individuals? A Or in groups.

Q Or in groups? A Or in groups.

Q That when any member of the association gets into trouble through this illegal traffic, the association comes to his assistance? A Yes.

Q That is the idea? A Yes.

A JUROR: That is the witness'es belief. Has he proof; is there any proof of that, that he can furnish or he can put us in the way of getting?

Q We want to ascertain if it is possible to do something to this Benevolent Association? A Yes; I think, Mr. Whitman, that between Mr. Mason -- between the --

MR. WHITMAN: We will call Mr. Mason.

A (Cont'd) Some of the investigators of the State Immigration Commission, you ought to secure evidence.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q The difficulty is this report of the State Commissioner of Immigration is not in accord with your own ideas? A I

CASE #317

think they are stronger than the Commission stated them.

Q From your own investigations? A Yes; but is the action or the interest of the Grand Jury alone centered on the question of whether these matters, these associations, deal directly with women?

Q No, that is only one of the phases, of course. Do you care to say anything more on the Benevolent Association? A No.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask are there any figures at all that would show the numbers? A No; that matter was gotten from the investigator who went through the country primarily and checked up by various people that I met; you can see I have stated his opinion. I question it myself, but that was an impression, as stated there.

Q It was an impression of the figures? A This was a man that went to Seattle, Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver and Chicago for this Immigration Commissioner.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q On page 48, Mr. Turner, the last paragraph. "In New York, as various members grew to undertake larger business enterprises, the usual difference of trade interests between the retailer and wholesaler grew up; and the leading operators formed a strictly trade association among themselves"

CASE #3317

what is the name of that association? A I understand that was the Opal Club.

Q Were they wholesalers or retailers? A They were keepers of large disorderly houses.

Q You use the term, "The usual differences between the retailer and the wholesaler grew up" and a trade association was formed; now was that formed by what you would call the retailer or the wholesaler? A You mean the trade association?

Q Yes, that you speak of. A This Opal Club -- of the wholesaler.

Q What do you mean by wholesaler; how did they deal --

THE FOREMAN: May I say in your absence we asked Mr. Turner to describe the retailer and the wholesaler and he described the retailer as a pimp and the wholesaler as a keeper of a disorderly house. Does that answer the question?

Q Yes. This trade association you say was composed of about how many? A About thirty five or forty.

Q How did they operate? A They had a meeting place I think on 28th Street where they came together semi-occasionally, at regular meetings, as those things go, and talked over particular matters.

Q Did they supply women from that place? A No, though

CASE #7317

as I understand it, they talked over the question of supplies and of the distribution between themselves and whether they should meet competition and whether one girl left one place and went to another.

Q Did they have meetings outside of New York? Did they supply a so-called market in any other city? A I don't understand that they did.

Q But that organization is not in existence today? A I don't know that it is; I don't think it is.

Q It was not in existence when you wrote this article? A No, that is my understanding; it was not; of course those things may keep a lingering existence.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q May I ask if that is the so-called French Club? A No sir.

Q The French Club is another organization of the same nature? A Yes sir; of course of a different nationality.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Did you investigate the French Club at all? A No; I had some information from the Ellis Island people about that.

Q Where was the French Club, do you know? A Well there were two; where the club of that name was I don't know; there was one club of the sort next to Mouquin's and another one on 28th Street, I understand.

CASE #7317

Q Were the women admitted to these clubs at all? A As I understand from the authorities at Ellis Island, when they came to the country they went to that type of club and those French clubs -- I think there were two --

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Mr. Whitman, on the bottom of the 49th page, may I ask this : "The larger operators in the business established themselves throughout the various larger cities"; you mean there by "larger operators" what? A I mean the ones who had houses largely, but not -- if I may, I would like --

Q You mean there again the keepers of houses that you call wholesalers? A Yes, but they acted in some different capacity. Now for instance a man named Heichler, called "Mike the Pike" was here; he is a man that came up in the Mc Cann trial as the fellow who in the West Side Levee of Chicago handled the money. They put Mc Cann in jail, as you know. He is the self-admitted what you might call "King of the West Side Levee." He was a New York man and I am told, although I cannot vouch for the fact, that he was a member of this Independent Benevolent Association. Now you talk about the question of wholesaler or retailer, or the question of disorderly houses, that organization of the west side of Chicago, headed up in that particular man. Now when you speak of the traffic in women, a man of that kind was in a position of control of pimps; of showing them how they could operate,

CASE #3317

because hehad the political whip hand of them.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q That was in Chicago? A That was in Chicago. Those women by the way were practically, in 1907, practically all from New York.

Q Do you know any one who would correspond to that description, larger operator, in New York? A No; since those raids in 1907 I don't think there are any, unless you spoke of this man Jaffe in that way, that we are talking of. Of course the Raines law hotel now is the place they get the women in.

Q But that is a different thing. You don't mean necessarily by large operator a keeper of a disorderly house? A I mean to say the foundation of the whole business is the pimp. He graduates into the pimp with three or four girls into this man Dufaur that had this house in Chicago, who had seventeen girls in there, practically all of whom he had gotten by agents himself. Now those girls -- there is one type of the development of the pimp. Mike the Pike is another development of it. This man Cramer for instance, in New York, was another development of it. They come to have the control of the pimps through one reason or other, largely political and they become a recognized name throughout the system.

CASE #7317

Q Well, do such men get women from pimps for more than one house; have they other houses? A Well of course some of those men have interests in several houses.

Q They have? A Yes.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Now, Mr. Turner, are you aware now of the existence of any club or clubs or associations in New York City, of so-called pimps? A No, not as such.

Q Well, "as such: "do you know of any association of any kind? A No I don't. I know that they band up into gangs, which are largely composed of pimps, but not for trade purposes.

Q Do you know of any places where they meet? A I know saloons where they make hang-out places.

Q Well, where they go just as other poeple? A Yes. it serves practically as a club for them, and a meeting place.

Q On page 53, "The district retained the chief disorderly house keepers and captains of cadets upon its list of election captains"; what do you mean by the expression "Captains of cadets"; page 53? A Oh, I mean to say that the cadets down there were organized in these so-called gangs; they had leaders of them and used them in election time.

Q Now can you tell us of any organized gang of cadets anywhere in the City of New York? A As such no, but --

Q Never mind "as such"; can you tell us of any organized

CASE #317

gang of cadets anywhere in the City of New York with a captain or without a captain? A Well this man here a week ago -- there was a ball here in Webster's Hall; this man Chick Trigger, that figured in that, was the head of a band of pimps and cadets. These Purges people down in 7 and 8 Chatham Square are at the head of gangs of cadets. This Jimmy Kelly is the head of a gang of cadets and there again they organize simply for protection; that is all.

BY A JUROR:

Q Are these men you have mentioned all members of the Benevolent Association? A No; they are Italians.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You say on page 54, "It is, of course, the belief,-- fostered by the greatignorance and indifference of the more influential classes as to the conditions of the alien poor in a city like New York -- that the cadet died out largely with the red light. On the contrary, he has largely multiplied"; now what evidence have you got? A That is the combined opinion of the Government detective that has charge of this work, of the police officials at the time of the Bingham investigation, and a half dozen men that I had talked to independently.

Q And that is the only source of information as to that? A Yes; I do not see how there can be any other.

BY THE FOREMAN:

CASE #3317

Q Perhaps the next question comes up in connection with the Italian group: "There is a smaller special business in the lower part of New York" which you say, "which brings in and sends out of the city a number of girls;" is that a business conducted by a group or by individuals? A That is by a group of individuals which comes -- which would more correspond to an association -- well, it does not correspond exactly to an association or company; it is a group, as I understand it, of half a dozen men who are very close to that --

Q And each man himself is handling women? A Yes.

Q Do they handle them in common; make a common profit? A Well I cannot prove that. As a matter of fact girls --

Q So far as you know it is simply a group of half a dozen or so men, who are each individually employed in this business and they get together to exchange views? A Well, and assist each other in various ways. That group, as I understand it, is very close together.

Q But a "special business"; it is an individual business? A Well, it is a very considerable business.

Q But it is carried on by individuals; it is not a corporate business? A Not a corporate business; certainly not.

Q Not an organized business? A No; as I understand it from the government detective who has made a specialty of that work, and who has done more than anybody in the

CASE #7317

country on it; that business is more closely interwoven ; they have more definite understanding between the members than any other; that they have -- the net result of it is that women are sent out and have been found and the men have been put in jail in Dover, Delaware and Philadelphia and in other sections of the country; that is a matter of record that I think he could produce.

Q Sent out by individuals in this group? A Yes.

Q Sent out by the group as a group? A No: Idon't think they could prove that.

Q By individuals? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know the names of any of these people in this group? A Well, I would rather have him tell you the names of those. I think he --

Q You gave us the name the other day of the man who knows? A Yes sir, you got that the other day.

THEFOREMAN: We wont ask to have that given here, unless you insist, gentlemen.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q On page 60: "of youths who have women at work throughout this country, especially inthe west or southwest, or abroad, who prefer to remain themselves in the companionship and comfort of the national headquarters of their trade." I will just read that once more: These cadets or pimps have women working for them through the country, especially in the

CASE #3317

west and southwest, and abroad, who themselves prefer to remain in the national headquarters of their trade.

Q Now just what do you mean by that? A I mean to say that this is the center, the one particular center from which women go out through this country. You take Chicago, you take New Orleans, you take Denver; there is no such phenomenon as this. The women go out and are found and reported by government detectives, by private detectives, to have radiated out from this city and that is the only city of any consequence in which this thing takes place. Now the pimps that are connected with practically all the women hang about these places on Second Avenue and the Bowery and for instance, if anybody goes out through the country, any detective, they always find in New York women, they always find New York pimps, but those people naturally, if they can, gravitate back here; the men stay here in a great many instances and in that way it is just the same as any other trade, the center of the -- and the largest center of the thing is right here and it is practically the only place from which that thing has occurred.

BY A JUROR:

Q You mean to say these pimps reside in New York and are having an interest in the trade of these women that they have sent out to Chicago and those places? A I mean to say that pimps are quite often -- get such a control over a

CASE #3317

woman that she is absent from them; they go out and stay --

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You do not answer the question . This is what you say: "Among them are scores of youths who have women at work throughout this country." A That is what I mean.

Q Do you know of a case where a pimp living in New York has a woman working for him and paying him; who is at work in Chicago, or abroad? A I cannot give you; I haven't it now, but --

Q Did you ever find such a case in the course of your investigation? A Here was one case; we have it right here in this document. As you understand, Mr. District Attorney, I did not try to get individual cases of that kind.

Q I am simply trying to find out? A I think if I did try that I could discover a moral certainty of the thing, but not a matter that would constitute evidence here.

Q Did you discover a case; do you know of a case of your own knowledge? A I have a knowledge --

Q (Cont'd) Pardon me; where a pimp left this city with a woman and placed her in a house of prostitution or a position where she was to obtain money by prostitution of her body, in any other city outside of New York? A I have been told of several cases of that kind, Mr. District Attorney, but it does not constitute evidence.

Q You don't know of any case yourself? A No; I think

CASE #3317

I explained to you and to the Grand Jury that my sources of information on this thing must be either investigators, official investigators --

BY A JUROR:

Q He says this is the largest center; I would like to get him down on percentages. You see we have a larger population here and a lot of transportation from abroad; a lot of immigration comes right to New York, so that would be very easy to say; anybody could guess that, that this is the largest in numbers; nobody could question that, but on percentages; as to the percentage inNew York, the percentage that go from the entire population of this city, that goes for the purpose of prostitution to New Orleans or Chicago; and then take the population of New Orleans, or Chicago; a good many from there go to SanFrancisco or Denver, or some place. Is this any worse? He said he has dealt with it on a national scope, although his article seems more on a local scope, but I would like to get the percentages; has he made such a study as to give percentages; of course you make the statement of a greater number than anywhere else; we have a lot of city here and you are very safe in making that statement, I should think, on account of the population, but what percentages have you got? A Of course it would be perfectly impossible to take the percentage of prosti-

CASE #3317

tutes, pick-pockets, or any criminal class, but as far as your question is concerned I think it can be answered in this way; this is practically the only place which sends people around the country for the general -- call it trade if you like; practically the only place that is known as a shipping place from its own population. I do not say the others do not ship.

Q You mean from the immigrants coming in? A No, that is a minor part of the trade; it is impossible to get statistics.

Q Did you ever make any investigation? A Merely this; You take for instance the Commission of Immigration's detectives and the Commissioner of Immigration's reports from various cities in the country; this is practically the only place from which these women go out in that way .

Q That is immigration; I do not mean New Orleans direct? A I do not mean trans-shipment at all. I mean to say particularly women who become prostitutes here.

Q Of course there is a place here for a whole lot of things; the population from Europe is apt to come here more quickly, or stay here for a while, than go to Chicago and New Orleans? A Well; that is not quite true of Chicago.

Q But you haven't any information on this population so that you can give percentages? A It is impossible to give percentages excepting the fact this is the only place --

CASE #7317

Q Have you anything in your report or your investigation that will prove this is the only place? A The only place where, you take in the dozen cities of your country for instance, always can be found New York women.

Q You say that as a general statement, but we are asking you now in reference to an article, or in reference to the city here; this city is the only place; do you know that personally? A I cannot know that personally. That is the consensus of my investigation; my investigation would not include making a census of the prostitutes in Seattle, but I know from Seattle, from San Francisco, from Denver, from Chicago, from Philadelphia, from Washington; not only the Federal authorities, but the local authorities are in agreement, that this is the one place that sends out women in large quantities.

Q In large quantities; there you are again; Chicago might send them out to Denver? A But it is just --

Q They might be in large quantitixes because they have a large population to deal with? A Chicago might send to St. Paul and that sort of thing, but not to any extent like this.

Q But it is a smaller city? A I am talking about the universal scope of the thing. If you will remember, my article stated that at the end of the Red Light district those people started from New York.

CASE #3317

Q Wouldn't that be caused by the -- A It was at that time; that was why it happened. I would like to answer that question in another way if it can be answered, and the way I state my argument; you can start as I have in one city and trace that thing; you can go right across the country; not from Chicago; nor from St. Paul, not from Denver; but from New York. They went to Denver; they went to St. Louis and they went to Chicago and they went to Seattle and they went to all of the western cities and successively passed through, and came from New York. Now the whole thing that various people tell me about the thing is this: twenty years ago this thing did not exist; men did not handle women here. Now it exists all over the world and what is called the white slave trade is nothing but what is founded on the pimp, who has one woman. He came into this country thirty years ago and got his hold here twenty years ago. Ten years ago he passed out from this city through the country. That man organizes as he needs to organize, locally, and the conditionm that is not considered serious is the serious thing -- is that that man exists all through this country. Now that is not a matter that can possibly be proved by statistics, because there would be no possible statistics on it, but that matter can be traced definitely from New York City through this country and it is a matter of knowledge by every man that

CASE #7317

has investigated the thing; it is a matter of common knowledge of the people engaged in the business that that business did come from here and has corrupted the entire United States; as a matter of fact it is the only place that the thing has come out from.

BY A JUROR:

Q Mr. Turner, on page 61 you use the expression "politically organized procurers." I want to ask you if by that we are to understand in any of the assembly districts of this county there does exist an assembly district or political organization of any party, Democratic, Republican, or otherwise, who are procurers, or who engage in the business of procuring women? A As you probably know the matter of political organization in this city is not formulated and filed always, but the active workers - there are plenty of bands of active workers and they constitute the active workers in such districts as the third and eighth and to some extent the tenth and to some extent the second, who are pimps. They are regularly organized for political protection and that is what I consider the organization of consequence; that exists not only here, but it exists in every large city in the country; for instance there was a man named Auerbach; who was called Skinny Auerbach; who was up beforethe Election Commission last September. He was not convicted; although

CASE #317

there was very considerable evidence against him. Now that man has been under indictment for election frauds; he is notorious in Philadelphia as one of the men who is high in the business of prostitution over there and who is in fact a figure something like Max Hochstim here. That is a kind of unofficial thing which cannot be traced, except as it crops up in election fraud, which is the organization of consequence and which is the matter which I call system, and which was objected to here; which has been passed on, as a matter of history, from New York Cityto practically all of the larger cities in this country.

BY A JUROR:

Q Mr. Foreman, following up that question, have you any proof that any of these captains of these districts, whether Republican or Democratic, or any other organization; you say there is no organization; or there is an organization, of what you call pimps. Have you any proof that a district captain; have you got one or two proofs that there is a district captain in either political party that is a pimp, as you call him; have you any proof? A No, I have not; by the way I explained that the head of those things were not district captains, but heads of those gangs I am talking about. Just a minute. That is what I started by saying -- this thing did not appear officially, but you can take for instance

CASE #317

this man Cramer, who was a leader of pimps at that time. Now that cannot be proved. If it was proved it would be here before you today, but it is a matter that a dozen men can tell you; that he was the head of that thing. Now he is one of the election district captains over there.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q What was the primary reason for your writing that article? Were you asked to write an article on this condition, or did you write an article and submit it? A No, it is a matter of general development. I think I described how I came to that development the first day I spoke -- yesterday.

Q Was it, to the best of your knowledge, written or published at the instigation of any political party? A It had no connection whatever with any political party.

Q You were making a social condition? A Yes.

Q And you had no desire or intention of attacking, except incidentally, any political organization? A That is all.

Q So far as you know this was not paid for and it was not a profit to the magazine company from any political organization? A It was not.

Q You are sure that is so? A I know it.

Q Did you consult with leaders of any political organization before writing it? A I got information from probably a dozen people in political life.

CASE #3317

Q Of various parties? A Yes.

Q Did you inform any political leaders that you were going to write such an article? A Well, the people that I talked with naturally knew I was writing such an article.

Q Did you inform any political leaders as to when that article was to appear in print? A I am not sure about that and in the course of conversation that is not a thing that I would remember. Of course that is a very common question for a man writing an article for a man to ask him when it is going to appear; that I cannot remember, if they did; I spoke of it as I would any other.

Q Do you know of any request that was made to McClure's Magazine, Mr. McClure, or yourself, that the article should appear prior to the election of 1909? A No; there was no such request; that is, to my knowledge. I do not see how there could be such a request.

Q Well, I simply asked the question; you know of no such request? A No; the matter came up, as I explained yesterday starting with the various cities and ran into this thing and developed this.

BY A JUROR:

Q Are you regularly employed there? A Yes; I am one of the editors there.

Q When did you write this article? A This article was

CASE #3317

written in July and August.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You were one of the editors of the magazine at that time? A Yes.

A JUROR: The last paragraph of the article would seem to explain the purpose of it.

Q Of course the article speaks for itself? A I used the political --

Q I am not trying to attack you. A I would like to explain this. I made the political attack in that article just as I made a frank statement of the thing here, because I thought a thing of that sort can be attacked from day to day and that was the nearest point to attack it and I think so still.

BY A JUROR:

Q But you have not stated yet to us that you have any definite knowledge that this is created by any political body you have not been able to find any evidence, hearsay or otherwise , have you, as to the direct statement that this is part of the fabric of any political organization absolutely . A I am not able to give that evidence, because it is humanly impossible to give that evidence; but as a matter of current history in San Francisco and in Chicago and in this city it is perfectly well known that the control of that business is in the voting system. That inspector in the State Election

CASE #3317

Board for instance is perfectly familiar with that situation. I went over that very thoroughly with various members of that -- people who were retired from the police force -- matters of that kind. The thing was a regularly organized business; it was a regular cut and dried affair. This Grand Jury would not be here; there would be absolutely no occasion for the Grand Jury if the Grand Jury could put their hands on it, as if it was a corporation; this is a social growth.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Can you put this in form so it can be used in the future? As you regard it, the white slave traffic, if there is such a thing in NewYork City, consists primarily of the pimp on the one hand and the woman with whom he is dealing and who pays him either all or a portion of the proceeds of her prostitution on the other hand, and these pimps being associated among themselves on a purely social basis -- A No.

Q Now what more would you say than that? A They are associated not only on a social basis, but on a political basis.

Q Well politically; as members of a political party? A Yes. Now you take for instance that French club, particularly in the line I talked about the Independent Benevolent Association; what those people want is women; what they

CASE #3317

want to do is to get them across the country ; what they have is social clubs; what they do do is get a woman in here and send her to a club here and send her from Chicago--

Q That is what the individual pimp does; not the association? A Exactly; but I am calling attention to the fact that that social association which you speak of and which you ask me about becomes the practical business focus whichis of consequence.

Q It is a question of terms? A This is a question of whether you men have not used an expression -- used any term -- which does not and cannot apply to this business which has its own genius.

Q You are satisfied that the popularly accepted use of the word "syndicate" cannot be used as applied to the so-called white slave traffic, properly; can it? A No, I don't think so. I think there have been in existence people who own two or three houses, but as far as a general syndicate I do not think it exists. You can compare the necessities of the business of shipping women from one point to another; of having a place to go, to the Underground Railroad. It is a matter that has -- the first essential of the thing is to get those people across the country. Now in Chicago and here the authorities, the Federal authorities, have found these places.

Q Now, may I interrupt you? A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q Do you think there isany more association among pimps than there is thieves for instance, or pick-pockets, or criminals? A Yes, I think there is more, but it is a similar association.

Q But are you aware that there is a general term that is used in the courts of this city, of the "Pick-pockets Association"? A Yes sir.

Q Are you aware of the fact they are alleged to employ regular counsel? A Yes sir,

Q And that counsel appears in almost any pick-pocket case of any kind in the criminal courts in the city? A Yes sir.

Q Would you regard that as a syndicate, or an organization of pick-pockets? A I would not call it a syndicate; I should call it an organization of pick-pockets, for the very same reasons and for exactly the same class.

Q And no further than that? A No sir.

Q And whatever they may have in common -- A The whole matter is one question of common interest and it is practically the same in all classes of criminals.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Can we add to this statement the question as to whether Mr. Turner believes there is this world-wide organization which has been referred to?

MR. WHITMAN: Do you think there is any such thing

CASE #3317

as a world-wide organization of traffic in women? A No.

Q Which is supposed to have been proved by your story? A I do not think so. No, not respecting -- no, not an organization for doing business; certainly not.

Q You know of no world-wide organization for the purpose of trafficking in women? A No, no, I do not.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You think criminals of this class are associated very much as the criminals of the pocket-picking class? A Yes, except the association goes to a very much more complete form.

Q I do not see how it goes through a more complete form; otherwise I would agree with you. A Well, the manner-- you know what they need in this country; now, have they furnished it? Have the thieves furnished it to that extent? I don't think they have.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Well, to a very great extent the thieves furnish protection? A Yes, I don't stand --

Q Police protection; don't the thieves furnish that? A Not to any extent like that.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Thieves have their counsel and thieves have their bondsmen; of course the business is different; it is not the same commodity? A Yes; but their needs are very similar.

CASE #317

Q But you think as far as an organization does go the conditions are about the same in regard to the criminals of all classes? A Well I doubt very much whether any thieves organization has well-known clubs, which are practically depots through this country. Now that matter of course is very -- there is quite a difference between the two classes of people.

Q By depots do you mean stations of supply? A I do not

Q You mean simply a gathering place for pimps? A Where for instance women are sent to reach certain people, because they know --

Q Now, that is just the question we have asked you before; do you think there are any depots or stations to which women are sent, or from which they can be obtained? A I thought, Mr. Whitman, I explained that there exists club houses or places of meeting which the members know.

Q That is where the pimps gather; not the women. A But the women go there; for instance the French -- I starte talking about the French; they know that women can go -- can be brought with safety to this place and they are brought, and the Federal investigations in Chicago showed they were.

Q They can be brought to any saloon in New York; as far as that is concerned, in the back rooms? A Well, as a matter of fact they are brought there and this man who is out of the city knows that is a place they can be brought.

(END OF SESSION)

CIR
CASE #3317

CASE 47317

In the matter of the investigation into the existence of organized traffic in women for immoral purposes, and of the New York Independent Benevolent Association.

-------o-------

March 31st, 1910.

CHARLES W. APPLETON, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

MR. APPLETON: I live at 545 West 148th Street, and am a lawyer.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your full name? A Charles W. Appleton.

Q Mr. Appleton, you have been making a study of the New York Independent Benevolent Association? A I have.

Q Will you tell us very briefly what you have done?

Q I have tried to ascertain whether or not that is an organization for the purpose of trafficking in women as an organization, and I have talked with a number of witnesses. I have had employed other people, detectives who were familiar with affairs on the East Side and the Tenderloin, and with the habits and personality of a number of members of this association. I have also talked with Mr. Mason, a lawyer; Charles M. Mason, a lawyer of Newark who was a few years ago deputy sheriff there and at that time raided a number of disorderly houses, and obtained

confessions from a number of persons who resided at that time in Newark, but who were members of the New York Independent Benevolent Association. Mr. Mason will come here and testify to those facts later on.

I have also talked with a number of members of the association, and I have learned the addresses of the great mass of the persons who do belong to the association now. Mr. Rockefeller has most of those matters and will question Levenstein when he comes in.

I say to you very frankly I cannot find any evidence that this is an organization for the purpose of trafficking in women. I do find that these persons who were convicted or confessed in Newark were running disorderly houses. There are a number of others here in New York who own and operate hotels that are so-called Raines Law Hotels. I have had some information from some detective, from a detective, that in several of those places women go in, sit in the back room, meet men and take them upstairs, but that of course is not trafficking in women as an organization. I, however, learned from one member particularly of the association that several persons who belong to the association are what is known as pimps, and as to those persons it is very difficult to get the evidence that could prove it here in this grand jury room for the reason that you have to have, in my opinion, the

CASE #3317

testimony of the woman upon whose proceeds of prostitution the man lives in order to get the proper proof; and, more than that, the offence is not either a misdemeanor or a felony, but is known as vagrancy, and has to be prosecuted in the Magistrates Court and in that Court alone. Those matters will all be brought to your attention later on.

The first witness that I think will be called is Mr. Levenstein, the president of the association, and next Friday, if you can meet on that day, other members can be called. Then if there is anything that you want to know that we have not looked after, why, I hope you will tell your Foreman, and we will do everything in our power to see that everything is cleared up with respect to the association, so that you can honestly come to the conclusion whether or not it is an organization to traffic in women. Mr. Mason will come here next Friday.

BY A JUROR:

Q The information which you have secured with reference to the individual members, and as to their occupation and their previous occupation is hearsay; that is not legal evidence, you are told that? A I am told that in the case of one person whose name I cannot tell who is not within this State whom I cannot compel to come here to testify; he has told of a number of persons that he

CASE #3317

knows are in this sort of business, but them of course we cannot get here. When I say this sort of business I mean running disorderly houses.

Q You haven't found any indication of the fact that this association existed for the purpose of trafficking in women as an association? A I found absolutely no evidence that this is a fact.

THE FOREMAN: Are there any questions, gentlemen, you want to ask of Mr. Appleton, simply with reference to the scope of his investigation?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Have you found it to be an organization from the books? A No, the books have been examined. I have the books here; they are written in Hebrew, and I have had a person who understands that language and the writing in Hebrew to translate the books and find out if there is any mention of anything in the minutes that would indicate that they were organized for the purpose of trafficking in woman. There is one place there where a man by the name of Samuel Goldman was arrested in Newark - Mr. Rockefeller has a transcript of the entry in the minutes - where the association voted five hundred dollars to help this man. That is the only case that the books show that the association voted any money to help a person, and it is the only case that I ever heard of by gossip or hear-

CASE #3317

say where the association as an association helped anybody.

Q Mr. Appleton, how far back have you been over their minutes? A We have been back since 1900.

Q So that since 1900 that is the only instance where they have acted as a corporation in the interest of any individual? A He was charged with a crime and that man was expelled. You will find from the testimony of the president that each time a person is convicted of any of these crimes he is at once expelled from the organization.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask Mr. Appleton, since this investigation begun you have investigated this benevolent association? A I have tried to.

Q To find out-- A Yes, we have tried to do that.

THE FOREMAN: We have not that before us at the moment. Mr. Appleton has come before us on a matter regarding which we want to get all the information we can.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Is there anything further you have, Mr. Appleton? A Nothing further except this. It is believed that the members of the association have held balls or something of that sort to help out persons who were in trouble and

CASE #3317

that individual members of the association have gone to the aid of persons who were arrested, but that was the act of an individual or a number of individuals, and not the act of an association.

Q Is it not also true that holding balls to raise money is customary? A It appears in the minutes that they have held a ball almost annually, and the proceeds have been turned into their association and put in the treasury, and they have got now somewhere near $5000 in the bank.

BY A JUROR:

Q Did you look into it to see whether these members have an honest calling? A A number of them are known as gamblers, they haven't any business.

Q Their aim is generally disreputable? A That is my opinion.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q This fund was not a sick fund, but was a fund raised to help people who came in contact-- A I think the contrary is the fact. I think that all the money with the exception of $500 that the society has paid as a society has been used for the benefit of the sick.

THE FOREMAN: If you will allow me, gentlemen, I will read this extract from the minutes of the society, which gives information on that point. It

CASE #3317

is dated April 20th, 1907. "An official meeting was held to aid brother Goldman in the meeting room, 34 Fourth Street. Brother Davis made a motion seconded by brother Goldstein to aid brother Goldman with $500. At the meeting were twenty-one members, and all voted yes. The committee is as follows: Sam Weiner, Louis Winkler, D. Davis, J. ---- The president closed the meeting. Secretary Kaplan."

MR. APPLETON: Levenstein will tell you about that.

A JUROR: I would like to ask Mr. Appleton - Mr. Foreman, I understand Mr. Appleton, who has practically gone through an investigation of these witnesses and while he is a witness he tells us at the outset that he can find no proof of the crime we are looking for - correct me if I am wrong Mr. Appleton - That this is as far as he can ascertain, notwithstanding who maybe the members, whether they may be criminals of the worst kind, notwithstanding that; that this is a charitable organization. Now we are not here to render a verdict, we are trying to find out crime, trying to discover crime, and if that is a fact what is the use of allowing these men to come in here and give their testimony.

THE FOREMAN: The purpose, Mr. Armstrong, is simply that [illegible] must, as a grand jury, give access to all the sources of information which are known to ex-

CASE #3317

ist, and may have the opportunity of asking any questions of these witnesses which we may care to ask. We are taking this morning Mr. Appleton's testimony with reference to that; he explains his opinion; as to the result it is for us, of course, to judge if we care to go into the matter as I suppose we feel we ought.

A JUROR: Wouldn't we put those people to large expense to engage lawyers?

THE FOREMAN: We have not thought to try to get all the people to come here, but simply to get the secretary.

A JUROR: Does Mr. Appleton sustain that view or was I wrong?

MR. APPLETON: The point is, I have been merely an arm or agent as it were of the grand jury to collect all the evidence that I possibly could outside of the grand jury, it being thought at the time that we could get better insight into the matter, and where you can deal with some people as man to man, and get the confidence and obtain expressions of opinion from them that could not be obtained in the grand jury, and then after that is all done, then it may be - I have only outlined in a way what I have done - that then the investigation is your investigation and not mine, and it is for you to hear every bit of evidence I have been

CASE #3317

able to get hold of in any way that you can and draw your own conclusion on it uninfluenced by me, because you are the people that can pass on it.

THE FOREMAN: It is perfectly true, Mr. Armstrong, in his personal capacity Mr. Appleton comes before us as a witness, and at the same time as an agent of the grand jury charged with the study of this question. I suppose it is highly competent for us to find whether we wish to pass our --

MR. APPLETON: I wouldn't under any circumstances want you to do anything like that; it wouldn't be fair to yourselves or fair to me.

A JUROR: I have the greatest confidence in Mr. Appleton; that is the reason I wanted to make the suggestion. It is unfortunate if we should come to no verdict in this investigation, and apparently Mr. Appleton has no evidence to offer that would justify the accusations.

(END OF TESTIMONY)

CASE #3317

----------x

IN THE MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION AS TO THE EXISTENCE IN THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK OF ORGANIZED TRAFFIC IN WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

----------x

April 1st, 1910.

ABRAHAM LEVINSTEIN, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your full name and address, Mr. Levinstein? A Abraham Levinstein, 76 Second Avenue.

Q What is your occupation? A Restaurant.

Q You are the owner of the restaurant? A Yes sir.

Q What address? A 76.

Q 76 Second Avenue? A Yes sir.

Q Are you the President of the New York Independent Benevolent Association? A Yes sir.

Q How long have you been the President? A I am President now the fourth term; July will be two years.

Q Two years this coming July since you were elected? A Yes sir, I was president about seven years ago, and I was once President about twelve years ago.

Q You were President seven years ago, and this is the third time? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

Q And you preside at the meetings, you attend the various meetings of the Association? A Yes sir.

Q When was this Independent Benevolent Association incorporated, if it was incorporated? A In 1896, if I am not mistaken, but the organization was in 1894, on the 21st of May.

Q Was it in 1894, or 1890? A 1894.

BY A JUROR:

Q It was a long time; it was not incorporated until two years later? A Incorporated in 1896.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q It was incorporated in 1896? A Yes.

Q The Society was organized in? A 1894.

Q In 1894? A Yes.

Q As an informal association? A Benevolent association.

Q And then in 1896? A It was incorporated; the charter was took out in 1894.

Q Well, I show you what appears to be a copy of the certificate of incorporation. Will you kindly look at that and see whether that corresponds with your ideas as to matter of incorporation (showing)? A (Looking) I am not sure.

Q That states July, 1890?

THE FOREMAN: I offer this statement, this cer-

CASE #7317

tificate of incorporation in evidence; the stenographer will kindly mark it Exhibit A.

(Certificate of incorporation admitted in evidence and marked Exhibit A.)

Q Mr. Levenstein, will you tell us now what are the objects and purposes of the Benevolent Association? A The object of that society is just as good as any other society in this city.

Q What is the object? A The object is this. If a member is sick he gets seven dollars a week he gets; two members come every day and visit him, gets a doctor free. If he does he gets buried; his wife gets two dollars a head, one head; if he dies she gets two dollars; if his wife dies he gets one and a half and funeral expenses paid if one of the family dies. Under the Jewish religion you got to stay seven days home. He gets five dollars a week and committee of two every day if he is in distress; if a man is in distress, if he got to pay his rent he only come up to the meeting, if a committee finds and reports a man is in need, he is helped out twenty five or fifty dollars.

Q What do you mean by saying if a man is in need? A If a man gets sick, breaks down I mean and can't get any work, and if the committee finds out favorable, a man is in need, he gets help; that is all that the society is

CASE #3317

for. The principal thing of that society is the burial ground. Everybody wants, if he does, wants a place to be buried; the principal thing everybody looks for is a piece of ground to be buried in.

Q This insurance is not only a burial but it insures certain benefits during illness, or when a man is out of work? A Yes sir.

Q We have had a copy of the constitution? A Yes, sir.

THE FOREMAN: Gentlemen, you have seen that, which gives substantially what Mr. Levenstein has said.

Q What other purpose has this society? A Nothing else.

Q What business purpose has it? A There is no business. The minutes can show for ten or twelve years; I will produce here the books, everything is just like any other society in the United States.

THE FOREMAN: Gentlemen, the minutes of the society, as Mr. Levinstein says, have been presented for inspection, and have been examined.

THE WITNESS: For the last twelve years the books is right here.

Q On that point, where you speak of action taken at one of your meetings on April 20th, 1907, in the case of

CASE #7317

brother Goldman, what was the purpose of that? A Gentlemen, I can only say what I know. That time --

Q Were you then a member? A Yes sir, I was a member for the last fourteen years.

Q You were not present? A I wasn't present.

Q Were you present at the meeting to which I refer? A No sir.

Q You were not present? A I wasn't present.

Q So you say simply what you heard? A What I know; what I heard what has happened.

Q You know because some one else told you? A Yes sir.

Q But you don't know of your own personal knowledge? A It happened, gentlemen, that Goldman belonged to that society, was a good member, and was in business in Newark.

Q Business in what? A Newark, New Jersey, he had a saloon there. He stayed there a couple of years. Finally he sold out and he came to New York. After a change in politics a mason got to be sheriff in Newark, so he started to fight with the police, said the police was corrupted. Goldman came one day to Newark, and finally they locked that man up and they indicted him - don't forget, gentlemen, that man was in business there, never raided, never locked up, never done anything, and they gave that man three years and a thousand dollars fine.

CASE #3317

Q What was he indicted for? A For keeping a disorderly house.

A JUROR: Ask him to explain what he means by disorderly house.

Q What is a disorderly house as you understand it? A Disorderly house means keep a saloon and women come in the place; it means a disorderly house.

Q Where women come in for purposes of business? A What?

Q Where women come in for purposes of business? A Yes sir. There was no witness against him, no police against the witness, he had his own people there, and they indicted him. I was that time in New York, and finally that man gave up; it was a put up job. Still, that man, if possible, wanted that man to go back on the police, and that man said he didn't know nothing. Finally that society had friends there - if I had been there it would not have happened.

Q A little bit slower; take your time? A Finally they made a motion there and assessed to help him out by five hundred dollars.

Q Help him out in what way? A Five hundred dollars to pay the man's fine.

Q Five hundred dollars? A Yes sir. It was for helping out, for five hundred dollars can help him out.

CASE #3317

Q You mean his bail? A No, to help him five hundred dollars; to help him.

Q How do you mean to help him? A To get him free.

BY A JUROR:

Q Was that after his conviction? A He was one thousand dollars fined. Gentlemen, in every society when a man is in any distress, no matter whether he is convicted, they got to help; after this they throw him out. So they helped him five hundred dollars; he was sitting there about a few months, and after a time the sheriff left him out, he left him go, yet he had to pay the fine. That was the trouble with Goldman.

Q Did Goldman continue to be a member of the association? A Yes sir, he was a member of the association too; I didn't know he was a member until a year after .

Q He remained a member of the association? A Yes sir.

Q For at least a year? A Yes sir.

Q Why did he withdraw? A He didn't withdraw, we expelled him. When I went on the chair I didn't know it.

Q Didn't know what? A That Goldman got five hundred dollars, that he was convicted, or nothing, because I was in Pittsburg on business. Then for a few months I went to Mount Clemens.

THE FOREMAN: Take your time, we have got all day.

A (Continued)

CASE #3317

A (Continued) So when I come back I didn't know it, but after last summer, when McClure's Magazine come out that that society got people - I appointed a committee of three and sent them out to Newark to get me a copy of the indictments.

Q Get you what? A Copy of the indictments. So they brought me copy of the indictment.

Q That is, the indictment of Goldman? A Yes, and they brought me copy of indictment from one Schrader, and they brought me another copy of indictment of Barney Cohen, a fellow that was sitting there, and I expelled him without any cause.

Q You just said that this arrest of Goldman was without any foundation; that he was not guilty? A But he was convicted without sufficient cause.

Q Then your benevolent association does not stand by a man when he is in trouble? A No sir. The way is this. If they got a man in the chair what he knows a little - if I be that time in New York - the minute a man is convicted I call a special meeting and he is expelled right away.

Q Whether he is guilty or not? A The minute he is convicted; you got a copy of the constitution here. If a man is convicted of any crime, the minute he is convicted he has got to be expelled, no matter what crime it is.

CASE #3317

Q That is according to the constitution of the society? A Gentlemen, I wouldn't dispute he might know it, but there was a dispute. There is two different states, in New York it is a misdemeanor, for a misdemeanor you can expel no man; in New Jersey it is a felony, there his bail goes on. When I come in the chair and found out everything, and seen a copy of the indictment, I expelled him without any cause.

BY A JUROR:

Q Without any cause? A Just expelled him.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Well, it is money that was voted for the aid of Goldman? A Yes sir.

Q Was it voted previous or subsequent to his conviction? A Previously that was voted to him, I couldn't tell you when.

Q Was it voted to him after he was convicted? A I couldn't tell you, I am not sure. I think that time - I couldn't tell you, I wasn't here.

Q You don't know whether this help was voted; did you not say the help was voted to help pay the fine? A No, it was help to get that man out of prison.

Q That was after? A I couldn't tell you that, I wasn't here. At that time I wasn't in New York; I don't know whether before or after.

CASE #3317

Q So that you cannot tell us definitely whether this fine was voted after he had been convicted? A It was not voted for any fine; it was voted to help him out.

Q I mean whether that money -- A I am not sure whether before or after.

Q If they voted after he was convicted that would have been contrary to your constitution? A Yes sir, because he had to be expelled right away.

A JUROR: Did those minutes that are here show that, Mr. Foreman?

THE FOREMAN: I read you yesterday the extract on that point. It has become a part of our minutes here.

A JUROR: Is the date of conviction upon the minutes?

THE FOREMAN: The date of conviction is not a part of the record, not a part of the official record.

Q Have you stated then, Mr. Levinstein, fully and completely all of the objects and purposes of the association? A Yes sir.

Q Are you a salaried officer, as president? A No sir.

Q Are any of the officers? A Yes sir; there is the financial secretary gets two hundred dollars a year.

Q The financial secretary? A The recording secretary gets fifty dollars a year, and the treasurer gets

CASE #3817

a dollar a year.

Q Will you tell us, please, who are the present officers of the association? A The present officers of the association? I am president, and Schwartzberger was vice-president.

Q David Schwartzberger? A Yes. Sam Weiner was secretary; R. Kaplan --

Q San Weiner, secretary? A Yes sir, financial secretary.

Q Sam Weiner is financial secretary? A R. Kaplan is recording secretary.

Q You gave us the recording secretary; who is the treasurer? A Mike Burch.

Q And have you a sergeant at arms? A Yes sir.

Q Who is he? A Albert Jacobs.

Q And there are, according to your constitution, trustees, are there not? A Yes sir.

Q Who are the trustees at present? A Moskowitz, and L. Winkler.

Q Are there three trustees? A Yes.

Q Who is the third? A The third is Joe Fox.

Q Those are all of the officers of the association? A Yes sir.

Q Of the association to-day? A Yes.

Q Has your association a lot in a cemetery? A Yes

CASE #3317

sir.

Q Whereabouts? A Washington cemetery.

Q In what cemetery? A Washington Cemetery.

Q How large a, lot have you there? A We got there twenty acres.

Q Twenty acres? A Twenty acres.

Q Twenty acres of ground? A Yes, cemetery acres, and cemetery acres is twenty by twenty.

Q Oh, I see; that is lots, what you call lots, twenty lots? A Yes sir.

Q Is there a special gateway? A Yes sir.

Q What is the inscription? A New York Benevolent.

Q Independent Association? A Yes sir.

Q Are there people already buried in the lot? A Yes sir.

Q How long have you had that lot? A We got that, I think, about twelve or thirteen years.

Q Twelve or thirteen years? A Yes.

THE FOREMAN: We can call, gentlemen, for the names of the people.

Q Where is the cemetery? A Washington Cemetery.

Q Where is that, in Brooklyn? A In Brooklyn, yes sir.

Q Do you know how many people have been buried there? A No, a lot, I don't know how many.

CASE #3317

BY A JUROR:

Q How many? A Couldn't tell you how many.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q There are buried there the members of the association; who else? A Strangers are buried; if anybody wants to buy a lot he can buy it.

Q Any member of the association? A Any member of the association if he dies we got to bury him; if a friend dies that time he used to pay twenty dollars.

Q A friend of a member of the association might buy lots? A Yes sir.

Q What about the relations? A We got to bury too; if his wife and children dies before twenty one years we got to bury too.

Q His wife and children? A Yes sir, children up to twenty one years.

Q Well, I have before me several of the names of people buried there. I ask you about Rosie Davis; was she the wife of some member of the association? A What year was this?

Q You don't recall such a person? A No sir, no member.

Q She was the wife of a member? A No.

Q Do you recall such a person having been buried there? A Yes sir. I will tell you, fourteen or fifteen years

CASE #7317

back I can't remember things, but, gentlemen, I can recall.

Q But you don't know that Rosie Davis? A She was no member.

Q Well, she is buried in the cemetery? A She was sold a piece of ground.

Q A piece of ground was sold to her? A A piece of ground was sold to her.

Q To her -- A Relations.

Q And Eva Jaffe, buried May 21st, 1906? A Not no member.

Q She wasn't a member? A No.

Q You sold her a lot? A Yes.

Q Rosie Mandeltart? A You got children there, you start off -- that is the babies.

Q These are? A That is little babies; these are young children two years old.

Q You mean Rose Mandeltart was the child of one of the members? A You got all the names of children.

Q They are the children of members? A Yes, that is members.

Q Gussie Heisler, Leicher? A Yes sir.

Q Was that a member; age 23, died November 5th, 1905? A Leicher, yes sir.

Q She was the wife of a member? A Yes sir.

Q You recall that? A Yes.

CASE #3817

Q Do you know how she died? A No.

Q You don't recall whether she died a violent death or not? A No.

Q You don't recall? A No, I don't.

Q You don't remember the woman? A I remember the woman, but I don't think I remember the name.

A JUROR: Mr. Foreman, will you please ask the witness.

THE FOREMAN: I can't hear you.

A JUROR: (Continuing) They keep a record in their book whether a person dies a natural death or a violent death.

THE WITNESS: That is not keeping; what record can you keep there.

BY A JUROR:

Q What? A All you got is to get a certificate.

Q You get a certificate off the doctor? A Sure.

Q That is in the book? A Yes, sir, there is a book there.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Then you don't know how she came by her death?

A No.

A JUROR: Mr. Foreman, has the society any record of how that woman came by her death?

Q The society keeps no record of how its members come

CASE #3317

by their death? A There is no society keeps any record; what record can you keep; you get a certificate from the Board of Health.

Q The question I asked is whether she was the wife of a member? A Yes.

Q You are familiar, are you, with the present members; you know the names of all the members of the association? A I know most all. I know some by names, all of my friends.

Q Well, I am going to run through the names of some of the members, past or present. Doctor Joseph Adler, is he a member? A No.

Q Has he been a member? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know how long since he gave up? A Yes sir, he went out, it will be I think, in November will be two years.

Q Why was he dropped? A He was dropped because he didn't pay his dues. He was the doctor for the organization twice; gentlemen, in a society there is two or three doctors. Finally he ran again for office and was defeated and swore revenge, and he went out, didn't pay his dues.

Q He was convicted while he was a member? A No.

Q I thought you said he was convicted? A He was defeated, wasn't elected again.

CASE #3317

Q And he was dropped because he had not paid his dues? A Yes.

Q What was his business? A Doctor.

Q Where did he practice, do you know? A He practiced here in New York.

Q Did he practice among the members of the society? A I don't know, he was a physician doctor; if he is elected for doctor he gets a dollar a year from single members and three dollars a year from married members; the society pays for this.

BY A JUROR:

Q A dollar a year? A Yes.

Q And three dollars a year for married members? A Yes sir, for married members the family has to pay three dollars a year.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Israel Arnberg?

A JUROR: Each member? A Yes.

Q Israel Arnberg, is he a member? A No.

Q When was he dropped? A Couldn't tell you that; about two years, I think.

Q January, 1909; last January? A I couldn't remember that.

Q Why was he dropped? A For not paying his dues.

Q For not paying his dues? A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q What was his business when he was in the society? A Couldn't tell you.

Q Morris Adelson? Is he a member? A He was suspended last quarter.

Q He was suspended last quarter? A Yes.

Q What was his business? A He was working as a bartender.

Q Bartender. Why was he suspended? A For not paying his dues.

Q Morris Albin? Is he a member? A Morris Albin was suspended.

Q When was he suspended? A The book shows that; I couldn't remember. I think --

THE FOREMAN: Little louder, please; can't hear you.

A (Continued) Last quarter or six months before.

Q Three months ago. And why? A For not paying the dues. One minute. You can't suspend any member from an organization; there is one thing, you can't suspend him, if he pays his dies. If he pays his dues you got to keep him in unless he commits a crime.

Q Joseph Altman, is he a member? A Suspended.

Q Suspended last year, was he? A Yes sir.

Q What was his business? A Keeps a restaurant in Brooklyn near the market there, I don't know where; it is wherever the market is in Brooklyn.

CASE #3317

Q You don't know what he does besodes restaurant? A No sir.

Q Hasn't been convicted of gambling? A I don't know.

Q You don't know whether he is a gambler, or not? A No.

Q D. Bernstein? A A member.

Q Still is a member? A Yes sir.

Q What was his business? A His business was restaurant; had a place in New York and in Chicago.

Q Did you ever hear whether he has any interest in disorderly houses? A I know he had a place in 28th Street, 103, and 14th Street and Second Avenue.

Q You don't know that he ever had any interest in disorderly houses? A No.

Q Do you know whether he had been connected with disorderly houses? A No sir.

Q The members don't need to reside in New York? A No sir, they keep all over, so long as they pay their dues. The whole thing is, he is not entitled if he is out of town, he gets no benefit.

Q If he is beyond a certain distance from New York he gets no benefit? A Yes sir, except when members are in a charitable hospital.

BY A JUROR:

CASE #3317

Q They couldn't get the advantage of the burial? A Yes sir, if he wants to be buried here we bury him here.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What is the present membership of the society, do you know? A About ninety eight.

Q Ninety eight? A Ninety odd.

Q What proportion, how many reside in New York? A In New York I think will be about seventy five.

Q And do you know what other cities there are members now in; are there some in Chicago? A Yes, in Chicago there is one.

Q One in Chicago, any in Philadelphia? A No.

Q Pittsburg? A Yes two; one in Philadelphia and two in Pittsburg.

Q Where else are there members now? A The rest of them are, I think, say about two or three in Denver, Colorado.

Q In Denver? A Yes.

Q Seattle? A No.

Q San Francisco? A Yes, one.

Q Portland? A No.

Q Buffalo? A No.

Q Cleveland? A No.

Q You don't know of any other; you don't recall at the moment any other cities? A No.

CASE #3317

Q And those members come and go? A Yes sir.

Q Are they out there in business? A Yes sir. I tell you, those people belonged and went away, most of them that got suspended went away, and they stick to it, might come back in case they will die.

Q But these that are suspended are not the men you speak of? A Which one.

Q These men in other cities? A Yes sir.

Q Still members? A Yes.

Q These we have just been speaking of they are all members? A Yes sir.

Q And seventy five of them are all in New York, and some of them are in other cities, regular members? A Yes sir.

BY A JUROR:

Q What do you mean by suspended? A What?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You said suspended and run away? A I didn't say run away, I said suspended.

A JUROR: Mr. Foreman, I would like to ask if any are in foreign countries?

Q Are any in foreign countries? A No sir.

Q None of them outside of the United States? A No sir.

Q Not to your knowledge? A No sir.

CASE #7317

Q Have any of the members while you have been a member to your knowledge been in other countries? A No sir, except one.

Q Where was he? A In Panama.

Q Where? A Panama.

Q What was his name? A Schrader .

Q Schrader. He went to Panama? A Yes sir.

Q On business? A He went to Michigan that time, when he was in trouble that time they wanted him to go back on the police. He went to Europe.

Q He had trouble with the police? A He had trouble with the police in Newark, N. J. They wanted him to go back on the police and tell them what he knows, so he went to Europe after he come back here.

Q And they wanted him as a witness in New York, and so he went abroad to avoid them? A Yes sir.

Q Then he went to Panama? A Yes.

Q What business did he go into in Panama? A Cigar man.

A JUROR: A little slower please.

Q M. Buchner, is he a member? A No sir.

Q What is his business? A Working in the custom house.

Q S. Bushfeld? A Buffeld, he is working in Pittsburg.

CASE #3317

Q What is his business there? A Tailor.

Q What? A Tailor, working in a big department store.

Q Is he connected with a disorderly house in Pittsburg? A No sir.

Q You are sure of that? A Yes sir.

A JUROR: How does he know that, Mr. Foreman? He says he is sure of it.

THE WITNESS: If I am not sure of it I will say I am not sure.

BY A JUROR:

Q What do you know about that man? A Because I saw him in Pittsburg there for eight months.

Q What do you know about this man you are testifying about? Are you acquainted with him? A Yes.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Have you been in Pittsburg since he went there? A Yes sir, I was working that time , I was there in Kaufman Brothers.

Q And you seen him there? A Yes sir.

Q And you are perfectly sure he is not connected? A I am sure of it because I was there and know he is working there.

Q His being in some other business would not prevent something of that sort? A I don't know. I know the

CASE #7317

man is working.

A JUROR: What was the purpose in this witness going to Pittsburg, Mr. Foreman, what is his business?

Q Mr. Levinstein, why did you go to Pittsburg at that time? A For business too. I was there on business for four months, in a restaurant there, but I didn't like it.

Q How long ago was that? A 1907.

Q 1907? Were you then in business in New York? A Yes sir, I was in business before, I was in business here eighteen years.

Q You left your business in New York? A Sold it.

Q Then you went away to Pittsburg? A I went to Chicago, was there about two weeks, looked around there and came back to Pittsburg.

Q Little bit louder please? A Bought a little place there on Federal Street, 53, and I stayed there about two and a half months, and did not like the town.

Q That is pittsburg? A Yes.

Q You did not go into business in Pittsburg? A Yes.

Q What kind of business? A Restaurant.

Q Then you gave that up and went to New York? A I went to Mount Clemens, my health did not agree with me, so I went to Mt. Clemens.

Q Little slower please, we can't hear you? A I went to Mt. Clemens.

CASE #3317

A JUROR: Was he President of the Society at that time?

THE WITNESS: No.

Q That was before. M. Buchner, is he a member? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? Was he ever in the disorderly house business? A Never had.

Q You know that?

A JUROR: How does he know that, Mr. Foreman?

A Pardon me --

A JUROR: What does he know about the business of that man he is testifying about, Mr. Foreman?

Q What do you know about the man? A I seen him out there once or twice a week.

Q You seen him out there once or twice a week? A Yes sir.

Q But that would not give you any knowledge of his private business? A No, he has a factory in 80 Willet Street, and grown children.

Q H. Brown? A Yes sir.

Q Restaurant? A No, he is in the mountains.

Q Where? A In the mountains.

Q Martins? A In the mountains, got a farm out there

Q He is not in New York? A No sir.

Q Is he doing business in the mountains or on a vaca-

CASE #7317

tion? A Business there.

Q What is his business? A Boarding house, farming.

Q He is a member? A Yes sir.

Q Where is he? A In Central station.

Q Is that in New Jersey? A No, New York State.

Q Well, what kind of people board with him? A Any kind, any people that comes out there for their health.

Q He will take pimps, will he? A I don't know.

Q You said he would take any kind? A Anybody will take them.

Q He will take pimps there? A No, he don't take any pimps.

Q You said he will take any kind of people? A Everybody that comes to the country. You don't know who he is, a murderer, thief or anything in the world, he comes and pays his board.

Q That is right, so he will take pimps? A I don't know if he will take it, I don't know; everybody will take it.

Q You said he will take any people that pay the board? A There is thousands of places there.

Q Little slower please. A The question is out of order, Mr. Foreman.

Q I understood there were any questions -- we were allowed to ask any questions. A That is what it is, Mr.

CASE #3317

Rockefeller, a gentleman if he goes out of town to-day, and if he goes to Boston he could stop in any restaurant, they would not mind what I am so long as I got my trunk and pay my bill. They wont ask if I am a pimp or a murderer.

Q That is perfectly true. You said they will take anybody, any people that keep disorderly houses so long as they pay their bills? A He will take any pne who pays the bill.

Q He will take anybody who pays the bill? A He will take it.

Q S. Buchester? A Yes, is a member.

Q Is he a member? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A I think he is a cigar agent.

Q What? A Cigar agent.

Q Is he a waiter? A A cigar agent.

BY A JUROR:

Q What is he, you say? A Cigar agent.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Working with his brother? A Cousin.

Q What is the cousin's business? A Don't know; I know his cousin too; I don't know him personally, but I know him.

Q You don't know what his cousin is; he has a cigar

CASE #3317

business, has he? A I don't know. That I don't know. I don't know who owns the cigar business.

Q You don't know his brother? A He hasn't got a brother.

Q Who is B. Buchester? A That is a cousin.

Q He is a cousin. Did he use to have a business in 24th Street? A No.

Q Never had a place in 24th Street? A I don't know.

Q Not that you know of?

A JUROR: He said that this man is a cigar agent; how does he know? A Many times I met him; he had bundles of cigars to sell.

Q Sell you any cigars? A No, not me.

Q Have you ever seen him sell cigars? A Yes sir, I seen him come in with a box of cigars, a whole bunch of them.

Q He tells you that he is a cigar agent? A Yes sir.

Q And S. Buchester is his cousin? A Yes sir.

Q Is he a member of the Association? A Yes sir.

Q And you don't know what his business is? A One minute, there is a book here that can show what anybody is, has his affidavit in. Everybody when he comes in signs for what his occupation is.

Q Whathis what? A What his occupation is.

Q We are not asking you to tell us anything you don't

CASE #3317

know, only what you do know? A Gentlemen, I will tell you. In New York to-day you are liable to be a tailor, to-morrow a business man, to-morrow a machine man or anything else. Everything is turned around.

Q A little slower? A To-morrow I could sell fixtures, sell cigars, to-day I am a tailor.

Q We are not asking you what you know about it, what you are doing now. A You got a book here. You can see; that gives his occupation.

BY A JUROR:

Q You speak just now of a book of the Society which showed the occupation? A Yes.

Q When a man does change his occupation, does he register in the book? A No.

Q You have not given the changes? A No, when he comes in he has got to give his age, whether single or married.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Are the books in Norfolk now? A Yes sir, I think it is.

CASE 7317

Q You know what his business is down there? A No.

Q You never heard he was connected with a disorderly house down there? A No sir.

Q M. Bisgar; his other name is Curley Nathan? A Yes.

Q What is his business? A He kept a saloon in Newark.

Q Is he in Newark? A I don't know.

Q Philip Barth; member? A No, suspended for three years.

Q Why was he suspended? A For not paying his dues.

Q Did he ever go to Panama? A I don't know.

Q You don't know if he went to Panama? A No.

Q J. Botkin? A Yes sir.

Q Member now? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A I know he is a painter; painter and decorator.

Q Painter; Charles Baker, Charles Baker; you know any such man? A No, he is not a member.

Q Any such man as member now? A No.

Q H. Brouss, member? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Working for the American Ice Company.

Q Working for the American Ice Company? A Yes sir.

Q Abe Cohen, A. Cohen; is he a member? A A. Cohen?

CASE #3317

Q A. Cohen, yes? A Yes.

Q From 34 Henry Street? A Yes sir.

Q You know him? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Presser.

Q For a tailor? A Yes sir.

Q Barney Cohen? A Expelled.

Q When was he expelled? A He was expelled last year; he wasn't suspended, but he was expelled.

Q He was expelled? A Expelled.

Q Why was he expelled? A Because I found out that he had a disorderly house in Newark.

Q What, he had a disorderly house in Newark; you found that out? A Yes sir, he got thirty days, and I expelled him.

Q Was he convicted? A No sir.

Q Well, he got thirty days? A That is not conviction; That is City Prison; gentlemen, you have his papers.

Q As soon as you found that out he was expelled from the Society according to the constitution? A That wasn't according to the constitution; according to the constitution he has got to be convicted; I expelled him right away so long as I know it.

Q You don't want a man in the disorderly house business? A Yes sir. When he comes to me to be reinstated I says he should go to the Supreme Court.

CASE #3317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You told us, Mr. Levinstein, according to your constitution a man could be expelled if he didn't pay his dues? A Yes sir.

Q And he could be expelled if he was convicted? A Yes sir; but I expelled him the minute I found out.

Q But have you any constitutional right to do that? A I took that power myself.

Q And was sustained by the other members? A Yes sir.

Q And they sustained your actions? A Yes, I told him, "There is no judge in New York that could get you back."

Q So you took the chance? A Yes sir, took it upon myself.

Q And was it by vote of the members that he was expelled? A Yes sir.

Q The members vote on that? A Yes sir.

Q And you knew that he was keeping a disorderly house? A Yes sir, I knew it because I know it; I seen that he had a disorderly house, and expelled him.

Q Do you know who he was in business with over there? A No.

BY A JUROR:

Q Do you know any of the other members that had dis-

CASE #7317

orderly houses? A If I knew I wouldn't keep him.

Q You would expel him yourself? A Yes.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Sam Cohen, is he a member? A Which, there is two?

Q Are there two Sam Cohens? A One is in Philadelphia in the rubber manufacturing business.

Q And one is where? A In Philadelphia; one is in New York; he kept a house in the mountains.

Q That is Sam Harris in Philadelphia? A He is in the rubber coats, raincoats.

Q And the other? A The other Cohen; he has got a stable here in Ludlow Street, near Delancey; only got it a couple of months ago. Before, he kept a boarding house in the mountains.

Q Kept a boarding house in the mountains? A Now he has got a stable.

Q It would appear then that you had the right, to take the right to expel this man, although it was not constitutional? It appears that you were not guided necessarily by the constitution? A The constitution said if a man is convicted of a crime, guilty of a crime, he has got to be expelled; but it looked to me -- he got City Prison thirty days -- but the minute I found he kept a disorderly house and they convicted him, I expelled him, even

CASE #3317

if it wasn't constitutional, but for the best of the Society.

Q Now then if you could expel a man contrary to the constitution -- A That isn't contrary to the constitution, that is for the best of the Society, to get the bad men out.

Q That was your judgment; the constitution says there are certain reasons why you could expel; this was not one of them; and if you can expel a man contrary to the constitution, could you not also keep a man even if he committed some crimes? A No; I sent down to Newark and got a copy of the indictment; there is three men there, that was Goldman, Schrader and Barney Cohen. I took the power -- he got thirty days, but there was a copy of the indictment lying against him, so that part I took on me, even if he wasn't convicted; that is the way I took the power and expelled him. I sent him a letter "You are expelled, and if you want to be reinstated you got to go to the Supreme Court."

Q Then, we understand, in some instances you can act contrary to the constitution and expel a man, but in some instances could you not act contrary to the constitution and not expel a man? A No, no, I couldn't; the constitution calls for to expel him because the constitution covers it. If I go against the constitution, they can

CASE #7317

break the operation.

Q You used your judgment in one case and could not in the other? A I can use one judgment; I can use to better the constitution, but I can't use a judgment to spoil the constitution.

Q I see; you got the impression the constitution-- A Yes.

A JUROR: When he called the special meeting that man was expelled?

THE WITNESS: Yes sir.

A JUROR: And by unanimous vote of the members?

THE WITNESS: Yes sir, and you will find that in the minutes.

Q Did he make any plea to be reinstated? A Yes sir.

Q But he has not succeeded so far? A No sir.

Q L. Cohn; is he a member? A Yes, he is in San Francisco.

Q Still a member? A Yes sir.

Q You know what his business is? A He is with the American Cigar Store.

Q Was he ever in Panama? A No.

Q Did he use to run a gambling business? A Never.

Q Not that you know of? A No.

CASE #7317

Q J. David? A Expelled.

Q Why was he expelled? A Committing a crime.

Q What? A Committing a crime.

Q What was the crime? A The crime he committed was in Jersey State two years ago, disorderly house.

Q Keeping a disorderly house at the same time when they had that trouble over there in Newark? A No sir.

Q What? A He was in Long Branch.

Q When was he expelled? A In January was a year.

Q Do you recall how long J. David has been a member of the Society? A Yes sir, a member about eight or nine years.

Q Were you the president at the time he was expelled? A Yes sir, I expelled him myself.

Q And had you not known of the character of his business prior to that? A One minute; I didn't know his business; he was in New York. Finally he opened a cigar place, and Sam Cohen took him in there, stayed about two or three days. They raided and convicted him and he got a year.

Q Then you didn't know before he was in the disorderly house business? A No, no.

Q That indicates a man might be in the business without your knowing it? A Yes sir.

BY A JUROR:

CASE #3317

Q What was he doing prior to going to Long Branch?

A He has got a cigar store.

Q He had a cigar store? A He is real estate.

Q Where did he have a cigar store? A In Brooklyn.

Q Whereabouts? A I don't know.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q He was running a cigar business and you found out afterwards he was running a disorderly house? A When I went over there he didn't have any more -- I didn't know what it was, but I know it was cigars and real estate.

A JUROR: Do I understand the witness that for nine years the man was a member of this Society, and for many of those years he was President, and not until after nine years he had any suspicion that this man was other than a respectable man?

Q That is correct? A Yes sir.

BY A JUROR:

Q And were you associated with the man, more or less?

A No, not associated, just we met a few times

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Did he come to the meetings? A Yes sir.

BY A JUROR:

Q What was his name? A J. Davis.

Q You saw him just the same as you saw the other

CASE #3317

0211

members? A Yes sir. The only thing I can be sure of is personal friends. The others they come up there, I don't know who they are.

A JUROR: Mr. Foreman, before you go on, I would like to find out whether that man was expelled at the time, immediately, or afterwards?

THE WITNESS: He was convicted about Tuesday, and Thursday night he was expelled at the next regular meeting.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q How long ago? A January, I think it is; this January will be a year.

Q Is he still in the Society? A No.

A JUROR: Mr. Foreman, you have just asked him about that name, Joe Davis, D-a-v-i-s; that is right, is it, Joe Davis?

THE WITNESS: Yes sir.

Q Louis Diamond? A Not a member.

Q You don't know him? A No.

Q Isn't he a member, Louis Diamond? A No sir.

Q You don't know him at all? A No sir.

Q Philip Diamond? A Philip Diamond; suspended.

Q Suspended in January of this last year? A I think so.

Q What was the reason? A You know the reason, not

CASE #3317

paying the dues.

Q What is that? A For not paying the dues.

Q Do you know what his business was? A No.

Q L. Dribben? A Member.

Q What is his business? A He is going around and making pictures.

Q Photographer? A Yes.

Q Then here are three Fox's; I suppose they are all brothers, S. and J. and H.? A Yes sir, all members.

Q What is their business; what is Sam Fox? A He Kept a real estate office.

Q And H. Fox? A Was in business in restaurant and gambling business.

Q Restaurant and what? A Restaurant business.

BY A JUROR:

Q Gambling, did you say? A Not gambling, just kept a place, kept a penny game.

Q What do you mean? A Short game, played pinochle. You see I keep a restaurant; you can come into my place and can play pinochle and play Taruk.

Q You run a restaurant and gambling house? A No sir, restaurant and cafe, no gambling house.

Q You said gambling house? A I said not a gambling house, a short penny game.

BY THE FOREMAN:

0211
CASE #3317

0211

Q You said he ran a restaurant and gambling house; were you wrong in that? A Yes sir, I mean to say short cards.

Q You didn't mean to say he ran a gambling house? A No, a penny game.

Q Where is H. Fox's restaurant; what is the name of it? A He had a Crystal Palace in Second Avenue; he kept that for three years.

Q Crystal Palace? A Yes sir, 105 Second Avenue. After that he opened a place in 88 and 90 Second Avenue.

Q And J. Fox? What is his business? A I don't know.

A JUROR: This man speaks of several of these members as being in the restaurant business. Does he mean by that, eating places, or hotels?

Q Just what do you mean by that? A Hotels.

BY A JUROR:

Q Without a any rooms? A No sir.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Like a cafe, just for meals? A You come in and pass an hour or two playing pinochle or anything you please.

BY A JUROR:

Q In the back room? A No, no; in the front.

Q Does the house get a percentage of those games? A No, no; if two men sitting they get fifty cents; if

CASE #3317

three men sixty cents.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Does the ordinary restaurant have two or three rooms? A No, no; one big room.

Q Don't they have rooms for private parties? A No.

Q P. Frumpkin? A Suspended.

Q When, last year? A Last year.

Q For not paying dues? A For not paying dues.

Q D. Gold? A Member.

Q Member now, what is his business? A I don't know; I couldn't tell you.

Q M. Gold? A M. Gold?

Q I asked you L; now M. Gold? A L. Gold I know; he is a theatrical man.

Q Now M. Gold? A I don't know; I know he sold out; I don't know what he is.

Q He is a member? A Yes.

Q N. Goldberg? A Member.

Q He is a member. Do you know whether he has ever had any trouble at all? A Yes sir, I know he had some trouble in Philadelphia.

Q He had some trouble in Philadelphia; what happened to him, do you know? A I don't know; I couldn't get a report. I got a committee to send out myself.

Q You have sent a committee? A Yes, to find out.

CASE #3317

Q And you are looking him up now? A Yes, I couldn't get a report.

Q Did you ever know of his being arrested? A No, until it came to my ears three months ago.

Q You have been three months looking it up; well, you will have a report soon? A Yes sir.

Q And you never heard before he had been arrested? A No sir, never knew it before.

A JUROR: What is the charge this time; what is his trouble?

THE WITNESS: I don't know; my report didn't come in.

A JUROR: But you just heard he is in trouble?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q Is he sick? A No.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What do you mean by trouble? A I know he was in trouble in Philadelphia.

BY A JUROR:

Q You mean he was arrested? A Yes sir.

A JUROR: Does the witness mean to say he does not know about that man in Philadelphia?

THE WITNESS: I don't know, no.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q 201
CASE #3317

Q You don't know why he was arrested? A I got a committee standing out to investigate ~~kk~~ some members.

Q When you heard he was arrested you must have heard at the same time why? A No sir, as long as I couldn't get a full report in.

A JUROR: This witness is here testifying under oath, and I wish you would ask him, knowing he is under oath, to say if he doesn't know what this man is charged with.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You say you don't know what he is charged with? A I am not sure what he is charged with.

BY A JUROR:

Q Who told you he was arrested? A I heard about it; I don't remember who did.

A JUROR: Who are the members of that committee, Mr. Foreman?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Who are the members of the committee that had this investigation? A Mark Buchner, Barney Weiner.

Q Barney Weiner? A But he is suspended now, didn't pay his dues the last time, so I left it go so far, saved me a little trouble, but any way I am going to look it up myself.

Q You want to hurry that up? A No, I am waiting

CASE #3317

until this was over.

Q But if he has been doing wrong according to your by-laws? A I will clear him out.

Q And suspend him? A Yes.

Q When you appointed them what did you ask them to do? A To find out what he was doing.

Q To find out why he was arrested? A Yes sir, I got some more.

Q Some other people you are investigating too? A Yes sir.

Q You have some from time to time you have to look up? A Not some time. Gentlemen, never gave a thought of it in my mind. In New York you are liable to live in one house ten years and don't know what your neighbor is, but when it comes to trouble you look around time and time again.

BY A JUROR:

Q Wasn't that man convicted in Philadelphia? A I don't know yet.

Q When was he arrested? A Years ago.

Q And you don't know he was convicted? A I know he was convicted, but don't know what charge.

Q He was arrested three months ago, wasn't he? A No.

Q How many years ago was that? A About six, seven,

0212
CASE #3317

or eight years ago; I don't know.

Q And you only found it out now? A Yes.

A JUROR: Was it three months ago?

THE FOREMAN: Three months ago the investigation was started; at that time Mr. Levinstein learned he was arrested; and three months ago the committee was appointed and the committee has not yet reported.

BY A JUROR:

Q He was suspended that time? A That time he was no member.

Q Wasn't he suspended three months ago when you found out? A No, no.

Q Are you looking up the records of all your members now? A Yes sir.

Q Since when? A Two or three months.

Q Before that you never did? A No, no.

Q How is that you are doing it now? A The people come over there and make a talk of it, and I want to find out myself.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Three months ago you began to investigate? A What is that?

Q The investigation began three months ago of all your members? A Not all of them.

CASE #3317

Q Not all of them? A No.

Q How did you determine whom you wanted to investigate? A Well, I was up before the Immigration Committee; I was up here in the office here and seen some people that you--

Q How long ago was that when you came before the Immigration Committee; that was last year, was it? A Yes.

Q And was it after that that you began the investigation? A No, no; I didn't mind it at all.

Q But about three months ago you thought some members ought to be investigated? A Yes sir.

Q Have you had any reports? A Not yet.

Q You have to have committees who are investigating? A Yes sir, I got two I will look up myself; most of them I find out myself.

Q How many names did you find as you went over the list that you wanted to look up? A I couldn't answer you now.

Q S. Goldfarb; is he a member? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Buying a phonograph machine.

Q S. Goldman? A S. Goldman? He is the man that was expelled.

Q Oh yes, that is the man expelled in 1909? A Yes.

Q M. Goldstein? A Suspended.

Q How long ago was that; that was before you were

CASE #3317

President? A No, after.

Q After you were president? A He was suspended either three or six months ago.

Q Ago? A Yes.

Q Three or six months ago? A Yes.

A JUROR: How long can a man stay in arrears?

THE WITNESS: No arrears at all; got to pay every three months, every two weeks.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Wasn't he suspended some three or four months ago? A No.

Q How long has he been a member? A About four or five years.

Q And he was not suspended four years ago? A No.

Q You never knew of his being connected with a disorderly house? A He was suspended -- you got two M. Goldsteins there.

Q M. Goldsteins? A There are two.

Q Then the one I am speaking about is the one that was suspended? A But that suspended one was suspended about three or four times.

Q Not quite so fast; they were both suspended for not paying dues? A Yes sir. There was Goldstein one and Goldstein two, both M. Goldsteins.

CASE #3317

0211

Q Yes? A There was one; number one was suspended three or four times.

Q Number one was suspended three or four times? A Yes sir.

Q For not paying dues? A But next week he went up and came in again, he got me to take him in again.

Q How about the other one? A The other one suspended about last quarter.

Q And neither of them were suspended for being connected with disorderly houses? A No.

Q Neither of them to your knowledge had any such relation? A No.

Q And they both have been suspended withi a few months the last time? A One of them is suspended about two years ago.

Q But it wasn't for being connected with disorderly houses. A No.

Q J. Goldstein? A No member.

Q Or J. Goldstein? A No.

Q You don't know him? A No.

Q H. Gottfired? A No.

Q Not a member? A I don't know, I think he is not a member, I think he is suspended about two years already.

Q He was a member and has been suspended? A Yes.

CASE #7317

Q For not paying his dues? A Yes.

Q J. Gimple? What is his business? A Member; got a cigar store.

BY A JUROR:

Q Where is that cigar store? A Between Grand and Broome.

Q Where? A In Forsyth Street.

Q J. Golperson? A He is sick, in the crazy house.

Q He is in the insane asylum? A Yes.

Q He is a member still? A Can't thrown him out.

Q Did he pay his dues? A Yes sir. You know he is entitled to a dollar a week.

Q Oh, he is sick? A Yes. He gets $24.00 a uear, that covers his dues.

Q This man who you say is sick is now entitled to the benefit of the association; he is sick and so he doesn't have to pay his dues? A No sire, he gets a dollar a week.

Q S. Glucksman? A Don't know him.

Q M. Green? A Member.

Q What is his business? A Don't know.

Q Nathan Green? A No, no member.

Q Don't know him; is he a member? A No.

Q S. Green? A No member.

Q You don't know him? A Know him, but he is no

CASE #3317

member.

Q He was a member? A Yes sir.

Q And he was suspended? A Yes sir.

Q How long ago? A About a year or a year and a half.

Q What was the matter? A For not paying the dues. He is in New Jersey, got four or five farms there, and couldn't go to the meetings.

Q Had he ever run a disorderly house? A Couldn't tell you. I know he has four or five farms in Jersey State.

A JUROR: Where, in Jersey. ?

Q Where, somewhere in Jersey ? A Yes sir.

Q Was he ever in Tacoma, do you know; ever been out to Washington, Tacoma? A I don't know.

Q S. Green; are there two S. Greens? A No.

Q A Greenbraun? A Not a member; don't know him.

Q S. Grossberg? A Yes sir.

Q He is a member; what is his business? A Hotel.

Q What is the name of the hotel? A I know it is corner 15th street and Third Avenue.

Q M. Gross? A Suspended.

Q Suspended. What was his business? A Barber shop in Stanton Street:

Q Suspended for non-payment of dues? A Yes.

CASE #3317

0211

Q Aaron Harlig; he is a member? A Yes.

Q What is his business? A Couldn't tell you.

Q Has he ever been in the disorderly house business to your knowledge? A I Couldn't tell nothing now. He is on the suspicion list.

Q But he is still a member; he is one of these you are looking up? A Yes sir.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You are looking him up? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know whether he has ever had any trouble with the police? A No.

Q You don't know? A No.

Q J. Harris? A Member.

Q He is a member; what is his business? A Could not tell you. Don't know. I know him by looking at his face.

Q J. Hartman? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A He is a plater.

Q H. Heck? A Suspended.

Q For non-payment of dues? A Yes sir.

Q Heller? A No, there is no Heller there.

Q J. Hirschberg? A No.member.

Q He was a member and suspended? A Yes sir, about three years ago.

Q For not paying his dues? A Yes.

CASE #3317

CASE 47317

Q M. Holser? A Member.

Q Is he in New York or in Pittsburgh? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know what he is doing there? A Big painter; painter boss.

Q You never heard of his being in the disorderly house business there? A No, he was away, I think; two weeks ago I seen him in New York.

Q A. Jacobs? A Don't knowhim.

Q What is his business? A Don't know him.

Q P. Jacobs? A Yes, sir, member.

Q Member. What is his business? A Working for his brother. He is an old man, probably about seventy.

Q Where does he work now? A Corner Hester. His brother's got a saloon; working for his brother.

Q Has he ever been in Africa? A No, he is a baker by trade.

Q He is a what? A A baker by trade.

Q Never went to Africa? A No, no.

Q D. Jacobson; D. Jacobson? A What Jacobs you had before.

Q This is Jacobson? A But you had the other Jacobs before.

Q We had P. Jacobs before; this is D. Jacobson? Air. Yes sir.

Q He is a member and lives in Pittsburg.? A Yes sir.

0211

Q What is his business? A Don't know.

Q S. Jaffe? A No member; resigned.

Q He resigned. Why did he resign? A Got word to resign. There was a couple of them resigned.

Q It was suggested to him he should resign? A They resigned. They had words to resign.

BY A JUROR:

Q That doesn't answer the question. Why did he resign? A I don't know; he resigned.

BYTHE FOREMAN:

Q What was the reason? A He resigned.

BY A JUROR:

Q You said he got word he should resign, he was asked to resign? A He wasn't asked directly; he resigned.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Did some member suggest to him he should resign? A I don't know, I couldn't remember.

Q But you said a moment ago they asked him to resign? A I didn't say they resigned.

Q You testified that he got word? A I don't know, that got out of my mind.

Q Isn't that what you meant? A No, no, they resigned.

Q But you say, you testified that he got word? A I want to take that back.

CASE #7317

0211

Q What do you mean? A That they resigned of their own free will.

A JUROR: Who does he mean by them?

ANOTHER JUROR: I would like to suggest in which capacity he would like to commit himself - but the resignation was welcomed by the members?

THE WITNESS: Yes sir.

Q He got a hint? A Yes sir.

Q This is S. Jaffe? A I don't want to get that on the minutes. He resigned. The people resigned. Why he resgined I don't know; whether there was a hint he resigned.

Q What was his business at the time? A I couldn't tell you hearsays; don't know.

Q You never knew what his business was? A Yes sir.

Q When did this man S. Jaffe resign, we are speaking of this specific man, when did he resign? A Between ten months ago; eight and nine months ago; I think you got the date there.

Q Some months ago? A Yes sir.

Q You never heard of his being connected with the Morningside Hotel? A He is there yet.

Q He runs that hotel? A Oh yes.

Q You said you don't know what his business was, but you now say he is running the Morningside Hotel? A At

CASE #3317

115th Street and Eighth Avenue.

Q Did he resign before the first of January? A Yes sir.

Q Mr. Levenstein, I call your attention to the fact that you are sworn to tell the truth? A Yes sir, I tell you the truth.

Q I asked you a moment ago if you knew his business and you said no, and I ask you now and you said he keeps the Morningside Hotel? A Yes sir. I was there myself personally.

Q He has been keeping the Morningside Hotel as one of the proprietors? A Yes, I was there myself.

Q Well, how long was he a member of the association? A Member ten years.

Q For ten years, and he was a member in good standing, was he, at that time? A Good member, too.

Q Active member? A Yes sir.

Q You never knew of his doing anything that wasn't right? A No.

Q S. Jagoda? A Resigned.

Q How long ago? A Some time.

Q What was his business? A He is there in some hotel.

Q He and Jaffe are together the proprietors? A Yes, there was a third fellow.

Q But those two you know are the proprietors of the

0211
CASE #3317

0211

Morningside Hotel? A Yes sir.

Q Why did Jagoda resign? A He resigned.

Q Same as Jaffe? A Must have some principle to resign.

BY A JUROR:

Q What do you mean, there was no threat made to prevent his resigning? A Yes sir.

Q He resigned about two months ago? A No, no.

Q How long ago did you say he resigned; about two months ago? A About four months ago.

Q Well then, Jaffe resigned earlier? A No, I think it was the same time.

Q Jaffe and Jagoda resigned the same time? A No, I think Jaffe before, about two meetings before; might be the same night; the records of the minutes can show that.

Q I see. But a couple of months ago he resigned? A Yes.

Q When a man resigns do you ask him the reason why he resigned?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You make no inquiry why he resigns? A The resignation is sent in. A man can resign if he pays his dues, and if he don't pay he gets thrown out, he gets suspended. I can send in my resignation, I don't want to pay it, I go

CASE #7317

away from town.

BY A JUROR:

Q You don't want to lose your members without inquiring? A Won't hold back nobody.

BY ANOTHER JUROR:

Q You know why he resigned? A No, I don't know.

Q Why do you think he resigned? A Couldn't tell you.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q M. Kabrowski? A Member.

Q What is his business? A Don't know him.

Q M. Kalik? A Resigned.

Q Why did he resign? A Not long ago.

Q Why? A Why he resigned?

Q Had he paid his dues? A Yes sir.

Q You don't know why? A No sir.

Q Was any effort made to bring him back? A No.

Q They were all willing to have him resign? A Yes.

Q You don't know what his present business is? A No.

Q You know what he was? A He was in the rag business, keeping rags.

Q His name? A They called him rags.

Q That is what you call him, Rags? A Yes.

Q R. Kaplan? A Secretary.

Q And his business? A Working right around here on

CASE #3317

the corner, on gas and electric fixtures.

Q L. Kaufman? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A His business was - I don't know what he is doing now.

Q J. Keller? A Expelled.

Q How long ago, couple of years? A Two years.

Q Why? A Committing a crime.

Q What was the crime, was he convicted? A Yes sir.

Q Of what? A In Chicago.

Q Keeping a disorderly house? A He was convicted at the time that new law came out, the Immigration Law come out; he was convicted, but he was sitting there about six weeks; but he was expelled anyway.

Q What was he convicted ? A That new law came out that Immigration Law.

Q What was the crime he was convicted of? A I couldn't remember.

Q Keeping a disorderly house? A Must be some of it.

Q Something like that? A Yes, but I know he got 2-1/2 years, and was sitting about four weeks.

Q Was he ever an officer of the Society? A Yes sir.

Q What was he? A Secretary.

Q How long? A Two or three years secretary, years ago.

Q S. Kirschner? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

Q Member? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A I Couldn't tell you.

Q J. Klausner? A Yes.

Q He is a member? What is his business? A Machine agent.

Q S. Klausner? A What was it before?

Q J. Klausner was first? A J. Klausner?

Q He is a member? A He is a member. S. Klausner is suspended about two years.

Q For non-payment of dues? A Yes.

Q Morris Klein; is he a member, Morris Klein? A Morris?

Q Klein; K-l-e-i-n? A Dead, I think.

Q You don't know him, he is not a member? A No.

Q A. Keppler; he is a member? A He is a member.

Q His business? A Printing shop.

Q Philip Kowatsky? A Suspended.

Q Why? A For not paying his dues.

Q For not paying his dues? A Yes.

Q Had he ever been in the disorderly house business that you know? A Couldn't tell you.

Q D. Krakauer? A Yes.

Q What is his business? A Keeps a big hotel, 110th St. and Park Ave.

Q Keeps a hotel at 110th Street and Park Avenue? A

0211
CASE #3317

Yes sir.

Q L. Krengle? A Don't know him.

Q He was a member? A Yes sir.

Q Suspended for not paying his dues? A I don't know him; don't know that fellow.

Q. Don't remember that name? A I remember the name, but don't know him.

Q Do you know whether he was a member? A He was a member.

Q But he is not now? A I don't think so.

Q Prengle; do you know whether he is now? A I don't think so; I don't know if he is a member or not.

Q Solomon Krutzel? A Yes sir.

Q He is a member? A Yes sir.

Q Does he live in New York? A He is in Newark all the time.

Q What is his business? A Got a couple of houses, got a saloon there.

Q Here or in Newark? A Newark.

Q Has he any partner in New York? A Not as far as I know.

Q A. Kuttner? A What?

Q Kutner? You don't know him? A No.

Q L. Lass? A Yes.

Q He is a member? A Yes.

CASE #7317

Q Lives in New York? A Up in the mountains.

Q M. Lass? A Yes sir.

Q Is he in New York? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Bartender.

Q Bartender? H. Leipsiger? A Yes.

Q What is his business? A Old clothes.

Q S. Levin? A Don't know.

Q S. Levin? A Levine?

Q Yes? A He is a member.

Q Don't know his business? A No.

Q A. Levinstein? A That is myself.

Q Were you ever in business with Jaffe and Jagoda? A No.

Q Never had any business relations with them? A No sir, never had any business with them.

Q B. Lieber? A Yes.

Q Lieber? A B. Levy, you mean?

Q No. B. Mandelman? A Yes sir.

Q Did he resign? A Yes sir.

Q Why? A He resigned.

Q Did he pay his dues? A Yes sir.

Q What was his business? A I don't know what it was before, but he has got a big place in 26th Street, and Second Avenue.

CASE #3317

Q Who was his partner there, do you remember? A His partner keeps a saloon ~~xx~~ at 29th Street.

Q Twenty sixth Street; was it Bob Nelson? A No. I couldn't tell you. I know his name but don't remember it.

Q But he is in the hotel and saloon business? A Yes.

Q Was he ever an officer of the organization? A Yes sir.

Q What officer? A President.

Q B. & H. Markel? A Yes sir.

Q Members? A Yes sir.

Q In New York? A No, Pittsburg.

Q What is his business? A Couldn't tell you.

Q M. Nicholson? A I don't know.

Q Was he ever a member and suspended? A Don't know that name.

Q J. Miller? A J. Miller, yes.

Q Suspended some time ago? A Yes, two years ago.

Q Why was he suspended? A Not paying dues.

Q Not paying his dues. Abe Moskowitz? A member

Q What is his business? A Real estate as far as I know.

Q Then there is an I. Moskowitz? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

0211

Q What is his business? A American Ice Company.

Q And M. Moskowitz? A Member.

Q What is his business? A Don't know.

Q Charles Newman? A No.

Q Suspended? A Three years ago.

Q For not paying his dues? A Yes.

Q W. Oshowitz? A Member.

Q What is his business? A Got a saloon in West 14th Street by the market there.

Q S. Paul? A Suspended.

Q For not paying dues? A For not paying dues.

Q What is his business? A He always keeps a restaurant. A He has got a place uptown.

Q What is the name of his place, do you remember? A The name of his place?

Q Yes. A I remember he has got many different places; in Houston Street on Second Avenue.

Q Don't you mean a place up on Sixth Avenue? A He has got a place up there.

Q Is he connected with the Bal Tabarin? A Yes sir.

Q He is the proprietor of it? A I think so.

Q But you know he is connected with it? A Yes sir.

Q That is where he is now as far as you know; is

CASE #3317

that what you call the restaurant, the Bal Tabarin? A I don't know.

Q Is it a hotel? A It isn't a hotel; must be a cafe. I don't know. If I be there I know what it is.

Q You never heard what they call it? A I don't know where the place is.

A JUROR: He testified that the man kept the restaurant, and the name of the restaurant was Bal Tabarin?

A I don't know that was in before. I don't know what it was.

Q S. Pelter? A Member.

Q What is his business? A I know he is in Denver, Colorado. He is sick there.

Q He is what? A Sick in Denver, Colorado.

Q What is his business? A Don't know.

Q Did he have some brothers? A Yes, two brothers, one dead and one suspended.

Q What were their names? A One was S. and one was J.

Q Pelter, their name? A Yes.

Q M. Perlman? A Yes sir.

Q Member? A Yes sir.

Q Lives in New York? A Yes.

Q Been in Chicago, has he, Pelter; I mean Perlman?

CASE #7317

A I think he was.

Q But he is in New York now? A Yes.

Q What is his business? A Working as a special officer, I heard, special officer.

Q Police officer? A Yes sir.

Q Special officer, you mean, of the detective bureau? A No, Special officer.

Q Some private detective agency? A Yes.

Q J. Peiser? A Member.

Q What is his business? A I know he was in the Island.

Q Has he got a place in New York? A No.

Q You don't know what he is doing? A No.

Q P. Pomper? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A He was with his father.

Q Restaurant? A I think he is with his father.

Q J. Raider? A Raider, yes.

Q Ishe in Pittsburg? A Yes.

Q You know his business? A Yes.

Q You never heard of his keeping a disorderly house? A No.

Q A. Ranzman? A Suspended.

Q For not paying his dues? A Yes.

Q What was his business? A Couldn't tell you.

0211
CASE #7317

0211

Q How long ago was he suspended? A He was suspended I think will be the last quarter or sixmonths ago.

Q Suspended about six months ago; has he been a member long? A No, about a year and a half.

Q Had you ever heard of his being in partnership with Shapiro? A No.

Q Didn't know that? B. Reichbaum? A Yes sir.

Q Member. What is his business? A He is in Pittsburg, I think, butter and egg business.

Q S. Richter? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A He is a rich man; I know he has got thirty houses of his own.

Q Thirty houses? A Yes sir, thirty tenement houses.

Q How long has he been in the society? A About a year.

Q Some years? A Five or six years.

Q J. Roseman? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Boss painter in Brooklyn.

Q S. M. Rosenthal? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Waiter.

Q H. Rubin? No member.

Q H. & K. Scherer? A Schrader, Scherer; yes. H. is suspended, K belongs.

Q H. was suspended for not paying his dues? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

0211

Q And K. is still a member? A Yes.

Q What is his business? A Barber shop.

Q J. Schram; was he suspended for not paying his dues? A Yes.

Q A. Schroeder? A Expelled.

Q How long ago was he suspended? A Expelled.

Q How long ago? A Five months.

Q Why, was he convicted? A No, he was not convicted, but there was an indictment on him.

Q For what? A The sheriff indicted him.

Q For keeping a disorderly house? A Yes sir, the man was there in business for sixteen years.

Q He was keeping a house for sixteen years? A No sir, kept in business for sixteen years, never in trouble, but went to Newark and the sheriff locked him up.

Q He is still under indictment? A I think he is expelled.

Q How long was he a member? A About eight or nine years.

Q Was he ever an officer? A Yes sir.

Q Did he use to go to Europe? A No sir, he went once to Europe.

Q Went what? A He went once to Europe, the time they had him pinched.

CASE #7317

Q What time? A They had him locked up. After a year he went over to Newark, and the sheriff locked him up and wanted him to go against the police; so he went to Europe.

Q Well, did the association ever raise any money for any benefit for him? A Yes sir.

Q Why was that? A When he was in Europe, they sent him twice, once or twice twenty five dollars. He sent a letter he was starving there after a few months later. He was assisted a few times.

Q Was what? A Helped a few times.

Q Was he sick? A His wife was sick, his wife was in the hospital; had an operation and didn't have to pay.

Q Was he himself helped, did you say? A Yes sir.

Q What was he helped for? A In Distress.

Q They raised money for him? A I think they raised twenty five dollars, once for twenty five, and again twenty five. It was to help, and once I think $100.

Q What was the hundred dollars raised for? A His wife went to the hospital under a big operation.

Q His wife was sick, was she? A Yes sir.

Q And that was why you raised the hundred dollars? A Yes sir.

Q Wasn't that a pretty large benefit? A No.

CASE #3317

Q That was a special collection? A Other members got a collection. There was Barney Cohen, the society gave him one hundred dollars. He wasn't in good health at all. The doctor said he has got to go to Mount Clemens. We gave him one hundred dollars.

BY A JUROR:

Q Was he expelled? A No.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Did it help him to go away at that time? A No.

Q When he was under suspicion there did it help him raise money to go abroad? A No, no.

Q Did they help him raise money to come back? A Once or twice they sent him twenty five dollars.

Q Where did they send it to him? A In Europe.

Q And you say that his wife was sick? A No sir.

Q What was the twenty five dollars for? A He sent a letter he is starving there; he couldn't do no work. I think once or twice we sent him twenty five dollars. You can find that in the minutes. The minutes has got it.

Q L. Schwartz? A Member.

Q He is a member, is he? A Yes.

Q What is his business? A He has a saloon, I think, in 8th Avenue; I think 110th or 112th Street.

Q Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street?

CASE #317

A I think so.

Q S. Schwartz? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Restaurant; not a regular restaurant.

BY A JUROR:

Q Raines Hotel? A No.

Q D. Schwartzberg? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Comb business.

Q Has he a restaurant? A Used to have a restaurant.

Q Where is that? A Used to have a restaurant in Forty Five First Street, and used to have a restaurant on 13 Second Avenue.

Q Is he a married man, living with his wife? A Yes, he has grown children.

CASE #3317

Q N. Schwartzberg? A Brother in the same business.

Q S. Schwelver? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A Pocketbooks.

Q S. Schapiro? A Got a place in 14th Street and Irving Place.

Q Is that the Irving Hotel? A Yes sir.

Q He is the proprietor? A Yes I think he is.

Q He has been there for a long time has he? A Yes, for ten or eleven years.

Q 10 or 11 years, and Sam Schapiro? A Yes sir.

Q That is his brother? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A I think he is working.

Q Works for his brother? A No. Before I think he worked as a tailor.

Q You do not know what he is doing now? A No.

Q J. Siegel? A That is my partner.

Q In the restaurant business with you? A Yes.

Q A. Silberstein? A Suspended.

Q For not paying his dues? A Yes.

Q Meyer Silberstein, same reason, suspended? A Is he suspended? He is a stable man.

Q Is he a member now? A I think so.

Q F. Sinowitz? A Suspended.

Q For not paying his dues? A Yes.

Q J. Spielberg? A Resigned.

CASE #317

Q What is his business? A Don't know; know he is resigned.

Q I mean what was his business when he resigned? A I don't know.

Q Connected with the Criterion Hotel? A I think he is connected yet.

Q And you don't know what he was when he resigned?

A I could not tell you.

Q Is he the proprietor? A I don't know.

Q Was he asked to resign? A I could not answer.

Q You did not make any effort to keep him in? A No, no.

Q Mrs. K. Spitz? A Yes, sir.

Q She is a member? A Yes sir.

Q A woman member of the Society? A If a member dies she pays 75¢ a quarter, she is insured to have a burial ground and funeral expenses.

Q So you call her a member? A As long as she paid. If she don't pay she gets expelled.

Q H. Stein; H. Stein? A Suspended.

Q Not a member, suspended? A Yes.

Q D. Tannenbaum? A Member.

Q What is his business? A Don't know.

Q J. Timbel? A Suspended.

Q What is his business? A Could not tell you.

CASE #3317

220
197

Q How long ago was he suspended? A Last quarter.

Q Was he asked to resign, or was he suspended?

A Suspended.

Q And you do not know why? A I don't know why.

Q Was he ever in the disorderly house business? A Could not tell you.

Q You did not try to keep him in? A Oh no, didn't try.

Q He was suspended by a vote of the Society? A No, no vote.

Q Were you going to say something? A The minute his name is called off at the next meeting I got the suspension list and I call out the name "So and So, anybody wants to pay his dues?" No, he is knocked with the hammer.

Q Was he suspended for not paying his dues? A Yes.

Q And you don't know he was ever connected with a disorderly house? A No.

Q H. Tuch. A Member.

Q Was he suspended? A I don't know if he is suspended or not.

Q What is his business? A One of the greatest iron men in Pittsburg, buys up old iron; has been in that business 20 years.

Q Junk dealer? A Yes.

Q W. J. Warn? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

2334

Q Is he a member? A Yes sir.

Q What is his business? A I could not tell you. I think he is a dealer in clothing.

Q What do you think his business is? A Travels for a clothing firm.

Q How long was he a member? A About 4 years.

Q You don't know what his business is? A No.

Q You have not known him very well? A No.

Q Is he sometimes known as Big Morris? A Yes sir, he is a big feller.

Q Do you know whether he was a partner of Schapiro?

A No.

Q You don't know that he is or has been a partner of Schapiro? A No.

Q You don't know that? A No.

Q Have you ever known he was interested in houses of prostitution? A If I had known positively--

Q You do not know positively? A I dont know.

Q Have you ever heard he was a partner? A I don't know. I might have heard of it, but I am not sure.

Q You don't know it of your own knowledge; you have heard it; you heard people say it? A I could not say that I heard it. I tell you, you hear so much, I could not say what I heard.

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

Q Had you ever known him to be connected with any disorderly house? A No sir.

Q That he was interested in disorderly houses? A If I had known I would get him out.

Q You don't know that of your own personal knowledge?

A No.

Q Have you ever known of his bailing keepers of disorderly houses out? A No sir, I know he has a lot of real estate.

Q He has what? A He had a lot of real estate but he went broke.

Q Went broke when? A When the crisis came.

Q How long ago was that? A 2 years ago.

Q That was in New York? A No, Newark.

Q M. Wasserman? A. Not a member.

Q Suspended. A Suspended.

Q B. Wenk? A Suspended.

Q For not paying dues? A For not paying dues.

Q J. Weisner? A Suspended.

Q For not paying dues? A For not paying dues.

Q S. Weiner? A Member.

Q Was he an officer? A Yes.

Q What is his business? A I could not tell you. I know he is in the tailor business.

0211

Q Was he ever in Chicago? A Don't know.

Q Did you ever hear of his being indicted in Chicago?

A No, never heard of that.

Q Never heard of his having trouble with the police?

A I heard of it but I kept him on my investigation list.

Q You are investigating him; at the same time he is still the secretary? A Yes I had a good secretary and it is hard to get.

Q Was he ever connected with the Ideal Social Club?

A I was not here; that was the time I was not here.

Q You do not know if he was ever connected with it?

A I heard about it, but I don't know.

Q And you never heard of his being in the disorderly house business in Chicago? A No sir.

Q L. Winkler? A Yes sir, he has a place on 110th St. and Park Avenue.

Q S. Winkler? A Bartender.

Q L. Wintzelberg? A Yes, a member.

Q W. Yellin? A Suspended.

Q Charles Ziegenthal? A Member.

Q What is his business? A He has a new Vienna Cafe in 116th St. and Lenox Ave., one of the big places.

Q How do men become members of this Association? Do

CASE #3317

they apply for membership? A One member has to apply for them.

Q Some other member recommends them? A And afterwards they got to pay so much dues.

Q Has the Independent Benevolent organization ever, to your knowledge, as an organization had any connection whatever with the business of trafficing in women?

A Gentlemen, if there was any, everybody would know it.

Q What is your answer, yes or no? A No.

Q The organization as an organization never had any dealings in women for immoral purposes; your answer is no? A No.

THE FOREMAN: Gentlemen what questions will you ask:

A JUROR: I want to ask, you make a statement that whenever to your knowledge any member kept a disorderly house you threw them out at any time since you were in office?

THE WITNESS: At any time; gentlemen, I tell you if that thing would happen 3 or 4 years ago I could find it out easy and I would throw them out. You got to give him a chance. If I would find out you could be sure I would ask him to resign, but the thing is this, gentlemen, I come up here, I did not come here because I was called. I come up to this office myself.

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

THE FOREMAN: You came voluntarily.

THE WITNESS: Yes sir.

THE FOREMAN: Out of courtesy.

THE WITNESS: I went up here because I belong to that Society and I am an active member. I will admit there might be some bad ones there but we don't know about every man. All Jews want to have a place where to be buried even if they are bad. The Society will help a member quickly, help along a member in distress because why? Because we got $5000 in the bank. We have been in existence 15 years and given away a lot of charities.

Q And the sole object of the Society is to give benefits and death-- A Yes, I can show the books. Here last week I had eight sick members.

Q Has the Society ever undertaken to raise money to protect members? A No, no.

Q It has never done that? A Never done that except this one time, the $500 they gave that man.

Q Not quite so fast? A There was a benefit of $500.

Q That was the Goldberg case? A Yes.

Q That was the only instance? A Yes.

Q There has never been any money raised for protection?

A They would not dare to come up; you know what I'd do; I would expel them.

Q THE FOREMAN: Are there any questions, gentlemen?

BY A JUROR:

Q Suppose a person who was not a member would be buried in the cemetery, who buys the lot, any record kept?

A No, suppose a friend of mine dies in New York I have got to buy a piece of ground, and so can you buy a piece of ground. "Yes how much is this" Some charge §20, some charge $25, we charge $50.

Q Don't you have any record in the books to show that? A No. The minutes show that we sold a piece of ground for $10, that we sold for $20, that we sold for $25.

Q It does not show to whom it was sold? A Yes. For who it was bought for.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q It was sold for the burial of a certain person? A. Yes sir.

Q Where does the Society meet? A In St. Marks Place.

Q Whereabouts? A Oddfellows Hall.

Q Do you have any meeting rooms of your own? A No, no we only meet the first and third of the month.

Q You meet in a club room or empty hall? A Pay $2 a year.

Q What address is that? A 166 St. Marks Place.

Q You do not have any social place? A No, no.

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

Q This Society, the Independent Benevolent Organization has balls every once in a while? A Yes sir.

Q What is that money used for? A For funds.

Q That is the way you raise money? A Yes.

Q You some times have balls for special people? A No, no, only for the Society. You can save no money. The expense is big; of course if you get 3 or 4 members sick the only way to raise money is by a ball. You make $500 or $600, that goes in the bank.

Q In the general funds? A Yes.

BY A JUROR: How many members are there?

THE FOREMAN: Something over 90.

BY A JUROR:

Q Are they mostly young men? A No there are people over 40 and 45.

Q But the majority of them? A From 30 up.

Q How often do you meet? A Every first and third of the month.

Q And what is the average attendance?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What is the average attendance at the meeting? A I tell you gentlemen, before we used to be 50 or 60. Now 15, 18 and 20.

Q Why is that? A A lot of members fell out, a lot of

members suspended. You see, gentlemen, I took every members name and went over the papers. I told the committee to investigate them and if they found anything the men went down there and looked them up. I come up here to Mr. Appleton and gave him the books and said "If there is anything wrong I am willing to show everything, the books are there for the last 10 or 12 years.

THE FOREMAN: Gentlemen, I want to say in recognition Mr. Levenstein came here entirely voluntarily and he is, as you see, entirely courteous.

BY A JUROR:

Q In regard to resignations, did many resignations take place immediately after the beginning of that article by that magazine? A No; about a few months later was five resignations. Gentlemen, I will tell you that magazine-- that man went in-- and people swore to take revenge; those people they are not taking money for nothing. After you sent word I cameover, that was only for revenge, but I am right here and all my members is here.

BY A JUROR:

Q You are all Democrats in the Society? A No, no. I am personally a Republican.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Is the organization a partisan organization? A No,

CASE #3317

no, only beneficial.

Q Does it take part in any political campaign? A No, no.

Q As an organization? A No, plain benevolent society like any society in the United States. I hope, gentlemen, you will clear the name of the Society.

THE FOREMAN: Our investigation has been simply to get at the facts.

THE WITNESS: That is all, I hope.

THE FOREMAN: Thank you for coming here and testifying yourself.

(END OF SESSION).

CASE #3317

PAGES 230

NOT IN ORIGINAL

231

April 11, 1910.

(INVESTIGATION RESUMED)

CHARLES M. MASON, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your name, please? A Charles M. Mason.

Q And your business? A Counsellor at law.

Q Where do you live? A Newark, New Jersey.

Q Have you some official position at present in Newark? A Not at the present time; I was four years under sheriff of Essex County, New Jersy.

Q And while you were the Under Sheriff of Essex County, did you have occasion to make some investigation of the New York Independent Benevolent Association? A I did.

Q How long ago was that, Mr. Mason? A That was during the years of 1906, 1907 and 1908.

Q During those three years? A Yes sir.

Q And the study that you made at that time you made in your official capacity, did you? A I did.

Q As Deputy Sheriff of Newark. Do you know the purpose of the Association, Mr. Mason? A I have been told by different members of the Association.

Q Will you tell us please what you have been given to understand from sources which you have the purposes of

CASE #331

the association? A That it was organized entirely by people who were interested in maintaining houses of prostitution and by those that were allied or benefitted through trading with houses of prostitution.

Q Did you get that information from members? A I did.

Q Ofthe Association? A Yes.

Q And they admitted to you that that was the purpose of the organization? A They did.

Q Did they say that the Association was formed for that specific purpose? A They did.

A JUROR: Mr. Foreman, may I ask right there, for that definite purpose? I understood him to say that the Association was formed for the purpose of trading.

THE FOREMAN: I think you are right; that is what you said?

A JUROR: It was merely organized by them; it is a very important point.

Q The next point is what is the purpose of the organization? A It was organized for the purpose of protecting those that were engaged in maintaining houses of prostitution and of securing inmates for the houses of prostitution.

Q That is what you get from members of the Society;

0211
CASE #317

that that was the purpose of the organization of the Society? A It was.

Q And has your further investigation corroborated that view on your part? A It is.

Q Were there other purposes stated by members as to the purposes of the Society? A Why they stated that it was. They gave me -- if you want me I will give you what was told me as to the very first way in which it was formed.

Q That would be interested, if you will give it to us. This was stated to you by some member? A By Louis Weintraub and further by Dr. Adler and by Samuel Goldman and Solomon Krutzel, who were all members of the Society at that time. The members, or rather those that afterwards became members of the Association, were returning from a funeral of a man by the name of Engel and they got to discussing the condition of the members, or men who engaged in conducting houses of prostitution and they were discussing the fact that they had applied for membership in the different societies and that when --

Q What kind of Societies? A Some of them were benefit societies and some were different fraternal organizations and that when the committee who were appointed to investigate them or find out about their character or business, found out they were engaged in maintaining disorderly

CASE #3317

houses they were blackballed, and from that they held a meeting.

Q From that what? A From that discussion; they afterwards, some of the members who were maintaining disorderly houses held a meeting.

Q This was prior to the organization? A This was prior to the organization.

Q And these few men who were going back from the funeral then got together and formed an organization? A Held a meeting and then called in other men who were engaged in maintaining disorderly houses and in that way they started the organization and they called it, they took the name "The Independent Benevolent Association" because it was not allied or joined with any other organization of any kind. That is the reason they said they chose the name "Independent Benevolent Association"; that it was entirely independent or free from any other organization. They were forced into forming an organization of this kind because they could not get into any other organization on account of their maintaining houses of prostitution.

Q But the organizations that they wanted to get into were chiefly benefit organizations, were they not? A Some of them were.

Q Benefit or fraternal organizations. A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q But not organizations, so far as you know, that would give them protection in the disorderly house business? A No.

Q So they were not seeking protection in some Association; protection for their business, were they? A Not in any other organization, but it was their idea that they were dependent upon themselves, upon their own means of securing protection of every kind and that they decided to form this organization of their own and that they would have some benefits to it and have this include that they would protect one another if in legal difficulties or arrested or in trouble in any way.

Q But I want to make clear my question; their first purpose in seeking to organize was to secure the benefits which they were not able to secure in these fraternities or benefit associations, because they were objectionable on account of their occupation? A It was.

Q I am right in that? A Yes.

Q And so the first thing they sought was really benefit? A Benefit and protection for themselves.

Q But benefit was the first thing they sought; that was what they were seeking in their effort to get into other organizations? A Well, they said they were also seeking protection so they would have some kind of an

CASE #3317

organization that the members could look to to help them in times of trouble if they were in any trouble in maintaining their different disorderly houses.

Q Had they such protection in mind in seeking admission into any of these associations? A Why, they held that it would give them a standing.

Q It would give them a standing? A It would have some one to help them in case they did get into trouble at any time.

Q But the chief object of their seeking to get into other associations was for the benefit and to have a standing and relationship? A I so understood it.

Q That was the chief object of seeking initiation into these other associations? A Yes sir.

Q Now I understand you to say they had that idea, the idea of protection in their business, when they formed their own association? A When they found they could not get into these other organizations at all, then they determined to organize a separate organization to cover all their needs in maintaining and protecting disorderly houses.

Q I want to make that point clear. Now if you will proceed with anything further on that point of the organization, or its purposes? A They told me that they held a meeting; that no one was admitted to their organization unless he

CASE #3317

was maintaining a disorderly house or was a procurer of inmates for disorderly houses or was some one -- they elected as a general thing, two physicians who were to serve for examining and treating the inmates of the different disorderly houses and also the members of the disorderly houses if they were sick and they would have maybe one or two druggists from whom they would agree to buy anything that was needed for their medicines or occupations and that no one could come in unless he was allied with maintaining a disorderly house in some way or another, or receiving some benefit from it.

Q And this was the condition in 1905, '6 and '7, when you made the investigation? A It was.

Q And did these members tell you whether there were at that time any members who were not in the disorderly house business or some allied interests? A Yes; they said that there were some that had made money in it and who had retired, but who had been interested in it and had maintained houses at some time or other. I have in mind one particular man they told me out in Newark, a man by the name of Sam Richter; he is a man there now that owns, he told me himself he kept a place over in New York with fifteen girls, that he made -- today he is worth something like one hundred thousand dollars that he made in that business. He owns

CASE #317

something like thirty odd houses in Newark. He was generally the bondsman in Newark when any of these members of the Society were arrested.

Q Is he still a member, do you know? A I think he is. I know he is still on the bail for one of the members of the -- or that was a member of the Society out there.

Q This is an incorporated Association, is it? A They told me that they had a charter of some other corporation and they are incorporated.

Q Have you ever examined the charter? A I have seen a copy of their constitution.

Q At the time of this investigation you came to know about various members of the Association. Did you know one Abe Levinstein at that time? A I did.

Q What do you know about him? A Abe Levinstein came over to the Sheriff's office and introduced himself as the President of the Independent Benevolent Association. I told him I had been wanting to meet him for some time.

Q This was in the summer of 1908, was it? A Yes; that he was associated I understood with Schroeder, that was in jail at that time.

Q Adolph Schroeder? A Adolph Schroeder.

Q Was Adolph Schroeder a member of the Society at that time? A He was and he had been five times President

CASE #317

of the Society. Abe Levinstein came over to see Schroeder. Schroeder at that time had been extradited from New York after two years efforts on our part to get him and was then in our own county jail and what I had reference to with Levenstein was in 1906 when we were starting in the investigation. We were after Schroeder and also a man by the name of Louis Weintraub, who was also a member of the Society at that time and some one, Weintraub said that it was Schroeder and Levenstein, that had paid him money and gave him a ticket on the New York Central to St. Louis to get him out of the way.

Q To get him out of the way why? A So he would not come to New Jersey and tell about the Society, or members of the Society. Levenstein claimed that it was not Schroeder that gave Weintraub the money for him ; that he gave him the money that he was the -- that Schroeder was the President of the Society at the time, but that Schroeder turned the money over to him to give to WEintraub.

Q To give to Levinstein? A Yes.

Q Did Levenstein say where the money came from? A He said Schroeder gave it to him, that he understood that Schroeder -- Schroeder told him, Schroeder afterwards in Levinsteins presence corroborated what Levinstein had previously told me, namely that he had gotten the money; that

CASE #3317

Schroeder had gone to Newark and gotten hold of a man by the name of Charley Glory, who was a police captain in Newark and Glory had told him to put up the money for a man who was then police captain in Newark by the name of Jacob Schreiber and the money was put up so Weintraub would not testify against Schreiber, who was then Captain.

Q The money was put up for the purpose of getting Weintraub away from town? A To get him away from New Jersey, so we could not reach him.

Q As a bribe or his travelling expenses? A To get him out of the way; they gave him a ticket besides.

Q Well this man Schroeder you say was -- A Then Levinstein came there and I gavehim a pass to go to the jail to see Schroeder and became back and was present when Schroeder made a confession as to having maintained a disorderly house in Newark and to his payments to the different police officials.

Q Did Schroeder confess that in your presence? A He did and he also told about having been five times the president of the Society. Levinstein was there at the time.

Q And Schroeder was convicted? A Schroeder pleaded guilty on the advice -- partly on the advice of Levinstein and then they sent for Richter to go his bail.

BY A JUROR:

0211
CASE #3317

Q Did Richter go bail after the man was convicted? A Yes, he gave bail so he would be released on bail pending sentence. We were going to use Schroeder in some cases against the police, members of the police department for having received money for the protection of the different disorderly houses.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q And what further do you know about Levinstein? A Well I have not seen Levinstein.

Q You know nothing further? A Since then --

Q What other members of the Society, if any, were there involved in connection with the investigation in Newark? A Well, the first man we had was Louis Weintraub. Weintraub maintained a disorderly house -- well he had maintained a disorderly house in Newark for several years at 153 Commerce Street and then after at 130 New Jersey Railroad Avenue and he was raided at 130 New Jersey Railroad Avenue. His partner was -- Weintraub escaped at the time, but his partner, Barney Cohen, who was also a member of the Society, was arrested.

Q What business were they in? A Well, Cohen pleaded guilty to maintaining a disorderly house there and Weintraub pleaded guilty afterwards to maintaining a disorderly house there. Then Weintraub -- there was a fight over the house at 130 New Jersey Railroad Avenue between

CASE #7317

Weintraub and another member of the Society by the name of Samuel Goldman. Weintraub calimed that Goldman got the police to raid him there, so Goldman could get the house from him, so that Weintraub was made at Goldman and also partly mad at the Captain of the police of that precinct who raided him, because he claimed that he had given the Captain different sums of money and made his regular payments to the Police Department and on that point I afterwards got Weintraub to sue the police captain and the Captain settled the case. Then Weintraub, after he had been sent away by Levinstein and Schroeder, came over to New Jersey and finally made a statement as to the whole thing before the Grand Jury there; made a confession to us about all the workings of it and it was soon after that, when the members of the Society heard that Weintraub had made a confession, he was called beforethe Society to be examined; they claimed that he was not physically capable of being a member of the Society; claimed he had a contagious disease. In his confession there he told to whom he had paid the money for the police, to Dr. Joseph Adler, who was also a member of the Society and they also had Adler, who was the examining physician of the Society examine Weintraub and he certified that he had a contagious disease and so on that ground they expelled Weintraub from the society.

0211
CASE #3317

but subsequently Adler was indicted for having bribed police officials and also for having maintained a disorderly house, being interested in one with a woman by the name of Sophie Goldberg and he subsequently made a full statement and confession and afterwards testified at one of the police trials as to his having collected money from fifteen members of the Society who were located in Newark at that time and his connection as Doctor of the Society and also to having collected money and having examined different members of the Society in New York. When he moved from Newark he opened an office again in New York at Number 19 Waverley Place and continued to examine the inmates of the different houses of prostitution in New York.

Q So that Adler and Schroeder and Weintraub are all inplicated in the giving of money to the police? A They were, and Samuel Goldman was also a member of the Society and was convicted of maintaining a disorderly house and also Adolph Schroeder who kept a house and Solomon Krutzel who kept three houses in Newark at one time at 300 Central Avenue, at 34 Lafayette Street and 51 Broome Street.

Q Was he connected with the bribing of the police ? A Yes.

Q Solomon Krutzel? A Yes, he is still a member of the Society.

CASE #3317

Q Was he indicted? A He was indicted and pleaded guilty, and Philip Klein, or Philly Klein, as he was generally known, has made a confession as to maintaining a disorderly house at 153 Commerce Street. I don't know whether he is still a member of the Society or not. We have a confession of Joseph Gintel and of John A. Brown, the partner of Joseph Gintel, who maintained a disorderly house at 91 Columbia Street, and we have a confession of Sophie Goldberg, who maintained a disorderly house along with Curly Nathan, whose right name is I think Nathan Biskara.

Q These confessions were made to you? A Yes, they were, maintaining a disorderly house at the corner of Clay and Spring Street. We have the confession of Samuel Niewith, who was collected for the police in the second precinct of Newark for different disorderly house keppers, who were members of this Society. He collected from about ten members of the Society in the Second precinct; showing the amounts of money that were paid to the different police officials for the protection of themselves

Q Where did Schroeder go? A Schroeder confessed first that a committee of the Society was appointed to raise funds to supply Schroeder with money to keep so we could not extradite him. He was first sent to Europe by the Society; the committee consisted of Levinstein and the

CASE #7317

secretary of the Society and a third member I think by the name of either Jaffer or Fusch.

BY A JUROR:

Q Who was the Secretary; what was his name? A They call him Pander; that is not his correct name. I will tell you, coming to that. Then Schroeder came back to the country and we tried to get him here in New York. They then gave him funds with which to go to Panama.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q This is Schroeder? A Yes, he went to Panama and came back.

Q Do you know that the Society gave him funds, funds from the Society? A Levinstein and Schroeder told me that the committee raised the funds from the Society.

BY A JUROR:

Q Who did they tell that to? A Told that to me.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q That they would raise funds? A That they did raise it. They kept him out for almost two and a half years.

Q To keep him away? A Yes. Now he was first in Europe and then in Panama. He came back to Brooklyn for a while and the Secretary of the Society told Lewis Weintraub about it. Weintraub then went to the bondsman in Newark, a man by the name of Emil Germanus and told him that Schroeder

0251
CASE #3317

was back in Brooklyn. We had taken steps to have Schroeder's bond forfeited and collected from Germanus, the bondsman. Germanus told Weintraub he did not know -- he would give two hundred dollars to the Secretary if he would tell where Schroeder was hiding. The Secretary made the arrangement with Weintraub and with an officer from Headquarters here, a detective Godfrey from the Prosecutor's office of Essex County, to go and point out Schroeder. He did point out Schroeder and Schroeder was arrested in Brooklyn. Then the Secretary was brought up on charges. It was determined he was the one that squealed where Schroeder was. The only one they could find that they were certain of was the Secretary and they afterwards expelled the Secretary from the society for betraying Schroeder.

A JUROR: I don't see how he can testify of his own knowledge to those different things.

Q Were these things told you by these various members of the Society? A Schroeder told me most of these things. Weintraub told me about the arrangement with Germanus.

Q Told you. A Yes, Germanus came to see Weintraub in my office and made the arrangement to pay the money to the Secretary and to Weintraub if they would get back Schroeder.

BY A JUROR:

0211
CASE #3317

Q Kindly ask why all these people came to him and made all these different confessions and told him everything that was going on with the Society when they knew he was trying to arrest them? A We were not trying to arrest them; we had them under arrest.

Q These different people came to you and told you everything that was going on in the Society, when they knew you were trying to find out what they were about? A We did not at that time have anything to do with the Society particularly. The Society was located over in New York and what we were working on was largely the New Jersey end.

Q Did you get confessions of these men here? A They were arrested over in New Jersey. Some of them we had extradited from New York to get over there.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Which men were arrested, will you state once more? A Well, Schroeder was the one we had to extradite from here. Well, finally we did not have to go through the extradition proceedings either, because he gave bail here and came over and then had the bail released over in New York after he surrendered over in New Jersey, but the ones that madethe confession of the Society were Dr. Adler the examining physician --

Q Had he been arrested? A He was under indictment.

CASE #3317

Q Under indictment; that is why he talked?A He talked and made a full confession as to the members of the Society from whom he collected money for the police and he testified in public at the trial of one of the police officials. Schroeder made a confession. Goldman made a confession.

Q Was Goldman another member? A He was and in connection with Goldman, he was sentenced to three years in States Prison and pay a thousand dollars fine. After they took an appeal in his case, after he had served something like six months, a committee from the Society came over to the Sheriff's office and asked if there was anything they could do for Goldman in any way. The reason why these men talked with me was because I was handling all of that line of work at the time. That was my special business at that time.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q And you used one against the other, making confessions where you had to in order to get the testimony; is that the idea? A We were trying in a way to break up as far as possible the graft in the police force.

Q That was what you set out to do? A That is what we had set out to do, to try to break up the grafting among the police officials and also these members of the

CASE #3317

disorderly houses said that they could not maintain a disorderly house for a week unless they were paying protection to some one, to the police officials or to the county officials.

Q So that information they gave was to help save themselves and not primarily with reference to the Association, but in connection with the police grafting? A That simply came out incidentally along with the police. The police then came in, members of the different police forces, two captains pleaded guilty, the captain of thefirst precinct and the captain of the second precinct pleaded guilty; the Chief of Police committed suicide rather than go to trial and three or more, well there were five wardmen, they came in and acknowledged first to their collections from these different disorderly house keepers and the amount they collected each month.

Q And was Schroeder -- A That we got primarily. Weintraub was the opening wedge. Then Adler and the different ones that followed up as to from whom he collected; then the different disorderly house keepers, the members of the Society, admitted to having paid first directly to the police and then to Adler; then the policemen corroborated that, they confessing to the amount they collected from the very same people.

0218
CASE #3317

Q Was Schroeder the man who inaugurated this grafting system among the police in Newark? A Schroeder was one of the first members of the Society to go over to N°w Jersey and was the starter of it. That was imported from New York.

BY A JUROR:

Q Will you allow him to continue what he was going to say about Goldman; the Society gave him funds to get him away? A No, the Committee from the Society came over and asked if they could do anything. We said we would consider it.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q This was with reference to Goldman? A Yes.

Q Goldman had been arrested? A He was under sentence; he was in jail.

BY A JUROR:

Q I do not question Mr. Mason at all, but he says a committee came over from the Society; did that Committee come over and say they were a committee from the Benevolent Society and come over to represent Goldman? A Yes, they did.

Q I want to get it on the record? A Joseph Frisch was their spokesman.

Q They represented themselves as being from the Society? A Yes, as being from the Society.

0211

CASE #3317

Q Who did they come to, you? A Yes, they spoke to me first.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Was Goldman in jail at that time? A Yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q In the penitentiary or jail? A No, in the county jail. His lawyer had taken out an appeal.

Q He had been sentenced? A Yes, he had been sentenced and the lawyer had appealed from the sentence; the lawyer at that time represented the disorderly house keepers and the police captains had the same attorneys at that time and when the disorderly house keepers were convicted, why the first cases the lawyers took appeals. We said, "If you want to do anything in the first case you will have to drop the attorneys that were representing the police captains" and then Frisch, we gave him a pass to go to the jail. I said Goldman had told some things before; if he wanted to make a full statement to the prosecutor of all his connection in every way with the police and of the maintaining of different disorderly houses in Newark, why then we would consider it in mitigating his sentence and having it presented to the judge for mitigation of sentence. That was done and Goldman came down and made a statement in the Prosecutor's office in my presence and in

CASE #7317

the presence of the Sheriff and the Prosecutor of the County and that was taken down stenographically and I gave a copy of the confession to Mr. Appleton. Now then we told the committee that Goldman had served six months at that time, if they would raise a thousand dollars we would consider having Goldman released on bail so that he could testify at the police trial. The Committee said that the Society at that time did not have funds. Well, we said, "We cannot help that; you will have to get it." They wanted to see if they could not get us to lower the fine to five hundred dollars and we said we would not consider less than one thousand dollars.

BY A JUROR:

Q Who is "we"? A That was done in the presence of the Prosecutor.

Q The prosecuting attorney was making the arrangement? A Yes.

Q You say here it was the prosecuting attorney? A The prosecuting attorney in my presence and he at that time gave consent as to all these arrangements. Now then the Committee came back and said they could not raise that much mendy . They came to me personally and said they wanted to know if I would not see the Prosecutor for them. I said no, "You have got to pay that thousand dollars anyway."

0211
CASE #3317

After one member of the Committee came in and said, "All right now, we are arranging to have a public benefit for Goldman at the corner of 14th Street and -- Academy of Music," and the Society did have a public benefit at the Academy of Music on a Sunday night and they came over two days later and paid the thousand dollars fine; said that the Society had had the benefit and had raised that money to pau Goldman's fine and Goldman was then released on bail as a witness when wanted to appear.

BY A JUROR:

Q Are you positive about that amount, Mr. Mason, one thousand dollars? A I am positive, because it was paid in my hands.

Q Was there five hundred dollars in addition to the one thousand dollars? A No, one thousand dollars was the amount paid by the Society.

Q One thousand dollars was the fine? A Yes sir.

Q And then he was afterwards released on bail? A Yes.

QWhat was the bail and who went it? A I am not sure now whether Richter went his bail or not. I could not say as to that. I am pretty positive that Richter did go his bail.

MR. WHITESIDE: Mr. Foreman, he stated as to one Frisch acted as chairman of the committee that waited on Mason in regard to the Goldman matter. It might be well to know if any other members of the committee were present and who they were.

0211
CASE #3317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You have said that Frisch was one and Levenstein was another? A No, Levinstein came over in the Schreiber matter.

Q Who were the other members of this committee, do you remember? A I couldn't tell you who were the members that came over with Frisch. Frisch came in and introduced himself, and I gave the pass to him and two other men.

Q And did Frisch say that they formed the committee from the association? A That they were representatives of the association.

Q That they were representatives of the association? A Yes. Now then, later on Goldman had -- we were permitting other members to go and see Goldman, and they sent a man in Newark to see him to see if he would see this member from the association, and he told the man yes, a fellow by the name of Richard Herman was the man they sent to see if he would see Frisch.

BY A JUROR:

Q This thousand dollars was raised by benefit? A That is what they stated.

Q That is what they stated to you? A Yes sir.

Q Was there five hundred dollars paid in addition at that time? A No sir, Goldman was released on bail, but one thousand dollars was the amount that was paid.

0211
CASE #3317

Q Goldman was released on bail? A Yes.

Q What was the bail, do you recall? A No, I couldn't say positively as to that.

Q It was one thousand dollars paid though? A That was the fine. He was sentenced to pay one thousand dollars, and three years in states prison. After he had served six months, during the time they had taken up an appeal over it, they came in and paid the thousand dollars and he was released on bail to appear as a witness when wanted.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Do you know of any other times in connection with any of the other men where the society paid any money? A Only where they said they paid Adolph Schroeder expenses.

Q Who said that? A Well, Levinstein said that, and Schroeder said it.

Q Did they tell you that? A Yes.

Q Did they tell you how much had been paid? A No sir, they did not tell me the exact amount. They said they gave the funds. He stayed in Europe about a year.

Q Well, did Levinstein or Schroeder say that the society was paying that money? A They said the society was paying it, that was the committee.

BY A JUROR:

Q Why did he go to Panama? A Why he went to Panama? When we found out he had returned from Europe then we took

0211
CASE #317

steps to catch him, and then he went to Panama. Well, I understand other members of the society are maintaining disorderly houses there in Panama.

Q That was the reason he went there? A He went there primarily though he said to get away from being arrested.

Q Did he do any business down there? A I don't know about that.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Does that cover all the important facts in connection with the transaction and this investigation, Mr. Mason, the important facts that bear on the association? A Of course, Dr. Adler made other statements about the society, that no one would be permitted in the society unless they were engaged in this business.

Q That you stated? A Adler, of course, afterwards he worked for the Government, United Stated Government commission, I understand, in going to other points and locating or identifying the members of this society.

Q Do you know what the doctor is doing now? A Yes, practicing medicine.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask, these members of the association were principally keepers of disorderly houses, were they; they were not professional pimps and procurers? These

0211
CASE #3317

that we got were keepers of disorderly houses. They had not -- they had grown in importance. Goldman had been a pimp, and as a matter of fact he was afterwards using his wife for that purpose. He had his wife in this disorderly house there in Newark for a while, and then had her over here in New York. When he was locked up she was over here.

Q Weintraub was a keeper of a disorderly house? A Weintraub?

Q Weintraub? A Well, he told me he had different women at times working for him.

Q Did he keep a disorderly house? A Yes, as a general thing these men -- well, Schroeder had a house at 347 Market Street called the Hotel Austria. He went to Europe once. While he was away his bartender by the name of Morris Schenkel took up with his wife and they moved out. When he came back they would not let Schroeder in the place and Schroeder -- Schenkel and Schroeder's wife are living together now. I think they have come back to New Jersey, and started another disorderly house. Then Schroeder buys --

Q Are these facts that you know, Mr. Mason, or have you heard a rumor? A No, I have questioned Schroeder as to them, and Schroeder you will find in his confession about these things too. Schroeder then went to different

CASE #3317

members of the society, Solomon Krutzel was one, and borrowed money with which to open up another disorderly house, and Schroeder took in a woman by the name of Fannie Eisen as his partner, and they live together as husband and wife. The Eisen woman and Schroeder were running together when they were all indicted. The Eisen woman to-day, I understand -- she has got another husband now by the name of Harry Landsman.

Q That you hear? A No, Landsman told me since that he is living now with Fannie Eisen up in Albany. He said he was down to Newark and New York looking for some girls to take up to Albany for this last fall.

Q Is it your opinion, Mr. Mason, that the benefit side of this association is a mere blind? A It is.

Q And it isn't the principal purpose or object of the society? A No, I don't think that is.

Q Have you ever known of the society as a society trafficking in women? A No, I couldn't say that.

Q You have known simply of the individual members being engaged in the business in some of its forms? A Yes.

Q And you have known of the society as a society putting up this protection money in one instance that you have testified to? A Yes.

Q And in other instances; that is where the thousand

CASE #317

dollars was put up? A Well, I don't know whether it was put up by the society. They said they raised it at this entertainment.

Q And in the other instance the money was given to Goldberg? A To go to Schroeder.

Q To give to Schroeder to go abroad? A Yes.

Q Those are the two instances that you know of? A Those are the only two that I know of directly.

BY A JUROR:

Q Do you know of instances where one member of this association sent women to a house kept by another member, whether they were transferred from one house to another? A Yes, Weintraub has told us of different cases. Of course, I didn't keep track of this particularly. Fannie Krutzel, the wife of Solomon Krutzel, we had asked her as to how she would get the inmates of her different houses. She told us that she would go to New York, said as a general thing they would come over to New York the day before a holiday or the day before a Sunday.

Q She told you this? A Yes, Friday night, and simply go into different places and pick out the girls that she thought would be good money makers.

Q Whose places? A Well, there was a woman by the name of Becky here in New York, or one of them.

Q Was she a member of the association? A Her

CASE #3317

husband was Solomon Krutzel.

BY A JUROR:

Q Is that a house of prostitution? A Yes sir.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Is Solomon Krutzel, Becky's husband? A No, Solomon Krutzel is Fannie Krutzel's husband. Then they would go around -- they said they would go to different houses and they would see a girl that they liked, and they would offer the other man so much money to let them take that inmate to their house. Now, of course, Adler in a way explained to me the manner in which they would gather recruits for the different places. He said that one way they would have there, there were some of the members, I don't know which ones that are represented as procurers or pimps for the different places; that one of the ways to do was to go to the different public grounds. Fannie Krutzel told me in particular of one girl the way she got in Solomon Krutzel's house. He got her in Coney Island, told her she would have an easy position and got her in the house, and then they make an effort to try to get some one that had a contagious disease to go to this girl so then she would be afraid to go back to her parents and to go back home, and in that way get her initiated into that line.

Q You are referring again to who, who testified to this? A Dr. Adler.

CASE #3317

0211

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Referring again to the moneys raised by the society you testified did you not that the money was given by the society to Louis Weintraub? A I didn't say by the society. Levinstein gave it to him. Schroeder claimed that the money came from him personally.

Q Schroeder claimed that money came from Levinstein? A No, Schroeder claimed that Glory, who was the police captain in Newark, and afterwards became a go-between between the police and the disorderly housekeepers, that Glory told him to put up the money for one of the police captains and that they would afterwards make good to Schroeder.

Q So the money with which Weintraub went away was given by the police captain? A No Schroeder claimed he was supposed to get it back, but he never got it; he gave it out of his own pocket and they stuck him.

Q It didn't come from the society? A No, he said he put it up individually.

Q Do you one one M. J. Warney, or Pete Harris? A No, I don't, I only know of him.

Q J. Harris; do you know him? A Harris, I think was the one that kept the place, the Hotel Royal in Newark. He was a partner one time of Samuel Niewith.

Q What kind of place was the Hotel Royal? A Niewith confessed it was a disorderly house.

CASE #3317

Q Niewith confessed that? A Yes.

Q And he was one of the partners? A He and Harris were the partners in running it.

Q In running the Hotel Royal which was a disorderly house? A Yes.

Q Do you know J. Slitka? A Not by that name.

Q Do you know August Gimpel? A Yes. Gimpel kept a house at 1 Columbia Street with Johhny Bond.

Q How do you know that? A Well, Bond was the one that we have a confession from as to that fact.

Q Bond confessed to you? A Yes.

Q S. I. Jaffe? A Jaffe? No, I don't know Jaffe. Jaffe is in business here in New York I understand.

BY A JUROR:

Q Do you know what business? A I cannot tell of my own knowledge, no.

Q He is a partner in the place at 110th Street? A That is what I have been told, I don't know.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Do you know Louis Kringle? A Yes. I don't know Kringle himself, but I arrested his wife for maintaining a disorderly house out on Spring Street.

Q Had he any connection with the house? A He stayed there all the time. We have the confession of Sam Niewith that he collected money from the house for the police.

0211
CASE #3317

Mrs. Kringle after she forfeited her bail and left.

BY A JUROR:

Q Were these disorderly houses low gradehouses; what they call low grade houses? A Well most of them -- some of them were what is known as fifty cent houses. Goldman told us at 185 Commerce Street he cleared eighteen thousand dollars in two years on a fifty cent house with five women.

Q What was the occupation of that man Engel whose funeral they attended? A I could not tell you what his occupation was.

Q He mentioned four men at the beginning of the testimony, did they organize the benevolent association? A I could not --

Q You testified these four men came from Mr. Engel's funeral and mentioned the names? A No, I did not give the names of those.

Q Dr. Adler was one? A No, I told you the four men who afterwards told me about the working of the society and the manner in which it was organized.

Q In your investigation of the Society and the members of it did you find that they are organized for traffic, exportation or importation of women? A They are simply doing that as part of their regular trade of maintaining disorderly houses.

0211
CASE #3317

0211

Q I mean were they organized for that purpose ? A Why, no I wouldn't say they were organized primarily for the purpose of importing or exporting girls; they were organized for the protection of men who engagedin maintaining houses of prostitution.

Q Did you find out that they practised that? A Yes.

Q As a Society? A Found out that all members of the Society were engaged in it.

Q They were engaged in the traffic, but not in an organization for the exporting or importing of women? A Exporting and importing the women is simply a part of operations of maintaining houses of prostitution.

Q Did you find out any cases of that kind where they have done so? A I gave you the cases, of different cases that Louis Weintraub has told of, different cases. I know a girl by the name -- it is some time now -- by the name of Kitty Klein, who was traded from one place to another. She was the one that Mrs. Krutzel got originally down at Coney Island.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Have you not testified, Mr. Mason, that to the best of your knowledge the Society as a Society did not traffic in women or conduct the business of disorderly house keeping in any of its forms as a society? A Not as a corporation, no

CASE #3317

Q Not as a society? A Not as a corporation .

Q But as individuals you know that very many do conduct such a business as individuals. You have so testified? A Yes sir.

Q But not as a Society to your knowledge? A No, the Society itself did not do it.

Q The Society in several instances as a society put up money for the release or protection of its members? A So they have told me.

Q So you have testified? A Yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q Did Mr. Mason testify that only people engaged in this business were members of the Society? A They told me only people who were engaged in it or were allied to it, like the examining physicians, or a druggist, men who were interested in getting something out of that business.

Q Who told you that? A Adler, Weintraub and different members said that, Adler and Weintraun especially.

Q Why did he tell you that? A He told me that at the time that he made his statement over in Newark.

Q How came he to tell it to you, what did you do; such a statement as that? A Why I asked him. I was trying to find out what this organization was.

Q Have you any further evidence that it was necessary

CASE #3317

they should be people in that business to become members of the Society? A The character of the men themselves.

Q We know lots of them were, but do you know that members of the Society had to be engaged in the business? A Proved it to me; they went down the list and marked off the business every man had been in or what he had been in; how he was connected with it.

Q Did you have a list of the members? A I did.

Q And they marked it offon that list? A Adler got me a list of the members, where they were located and everything of the kind and just what their business was at that time.

A JUROR: There is a grave question here whether this was really a Benevolent Association or not. There are many reasons to think it was, that was the purpose of forming it . Now is it the witnesses idea that that was not the case, but it was an Association to band together keepers of disorderly houses, men in business akin to that?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Mr. Mason told him these two men told him that was the purpose of the Society? A Yes, their primary object was to protect one another in maintaining houses of prostitution.

CASE #3317

CASE #7317

BY A JUROR:

Q How did Adler happen to give you that list? A Because I asked him for it.

Q Was he at that time friendly with you? A Yes.

Q Against the Society. A He was, but you will find out later on, I think you will find that list, I think, if I am not mistaken I have seen it in the hands of District Attorney Appleton.

Q Mr. Mason, can you tell us of any instance in which the funds of this Society were spent in protecting a member from prosecution? A I cannot tell you of that, no; I have never seen -- I don't know just what their inside workings were in that way.

Q That term "protection" that you have been constantly using, how does it affect the destiny of the Society? A You will find out that they do loan men where they have helped one another to start up a place, just the same way.

Q Who loaned? A Well, the members of the Society, they advanced the money to Schroeder.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q The individual members? A Yes.

Q But not the Society? A No, not the Society.

Q We are looking for actions of the Society? A I don't

know of any cases where the Society as a Society have paid out the money.

Q You know of no cases where the Society as a Society acted expect the two specific cases? A I don't know there except of course they told me there that the Society did not -- they told me it came from this entertainment that they raised the money for Goldman.

BY A JUROR:

Q Have you any knowledge that the Society as a Society has done some good deeds, the burying of dead or helping of sick or helping someone in need or anything of that kind? A I do not.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You have had no statements made to you to such an effect? A No sir.

BY A JUROR:

Q That the money was spent for good purposes? A No sir, I was told that they have bought a cemetery and I have been told by Dr. Adler -- if you examine the records of the Secretary it will show that practically every member that is buried there met a violent death or died from some contagious venereal disease and that the inmates of the different houses were some of them buried in this cemetery.

Q Do you know where the cemetery is? A Somewhere I

CASE #7317

understand on Long Island now.

Q You have spoken, Mr. Mason, of something having been paid to the police for protection. Now was that money paid by the Society or by the individual disorderly house keepers? A It was paid by the individual house keepers. The way Adler came in that, as told by Adler himself and by Schroeder, Adler was here in New York. Schroeder got him to come over to Newark and then got Adler taken in as the physician for all of the houses that were maintained by the members of the Society in Newark. Then Adler became the collector of the money from the different houses of this Society, to be paid to the police each month and the place where the money was paid over to the police was in Adler's house.

BY A JUROR:

Q Dr. Adler was expelled from this Association? A I presume he has been now because --

Q Was he the time he made these statements to you a member of that Association? A Yes sir, he was.

Q Do you suppose Adler was acting in an official capacity in collecting and paying out this money; was he an officer of the Society? A No, he was not an officer; well he was the examining physician of the Society, but I don't know that he held any authorized position.

CASE #3317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q That is all, Mr. Mason? A I simply say -- someone might think -- that gentleman seems to think I am telling more than I know about it, or would be in a position to know. I individually made all the complaints against all these different members myself. I made and swore to the complaints myself andthe gathering of the evidence in the different places was under my charge and for seven months during the most of the time the Sheriff himself was sick and in Florida and I had to take his place and that was the way I came in contact with all of these people.

BY A JUROR:

Q This was in 1908? A Well, during three years, 1906, 1907 and 1908. It was during the fall of 1906 and spring of 1907 that we had most of our work on this line; the rest of it was simply to get these different members or the different disorderly house keepers in.

CASE #3317

F. C. BALDWIN, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What is your business, Mr. Baldwin? A Detective.

Q By whom are you employed? A William J. Burns.

Q You have been working for the District Attorney's office, have you, for the past few weeks? A Yes sir, since the 15th of February.

Q Little louder please? A Since the 15th of last February.

Q And you have been working under the name of F. C. Baldwin? A Yes sir.

Q That is not your real name? A No sir.

Q Your real name is known to the District Attorney and to the foreman? A Yes sir.

Q Mr. Baldwin, how long have you been a detective? A Well, I have been on this case -- I have been with Mr. Burns for the last -- since 1906, October, 1906.

Q How long have you been a detective? A About 15 years.

Q Have you ever made investigations along the lines of prostitution prior to this? A Yes, I have.

Q Will you state when and where? A I have made an investigation for a year and a half in San Francisco.

Q When was that? A That was during the graft

0211

CASE #3317

investigation there.

Q How long ago, do you remember the year? A Well, I left there and came on here last May.

Q So that was in the year 1909 - 1908 and 1909? A Eight or nine years.

Q And you were employed to study the question of prostitution, were you? A Yes, I had been secretary for the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Cruelty to Children for about seven years.

Q In San Francisco? A In San Francisco.

Q And you had been familiar with this general subject? A Yes, with this class of work.

Q For a year and a half you devoted yourself to the study of the question? A Well, I have had experience longer than that, all during the time I was with the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Cruelty to children.

Q A little louder? A All during the time I was with the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Cruelty to Children. My work was principally amongst the wayward girls and men that were having their wives in houses of prostitution.

Q And prior to that time you had not studied the question? A No.

Q And since your investigation in San Francisco have you done some work in New York prior to this present in-

0211

CASE #3317

vestigation? A I came on here last May, and stayed here until last November.

Q You were here from May until November? A Yes.

Q Were you devoting yourself to the study of prostitution? A Not altogether, no; I was looking into some things, but principally on graft work.

Q But you gave some time, did you, to the study of prostitution? A Yes sir.

Q Was that in connection with some political campaign work last fall? A It may have been. I don't know really who the work was done for. It was all done through Mr. Burns.

Q It was done through Mr. Burns? A Yes.

Q So you have for a number of years in this and other cities been familiar with the conditions of prostitution? A Yes, I cleaned up the Los Angeles houses down there, and also made that investigation, and that was the cause of the retiring of the mayor of Los Angeles.

Q What year was that? A He resigned in March, 1909.

Q That was while you were working in San Francisco? A Yes, along there. I was called down there and was down in Los Angeles for something between six and seven months on that work.

Q And how long have you been working on this investigation for the District Attorney and the grand jury? A

CASE #3317

A Since the 15th of February, 1910.

Q Where have you been living during that time? A On West 24th Street between 7th and 8th Avenue.

Q In the same place or various other places? A In the same place. When I was here before I lived in West 26th Street and West 20th Street.

Q What kind of a place is that you were living in? A West 26th Street?

Q I mean this time? A Just a rooming house and it is right close to the neighborhood of these French pimps hangout at 24th Street and 7th Avenue.

Q And have you been spending all of your time in getting acquainted with and associating with pimps? A Yes.

Q And people of that class? A Yes.

Q What different places have you been to, been in? A Well, I have been in the Chavelot, corner of 7th Avenue and 24th Street.

Q What is this place? A It is a French cafe patronized by French pimps and French cooks and waiters.

Q Is he a French pimp? A No.

Q You met him before? A I met him the last time I was here.

Q And you have seen a great deal of him? A Yes.

Q And he has introduced you to other people? A Well, I have made myself acquainted around there.

0211
CASE #3317

Q And you have been in a great many places where these people resort, have you, pimps and disorderly housekeepers? A I have been among the Frenchmen particularly.

Q Yes, all about through the Tenderloin where the Frenchmen are? A Yes.

Q And have you found any evidence of any traffic in women, that is of women being bought and sold by individuals? A By individuals, yes sir, and handling women for that purpose.

Q Well, tell us any specific instance? A Well, what do you mean, they way they do it?

Q Do you know of any man who has bought or sold a woman for immoral purposes? A No, I can't say that I do.

Q Have you heard of any of these people that you have been associating with talk of any such instance? A Of selling and buying women?

Q Yes, buying or selling women? A No.

Q You have been on the lookout for information of that sort? A Yes.

Q And you made it easy for them to give such information if it was in their minds? A Yes.

Q You have gained the confidence of these people? A Yes.

Q They have thought that you were what? A They

0211

CASE #3317

thought I was the proprietor of a house, and going to open a house here in New York.

Q And have you taken steps to secure a lease of some house in the Tenderloin? A Yes, I have tried to get a house on West 55th Street, but I let that go, and one of these French pimps offered his services himself.

Q His what? A Well, he told me he had a friend in the real estate business he thought could get me a house.

Q This house on West 55th Street, did you go to the house yourself? A Yes, I went up there and I took a French carpenter and a French painter and artist, and had them look over the two houses, and told them about what I would want done in the houses.

Q You told them you were looking for a first class house which you wanted to open for purposes of prostitution? A Yes sir.

Q And you took them up there to look over the houses? A Just to make them think I was really in earnest to start a house of that kind.

Q And this you have done so as to try to get in touch with people who might offer to supply you with women? A Yes.

Q Have you succeeded in finding any one who offered to supply you with women or a woman? A No.

Q You have used your best efforts to make it easy for

CASE #3317

them to do that if they so desired? A Yes.

Q Have you found that the Tenderloin was rather sensitive, rather timid at this time? A They are. In fact, I framed up a fake telegram and showed it to a French Pimp by name of Raymond Rohoux.

Q What was the telegram? A Supposed to come from Seattle asking me to send ten girls to work in cribs.

Q And you showed this telegram to Raymond? A Yes.

Q What did he say? A He said, "Gee". He said, "Don't take any chances, you will get pinched."

Q Did he make any effort to put you in touch with other people who might supply girls? A He told me he would speak to his girl and let her ask the girls if they wanted to go to Seattle, there was a party here looking for girls to go to Seattle.

Q Did he do that? A He told me he did. He introduced me to his girl.

Q Did she say anything to you about girls? A No, she did not.

Q She did not? A No.

Q Did you speak to her? A No, I did not.

Q Has any one else seen the telegram besides him? A No sir, I just told him, of course, I told him this was confidential and didn't want it to go any further. He said, "No, keep it quiet. If I would go and ask the girls if

CASE #3317

they wanted to go to Seattle they would point me out to some plain clothes man and he would pinch me."

Q So far as you know nobody but Raymond knows if this telegram? A So far as I know.

Q You don't think he spoke to others about it? A No sir.

Q You did not speak to anybody else? A There is no doubt he spoke to others about it because the French pimps that come around there have been very friendly to me. As a rule the French pimp here always looks to the landlord of a house of ill fame as somebody that is of some importance.

Q You think that he showed it to other people, but you don't know? A No, it was the same thing when I first came around there. I spoke to Chavelot and told Chavelot I called him to one side, and told him what I wanted to do, to start a house and wanted to get hold of a good French carpenter and a French artist. Well, I knew -- I told Chavelot not to say anything, and I heard it from two or three other fellows that I was going to start a house up town. They thought I was foolish to start anything at the present time.

Q Was that in the six -- is it six weeks or more that you have been at this? A Since the 15th of November up to a week ago to-day.

CASE #3317

Q Six or seven weeks. During the six or seven weeks you have devoted all of your time trying to find any traces of traffic in women for immoral purposes or of the existence of the selling of a woman by a man or the buying of a woman by a man, but you haven't found any specific instance of that among the French people? A No sir.

Q And you have used the best means at your command as a result of your years of experience at this work to develop that if it exists? A Yes sir.

Q And you have reason to believe that these people are very wary at this time, have you? A They are all afraid. You can't get them to do anything. Now this French pimp volunteered to have his girl ask -- he told me not to do anything right at the present time, there was too much trouble going on, and he said "these girls would tip us off and we would get arrested."

Q During these weeks you have been through the Tenderloin and seen different houses and so forth; is the Tenderloin generally pretty much shut down? A Well, at the present time -- this last week they have been closing some of these flats along Sixth Avenue, especially over the chop suey houses.

Q What kind of flats? A Well, they rent a floor up there and put in about a hundred dollars worth of furniture on a floor, furnish up four or five rooms. there.

CASE #3317

Q Rent it to one woman or several women? A Well, there is one house in particular at 400 Sixth Avenue which is run by a colored woman who was the mistress of a gambler called "Nigger Ed". I have never met him but I have met his housekeeper there, and this woman isn't here, she is out on the Pacific coast somewhere and is due here this week.

Q We wont trouble about this specific instance. I simply want you to tell the gentlemen whether or not things are open or pretty much closed in the Tenderloin? A They are open.

Q They are open? A Yes.

Q But they are fearful, the people there are afraid? A Well, the hotel people aren't afraid.

Q Well, you mean the Raines Law Hotel people? A Yes, such as those hotels on Sixth Avenue, they are all running. They are about the only thing that is running to-day.

Q Have you found any houses of prostitution? A Well, there is two houses, one house running at 160 West 25th Street.

Q Have you been into that house? A No, but you see them going in and out.

Q Have seen people going in and out? A Yes sir.

Q That is the only evidence? A I know they are running in there.

CASE #7317

Q Do you know of any other houses that are running? A Oh there is quite a few houses open. It isn't very easy for any one to get in there unless he is acquainted.

Q You haven't been in any house of prostitution; you haven't undertaken to do that? A No, I have not.

Q And your testimony is simply as you have been around what you have observed and what your judgment has been? A Yes.

Q The Raines Law Hotels are they doing the greater part of the business? A Right to-day.

Q The women are soliciting in the cafes and on the streets? A On the streets and in the cafes.

Q And taking them to the Raines Law Hotels? A Yes.

Q That is the way it is done chiefly? A Yes.

Q Have you had reason to believe there was much business done in apartments, private apartments? A I couldn't say I did.

Q But that you only speak of in a superficial way? A No, I was up -- I have been in that cafe Lavay, and I met two women there; one of them recognized me, from San Francisco, and she gave me a card. She is up in the Roosevelt apartments up in Broadway.

Q She gave you a card? A Yes.

Q Have you been to the Bal Tabarin? A I have been in there.

CASE 47317

Q Do women solicit there? A They are supposed not to; they do solicit there, yes.

Q Did you see women solicit there? A Why, I have been solicited.

Q In the Bal Tabarin? A Yes, been solicited in all those places.

Q Are women upstairs there or do they take the men upstairs? A No sir.

Q They take them to other places? A Yes sir. The Bal Tabarin people as a rule go to the Parker House and the Princess.

Q Have you been in the Parker House or the Princess? A Yes, both places.

Q Have you seen women taking men upstairs there? A Yes.

Q In either of those houses? A Yes.

Q Both of them? A Both of them.

Q Have you been in any more hotels of that class? A I have been to 15th Street, the Morningside Hotel I think it is, at 115th and 8th Avenue. I just went in there and had a couple of drinks and hung around the bar smoking and observed the actions -- what the women were doing in the back room.

Q Were women soliciting in the back room? A I seen them leave the place and go upstairs with men.

0211

CASE #3317

Q You did not see them soliciting there? A Not soliciting there.

Q You saw them go upstairs? A Yes, take the men upstairs.

Q Have you been in the Alt Heidelberg? A Yes.

Q Do women solicit there? A Certainly.

Q Where do they take the men? A Take the men to the Princess or to the Parker House.

Q What other places along there have you been in? A the Crown.

Q You have seen women solicit at the Crown? A Yes.

Q Where do they take the men from the Crown? A Over to the Princess and Parker Houses.

Q Any other places? A There is the Saratoga.

Q You haven't seen them solicit at the Saratoga? A That is another hotel.

Q Have you seen women take men into the Saratoga? A Yes, right off the street.

Q Are there any other places of that character that you know of? A The German Village up in 40th Street; they take men down to the Denver.

Q They solicit in the German Village? A Yes.

Q And take the men down to the Denver? A Yes sir.

Q The Criterion, have you been there? A Yes, the Criterion. Well, they take them both places; that is, to

Q211
CASE #3317

the Criterion and to the Denver from the German Village.

Q The Criterion is a Raines Law hotel? A Yes; the same thing with the Sterling.

Q The same thing with what? A With the Hotel Sterling.

Q A Raines Law hotel? A Yes.

Q Are there any other cafes or places where they solicit that you have been in, that you remember at the moment? A Well there is in addition to that there is one at 46th Street between 7th and 8th Avenue, in the middle of the block there.

Q Do you know the name of that? A It really hasn't any name that place. It is supposed to be run by an old German. It is a great hang out for plain clothes men.

Q Is it a hotel? A No, cafe; open all night there.

Q Do women solicit there? A Yes, it is no different than any of those colored places down there on West 35th Street up in that neighborhood, Wilkins' Cafe and Banks place and all those places/that are visited by white people associating with colored men, white women.

Q Is there anything as a result of this study that you have made and investigation that you want to speak of, that I haven't brought out? A No more than there are a good many of these cheap tenement houses in the section where there are street walkers working out of.

CASE #7317

Q In what section the Tenderloin? A Yes, 26th and 27th Street and 28th Street in particular.

Q Women take men to apartments in tenement houses? A In tenement houses and children living in those houses, families.

Q Have you found the existence of any clubs or societies of pimps or procurers or housekeepers? A Well, there is only one club here at 452 Sixth Avenue.

Q What is the name of that? A It was known as the Favordale Club, but it has changed, I haven't the name with me, I have named it in my report. There is a new sign up there now.

Q What was the character of this house? A French pimps and prostitutes.

Q Have you been in the club? A I have observed them from across the street and talking with the housekeeper living on the top floor there, a Mrs. Parsons.

Q Does she state the character of the place? A No, she does not seem to know what they are.

Q Have you talked with any members? A No, I have not.

Q So your statement as to the character of the club is simply your own opinion? A What I know from what class of people are going in there.

Q As you have sized them up? A And Raymond told me

CASE #3317

the French pimp told me they were French pimps, but he did not mix up with them.

Q They were French pimps? A Yes. I said, "Don't you know them?" He said "No, I never mix up with those fellows."

Q Did he tell you what the club did, what the purpose was? A I know what the pimp clubs are.

Q About this specific one; you haven't specific information about this one? A No, it is just a rendezvous, they come up there and have two meals served up there, and they play billiards and pool and play cards up there.

Q Just a social club? A That is all, a social club for pimps.

Q Have you heard of an instance of any other club of this class of people? A No, they used to be here, but they have gone out of existence; there is only one French pimp club in existence in New York City to-day and that is at 452 Sixth Avenue.

BY A JUROR:

Q Do Raines Law hotels require all people to register when they come in? A Yes, they do require them.

Q Do the man and woman both pass by the desk? A As they come in there is a little office there, the woman passes into a reception room, a little parlor.

Q Does she go by the desk? A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q Does the clerk at the desk see her? A Yes, she passes by; all he can see is through s small window; she passes into a reception room, and the man registers at the window and he hands out the key to a hotel porter.

Q He sees her through the window at the desk? A Yes sir.

Q Do they both register? A No, the man registers for the woman.

Q Man and wife, or anything like that? A Yes, they are all supposed to be man and wife.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q That is the way they register, giving the man's name and wife? A Yes "and wife".

BY A JUROR:

Q If it had been your earnest endeavor to open a house? A Yes.

Q Would you have had any difficulty in getting women to fill the house? A Well, they advised me to be very careful, I would be liable to be arrested if I would go around getting girls to work in the house. Pimps, as a rule, don't care to have their girls working in a closed house.

Q Sooner have them on the street? A Yes.

THE FOREMAN: Mr. Baldwin testified he had made it known as generally as he could he was about to open

CASE #3317

such a house and had people go and examine the house, and talked with his friends about it, and did what he could to get people to offer him a girl.

BY A JUROR:

Q No evidence of any clearing house? A No sir, nothing like that here, it is individual.

THE FOREMAN: Mr. Baldwin testifies there has not come to his knowledge any instance where a man has bought or sold a girl. Mr. Baldwin has further testified that he sent this fake telegram in order to see whether he could get girls to go out of town, and he was unable to get any, to have any offered to him.

BY A JUROR:

Q I want to ask if these pimps have more than one woman, or must have only one? A It is not uncommon for a pimp to have two women or three women.

Q Do you speak French? A I understand and speak it a little.

Q But a man can go out of town, and call up a place and get any kind of girl he wants? A You know that that does happen here. There are a lot of places uptown where these women are running a flat, and they have friends, and they telephone out for some girl to come up there.

Q Does she telephone to any central part where there are a lot of girls? A No, she will telephone up to any

0312
CASE #3317

of the furnished room houses, she will have a list of girls making their living that way, and just telephone down and get one of those girls up.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You are speaking of the call houses for work in town? A Yes.

Q The juror is speaking of a depot where girls can be gotten to go out of town. The other is a common thing. That is a call house? A As far as getting girls to go out of town, they have no trouble among themselves to get girls.

(END OF SESSION).

CASE #3317

April 18, 1910.

(Hearing resumed)

GUSTAVUS MEYERS, being duly sworn by the Foreman testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your name? A Gustavus Meyers.

Q And your address? A 136 West 109th Street.

Q Your business? A Writer and author.

Q Have you ever made any study of the so called White Slave traffic? A I did.

Q How long since? A Covering about six months last summer.

Q Last summer? A Last summer.

Q Have you made any similar study prior to that time? In a general way, I have read a great deal, some of the old works of physicians giving the conditions as they existed a good many years ago and in my interviews and talk I had occasion to go into the subject, but I never made any specific investigation until last summer.

Q How did you happen to make this investigation last summer? A Senator Newcomb sent for me and asked me to go into it and Senator Page of the Page Legislative Committee which was investigating the Magistrates courts and I turned over the matter to Senator Page.

CASE #3317

Q You made the investigation last summer then at the request of Senator Page and the information secured was turned over to him? A Was eventually turned over to him, yes.

Q I show you this pamphlet entitled "Politiaal Protection of the White Slave Traffic"; are you the author of that pamphlet? A I wrote that, yes; I wrote that for the Committee of One Hundred.

Q You wrote that? A For the Committee of One Hundred.

Q For the Committee of One Hundred? A Yes, but it was published by the Federation of Churches.

Q Was that in connection with the work for Senator Page, or was it aside from that? A There was no connection with that work, or rather record of my investigation.

Q But the Committee of 100 was not working with Senator Page in this matter? A No, I did not investigate for the Committee of One Hundred. This pamphlet is the result of my investigation.

Q The Committee of One Hundred knowing you had made this investigation asked you to write this pamphlet? A Yes sir.

Q For what purpose was it written? A I wrote that. The purpose was to show that the white slave traffic was protected politically; that it was a political organization in a way and that it existed for the reason very largely that it was protected politically.

Q Did you say that the white slave traffic was a

CASE #3317

political organization? A I know so in a way.

Q What do you mean by that? A I mean by that that the various components engaged in the white slave traffic; that is to say the pimps, procurers and so forth were a definite part of the Tammany political organization in New York City. There were associations on the east side, political associations, composed almost wholly -- there are, I say there are, but there were recently there all last summer I know--composed almost wholly of men who made a business, who were pimps as a matter of business.

Q Will you name any such association or associations? A There was for instance the Joe Figelli Association.

Q Do you know of your own personal knowledge that any number of the members of that Joe Figelli Association were pimps or procurers or keepers of disorderly houses? A Why, Joe Figelli himself was.

Q Do you know that there were any number of the members of that society in business of prostitution? A That was the general understanding all throughout.

Q That was the general understanding; do you know it of your own knowledge? A Not of my own personal knowledge.

Q Upon whose statement did you base your statement that the majority were in the business of prostitution? A The statement of people who came in contact with me, who know a

CASE #3317

great deal about it and the record of Joe Figelli himself who was arrested a great many times for violations of excise law and other things.

Q Was any of this a matter of surmise and gossip, rather than a matter of proof; your statement that the majority of the members of this Association were in the business of prostitution? A Not entirely a matter of surmise; of course there is a great deal that never comes out publicly, or in the court record, but looking underneath that and making that tally with the testimony that was brought out before the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, one can easily see that a great many of those who ran disorderly places on Mott Street and in that neighborhood there and in the general neighborhood of Mott and Elizabeth, in the Italian neighborhood there, were a part of that association, the members were and I never went into the details of it simply because my work was getting the facts from the court records here and in Chicago and the testimony at Ellis Island. I stuck to the court records and did not go around very much personally.

Q But you have never taken -- have you ever taken the list of members of the Figelli Association and found out the occupation of each one? A No.

Q So that in that way you can substantiate the statement which you make? A No, I never did that.

CASE #3317

Q You only gave us the number of members whom you think were in the business of prostitution? A Yes, I think I have made a pretty fair guess.

Q It is simply a guess however; you have no definite facts? A No, no definite facts.

Q Upon which to base the statement? A No.

BY THE JUROR:

Q Could the witness give us any names of members of the Society that he knows to have been engaged in the traffic?

THE FOREMAN: Will you answer the question.

A Of the Joe Figelli Association?

Q Yes. A I cannot recall just now, but Inspector Russell when he was in command of that inspection district, he made it uncommonly hot for Figelli and he closed up his place. He closed up the places of a number of them; I made notes along that line of a number of men whose places were closed by him and undoubtedly Figelli -- Figelli is or was one of the most powerful lieutenants of Big Tim Sullivan. Figelli delivered the Italian vote very largely and undoubtedly in my opinion Figelli was one of the most active factors for having Russell demoted for that very thing, closing those places, a number of saloons and disorderly houses and made it hot for those places.

BY THE FOREMAN:

CASE 47317

Q Those places Inspector Russell closed, were they disorderly places? A Some were ostensibly saloons, but in reality they were saloons,&disorderly houses and others were outright disorderly houses.

Q And were the owners or proprietors of those places members of the Figelli Association? A Very largely, yes.

Q You know that? A Yes I know that; I cannot recall, I think -- I cannot recall the names just now, but there were quite a number of Italians who are members of that Association and that was -- the Joe Figelli Association not only included persons of that stamp, but pick pockets and young fellows just starting out in the thieving business. It has long been composed of that character of people. I remember going to a ball of the Chinatown Sports some years ago, just to investigate the character and its ball was held at a hall over in East 15th Street. It was-- most of the people there were very young people; the men there were mere boys, most of them seventeen or twenty or sixteen and the girls were; well their ages ran from thirteen to perhaps twenty and I had a talk with a great many of those fellows; they frankly informed me they were pickpockets and in fact they told me slang phraseology that at that time had not been gone on the stage,had not become public; it is now general. A great deal of this slang originates there. They

CASE #3817

poured whiskey down the backs of the girls there. Those are the fellows that begin that way as pickpockets and pimps and later develop into very powerful political factors on the east side.

Q Were these boys members of the Figelli Association? A That I don't know; that was before I investigated the matter ; that was some years ago.

Q Do you know of any other organizations of a similar nature? A I could not state them offhand, but there are a great many on the east side that are political in their nature; that is to say they are auxiliaries of the political machine and they are composed of men who begin precisely that way.

Q What was the purpose, the object of this Joe Figelli Association; what did they do, as far as you know? A The purposes -- the purposes are various, they -- in the first place all the people who do an illegal business in general in the way of keeping a disorderly house and pickpocketing and all that sort of thing, very naturally first the object is to get immunity from the law, to get some assurance of immunity from the law and it has long been customary, as the political history of New York shows, for them to combine together in political associations. Their ability to deliver the goods and make themselves indispensable to the powerful politicians; in fact a great many of the powerful politicians

CASE #3317

politicians come from their ranks,and in that way they have what they call a pull they have influence they get immunity; indictments have been brought hitherto and many of them have escaped by reason of their pull.

Q They get immunity because they have a pull and are members of these organizations? A Very largely because they are able to deliver the votes; they are able to deliver not only their own votes, but fraudulent votes.

Q These organizations,as organizations,have nothing to do with the traffic in vice? A No, not as organizations.

Q They are purely a political organization? A They are ostensibly purely political; that is to say they are political in order to protect the traffic that the various members engage in. The Lexow investigation brought out the facts that in these organizations were bunco men of all kinds. The city was districted by the police and bunco men were allowed to ply their vocation in certain parts of the city and not encroach upon other bunco men in other parts and thieves of all kinds, pickpockets, fences, feel their greatest safety lies in being members of these political organizations which, as I say, deliver the votes and make themselves indispensable to the powerful politicians of the Sullivan variety.

Q Then there are other such organizations of which you know the names, of which you cannot at the moment speak, are there? A Oh yes, there are many of them on the east side; in fact all along,

CASE #3317

Martin Engel's strength, as I understand it, has come from exactly that element on the east side. All along Second Avenue there from the beginning up to almost Fourteenth Street, there are cafes ostensibly doing a legitimate business and they do, but they are really the hang outs of the young pimps that infest the east side and in fact it is dangerous for a man to go there even in broad daylight if they know he is on their trail. Last fall, last September there was a friend of mine who was looking into this matter for the Committee of One Hundred, investigated for that Committee while I was doing it for Senator Page, and they tried to blackjack him. This was in open daylight. He simply went into one of the cafes over there, places that have perhaps a couple of tables on the street, restaurants they are and they tried to blackjack him and they did succeed in blackjacking another man who went at a different time.

Q That indicates simply the character of some of those places? A They are full of those pimps all along there; they make it their hang out.

Q Referring now to this pamphlet you say "No less than three thousand to fifteen thousand young girls are decoyed from Europe every year by an organization of procurers and panderers whose headquarters are in New York City, and compelled to become white slaves."

CASE #7317

What do you mean by organized bands of procurers and panderers? A They are organized in the sense that practically all thieves organizations are, in the sense of standing together to help each other in trouble.

Q They are not incorporated? A No sir.

Q You do not mean there is any legal entity? A Nothing of that kind, or in the sense of sharing any of the proceeds.

Q Do you mean they operate as a body or operate as individuals standing together because of a common interest? A That is what I mean; they operate as individuals, but stand together to protect one another.

Q Then "organized band" does not mean a band organized for the purpose of doing this business as a band? A Not so far as I was able to find out, although I do understand in reality there are such bands that are organized associations over there that are sending these girls.

Q We are speaking of New York at the moment. This, so far as you know, is done by individuals who stand together in what you call these bands? A Yes.

Q In a friendly interest and with a common interest, but the business is done by individuals, is it? A By individuals

Q So that you did not mean to convey the impression that the organized bands themselves are as bands carrying on the work? A No.

BY A JUROR:

CASE #7317

Q Excuse my interrupting; that evidence is based on some knowledge on the witness'es part? What is the knowledge on which he bases the evidence he just gives? Are there any cases he can cite where men stood together, pimps or procurers or whatever you may term them?

THE FOREMAN: For protection?

Q For protection?

THE FOREMAN: Answer the question please.

A Why, in going over the testimony that was taken before the immigration authorities and the testimony in the Federal courts here and in Chicago, I think that point was clearly brought out in the testimony over and over again where they had even knowledge, these men had even knowledge in case a warrant was out for them and they would immediately flee from the city. They tried to bulldoze witnesses, terrorize girls from testifying; I think all that was clearly brought out in the various testimony that I read.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Then is it upon the testimony which you have read of various cases that you make the statement? A Yes.

Q That there were these organized bands? A Yes; In Chicago I went over the testimony there; a great deal of it showed that some of these people ran houses not only in different large cities in the United States, but even as far as Alaska.

CASE #3817

And they all stand together.

Q You say some of these people ran chains of houses; what do you mean by that; you mean that any single man had a house in several cities? A Not only a single man, but partners would have houses in Pittsburg, New York and Chicago and other places and San Francisco.

Q Two men in partnership running houses? A Sometimes more than two, yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q Mr. Foreman, I would like to know whether the witness knows anything of his own knowledge or only what he hears from the Immigration Society. I don't think we should go into that testimony; we want to have some facts that he knows personally? A Well all that I done in my investigations was simply stick to the facts as they were brought out by the court records.

Q We know that; we want to know what you know about it? A Well, I am simply telling all I know from these records.

Q You give no information of first hand, but from the records which you have read, the records of cases? A The records of cases, yes sir.

Q I am interested in this business; they asked him to explain and I don't think the witness answered on it: What does he posses of figures three to fifteen thousand?

CASE #3817

THE FOREMAN: Brought every year.

A District Attorney Simms of Chicago places the same at fifteen thousand and he told me that and he has also written that and he said that that was a very conservative estimate.

Q That is a matter of opinion on his part; it is not a matter of record; it can't be? A As a matter of record it cannot be.

Q It is not a matter of record; simply a matter of judgment? A The nature of the traffic is such that it is very hard to have any definite facts; all one can do is to take what he can get in the course of testimony that comes up; there is so much secrecy involved in the thing?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Where are the headquarters in New York City for procurers and panderers, of which you speak? A In the neighborhood of 28th Street and Sixth Avenue.

Q What particular place? A Well now, there is a French clubhouse there next to Mouquin's.

Q Is there a French club today? A I don't know about today

Q Was there last fall when you were out investigating? A Oh yes.

Q There was a French club; what was the address, do you know? A It was next to Mouquin's on Sixth Avenue, a little below 28th Street; and as you stand on the elevated railroad

CASE #3317

station you can look in the windows; it is on the second floor.

Q You call that the headquarters of the trade? A Inspector Tedesco told me that was the headquarters.

Q You have made no personal investigation of the French club as to the purpose? A No sir, nor investigation.

Q Do you know of any other headquarters of the traffic in New York City? A Well, there is the O.S. Association and the New York Benevolent Association.

Q Is the O.S. Association -- was the O.S. Association in existence last summer when you were making the investigation? A Yes sir.

Q And where was that located? A That was in the Tenderloin I believe on 28th or 29th Street. I cannot recall just at this minute; somewhere in the Tenderloin.

Q Was that an incorporated association? A That I never determined, but it seemed to be a very powerful association that was composed of the keepers of places.

Q How do you know of whom it was composed? A From my talks with inspectors, particularly inspector Tedesco, who had been delegated by the Government for two years to investigate this very subject. I had a great many talks with him.

Q And your information regarding the O.S.Club came from Tedesco? A Came from Tedesco and in Chicago from the records

CASE #3317

in Chicago.

Q That club does not exist in Chicago? A No, but in Chicago; in going over the -- in prosecuting a great many of the pimps and procurers they obtained the stories of the girls from the time they left Europe and landed in New York and of course a great deal had to do what what actually occurred in New York; testimony came out there regarding things that happened here at New York.

Q When you speak of headquarters you mean the French Club, O.S. Club and the Independent Benevolent Association? A Yes, the headquarters of the latter was on St. Marks Place.

A JUROR: From what did you make the statement about the Benevolent Asspciation,from what knowledge?

THE FOREMAN: What statement?

A JUROR: That they were headquarters of procurers

Q Why did you say the New York Independent Benevolent Association was a headquarters for procurers and panderers? A The New York Benevolent Association is not composed so much of procurers; it is composed more, as I understand it, of keepers of houses, madames and so forth.

Q How did you get your information regarding the Independent Benevolent Association? A A great deal of it I got from Mr. Walton here, the Assistant United States District Attorney who prosecuted a great many of the pimps and sent them to prison.

CASE #3817

Q You mean pimps who were members of the Association? A Pimps who had dealings with the Association and apparently that the Association tried to protect.

Q But not pimps who were members of the Association? A I don't knowabout that.

Q Do you know any instances where he prosecuted a pimp who was a member of the Association? A No, I don't know of any such instance.

Q So that he had no special knowledge of the Association from his prosecutions? A He had knowledge of its general character and power.

Q But your information comes only from him? A No and from Mr. Tedesco also; he told me a great deal about that.

Q You yourself have made no personal investigation and you have not talked to them, any of the members of the Association? A No, in order to be conservative in the whole matter I simply submitted facts as brought out by the authorities. Innno case did I rely upon any personal statement of my own. I stuck closely just to the court records all the way through, in order to be conservative so no statement could be challenged

BY A JUROR:

Q What did you mean by authorities; was anybody tried in court on such charges? A Quite a number of procurers have been convicted in New York City;' quite a number.

CASE #3317

Q Do you know of any? A There is a list given in the pamphlet and some of them, and a large number of them have been convicted in Chicago of importing girls and it is the testimony of cases like that I did consider to be valuable and I would stick those facts together; there was no personal investigation and as a matter of fact I could not very well make any personal investigation and I had no authority and if I had gone alone I could not have done anything and might have been blackjacked.

Q You speak of "incorporated syndicates operating publicly"; what do you mean by that "incorporated syndicates" what are they? A The syndicates are not syndicates in the ordinary business sense, that is where they have a certain capital and divide proceeds or anything like that, but they are syndicates of people who stand together in this traffic, who stand tightly together; they stand together in the traffic a nd they stand together to prevent any interference with it. Indications have come up in the Magistrates courts very frequently that they have their power in the Magistrates'courts they get their people free; in fact some of their lawyers, members who become lawyers, become Magistrates themselves.

Q You speak of incorporated syndicates; tell us two or three of the incorporated syndicates? A I did. The New York Independent Benevolent Association is incorporated.

0119
CASE #3817

Q Will the witness name one man who has become a Magistrate through association with any of these companies? A Magistrate Roesch; his record was brought out before the --

Q A New York City Magistrate? A Yes, his record was brought out fully before the Lexow Committee and Magistrate Wahle also.

Q Anyone within the last three years; put it that way? A Well Magistrate Wahle was a magistrate until very recently and Magistrate Otto Droege over here got in trouble in the Jefferson Market court only about a year or so ago on account of the very same thing.

A JUROR: What thing?

Q About what thing did he get into trouble? A It was found that a great many girls who were arrested for disorderly conduct were -- in the first place it was found that a great many girls were arrested for disorderly conduct off the street The second fact that was brought out was a great many of the girls that were sentenced to Blackwell's Island were freed on the very day they were sent over there and the facts came out in the World at the time and made quite a scandal and then Mark Alter a lawyer who does a great deal of business with this sort of thing, as I understand it, tried to bribe this World reporter to stop the story. Alter admitted he tried to do it, but Droege I think was dismissed by the Appellate Division; I think the Appellate Division dismissed him from office, or he resigned

CASE #3317

anyway he is not a magistrate any more, but in the political history of New York for many years that has been a fact, that very often men who acted as attorneys for this very element became magistrates.

Q You have mentioned two or three specific instances that you have in mind? A Yes.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You speak of the Independent Benevolent Association as one of these incorporated syndicates? A I think that is incorporated.

Q You call that an incorporated syndicate? A Yes sir.

Q What other incorporated syndicate? A Whether the O.S. Association is incorporated I don't know, I mean in the legal sense; I cannot answer as that right at this moment. I was not in my investigation -- I was not concerned so much with investigating the different associations as getting the facts from the court records about what the court records reved as to the extent of the traffic and the nature.

Q What other incorporated syndicates, you say "syndicates" in the plural here? A I cannot say at this moment, but in Chicago I was told.

Q But in New York? A No, no, New York I don't know of any more.

Q You know of no incorporated syndicate in New York but

CASE #7-3817

the Independent Benevolent Association? A That is all I know and perhaps the O.S. Association.

Q But you don't know that is incorporated? A No.

Q And you state that syndicate does not mean a syndicate in the business sense, simply means with a common interest operating individually but standing together? Syndicate with you means the same as band, as you used it? A Yes, very largely that, very often also composed of members who run chains of houses, for instance Phil Marto, whom District Attorney Simms in Chicago has been after a great deal. He ran houses in New York and Pittsburg and Chicago and other cities and I came across many instances of them out there, of people who operated in various cities and paid frequent visits --

Q That was of individuals running several houses? A An individual; well he was not exactly an individual; he was associated with other people in the business of running these houses and I was told out there that he paid frequent visits here, Marko did, to get girls; in fact when I was out there I was told of a batch of sixteen girls that had been brought on one train to Chicago.

Q Were these houses that you speak of being operated in this way houses of prostitution in the ordinary sense? A Yes sir.

Q Or were they connected in any way with white slavery? A They were connected in this way. Of course in that traffic

CASE #317

there is a constant demand- there is a very large-- there are a very large number of prostitutes in all the large cities and because of their method of life they die off quickly and perhaps one third or one fourth has to be renewed every now and then; that keeps up a constant demand for that sort of thing. The traffic assumes then two relations, foreign and domestic. I know they prefer to get foreign girls because foreign girls have no relatives and have no people of influence here and have nobody to make any outcry in case anything happens. They prefer them, but even with that the foreign girls cannot supply the demand and then of course they have to fall back on the domestic and these two girls work together there, raw girls brought over from Europe, bargained for right in New York and simultaneously while that goes on at the same time girls, domestic girls, that is native girls, native American girls or girls living in America are taken into the traffic also.

Q You mean these houses while houses of prostitution are dealing in white slaves and they import girls from one place or another to supply the demand of other houses; is that the idea? A Yes sir.

Q You say that these incorporated syndicates and associations are operating publicly; do you mean the synducates or associations as associations or as syndicates are operating?

CASE #3317

A Why both, two years ago.

Q I understood a moment ago in the testimony that you stated that these bands were not operating as bands, but the individual members of the bands were operating in the business; that is what you testified to, is it not? A That is.

Q That is what you testified to? A I testified to -- I meant that so far as the proceeds were concerned, but I want to give an instance of how.

Q Will you answer first the question; are the incorporated syndicates and associations operating as syndicates and associations? A In certain respects they are, yes.

Q Well, are they, as syndicates and associations? A As associations.

Q Is there a group operating as a group doing business in the common interest? A Yes, and I want --

Q Dividing the profits? A Not the profits, no, but I want to give an instance of how they are doing it. Two years ago there was a murder on 29th Street. That was two pimps were quarreling over a girl and I think the girl was shot; the girl certainly was shot; I cannot recall just who shot her, but the New York Independent Benevolent Association sent out a notice to all the members stating that they would have to be present at this woman's funeral or else stand forfeit of two dollars and when I mean they operate as an association,

CASE #3317

that is what I mean, in the sense of standing together and evidently from that notice they have a system of fines.

Q If you read the constitution of the Independent Benevolent Association that is one of the requirements in the constitution that the members shall attend funerals; that hasn't anything to do with the white slave traffic or prostitution, just because those members were summoned to come to the funeral. You say here "There are incorporated syndicates and associations operating boldly." Now that hardly answers that question? A No.

Q Operating boldly means operating in the business of prostitution I suppose from the statement here; is that what you mean? A That is what I mean and without, when that was written, any fear of the law.

Q But this instance which you gave as justifying your point does npt justify it? A Not that particular point. I meant that to illustrate how they hang together as an association.

Q Can you give us any instance of the incorporated syndicates or associations operating as a syndicate or as an association in the prosecution of the business of prostitution? A When the Immigration Commission of New York State recently was investigating this whole matter of the White Slave traffic, I believe if my memory serves me, that the

CASE #3317

associations had a lawyer to represent it as an Association before this body.

Q Well, but that is no proof of the fact that the Association was operating in the business of trafficking in women as an association? A No, it is no proof. I mean to say it is no evident proof and it is very hard to get any proof that as an association they are operating.

Q Have you read of any cases; have you heard of any cases where the association as an association operated? A No, no.

Q You have heard of no such cases; then this is a surmise on your part; this statement, is it? A No, it is more than a surmise; it is what I gather from all of the authorities who have ever investigated that question in this country.

Q But you have not one single specific instance as to the proof of the statement, have you? A Except that the individuals composing the Association are engaged in that traffic.

Q That is a very different thing from the Association operating as an association. Of course no one questions that the individual members may be operating? A Yes.

Q But you state here that the incorporated syndicates and associations are operating; now you can give us no instance substantiating that statement, can you? A No that--so far as your meaning in that sense, because I do not think they are operating as an association. I don't think they dare.

CASE #-317

CASE 47317

Q That statement then is rather misleading it, isn't it? A Taken in that way, it is, yes; it was not meant in that sense at all; what I meant was in the sense of being secure from punishment of any kind and defying the law, in that respect of having the police on their side;that is the sense.

Q But not operating in the business of prostitution, or white slavery, as an association? A No, I didn't mean it in that sense.

Q You say they have a secret telegraph code; how do you know that? A From what Inspector Tedesco told me; for instance he said he had seen a telegram from the keeper of a disorderly house in Hartford, Connecticut to New York; this telegram had been sent to a pimp here and it said, "Send me six boxes of cigars." Of course that meant send me six girls.

Q You say they are operating without police molestation; upon what do you base that statement? A Why, court records of the last few years.

Q What records? A The court records and the records of what has been going on.

Q Records of cases, do you mean? A Yes; while the Federal courts right in New York City have been convicting these men and quite a number of -- I gave a number of specific cases there and the terms they received, and there are more besides -- many more have been convicted since I wrote that-- while

the Federal courts have been convicting these men and have been able to get the evidence against them, the police have done nothing; not a thing.

Q That is the foundation for your statement, without police molestation? A Yes and when one -- and when Inspector Russell tried to do something, tried to stop the white slave traffic, he was demoted and sent to an out of the way precinct I think over in Brooklyn, where he could not do any harm.

BY THE COURT:

Q Ask the witness if there were any convictions had at all in the City of New York; you say so many of them have been convicted in the United States Court? A Yes.

Q And none of them in the city courts; how do you make that statement? A The cases that were convicted in the state courts that is cases oo -- were cases of children; cases of girls under sixteen.

Q You mean to say there are no convictions to be had on such cases? A I am about to explain however that all those cases of girls under sixteen, native girls under sixteen, that were sold into these various houses, they were cases that were not brought by the police; they were brought by the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Q But there were convictions? A There were convictions but the police had nothing to do with them.

CASE #317

Q You say there was no convictions except by the United States court? A That was the foreign white slave traffic.

Q You mean the professional prostitute here in New York is sent to Chicago; you call that white slave traffic? A No; I don't call that white slave traffic.

Q Give us a definite idea about your statements? A The white slave traffic is the sending of young girls over here or women upon the pretenceof getting them work or their being married or any other pretence, any other pretext but the real one and then the moment they get over here they are smuggled into some house where they are overpowered violently and broken in and kept here in New York or sent to some other city. The court's records are full of such cases.

Q Have you got any knowledge of that?

A JUROR: I think the first statement he makes is only a crime against the United States law;that is a crime against the immigration laws, is it not? That is what you mean, the selling of women from abroad;that does not come under our state laws, our city laws.

THE FOREMAN: I assume Mr. Meyers means the luring of girls in this country or from some other country.

A JUROR: I want to know what he means by making a charge against the police; the police have nothing to do with the United States laws.

CASE #317

THE FOREMAN: Mr. Meyers was answering the question as to what he regarded as white slavery.

Q Now I understand you to say, Mr. Meyers, that there has been no cases of white slavery which have been initiated which have been found by the police; was that your point? A That was my point.

Q They have not been found by the police? A Yes.

Q You don't mean there have not been convictions, but those cases have not been found by the police? A Mr. Jenkins who was in charge of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, told me that the police -- told me that the people engaged in this traffic were not at all afrdia of the police, but they are afradd of the Society, but I wanted to bring out this plainly, that these cases do come under the state laws, because every case whichhas been pressed by the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been based on the groumd of abduction, which is an offence the Society has jurisdiction of. Now at no time have the police - in fact the testimony of a case in a house up in Carlisle Street where girls were taken and imprisoned,some of them for five years, behind heavy bars and not allowed to go out,was that this place was entered on the books of the police as a disorderly house; in fact there was a policeman going up and

CASE #317

down the street all the time; he testified to that and yet the police had never raided the place, never dpne anything to try to get the girls out and it was only done by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. There was case after case of that kind.

Q Where are the pretentious club houses and markets in the heart of New York of which you speak? A On the east side. I referred to these cafes, many of which are large cafes and which are ostensibly cafes and really do serve that purpose, but in reality are meeting places of pimps.

Q They are not club houses in the sense they belong to this group? A Not in that sense.

Q Or they hire them or take care of them? A Not in that sense, but they belong to them sufficiently in case they black jack anybody or shoota policeman's head off as they did a couple of years ago and nothing is done.

Q They are hang outs? A They are hang outs in which the proprietor of the place is afraid of them, is afraid of their power; he does not dare do anything or say anything. If an assault occurs he simply says, "I am blind; I didn't see anything."

Q It is hardly fair to call such a place a pretentious club house; it is simply a meeting place where these men come together; they might meet in the public parks as far

CASE #3317

as that is concerned. A Of course the phraseology can be taken that way, but there I meant club houses in the sense of permanent places where these fellows hang out, where they transact their business, just as people might meet in the market or stock exchange and sell stocks, these fellows meet down there and exchange notes and talk about the thing and if anybody should venture in they think is on their trail they would be blackjacked.

Q You mean cafes and places where people of that sort congregate? A Yes.

A JUROR: Who gave the witness this information, Mr. Foreman?

Q Where did you get that information? A Why, that I got from the Immigration authorities; it was verified in rather a distressing manner by one friend of mine who was investigating this thing for the Committee of One Hundred.

A JUROR: What is the name, Mr. Foreman?

A (Cont'd) Mr. Everett and then there was another man there, I cannot recall his name, but he was blackjacked and sent to Bellevue Hospital and the peculiar part of it is that one of the worst places over there -- I cannot say that this is altogether a Tammany affair, because one of the worst places over there is right under the Republican Club headquarters, No.

CASE #7317

78 Second Avenue; it is the headquarters of the Hungarian Republican Club and the striking thing about that; I don't mention it in any way with the idea of reflecting upon anybody but this Hungarian Republic Club --

A JUROR: Is that stated in that pamphlet?

THE FOREMAN: What?

A JUROR: About somebody being blackjacked?

THE FOREMAN: Not that I recall.

A (Cont'd) This Hungarian Republican Club is presided over by Marcus Brown; I believe he was the leading figure in that and Marcus Brown was a great adherent of President Roosevelt; President Roosevelt appointed him one of the delegates to go to Europe and throughout the United States to investigate the White Slave Traffic. Now Marcus Brown has been the leading figure in this Hungarian Republican Club at 78 Second Avenue, which has been one of the worst of hang outs for the pimps and where one of the assaults was committed; that is one of the most notorious headquarters on the east side, number 78 and right over this cafe is the headquarters of this Hungarian Republican Club.

Q You say again these people have regular clubs together for the specific purpose of carrying on the white slave traffic. That you don't mean, do you, that the clubs and associations carry on the white slave traffic? A Not as associat-

CASE #7317

ions.

Q That you have covered in the other statement; that is over-stated? A Merely as to the banding together as political associations in order to procure their individual traffic in this business.

A JUROR: On what does this witness base the statement these people are banded together as a political organization?

THE FOREMAN: I didn't get that.

A JUROR: What basis has the witness for saying these associations are banded together as political organizations.

Q In order to carry on this nefarious traffic; that is what I understand is the charge? A Not only what I found out in the courts, the court testimony and over at Ellis Island, but by all the investigations that have ever been held regarding affairs in New York City; the Lexow investigation brought out the fullest facts about that.

Q What is the use of going back there? A I mean to say it is a continuous thing.

BY A JUROR:

Q The Lexow investigation is ten years ago? A I didn't know if you wanted any specific instance of this thing.

Q You are basing your statement of that character on

CASE #3317

the general history of the city, are you? A The general history of the city and a great many associations I have heard about that I cannot mention just now, like the Joe Figelli association for instance. I merely wanted to say, if you allow me, I have no prejudice in this matter politically or otherwise, because as a matter of fact the department stores in this country turn out more prostitutes and contribute more to the white slave traffic in my opinion, or as much, as an organized importation.

Q Upon what definite fact do you base that statement? A My -- all that I have been told by people in religious missions

Q In this city or other cities? A In Chicago.

Q But in New York? A I have not talked here a great deal. I have talked with a great many of the girls in the department stores recently.

Q Do you know of any instance in New York, a specific instance where a girl was made a prostitute in a department store? A Yes.

Q Well, give us any specific instance? A I was talking to a girl.

A A girl working in a store.

THE FOREMAN: It was not in the store.

Q Somebody in the department store or somebody without; give us an instance.

CASE #3317

A Both; I was talking to a girl only recently and she told me that she had been working in the department store and in order to get the job she had to deliver herself up to somebody in there.

Q Who in there? A I think she said one of the floor walkers or manager; I don't recall who it was, but somebody in authority.

Q Have you ever heard of any other instance in New York of that kind? A I think I have, but just at present I cannot recall. Since my investigation last summer I have had a great deal of other investigating work to do and a great many things have come up.

Q You make a pretty general statement when you say the department stores are producing more of this prostitution than any other organization. Now you hardly would make such a statement based upon one instance? A No, I don't make it upon this. The Industrial Commission in 1901 investigated this whole subject and this industrial commission reported that the low wages paid to women in the different cities were the most prolific cause of this thing and it gave the wages in this record, the wages paid in the different cities and how the girls could live on them at all and stated that -- would up by saying it was highly creditable to many of these women they

CASE #3817

did resist going into the business.

Q Those were the general facts in relation to the history of the country at large nine years ago, but are there any other specific facts in relation to that condition in New York? A You mean specific as to the name of the person?

Q Yes, you have spoken of one girl in one store who made a statement of that kind to you; do you know of any other specific instance in New York? A I heard of a great many of such cases in a general way.

Q But never in a specific way? A By name I could not mention any.

Q You do not know of any other specific instance? A I knpw that the low wages -- I know from all that I have heard--

Q That is a general fact; of course, that we are all familiar with, but you don't know of any other specific instance? A No.

BY A JUROR:

Q You sprak of one specific instance you know about; don't you think it was your duty to report that case to the Gerry Society? A No, I was asking there this girl, so she was asked -- I asked her why she went into it and she said, "Well here is my reason, I was getting very low wages there and I had to give myself up anyway to keep my job, so I thought I might as well go into business on my own account and make more money at it."

CASE #3317

"It wouldn't be worse and might be better"; that was her way of looking at it.

Q What was the specific purpose for which the pamphlet was written? A The specific purpose was to show police protection of this thing, of this traffic.

Q Was this written for political distribution? A There was -- I suppose it was for political distribution, yes, with reference to the police protection of this traffic.

BY A JUROR:

Q I hate to take your time, but this witness has stated that all this testimony is based on information and I would like to get it clearly on the record just where this information came from, the Societies, the Immigration Commission, the names of each of the inspectors and so on; if he is willing to tell those to us and I understand he is willing to help us in every way, any testimony, but give us the names of the Societies, the police officers that gave him the information.

THE FOREMAN: Be good enough to state the sources of the information?

A The records in the Federal court here that Mr. Assistant District Attorney Walton has, the Federal Court; records at Ellis Island; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; records in the state courts here, this building; the testimony before the New York State Immigration Commission;

CASE #3317

0311

the testimony before the courts in Chicago that was given to me by District Attorney Simms and Assistant District Attorney Parkin; mainly based on that.

Q Any individuals from whom you got your information? A Inspector Tedesco; a great deal from him.

Q Where is he? A Ellis Island he is.

Q Is that his address? A Yes, Ellis Island, he is one ofbtwo men as I understand--

Q Now who else? A Mr. Walton; he is in the Federal Court Building.

Q United States District Attorney? A Assistant District Attorney.

Q Who else? A District Attorney Simms in Chicago; Assistant District Attorney Parkin, Mr. Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and I am recalling now the main ones. There were probably lots of others I cannot recall just now. Then I went to Washington --

Q What police officials of the City of New York? A No police officials.

Q I thought you mentioned Inspector Russell; was he an inspector; commissioner? A He was police inspector here.

Q Put him down? A I did not talk to Inspector Russell.

BY A JUROR:

Q You mentioned him several times? A Not Russell; I got

CASE #3317

no information from Russell.

Q There was a certain French Club and I understood the witness to say that a certain inspector called his attention to it? A Inspector Tedesco.

THE FOREMAN: Inspector Russell was referred to as the man who undertook to break up some of these conditions and was deposed by reason of that; that was the way his name was brought in.

A Some of the conditions on the east side; he was in control down there.

Q We are told that the police protect the liquor traffic in New York. Now do you wish to have us understand that the police protect the white slave traffic in about the same way that they are said to protect the liquor traffic? A That is my opinion.

Q So that Republican liquor dealers and Democratic liquor dealers are protected by the police? A Yes.

Q It is not strictly a political matter? A No, it does not matter.

Q You mean it is not strictly a party protection? A Yes, it does not matter whether Tammany Hall is in power or the Republican party is in power or Reform party is in power in this city; the police protect this thing at all times. It is a system and they are able, well in their own

CASE #3317

words, to beat the case every time; that is to say it does not matter who is in power; the system goes on.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Then you make no charge against either one of the political parties, but against the system as a whole? A The system as a whole, yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q Is any political party used in that pamphlet at all? A No, that was issued by the Federation of churches.

Q Was any political party mentioned in that at all, Democratic or Republican? A I do not think it was used at all.

Q It is not mentioned in that? A In this?

Q Yes. A Yes, about Tammany I mentioned because there under Tammany the system is really more centralized than in any other political party, but it goes on just the same. It has gone on under reform and under the Republicans. It is central under Tammany more than any others but --

Q I do not think we ought to allow statements in the Grand Jury room unless the witness is prepared to substantiate them; if he has any testimony of his own knowledge that this thing is centralized under Tammany Hall or any other authority for that statement, I think we ought to sit here a year to get the testimony; if not we should not sit a moment.

CASE #3317

THE FOREMAN: Is there any more?

A When I say it has been centralized I am stating from historical knowledge what has gone on in the past. I have not made any investigation at present; I don't want to testify as to anything I have not investigated.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You have no specific facts about it being protected by Tammany? A No sir, I simply state this thing has gone on for many years, no matter which party has been in power.

BY A JUROR:

Q Was the witness in the employ of any political organization or the Federation of Churches while he was making this investigation or in the employ of Senator Page?

THE FOREMAN: Will you answer the question?

A JUROR: By whom were you employed to make the investigation?

A I was originally sent for by Senator Newcomb and the matter was turned over to Senator Page. I was paid by Herbert Parsons.

Q By whom? A Herbert Parsons.

Q Chairman of the Republican -- A Chairman of the Republican Committee, yes.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q And the investigation was for the Committee of One Hundred you say? A No; it is hard to say who it was for. I turned over the matter

CASE #3317

to Senator Page, because he was the Chairman of this legislative Committee that was investigating the Magistrates courts.

BY A JUROR:

Q But you wrote it as a political document to be circulated before the election? A No, I cannot say that I did that I was paid for that document, but certainly I cannot say that it was written -- the whole investigation was made, because I frankly stated everything in my report.

Q When was that brought out; that pamphlet; what time, what month? A It was supposed to be brought out in New York.

Q Supposed? I would like to know; you are all suppositions; we want facts? A In October, but I don't think it was ever published.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Who paid you for writing the pamphlet? A The Committee of One Hundred.

BY A JUROR:

Q He makes the statement that Herbert Parsons paid him. Did you get Herbert Parsons' checks? Wait a minute. I want to get that? A No.

Q How do you make the statement Herbert Parsons paid you? A Well, I dealt with him for quite a while and was sent from one to the other.

CASE #3317

Q Well is that enough to qualify it; get on the records here a statement that Herbert Parsons paid you for that? A No. No, what I meant by that was that I was reporting for a while; sending in my matter to Herbert Parsons; then he told me to send it over to Senator Page before the Magistrate's Commission.

Q Who paid you? A You mean who paid me the check?

Q How much were you paid? A I was paid by -- well, if you want to get that I want to get the facts straight;I was paid--

Q We want to get all the facts in this matter? A I was paid by the Treasurer of the Republican County Committee; that is, the checks that I got.

Q For the investigation or for this article? A No, for the investigation.

Q For the investigation you were paid by the Treasurer of the Republican County Committee? A Yes.

Q Does that qualify you to get Herbert Parsons name on the record? A Entirely.

Q I shouldn't think so.A.I want to state facts straight and not--

Q How much was he paid, Mr. Foreman? A Fifty dollars a week while I was investigating this thing.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q The investigation and the writing of the pamphlet

CASE #3317

as I understand it, were two separate things; you made the investigation for one body and wrote the pamphlet for another? A Yes, I was asked to write the pamphlet for another

Q You made the investigation for Senator Page and Senator Newcomb you spoke of first; you wrote the pamphlet for whom? A This pamphlet?

Q Yes. A For the Committee of One Hundred.

Q For the Committee of One Hundred? A Yes.

Q Who had had nothing to do with your investigation? A Nothing whatever.

Q They simply knew you had made the investigation and had certain facts which they wished to have you write up? A yes sir

Q And they paid you separately? A Yes; I was paid thirty five dollars for it.

BY A JUROR:

Q Thirty five dollars for writing that? A For writing that.

Q Was it published after election; was it actually issued after election? A After it left my hands; after this pamphlet left my hands I only know that it was published under the name of the Federation of Churches and that is all I know about it. I heard that it was decided never to bring it out publicly because it would shock too many people and they would not believe it; that is all I know.

CASE #7317

Q I cannot get it straight in my own mind. This witness was employed for fifty dollars a week to make a certain investigation. All this testimony he has given here has been given on what fairly be termed hearsay evidence. What investigation did he make; was it in connection with this traffic? A Yes, the investigation was largely in connection with the White Slave traffic and I was also) I might explain that I have largely earned my livelihood by making investigations; in making investigations I do not write personal reports; I simply get the facts.

Q We are trying to get at the facts. Did he make an investigation of the White Slave traffic; did he go to any special houses and find out, get evidence, or what did he do.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Was your investigation confined to the examination of records of cases and talking to those who had first hand knowledge? A Yes.

Q You made no personal investigation? A No personal investigation except to go around to look at the general character of neighborhoods and talking with people in Chicago and elsewhere, but I had no power to do anything; I simply had to rely on the records as I found them in the courts.

BY A JUROR:

Q Are you a resident of New York? A Yes, I am a resident of New York.

CASE #3317

Q How long did you stay in Chicago to make your investigation there. You have mentioned Chicago so often in your testimony? A Well I did not make any investigation there; all that I did there was to see Mr. Simms and Parkin and go over the testimony in the courts.

Q You went over the testimony with the District Attorney, or did he takeit from the record alone? A They gave it to me the essential points.

Q You took copies of it? A No, not copies of the testimony. They gave me the essential points of the cases, the big points of the thing.

Q You did not answer me; how long did you stay in Chicago; I would like to know? A I think about a week altogether.

Q Sure of that? A No, I am not sure. I cannot recall now; it was last summer and that is a long while for me, because I have done so much business.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q That was during the period of your investigation you went to Chicago to consult records and individuals there? A Yes sir.

Q And in the same way you went to Washington? A In the same way I went to Washington, but I can not state what I found out in Washington, because I pledged myself to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the Department

CASE #3317

of Commerce and Labor not to mention it, but if I were to mention what I saw in the records there, what I saw first hand in the reports there, it would reveal a great deal, but I dont feel that I ought to unless it is asked of me and I must object. I pledged my word I would not make it public what I did see in the records.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q When you were employed to make the investigation what were you told was the purpose of the investigation? A No purpose at all.

Q What wa s your commission? A My commission was to get the facts.

Q What facts? A Whatever the facts were; whatever facts I would get of course about these cases.

Q With reference to what? A The White Slave traffic.

Q The White Slave traffic? A Yes.

Q Well was it to particularly follow up the question of the connection of politics or political organizations with the White Slave traffic? A I was asked -- I was asked to if possible trace it to that source.

Q If possible to trace it to that source? A Yes, but in no case did I find any evidence at all leading to any Tammany politician protecting it, absolutely protecting it; there was no proof of it; I simply stated the facts.

Q You were asked to make this investigation

CASE #3317

of the White Slave traffic with a view to seeing whether it would lead to Tammany protection; is that right? A Np, not Tammany protection; to polife protection.

Q You said Tammany? A Police protection; that is quite a different thing from Tammany.

Q Police protection and that was the object, not solely to investigate the white slave traffic, but to see whether it was related to the Police Department? A The Police Department

Q That was the object? A That was the object.

Q And were you further charged to see whether it led to protection from any political source at all? A Yes, I was asked to do that, but it was simply impossible to trace it.

Q Were you asked to show whether it led to any specific political protection of one party or another? A I was asked tomfind out whatever I could about political protection and Tammany was not mentioned; simply political protection.

Q Did you mention any political organizations do you recall in that pamphlet? A I think I did; I think I did, yes.

Q What organization? A I am not sure, now, but the pamphlet will show. I don't quite recall.

BY A JUROR:

Q Was that pamphlet circulated? A I don't think so. I think it was decided it was better not to.

Q The Federation of Churches decided not to circulate it?

CASE #3317

Yes,a great many of the Clergymen protested about it; they said while the facts might be true they were too shocking.

Q Was it ever published in a newspaper? A No sir.

Q Periodical? A No sir.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You state this traffic could not exist to the extent it does nor would have the immunity it has for a single day were it not for the protection given it by the police and the Tammany leaders back of the police? A Yes.

Q Then you go further than the police and you go to a single organization, do you, political party? A At that time yes, because--

Q But you were not charged to find whether it lead directly to Tammany? A No, I was not charged to find out whether it lead particularly to Tammany.

Q That was your own unbiased evidence? A That was my unbiased evidence in the case of Inspector Russell.

Q That was the specific instance on which you based this charge against Tammany? A Yes, Russell's demotion, when he had tried to stop this thing and close up the dives.

Q Who was it deposed Russell after he had closed up these dives? A Mayor McClellan.

Q Mayor McClellan? A Yes, I think so; I am not sure it was either General Bingham or Mayor McClellan.

CASE #3317

Q And it is on the basis of that that you trace this to Tammany leaders? A Yes, knowing powerful political pressure was brought.

Q That is the specific instance? A Yes sir.

Q That is why you brought in Tammany? A Yes sir.

Q That is the only instance? A Yes.

Q That came to your attention? A Yes, that is the only witness.

BY A JUROR:

Q Does the witness know Mr. Turner, who wrotebthe article for McClure's Magazine? A Yes sir, I know him.

Q Did you haveany association with him in the production of the article? A None. Mr. Turner called to see me during the spring of 1909; that was before I was engaged in this work and he told me that he was getting up an article on the street gangs of New York and I had written a great deal about the street gangs of New York. I want to explain that I have delved into this thing historically. I have no bias one way or another and I gave him a good deal about the street gangs and I was surprised when I saw his article dealing with this city, because as he explained it to me, his article was to deal with the street gangs, the political power of the street gangs. I told him for instance to go over to see Mr. Adams at the Settlement at the corner of 50th Street and 10th Avenue, who

CASE #3317

knew a great deal about the west side gangs and told him to see various other people, but there was no intimation to me then that the White Slave matter was to be dealt with. Now then, if he used any of my matter I did not know directly about that.

Q You gave him information did you, at that time, that you had? A Not for the White Slave traffic. I had not begun to investigate it at that time. Some years ago I wrote a pamphlet for the City Club on the cadet system, which was extensively circulated. That was taken from the records in the state courts here and I was familiar with that part of the system, the cadets, that is to say the pimps, but he did not intimate in any way his article was going to deal with the White Slave traffic; it was to be on the street gangs.

BY A JUROR:

Q This witness did not see the article before it was published? A Yes, I did.

Q Do you know if anybody collaborated with Mr. Turner in that article? A No, I do not; oh wait a minute now; I am getting at --

Q Outside of the settlement workers? A Yes, when Mr. Turner spoke to me about that he said, "Who can I get to give me information?" I said "You can" -- I said, "I know a man that knows as much about things, the street gangs and things generally in New York as probably anybody and that is Jerry O'Connor."

CASE #3817

"O'Connor has been police reporter for a great many years and he is familiar with the history of gangs and when I speak of gangs I refer to such gangs as this one, the Monk Eastman gang and gangs of that kind, and I told him to go down and see O'Conner, and that is the last I knew of it until the article came out in proof form.

Q He showed you the proof? A He did not show me the proof. I saw the proofs in the possession of Mr. Hammet; he was then in charge of the Committee of One Hundred; he showed me the proofs, but I had nothingto do with the Committee of One Hundred.

BY A JUROR:

Q Did this Mr. Hammet of the Committee of One Hundred get the McClure article before it was printed; this man which you name, get proof of the article before it appeared in the magazine? A Yes sir.

Q Showed you the proof? A Yes, but I had absolutely nothing to do with it.

Q What was the name please? A Mr. Hammet.

Q What was his position? Well I suppose you might call him the press agent of the Committee of One Hundred; no he wasn't the press agent; he was not exactly the Secretary, but he was literature agent or something of that kind.

Q Of what? A Of the Committee of One Hundred.

CASE #73317

Q Which was otherwise known as what? A You mean the Committee of One Hundred?

Q Yes. A I don't know what the other name is.

Q The Citizens Union is it known as? A No, it is entirely different.

Q Has he something to do with the Citizens Union? A He is now Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred.

A JUROR: Who appointed the Committee of One Hundred?

Q Do you know Mr. Hammet's address? A Why, he is Secretary of the Citizen's Union.

Q Do you know his address, or don't you know it? A It is on Fourth Avenue.

Q You don't know it? A No, I forget it.

Q What did he say when he showed you the proof of this article? A I don't recall his saying anything.

Q Didn't say anything? A No, simply handed the proof.

Q How did he show it to you? A Because I was making an investigation of the same thing.

Q How did he know that? A I told him so.

Q What did he have to do with the preparation of this article? A That I don't know. I don't know.

Q Under what circumstances did you come together with this man to look over the proof of this article. This article that appeared in McClure's Magazine I understand is

CASE #3817

the article you are talking about. Under what circumstances did you talk over this article with this man Hammet; what had you to do with it? A I had nothing to do with the proof.

Q Under what circumstances did you talk over the article with him; did he send for you? A No, he didn't send for me.

Q How did you come to go there; where did you see him? A In his office.

Q Where was his office then? A In the Fifth Avenue building.

Q How did you happen in there? A I dropped in there to see him, because I wanted to get a place as investigator for a friend of mine, this Mr. Everett I spoke about before.

Q When you went in there what happened, what occurred, what conversation? A I saw him and he took on Mr. Everett as investigator and later on I saw him frequently after that and he showed me.

Q No, just this one time? A I cannot clearly recall.

Q Was that all that occurred at that time? A I cannot recall that conversation.

Q I am talking about the time he showed you the article; what did he say when he showed you the article? A I don't know of course so many things have taken place.

Q Did you read the article in his presence? A Yes, I read it to myself.

Q You did? A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q And he sat there? A Yes.

Q When you got through reading it what did you do then? A I said, "This is not exaggeration in my opinion."

Q Is that all you said? A That is all I said.

Q That ended the interview? A Yes, that interview.

Q Didn't give him any facts? A No, I wrote this report, this pamphlet I wrote for him; that was my work; I gave him those facts.

Q Did he state what he intended to do with that article, Mr. Hammet? A No.

Q Did you know Mr. Turner in connection with the article at that time; did he say to you it was Mr. Turner's article? A Yes, I knew that.

Q You did knownit was Mr. Turner's article? A Yes.

Q How did you know? A Because he told me so.

Q Who told you so? A Mr. Hammet; the name was on the proofs there with the title of the article.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Was it at that time or later you were employed for this specific pamphlet? A Somewhere along about the same time.

BY A JUROR:

Q What time was that; may I ask? A That was in August; it might have been August or September.

Q Do you recall whether at this same interview which you have spoken of Mr.Hammet spoke to you about preparing this

CASE #3817

article? A No, I think that was very much later on; my proofs came out long before this article came out, the proofs.

Q At the same day when you read the Turner proofs in Mr. Hammet's office Mr. Hammet spoke to you about writing this pamphlet? A No; it must have been later.

Q You think it was later? A I think it was later, yes.

A JUROR: What does the witness mean by saying Turner's proofs came out long before the article.

Q How long before the article was published did you see the pro ofs? A Well, the proofs of the article may be out two or three months before the magazine itself appears.

BY A JUROR:

Q Were impressions made of these proofs before they printed the magazine; is that what he meant, or simply proofs? A Just galley proofs; skeleton galley proofs; that is all. If there is any point that I have not made clear I will be glad to do it, because I have no -- nothing to conceal.

(END OF SESSION)

CASE #3317

April 20, 1910.

(Hearing resumed)

NATHAN HARRIS, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What is your name? A Nathan Harris.

Q Your address? A 77 Second Avenue.

Q What is your business? A General merchandise.

Q And where is your place of business? A Just at my house, my address.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q What is your business, Mr. Harris? A General merchandise, dealer in jewelry and cigars.

Q Where is your place of business? A 77 Second Avenue, my home address.

Q How long have you been there? A Two years, a year and a half or so.

Q Speak a little louder? A About a year and a half.

Q Where were you before that? A I was at Number 8 Second Avenue at the same time; had a cigar store, playing cards and such things.

Q How long were you there? A About five or six months.

Q Where were you before that? A Nowhere in particular.

Q You know we are not trying, Mr.Harris, to fix any

CASE #3317

crime, or any evil or any charge of any kind upon you. A Thank you.

Q I simply want to find out what you know about this Independent Benevolent Association and about the members? A Yes sir.

Q There is no effort on our part to incriminate you in any way. I want you to tell us as briefly as you can just what your business during the last ten years has been ? A My business during the last ten years has been general merchandise and done a little gambling.

Q Principally gambling, haven't you? A What?

Q Principally gambling, haven't you? A No, not considerable.

Q Connected with gambling house? A Yes sir.

Q Where? A Well, in different locations in the city.

Q New York City? A Yes sir.

Q And you have been connected with gambling establishments almost continuously for ten years, weren't you? A Well, if you take it that way, and generally I sold merchandise mostly during those ten years.

Q What kind of merchandise? A I told you I sold jewelry, sold cigars and playing cards and different things among the sporting fraternity.

Q Sold cigars and playing cards to the sporting fraternity in New York? A Yes sir.

Q Almost exclusively? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

Q And your business has been with members of the so-called sporting crowd in New York City, hasn't it? A Yes sir.

Q And you have done a good deal of gambling yourself? A I done a little; not a good deal of it.

Q And you have been dealer in the gambling houses, haven't you? A Dealer in the gambling houses?

Q Yes. A What do you mean by the word "dealer"?

Q Have you played in the gambling houses? A Yes sir.

Q Had charge of the game in the gambling houses? A Yes sir.

Q Now Mr. Harris, when did you become Secretary of the Independent Benevolent Association? A I think it was 1903.

Q How long were you Secretary of it? A I think it was two years and then stopped for a while.

Q From 1903 to about 1905 you were Secretary and then you were-- A Nothing.

Q Not connected with it? A No sir.

Q You were a member of the Association, weren't you? A Not at that time.

Q You retired from the Association? A Yes sir.

Q Why? A Because I didn't care to belong; I didn't care to act as Secretary; that was all.

Q Well, were you a member of the Association while you were Secretary? A While I was Secretary; well I will tell you, it is a funny thing; a certain party or a few parties come to

CASE #7317

me hearing I could take charge of books and asked me to join the Association as their Secretary, which I did. I was proposed, initiated, nominated and initiated the same night and elected Secretary the same night.

Q Well -- A That was in 1903, if I am not mistaken.

Q Yes. Then you were Secretary until 1905? A I think it was 1905 to 1907, if I am not --

Q Why did you leave the Association? A Why did I leave the association; I didn't leave it as yet.

Q I can't hear you? A I haven't left it.

Q Well, you were not secretary from 1903 to 1905? A Why I left it then?

Q Yes. A I did not care to act in the capacity of Secretary.

Q Why not? A I didn't feel like it.

Q Why didn't you feel like it; you were paid for it, weren't you? A Yes sir.

Q Did they continue to pay you? A They did.

Q Well now, why did you leave between 1903 and 1905? A Because I did not care to act in the capacity of Secretary.

Q Why did you leave after 1905? A Why did I leave after 1905?

Q Yes. A Just as I am telling you I did not care to act in the capacity of Secretary.

Q Well, you became secretary again? A Yes.

0311
CASE #3317

Q When; two years later until about 1907? A I think it was, I am not sure.

Q And you were Secretary from 1907 until -- A Until the first of this year.

Q January 1st of this year? A Yes,that is right after January.

Q Were you there at the last meeting; were you there at the first meeting in January; did you attend the meeting of the Association? A Yes, I have attended to all my meetings up to the time my time expired.

Q The 1st of January? A Yes sir.

Q Did you resign the 1st of January? A I resigned as Secretary, yes sir.

Q Are you still a member of the Association? A Well, I have paid dues since.

Q Then you are a member of the Association now, aren't you? A Yes sir.

Q Why did you resign the office the 1st of January? A The same reason as the first; I did not care to keep the office.

Q Who was elected your successor? A I think it was Sam Weiner.

Q Were you there at the time he was elected? A Yes sir.

Q Now the members of this Association, you knew a large

CASE #7317

number of them personally, didn't you? A Well, just by sight I knew them personally, only by sight.

Q Well, you knew what their reputations were, or the reputations of many of them were? A Only what I have heard.

Q That is the way you generally get a reputation, isn't it? Now what were the members of this Association very largely? A What were they?

Q Yes. A Well, I think they were all boys like myself.

Q Well, you want to let that stand? A Do I wish to let that stand.

Q You thought they were all boys like yourself? A I thought so until this investigation came on.

Q What was their general reputation; you heard that, didn't you? A I heard some of them were gamblers and some of them keepers of houses of ill repute and some of them were what they call pimps.

Q Do you want to let it stand that you regarded them as boys like yourself? A Well, no thank you.

Q No. Some of them were gamblers, some were keepers of disorderly houses and some of them were pimps? A Only from what I have heard.

Q That was the reputation of members of the Association? A Yes, hearsay.

Q Keepers of disorderly houses and pimps? A Some were

CASE #3317

0111

respectable men also.

Q Haven't you already stated to the Assistant District Attorney that the reputation of the members was that they kept disorderly houses and were gamblers and most of them were pimps?

A Just as I am saying today.

Q Well, didn't you state that to the District Attorney? A I told the District Attorney it is only hearsay is the only word I mentioned.

Q That the general reputation is they are keepers of disorderly houses, gamblers and most of them pimps? A He asked me about certain individuals.

Q Isn't that true; that was their general reputation? A That is from what I heard, yes.

Q Yes, the reputation of most of them is that they do not work at all; isn't that true? A Well, most of them, yes.

Q And you knew that between 1903 and 1905, didn't you? A Well, I wouldn't swear to it; I might have known it.

Q Yes. You knew that was their reputation anyway, didn't you? A After that; after I was there in it, I did.

Q And you stayed in until 1905? A Yes sir.

Q And then you went back into it in 1907? A Yes sir.

Q And stayed there until 1909? A Yes sir.

Q About how many of the members of that organization had the reputation of being pimps? A Why I should figure about one half of them.

CASE #7317

CASE #3317

Q Shouldn't you say the majority of them? A Well, if you figure that way maybe I can't be positive.

Q Haven't you testified already the majority of them were pimps? A Well individually it might have been the majority.

Q Well, it could not be any other way very well? A No, ~~xkr~~ Mr. Appleton asked me individually, certain members, the chances are from hearsay --

Q Did Mr. Appleton say, "About how many of the members have that reputation of being pimps" and didn't you answer, "I guess the majority of them." A Perhaps I did.

Q Don't you answer so now? A If I said it then it is the same thing now.

Q Well, it was true then, wasn't it? A Well, not to my own knowledge.

Q I didn't ask you that, if you knew they were pimps; I asked you if the general reputation of these members of the Association, as you knew it, was that they were --

A When you say "reputation" that means hearsay.

A That is all it means? A Yell, yes sir.

Q How much were you paid for being Secretary? A Two hundred dollars a year the last year or so.

Q Who are the officers of this Association now? A Now as far as I can remember Mr. Abe Levenstein is President; I don't know the Vice President.

CASE #3317

Q Who is recording Secretary? A Recording Secretary, a fellow by the name of Kaplan I think.

Q Kaplam,and Mr. Sam Weiner is what? A He has got my position, Financial Secretary.

Q And what were your duties as Financial Secretary? A To keep charge of the books.

Q Any more? A Well, take the names, addresses, birth places of the newly elected members.

Q Any more? A Receive all moneys collected from the members of the Society.

Q Receive all moneys collected from members of the Society; now how did you collect money from the members of the Society? A I sent them statements every three months.

Q What did those statements contain? A Statement that they owed one dollar and a half for dues, twenty-five cents for the doctor and that is all I guess.

Q Was there any assessments of any kind levied upon them? A In cases of death, only one dollar for a lady and two dollars for gents.

Q Were there any other assessments of any kind; any collections made? A Only once in a while when they ran affairs for balls.

Q What was done with that money? A Into the treasury.

Q Do you know how much is left in the treasury? A Well,

when I left the Society I think had about five thousand dollars.

Q When any orders were drawn withdrawing the money from the treasury, would that pass through your hands? A Well, I had to sign the receipt.

Q Now do you know the expenditure of any moneys during the time that you were Financial Secretary of this Association? A I remember of one hundred dollars to a man that was sent to Europe, who died there; had to go there for an operation.

Q Is that all? A No, I think I have signed a few more vouchers, but I don't remember what they were.

Q Do you know what any of them were drawn for? A Could not exactly state now.

Q What was the purpose of this organization? Mr.Harris? A Benevolence.

Q What do you mean by benevolence? A Helping out each other in case of sickness.

Q Well, how would they help out each other in case of sickness? A Pay him a sickly benefit.

Q What was the benfit? A Seven dollars per week.

Q You signed and got the money of those, didn't you? A Well, that is -- we did not need it; I am only talking about the signing of vouchers.

Q This would go out without your signing for them, six or

CASE #3317

seven dollars a week? A No, I had an extra book for that.

Q You signed them, didn't you? A The whole book was signed by me.

Q They were signed in blank, weren't they? A No, did not need any blanks for that; I am only talking about back account.

Q Now, one of your members is ill, how did you draw the money? A The doctor went up to see them and when we had a statement from the doctor at the end of the week that he was entitled to a weekly benefit I handed it over to the man, or some other member of the Association that went to seehim; the chances are the President of the Association.

Q Did you help each other out in any other way? A They might individually.

Q I mean as an Association? A Not that I know of.

Q Do you knowof heir retaining any lawyer? A I do now.

Q You do when? A Now; I think a year or so ago I think it was a year ago March there was some kind of an investigation into the characters of some of the members.

Q Yes. A Through this white slavery business.

Q Yes. A And I think they retained a lawyer and paid him one hundred dollars or one hundred and twenty-five.

Q Yes. A I know I made out the check myself.

Q Yes. A To pay him with.

Q Don't you remember any other occasion? A I do now; I

CASE #317

think they have taken five hundred dollars out, I am not sure, to retain a lawyer for this defense.

Q Yes, but before that, don,t you know of any other occasion? A I don't remember. The chances are if you have anything there I might be able to tell you.

Q Do you know one Nathan Green? A No sir.

Q Do you know one Doesche? A No sir.

Q Haven't you testified that you do know him? A I don't think I did.

Q Didn't you testify he had a reputation of being a pimp? A I don't know the party who have referred to.

Q Do you know one Boundwine? A Yes sir.

Q What about him? A Has the reputation of being a pimp.

Q You have known that a good many years, haven't you? A No sir.

Q When did you first learn he was a pimp or had that reputation? A A good while after he became a member.

Q When did he become a member? A I guess he is a member now two or three years.

Q When did you first learn that was his reputation? A I heard that about --

Q Do you know why he joined the organization? A I do not; I guess for that burial ground.

Q Now Mr. L. Cohen; do you know him? A Personally; no sir.

CASE #3317

Q You know him by sight? A I think I do.

Q What? A I think I do.

Q Don't you know that his reputation is being a pimp? A No sir.

Q Haven't you testified it was? A I don't think I did.

Q That is what you testified before the District Attorney: "L. Cohen; I know him; I don't know what he does, but his reputation is he is one of them. Q What do you mean one of them; he is a pimp? A Yes." Haven't you testified that? A The chances are I have. I don't know. There is quite a few members I don't know them; I haven't seen them.

Q This is your testimony I hold in my hand, Mr. Harris. A I knew this L. Cohen only by sight and I can't swear against a man if I don't know him.

Q Do you know one Barney Cohen? A Yes sir, yes sir.

Q What about him? A Well, his reputation has been a pimp.

Q That is you are sure of that? A Sure.

Q Son't you know that he has been convicted? A And I also know that we threw him out of the organization because we found out that he was convicted.

Q Well, his occupation was a pimp; but you did not expel him until he was convicted, is that right? A We did not expel him until a good while after he was convicted; until we found out that there was papers in Jersey somewhere relating to his

CASE #7317

conviction and then we expelled him.

Q You expelled him because he was convicted? A Yes sir.

Q Is it the habit to keep the members whose general reputation was they were pimps, but to expel them if they were convicted of being? A No, it was not; that was the only time a man was convicted and we had any evidence at all and we only found out about him when we expelled him.

Q Do you know Max Pan? A Max Pan?

Q Pan; yes? A No sir.

Q You testified that you did know him; that he was out in California? A Max Pan?

Q Max Pan? A No Max Pan.

Q That his name? A No sir: Max Dan - D.

Q Well, it is P-a-n here? A It is Dan, D-a-n-n.

Q He went to California? A Yes sir.

Q What was his reputation? A The same as the others.

Q His reputation is pimp? A Yes sir.

Q The same as all the rest of them? A Not the same as all the rest of them, no sir.

Q Do you know Joe Davis? A I think I do know Joe Davis.

Q He is in jail now? A Joe Davis?

Q Yes. A Yes, I know him.

Q Yes. Did you ever expel anybody for running a disorderly house? A No sir.

CASE #3317

Q You knew they were running disorderly houses? A Not I, no sir.

Q Didn't you know any of these members were running disorderly house? A No sir.

Q Didn't you testify that you knew some of them were running disorderly houses? A I testified I heard they run them.

Q Well you only heard they have been convicted in New Jersey? A Yes sir, I heard that also.

Q You expelled them because you heard they were convicted in New Jersey? A Yes sir.

Q And you did not expell them because you knew they were running disorderly houses? A Well, no.

Q No. You testified that they; that the purposes were benevolent purpose; now tell us a little more about that? A A LITTLE MORE ABOUT THE BENEVOLENT PURPOSES. I will tell you this organization has a burial ground of its own.

Q Yes. A I don't know when they bought it; or how much they paid for it, nor what it is worth today. A great many of those fellows through the recommendations of some of the members have joined it; I don't know when they joined it or whether more for the purpose of being buried in case they die; that was one of the benevolences they cared for. Another one was the sick benefit, seven dollars per week and if they are through sick they might allow them something, twenty-five

CASE #3317

or fifty dollars and perhaps more, to leave the city; that is all I can tell you about their benevolences.

Q Haven't you testified that this organization exists for the benefit of its members; when they get into trouble they help them out in any way; when they are arrested; when they are understood to be sick or lose a job, or anything like that; didn't you testify that? A Individually; I didn't say the organization helped them out.

Q "If they are sick the Society gives them seven dollars a week and in trouble they help them out"; haven't you testified to that? A In trouble they help them out.

Q Or arrested or anything like that? A No sir, I did not; I mentioned that in case of trouble they might help them out individually.

Q As a matter of fact have you known any case where members of your Society have been arrested, that any member of the Society has helped them out? A Any member of the Society?

Q Yes, any member? A I cannot exactly tell, because they went down into their pocket and one man collected or so.

Q One man collected from the members of the Society? A From the members of the Society.

Q Yes. A Yes and they also collected from some people outside of the organization.

Q Do you know Morris Goldstein? A There is two of them that I know.

CASE #7-3817

Q Well, do you know either one of them? A One I guess they call Black Morris; only know him through reputation.

Q Well, tell us about him? A His reputation is a pimp. That is all I know about him.

Q Do you know Max Gold? Max Gold.

Q Yes. A I know him a little while.

Q What? A I only know him a little while.

Q What do you know about him? A The same thing.

Q That he is a pimp? A I think so.

Q Something more than that, isn't he? A He might be -- he might be a property holder.

Q Haven't you testified that he kept a disorderly house, to use your own language, a "whorehouse" in Brooklyn? A I think I did.

Q Yes; you know that, don't you? A I don't recolledt, or what it is; I only heard it.

Q How about S. Goldman; know anything about him? A Isn't that Sam Goldman that was convicted?

Q Yes, he has been convicted? A Yes, and they have expelled him.

Q What do you know about M. Green ; he was one of your members, wasn't he? A Morris Green, I think it was.

Q Yes, you testified he was a pimp, haven't you? A I think I have.

CASE #3317

Q Yes. Well you testify the same thing know to the best of your knowledge and belief? A Only what I have heard; anything I say here is what I have heard.

Q That was his reputation, pimp? A Yes; of course I don't know any one of them.

Q How about Harry Grossberg? A I think he has a hotel on Thirs avenue.

Q Isn't it on Tenth avenue? A That I don't know.

Q Haven't you testified it was? A Tenth avenue?

Q Yes. A No sir, I didn't.

Q Perhaps the stenographer has made a mistale, here is the testimony of Harry Greenberg. "What is his business? A He has a hotel on 10th avenue?" A Third avenue.

Q Is it a disorderly house? A That I don't know.

Q What is his reputation? A That I don't know.

Q Haven't you testified that he was a pimp? A No, I don't think so. I always heard him to have a hotel.

Q You never heard anything anout the reputation of the hotel? A No sir, I did not.

Q Never heard anything about his personal reputation? A No sir.

Q That is your testimony before; saying you would take him for a pimp? A Well, I don't remember it; the chances are I did; perhaps they put a little more down there than I said.

CASE #-3317

CASE #7317

Q Do you know Sam Jaffe? A Yes sir.

Q What about him? A I know he has a saloon, a hotel, I think it is a hotel, on 8th avenue.

Q He has a reputation of running a disorderly house? A He did have that reputation before he opened that saloon.

Q And he was a member of your society? A He was.

Q How about J. Harris? A J. Harris?

Q 235 East 11th street? A Oh, his reputation has been a pimp.

Q He was a pimp too? A Has a reputation of it.

Q And he is a member of your society, is that right? A I think he is.

Q Yes. A I haven't been there; excuse me; I haven't been there since I resigned.

Q Well, he was up to the 1st of January? A Yes.

Q How about Aaron Hatley; he was a memberof your Society? A Yes sir.

Q How about him? A He had a reputation of keeping a house.

Q Keeping a disorderly house? A Yes sir.

Q His wife -- do you know his wife? A Don't know her.

Q What about M. Halper, do you know him? A M. Halpin.

Q Yes. A Is that spelled with an H or an A?

Q H; Halper? A I don't know.

Q He came from Pittsburgh? A I don't remember him.

Q Do you know anything about the crowd that came on here from Pittsburg? A I don't know anybody from Pittsburg.

Q As a matter of fact quite a number came from Pittsburg at one time and joined this organization? A Yes sir.

Q You were secretary when they did it? A I think I was; I am not sure.

Q Do you remember about it at all? A I don't. I know a batch of them came over here and joined it at one time.

Q Didn't you testify a whole bunch from Pittsburg, quite a few, came over here and they all joined in a body? A I think I did.

Q Did you see any of them? A Oh, I must have saw most of them.

Q Do you know what their reputation was? A I do not.

Q Did they come to locate in New York, do you know? A No, I don't think any of them come to New York.

Q Just came to join the organization? A It seems that way.

Q And then went back to Pittsburg? A Looked that way.

Q Were you present when they joined the organization? A I must have been present when they joined it.

Q Were you or weren't you; don't you remember? A Well, I must have been present, Mr. Whitman, when they joined it, because I have taken the names of every one of them when they

CASE #3317

joined it.

Q Did you see these men from Pittsburg before? A Yes sir, I must have.

Q Did you talk with them? A Yes sir, asked their name and address; where they were born and when married.

Q Know why they came over here? A Do I know why? I don't know unless they came over purposely to join it.

Q Didn't you testify they came over here to join it? A I know they did, some of them.

Q What possible benefit did they derive from the organization if they lived in Pittsburg? A The only possible benefit they could derive in case of death.

Q Did they ever correspond with you? A Only when they sent in the money.

Q They sent the money and that is all they did? A They sent the money and I sent the statement.

Q Did you ever see these Pittsburg people in New York to the best of your recollection? A Only at the time they joined the association.

Q You are sure you saw them then? A Yes, I am sure I saw them then; unless they were different people; I didn't know them.

Q Did this organization have any social meetings or gatherings of any kind? A Oh they have had a ball or two of them; they have had a banquet.

CASE #3317

Q Where did they have the banquet? A On Fourth street.

Q Where on Fourth street? A Between Second and Third avenue.

Q How long ago was that? A Oh, that is in 1903, I think.

Q Never since then? A A ball or two.

Q No other social affair? A No sir, not that I know of.

Q How often did the organization meet? A Every two weeks; and the first and third Thursdays in the month.

Q Where did they meet? A In Eighth street.

Q Where? A Odd Fellows' Hall.

Q Do they meet now, do you know? A I think they do.

Q Did they meet up to the 1st of January, when you were the Secretary? A Yes sir.

Q What did they do at the meetings? A Conducted the meeting regular.

Q I know "regular", but what was done; they would read the minutes of the last meeting would they? A Always.

Q Anything else? A Dues collected.

Q Anything else? A Read of.

Q Anything else? A Asked in case of sickness, anybody sick.

Q Anything more than that? A Not that I know of.

Q Do you know R. Kaplan? A Yes sir.

Q What about him? A Well I know about him; he is a res-

CASE #3317

pectable married man.

Q Do you know where he lives? A I think it is in Brooklyn.

Q Do you know J. Keller? A Joe Keller, isn't it?

Q Yes. A Yes, I did know him.

Q He was a member of your organization, wasn't he? A Yes sir.

Q He was convicted in Chicago for connection with the white slave traffic? A Yes, he was expelled at the time we heard of his conviction.

Q Do you know David Crocker? A David Krakauer, by sight, yes.

Q What is his reputation? A I think he was a pimp.

Q He was running a disorderly house too? A That I don't know.

Q Didn't you say he was? A I don't think I did.

Q Didn't you testify you heard he ran a disorderly house? A I might have; I am not positive.

Q Haven't you heard he ran a disorderly house? A Not that I remember.

Q Isn't ityour testimony that David Krakauer -- "Did he used to run a disorderly house? A I heard so." Didn't you so testify? A I might have; I guess I did.

Q You didn't if it was not the truth? A No sir.

Q You heard he ran a disorderly house? A Yes sir.

Q He is a member of your association? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

Q How about S. Crystal? A S. Crystal.

Q Yes; he was a member of your association? A Yes.

Q How about him? A I don't know.

Q He was convicted of running a disorderly house, wasn't he? A Not that I know.

Q Was this question put to you, "Do you know Crystal? A He is in Newark. Q Yes; he pleaded guilty to running a disorderly house? A Yes, he pleaded guilty?" Didn't you testify to that? A Yes, I must have heard that the same day or the day before.

Q Did you say he pleaded guilty to running a disorderly house in Newark? A I don't remember.

Q Well, you would remember if you testified before the District Attorney before? A Well, Mr. Whitman, it is over three months ago; I have not seen any one of those persons since.

Q This is your testimony? A I don't think I told a lie any time I spoke.

Q Do you know A. Kerschner? A I. Kerschner I think it is.

Q Yes, well I. Kerschner? A His reputation is a pimp.

Q He is a member of your society? A Yes.

Q Do you know Philip Lowotsky? A I think I do, but he went under another name, Klein I think it was.

Q Klein was the name he went under? A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q Do you know about him and his brother; about a policeman shooting and killing his brother? A Either him or his brother was shot dead.

Q And both had the reputation of being pimps? A Yes sir.

Q And both members of your Association? A I think they were there at the same time; that is a good while ago; neither one of them are members now.

Q Do you know Miller; his name os I. Miller; I. Miller or J. Miller? A Yes, I know him.

Q You know him; what is his reputation? A I know he is a jewelry dealer.

Q Well, isn't his reputation as being a pimp? A I think it was; I am not sure.

Q He was a member of your society? A A little while, yes.

Q Do you know M. Moskowitz? A Yes.

Q You think he had an address at 7th street lately; isn't he at 76 Second avenue; do you remember what his reputation was? A I think --

Q It was the same? A It was the same.

Q He had the reputation of being a pimp? A Yes.

Q He was a member of your organization? A Yes.

Q How about M. Macdillick; what was his reputation? A I don't know much about him; but I think his reputation was keeping a house; I am not sure.

CASE #3317

Q You testified his reputation was keeping a fast house? A Yes sir.

Q That was his reputation, so far as you knew? A So far as I have heard.

Q That is the only business he had so far as you heard? A So far as I heard.

Q He was a member of your organization? A Yes sir.

Q How about Mr. Michaelson, he is out in Omaha, Nebraska? A I don't know that party.

Q Didn't you testify that his reputation was pimp? A Well I only thought so or heard so because he left town.

Q Isn't it a fact you thought so because he was a member of your organization; isn't that the truth, Mr. Harris? A Isn't it a fact I thought so.

Q Because he was a member of the organization? A Because he was a member of the organization.

Q That was the reason? A Well, that was some reason.

Q You did nt think he would be a member of the Association if he was not a pimp, did you? A Oh, Mr. Whitman, I am a member of the organization.

Q Well, you are not now? A There are a few.

Q There are a few that are not? A I am also one that have not been.

Q Well this is what you testified, "He is out in Omaha

CASE #3317

Nebraska; he is only a new member. I don't know nothing about him, but his reputation is a pimp." Now the reason you say his reputation is a pimp is because he is a member of the society? A Because he travelled around.

Q You don't believe every man that travelled around -- A Not exactly every man, but the way he travelled around is different.

Q We are simply trying to get at the reputation of members of this organization is pimps and disorderly house keepers; that is what we are going to prove. Take Mr. W. Oskowitz; how about him. I may not pronounce the names right, Mr.Harris? A The last time I heard of him he had an interest in or owner of a hotel on 14th street.

Q The name was Colonnade House? A Yes.

Q His reputation was that of pimp? A Before he went up there.

Q Before he went up the scale and kept a fast house? A I don't know about the house, Mr. Whitman; I wish to state I know nothing about these places, because you say it is a fast house.

Q We are not charging you with anything. How about S. Perker? What do you know about him? A S. Petti; I think he went to Denver from here; before he left his reputation was that of a pimp.

CASE #3317

Q One of them was killed; there were two of them, weren't there? A I don't know whether they were killed or died naturally.

Q The reputation of both of them was they were both pimps? A Oh yes.

Q Yes; now tell us about this Hesper Club; just a minute, pardon me now, J. Peyer, do you know him? A Peyser.

Q Yes? A Yes, I know him personally.

Q He is a partner with Joe Silneker or Harry --

A That is the same party.

Q Is that the same party; I thought he had a partner; he had a hotel in Coney Island? A Many years ago, yes.

Q And you never knew him outside of the gambling business; is that right? A No, I don't think I did.

Q He has always been in the gambling business, as far as you know? A Yes.

Q Do you know about his place 92 Second avenue? A Yes sir. Cafe and restaurant? No, ,Idon't think he was interested in that place; not that I know of.

Q Did he used to hang out at the Hesper Club? A Not that I know of.

Q Well, tell us about the Hesper Club, Mr. Harris, what was it? A What was it or what is it?

Q Well, what was it? A What was it?

CASE #3817

Q Yes. A The Hesper Club is comprised of sporting people of New York.

Q Yes. A And they don't cater for pimps.

Q They don't cater to pimps? A No sir.

Q They are not associated with the Indep endent Benevolent Association? A None whatsoever.

Q And this Hesper Club does not cater to pimps? A No sir.

Q You are Secretary of that, aren't you? A At one time, yes.

Q And it was an association of politicians, as well as sporting men? A Theatrical people, politicians, sporting people.

Q Politically inclined how? A Towards Tammany Hall I guess.

Q It is politically inclined towards what is known as the Sullivan crowd, isn't it? A Yes sir.

Q And those were all gamblers? A No, not all; just as I am saying, theatrical people interested in the same business.

Q Do you know S. Richter? A S. Richter; I think I do know him from Newark; know nothing about him.

Q Haven't you testified that he was reputed to be worth half a million dollars and proprietor of disorderly houses up to within the last three years? A I don't think I have testified about disorderly houses.

Q Haven't you heard that is true? A I don't know whether

CASE #7317

I did or not. I know he is worth a lot of money, but I don't remember whether he was interested in any houses or not.

Q Haven't you heard that was his reputation? A Well, I don't know. I might have heard it; I am not sure.

Q Do you know S. M. Rosenthal? A Yes sir.

Q How about him? A Well, his reputation is that of a pimp.

Q His reputation is that of a pimp? He is a member of your society, is he? A Yes sir.

Q How about A. Ransman?A A. Ransman.

Q He is known as Roundsman? A I didn't know he was known as Roundsman, but I know his name is Aleck Ransman.

Q What about him? A I heard he owned houses at one time.

Q Keeps a fast house, doesn't he? A I don't know whether he does, no.

Q That was his reputation? A At that time.

Q At what time? A At the time I testifiedhe was known.

Q That was not long ago? A I have only heard -- I have not seen any members since then.

Q The last two months you have not seen them? A The last three months I guess to date.

Q You testified Mr. Ransman was a member of your association and his reputation was keeper of a fast house ? A He is no member now.

Q How do you know he is not? A I think he was not.

CASE #3317

Q How do you know? A I think he was expelled or suspended when I was there.

Q He was not expelled or suspended when you testified? A I don't remember. I think he was the meeting before. I don't know whether I was a member at that time; that is, whether I was Secretary at that time and I don't know whether I testified after January 1st or not.

Q It must have been after January 1st, Mr. Harris, because I did not take office until the 1st of January, and this Grand Jury was not sworn in until the 1st of January? A I don't remember whether he was still a member or suspended that day I left.

Q Do you know L. Schapiro? A Yes sir.

Q He was a well known keeper of a disorderly house in 47th street? A Yes, I think he was; he has a hotel corner of 14th street and Irving Place now.

Q Do you know Schapiro Brothers, H. and K? A No sir.

Q Haven't you testified you did? A Schapiro Brothers? H. and K?

Q H. and K., Schapiro Brothers; H. went to Omaha, Nebraska; don't you remember about that? A No, I don't.

Q Didn't you send a letter to Omaha, Nebraska? A H. Schapiro?

Q H. and K. This is the question, "Do you know the

CASE #7317

Schapiro Brothers, H/ and K. Schapiro. H. Schapiro and K. Schapiro? A Yes, H. Schapiro went to Omaha, Nebraska, I think" was your answer, "I sent him a letter and it was returned to me; his reputation was a pimp"; is that so? A No, you haven't got the right name.

Q Well that is -- A Well, that is the reason. I cannot tell you I know them people the way I answered those there; I am not positive; I don't know any Schapiros at all outside of this Lewis Schapiro and one more of them, Sam, in Denver, and I don't know him, but this I think --

Q What is the reputation of Sam Schapiro in Denver? A Don't know his reputation; I don't know any of them.

Q Do you know K. Shirer? A That is the party; H. Shirer and K. Shirer; not Schapiro.

Q It is misprinted perhaps and Mr. K. Shirer, do you know him? A Yes, I know him quite a few years; he has been a barber since I knew him.

Q What is his reputation? A I don't know; I thought he was a barber all the times.

Q Do you know of any otherbarbers in your association? A No sir.

Q Do you know of any reason why barbers should be in your association? A Why he should be?

Q Yes. A No, I don't know why he should be any more than I was.

CASE #317

Q What about J. Spiegelberg; do you know him? A I know him only by sight; know him only a little while, but I have heard --

Q What is his reputation? A His reputation was that of a house keeper.

Q Keeping a fast house? A That is what I have heard, yes.

Q Do you know Mr. Pimbel? A Yes sir.

Q He is a member of your Association? A Yes sir.

Q His reputation is keeping a disorderly house? A I think it was.

Q That was his business as far as you knew? A I think it was; not that I know, only what I heard.

Q Did you ever hear he ever did any otherbusiness? A No. I did not.

Q What about M. J. Wallin, do you know him? A I think his reputation is that of a house keeper.

Q He was called Big Morris, wasn't he? A Yes sir.

Q And he kept a disorderly house? A I think he did.

Q Wasn't he the most notorious man in the business in New York City? A Not that I know.

Q Didn't you answer yes to that question? A No sir.

Q This question was put to you? "M. J.Wallin, he is the most notorious man in the business? A Yes." A I did not answer that way, Mr. Whitman, not to that question, because

CASE #3317

I never knew he had a notorious house.

Q "He is one of themain persons in the organization?" That question was asked you; how did you answer that? A I did not answer that.

Q "I think he is the Treasurer to-day; he was elected Treasurer"? A He might have been elected Treasurer.

Q Where does he live now? A I don't know; I think he went to Brooklyn; lives in Brooklyn.

Q Do you know L. Windiner? A Yes.

Q What do you know about him? A I think his reputation was that of a pimp.

Q And he keeps a disorderly house, doesn't he? A I don't know; he might; but I am not sure; not positive of that.

Q Well; this is your answer before, "He is in the disorderly house business? A I don't know now; he was." A Was he? I thought he was only a pimp; a common, ordinary pimp.

Q You thought he was only a pimp? A Yes.

Q Now that was L. Windiner? S. Windiner; do you knowhim? A I did know him.

Q He works in Coney Island in the summer and his reputation is being a pimp in New York? A Yes.

Q He is a member of your organization? A Yes sir.

Q Now take S. Weiner; what about him? A Well, he has been convicted a few years back.

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

Q I didn't hear you? A He has been convicted a few years back in Jersey and then pardoned.

Q Yes. A His reputation is that of a pimp.

Q Wasn't he the Secretary? A He is the Secretary now.

Q He is the Secretary now? A I say He is the Secretary now.

Q He was convicted and was pardoned? A I think so.

Q He was the Secretary of the Ideal Social Club a while ago? A I don't know that.

Q Now take Louis Hyman; he is a member of your association? A No sir.

Q Isn't he? A No sir.

Q Louis Hyman? A Not that I know.

Q This was your answer: "He has the reputation of having a whorehouse at one time." A Not that I knew; that he was a member of the organization.

Q Do you know B. Ullman? A I did know B. Ullman.

Q What about him? A He had a reputation of having disorderly houses all over the country I guess.

Q He was a member of your association? A Yes sir.

Q He had the reputation of having disorderly houses all over the country; he has been convicted? A I think he has, through McCullo_ugh.

Q What do you know about Mr. Leicher? A The last I heard of him --

Q I. Leisher? A The last I heard of him he was a conductor on the street cars.

Q What do you know about him? A He had a reputation before he went on the street cars of being a pimp.

Q Tell us what you knew about him? A I think his wife waskilled; was murdered.

Q Go on. A That is all I know about it.

Q He had the reputation of living on the proceeds of prostitution, didn't he? A Yes sir.

Q His wife was murdered; wasn't she? A Yes sir.

Q You gave him seventy-five dollars yourself, didn't you? A I might have sent him seventy-five dollars; I am not positive of that.

Q Haven't you testified that you did? A Testified that I did send him.

Q Helped him out to the extent of seventy-five dollars from the Society when he was in trouble? A That is when he was arrested for he murder and I think we senthim seventy-five dollars to get out of trouble because we would not allowhim the amount due him on the death of his wife. We found --

Q Because you thought he killed her? A What is that?

Q Because you thought he killed her? A No.

Q When was it then? A Because -- I was one -- that thought he had another woman living in the old country.

CASE #3317

Q Would that make any differenceif she was his wife? A Well, if he had a wife living in the old country, he could not get anything here if he had another wife here.

Q You were not qualified to pass on whether the woman in the old country was his wife or not; was n't it the fact that the charge was made he murdered his wife and for that reason you did not give him money? A No, I held it up because somebody told me he had another wife living.

Q Did he ever get the seven dollars allowed, or whatever he was allowed? A He was allowed one dollar a person, one dollar a member and he never got that; he got seventy-five dollars, more for charity than anything else, claiming he needed it and was in trouble and that he could get out of the trouble for seventy-five, knowing he was innocent of the charge of murder against him.

Q And he was a membe rof your associati on? A He was, yes.

Q Whatabout A. Moskowitz? A Which one.

Q Do you know him? A I know two of them.

Q A. Moskowitz; known as Aaron? A Yes.

Q He was a membe r wasn't he? A Yes sir.

Q He was convicted and sent up for five years? A Yes, I think he was convicted.

Q For abduction? A I think ut was rape or abduction.

Q And he was a member? What about this O. S. Club, so-called? A O. S. Club.

CASE #3317

Q O. S. Club? A I don't know.

Q Know anything about that? A I don't know the O. S. Club.

Q Did you answer as follows: "Then it was the O. S. Club." A It might have been some of the members formed an organization

Q Who was running it there? A A lot of whorehouse keepers had been.

Q Who were they ? A I don't know their names. Jaffe was one of them. This is the O. S. Club?

Q Yes. A I don't know the O. S. Club; the chances are I never heard of the name of the club.

Q Now Mr. Harris, give us the names of some of the members of that club or of the society or association who in your opinion were carrying on a respectable business; let it go that way? A Respectable business?

Q And whose reputation was not that of being connected with a disorderly house or with being or having been pimps? A That I know of.

Q Yes. A A party by the name of Moskowitz; I think he is in the ice business.

Q Well, give us some other; was there anybody else that was respectable in the organization besides yourself? A Yes, Mr. Levinstein has a restaurant. Mr. Kaplan, who works at the brass chandeliers.

Q May I interrupt you just a monent;

CASE #3817

don't you know that Mr. I . Moskowitz used to keep a disorderly house at 814 East 9th street; and that he was in business afterwards at East Houston street? A I don't know that, no sir.

Q You don't know that? A No sir; it is my belief; I thought he was a respectable man all his life.

Q Do you know Dr. Adler? A I did know Dr. Adler.

Q If Dr. Adler should state in your presence that was true, wouldn't you believe it? A If Dr. Adler should state that in my presence?

Q Yes. A I should take it for granted he was, because I don't know the names of all these members.

Q Give us the name of another man that you think was respectable? A Only from hearsay.

Q Go ahead; tell us anybody else? A Mr. Abe.Levinstein, keeps a restaurant 76 Second avenue.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Hasn't he the reputation of being a pimp? A No t now;he is a respectable married man.

Q Hasn't he the reputation of having been a pimp? A He might have had the reputation of being a pimp.

Q Don't you know he has had such a reputation? A I might have heard it once upon a time. I don't remember it.

Q You heard it once upon a time? A I don't say I did hear it; might have heard it; I thought he was a respectable man.

CASE #3317

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q He keeps a restaurant and cafe, doesn't he, 76 Second avenue? A Yes sir.

Q He is an old pimp; don't you know that? A I heard something about it.

Q Yet you testified you regarded him as respectable? A He is a respectable married man to-day; I know the woman that he married.

Q Now give us the name of somebody else? A Rudolph Kaplan.

Q How do you spell it? A Kaplan; he is a respectable married man to-day.

Q What is his reputation? A Might have been a pimp before he was married.

Q He was a pimp before he was married and you regard him as a respectable man now? A Today.

Q Do you know when he married? A Yes, I think it was two years ago.

Q Of course it is not proper for me to put on the record, but don't you know that his reputation for years was that of a pimp? A Before he was married I did know -- I heard about it.

Q Now do you know any member of that Society whose reputation is not or has not been that of being a pimp or keeper of a disorderly house? A No, I don't know the members.

CASE #3317

Q Not one? A I don't know the members indivdually good enough to know that.

Q I repeat the question; do you know the name of a single member whose reputation is not that of being or having been a pimp or the keeper of a disorderly house? A I guess I am the only one I can remember of.

Q You think you are the only one? A Well I cannot remember the people; I don't know them personally; I joined that organization on a money basis.

Q You remembered a lot of them this morning? A I remembered some of them that were put to me before.

Q Well do you know anybody that has been respectable? A I don't know only those few that come to my hearing; I don't know whether they come to the meetings or not.

Q How did you come to join the organization in the first place? A Someone, or a few parties, asked me to join as Secretary.

Q You knew what the organization was? A I knew some of them; I did not know them all.

Q And you knew it was an organization of men who would not be taken into any other benevolent Association, didn't you? A That I didn't know, no.

Q Didn't you ever hear that? A I think there is some of them belong to a great many organizations; if I am not

CASE #317

mistaken I think I heard Jaffe mention he belonged to some other respectable organizations.

Q Some other respectable organizations; well, Mr. Harris, were there any women members of this organization? A Only -- we have one woman I think is a member to-day, whose husband ~~has~~ has died.

Q Who is she? A Mrs. Spies, I think her name is.

Q What is her business? A She did have a restauramt when I knew her.

Q Is that all? A That is all I knew about.

Q What is her reputation? A I don't know.

Q Didn't she keep a fast house? A Not that I know.

Q How do you spell it, Mr. Harris. A I think it is S-p-i-e-s but I am not sure.

Q You know the Opal Club, don't you? A I knew there was some club that some of the members; I think some of the members and some people from outside of the organization started. I don't know them; never knew where they were and I don't know who is in the club.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You heard of the existence at one time of the club called the Opal Club? A Of a club; I don't know the name; some club they were going to organize and I think they did organize.

Q Did you ever hear of the Opal Social Club? A No, I don't

CASE #3317

remember any names.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Do you know what the condition of this Society, this association is? A What the condition is.

Q Yes. A In what way?

Q As regards membership, it has become very depleted since this investigation? A Yes, I think at least within the last year or anyway they must have been seventy-five have dropped out of it; either expelled or suspended.

Q It has seventy-five or eighty members now? A I don't know.

Q How many were there about the 1st of January? A About eighty I think.

Q And two years ago there were how many? A At one time I think there were one hundred and sixty-five members.

Q And it has been reduced to about eighty or ninety? A I don't know if there is that many in it now; I am not sure.

BY A JUROR:

Q Who were the originators of this association, the charter members? A Who were -

Q Yes. A Well, one of them -- this was organized in '89 if I am not mistaken and I only joined it in 1903.

Q You don't know who originated it? A I think Mr. Levinstein was one, if I am not mistaken. Some of them belong to

CASE #3317

the association yet, the charter members.

Q You know the names? A Yes, I think Mr. Levinstein was one, Mr. Krutzel was another, Mr. Brown and Mr.Serpzig; I think those are the only four; I am not sure; I am not sure whether those are the organizers.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Mr. Harris, you need not answer the question, because you are not obliged to answer a question that will incriminate yourself, but did you ever run a disorderly house? A No sir.

Q Were you ever connected with a disorderly house? A No sir.

Q Ever have a financial interest in a disorderly house? A No sir, that was one thing where I backed up.

Q That is all? A If you need me again I guess you can find me without any subpoena.

0119
CASE #3317

BARNEY COHEN, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Do you swear to tell the truth? A What is it about; women?

Q I will repeat the oath; do you solemnly swear that the evidence which you will give this Grand Jury in the matter of the investigation as to the existence in the County of New York of an organized traffic in women for immoral purposes shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? A I will tell the truth. I don't know nothing about women.

Q But you swear to tell the truth in this matter we are going to ask you about? A I don't know women.

Q But you swear to tell the truth? A I swear to tell the truth.

Q You will answer truthfully the questions we ask you? A Yes sir.

Q We simply want you to swear to tell the truth? A Yes, I will.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You understand Mr. Cohen that we are not seeking -

BY A JUROR:

Q Is it Barney Cohen? A Yes.

Q What is your address; where do you live, Mr. Cohen?

CASE #7317

A 45 and 47 Avenue D.

Q Speak a little louder, please, it is hard to hear.

A All right, I will talk louder.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Now Mr. Cohen, you understand that we are not trying to convict you of any crime; you understand that? A Yes.

Q There is no charge here against you; you understand what I say? A Yes.

Q How old are you, Mr. Cohen? A About 38.

Q About thirty eight? A Thirty eight or thirty nine.

Q And you lived in New York most of your life? A Most of the while.

Q Louder? A The most part I was in New York.

Q You lived in Newark a little while, didn't yuu? A Yes.

Q Where are you living now? A I am living now, Avenue D, 45 and 47 Avenue D.

Q What is your business? A I am working by a push cart; I am peddling.

Q You are working on push carts and peddling? A By push carts.

Q Now you were e member of the Independent Benevolent Association for some years, weren't you? A Yes.

Q For how long, how many years, Mr. Cohen? A About eleven or twelve years I belong to it.

CASE #7317

Q And you paid your dues every year, every quarter, didn't you? A yes, I did.

Q And you attended the meetings of the association? A Not all the time; when I had time xx I was.

Q Well now, we are not trying to incriminate you or degrade you, Mr. Cohen, but I want you to tell us your own experience; you have been convicted of a crime? A yes sir.

Q More than once? A Only once.

Q Where were you convicted? A In Newark.

Q In Newark and you were sentenced? A To ninety days.

Q To how long? A Ninety days.

Q Ninety days, and you served out that time? A yes sir.

Q And you were sentenced for keeping a disorderly house? A Yes sir.

Q Ever been convicted of any crime? A No sir.

Q Sure about that? A yes sir I think --

Q Were you? A For the mostly part, you must excuse me -- for the mostly part I am in New York and if I was in any crime they are supposed to know in New York in the courts I think.

Q Well, you were expelled from this association on the 2nd of December, 1909, weren't you? A I don't remember the date; they sent me a letter I got expelled from the society.

Q Now, why were you expelled? A Why, because they found out I had something wrong in Newark.

CASE #3317

Q Because you had been convicted in Newark? A Yes.

Q When did you serve the ninety days in Newark? A In the city jail.

Q When? Last year? A No, it is about three years I think.

Q About three years ago? A I don't know; I don't remember the date.

Q And you were expelled from the Association last December? A yes, that is all; they didn't know -- I didn't know; I did not tell them nothing because it was a shame for me to tell anything to the Society.

Q You were a partner of one Weintraub in Newark? A Yes, he was the boss there, Weintraud, he was all the time there and I was by him.

Q Well, he kept a disorderly house in Newark? A He kept it there; I don't know what he kept, because that man, when they raided the house he didn't stay there and there was seventy-five days before --

Q He was a member of the Independent Benevolent Association? A Yes, he was.

Q yes? A And then he, when they raided the house he sneaked away and I was left there.

Q You were caught in the house? A Yes.

Q Now how long-- A They gave it to me and I start to fight and I had a chance to win the case, only the landlord from

CASE #7317

the house said he thinks I paid him rent. I never paid him.

Q Where did you meet Mr. Louis Weintraub? A What?

Q Where did you first meet Mr. Louis Weintraub? A First meet?

Q Where did you meet him the first time; how did you come to know him? A I know him at Newark; met in Newark before.

Q You knew him when you lived in Newark? A yes.

Q Did you know him before you joined the Association? A No, I didn't know him before.

Q You met him in the Association? A I didn't meet him in the Association. I know him -- he was once -- yes I know him; I don't know from where I know him, because he had a place there in Newark and I know him there.

Q How did you come to join this Independent Benevolent Association in the first place? A In the first place I come to join it ; I will tell you that time I was in Jersey at the place everybody knew that was made up -- a kind of circulars they are making a society everybody wants to belong to it is welcome to belong to it. There is going to be benefits and going to be the ground to bury if anybody dies.

Q The people who were going to belong to it were the keepers of disorderly houses, weren't they? A I don't know.

Q Wasn't that your understanding? A No.

Q Weren't most of the members in the association in the same line of business that Mr. Weintraub was; were not the

CASE #3317

members of the Association doing the same business that Mr. Weintraub was? A No, I don't know none of them; some of them might; if you call them up I might know them.

Q Didn't you so understand it? A What?

Q That they were keepers of disorderly houses? A Who?

Q The members of this Association? A No, no, they find out for the purpose; they throw men out from the Society for that purpose.

Q Wasn't he? A Because he was convicted.

Q Convicted and he did seventy five days? A Yes.

Q And he was thrown out of the Society for that reason? A I think so, I don't know.

Q You were told you were expelled for that reason? A Yes, I was expelled for that reason.

Q Now, did you know most of the members of your Association? A I don't know; if you bring in some of them; I don't know.

Q Did you know a good many members? A Yes, certainly; I went to a meeting.

Q How many? A I could not mention any names very much.

Q Did you know any of them that were not keepers of disorderly houses or pimps? A I know they got restaurants, some of them and some of them had a bicycle store, I know; for this I know.

CASE #317

Q Now give me the name of some man that you know as a member of the Independent Benevolent Association that was not a keeper of a disorderly house, or hasn't had the reputation of being a pimp; give me one name? A I couldn't tell you.

Q You don't know anyone? A No, Idon't know them things.

Q Do you know any man? A No.

Q That is a member of that association, that is respectable? A No sir.

Q Wait a minute ; listen to what I say; do you know a good man that is a member of that Association? A I know them and if you call them up.

Q Give me the name of one man that you think is a good man, a respectable man, that is a member of that Association? A Respectable man?

Q Yes? A Well, I know some of them.

Q Give me one name? A By me they are all respectable; I could not tell the names right; I don't know the names.

Q Now, listen; give me the bame of any man that is a member of that Association that you think is a good man, a respectable man? A I know the President was all right.

Q What is his name? A Abe Levinstein.

Q Didn't you know he had a reputation of having been a pimp? A No; he has always got restaurants and he has got--

Q You don't know that? A No.

CASE #7317

Q Now give us another name? A Another name.

Q Of a man that you think is a good man? A A man by the name of Tannebaum; he has got a barber shop.

Q Well, give us another name? A I know the Secretary, Nat Harris.

Q You know Mr. Harris? A Yes.

Q He isn't Secretary any more? A I don't know now.

Q No, he is not Secretary now. Tell us somebody else; do you know anybody else? A I am out pretty near a year, I don't know.

Q Now give me the name of any man that was a member during the seven years that you were a member that was respectable? A Now, it is a Society they go in and go out; the Society is not standing all the time and I am not looking out for that purpose; I do not make living for the Society; yes the Society is very good to help you out sometime when you are sick, a benefit or the ground. Those things I have not supposed to know, what they do. I come to a meeting; I am not very educated man I shall look into it.

Q Never mind about the education; you were a keeper of a disorderly house? A I was convicted.

Q And Mr. Weintraub, who was your partner, did keep a disorderly house? A Yes, he did.

Q And the other members of this Association, so far

CASE #3317

as you knew, were in the same business? A What do you mean in the same business.

Q Keeping disorderly houses? A Well, I cannot tell you about that.

Q But you don't know one whose reputation wasn't that? A I don't know any of them, but I know what I saw, I know Louis Weintraub he had.

Q Do you know any other man, anybody else in the Association at all? A No, not by the name for that purpose in the business.

Q Do you know the name of any other man in the organization in business that was respectable? A I know Sam Jaffe had bicycles; I know by the name of Mandelbaum, he is a barber bow, I think he has a saloon now. I cannot remember all their names. I belong all those years.

Q Don't you know that Jaffe keeps disorderly houses? A No I know him; he has a slosser; he had a bicycle place; and keep a bicycle place.

Q Didn't he keep a disorderly house? Do you know about the house at 144 West 27th Street, Mr. Cohen? A No.

Q Don't know anything about that? A No, no, not me. I don't belong to the Society; I don't bother myself now.

BY A JUROR:

Q That name is Mandelbaum? A He was the President; Mandel-

CASE #7317

baum; if he belongs or not I don't know.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Do you know who Mandelbaum's partner is; Mandel, it is here? A Yes, Mandelman.

Q Do you know about him? A Well, he was the President.

Q He was what? A He was President of the Society two years.

Q Do you know who Jimmy Todd is? A Who?
Q Do you know who Jimmy Todd is? A No/
Q Do you know Jimmy Todd? A No.

Q Don't you know Bob Nelson? A Bob Nelson?

Q Yes? A Who is Bob Nelson?

Q Don't you know who Bob Nelson is and Jimmy Todd? A No sir; how shall I know him?

Q Do you know they are the best known professional bondsmen in New York? A Bondsmen?

Q Do you know what a professional bondsman is? A No, I don't; I never was in that line.

Q Do you know that Mr. Mandelbaun is a partner of Jimmy Todd? A No.

Q You don't know that? A Why I shall know? I am out a year; what shall I know? I never seen that man.

Q Now do you want to give me any other names; can you think of any other man that you think is in a respectable

CASE #3317

business or any business? A I am out a year; I could not tell you who belongs today or not.

Q How long were you in this place in partnership with Weintraub in Newark? A Not very long.

Q What? A Not very long.

Q Well, how long? A We were closed up.

Q How long , a month? A No, it was more than that.

Q Well, a year? A Pretty near that.

Q About a year? A Pretty near.

Q Was Weintraub out there all the time? A He stayed there; he is in New York now.

Q He ran away when the police raided the place and they arrested you? A They certainly did.

Q Did they arrest the girls? A Yes, I think they did.

Q Arrest the girls? A Yes sir.

Q Where did you get the girls? A I get it.

Q Yes? A I didn't get them at all.

Q Where did he get them? A How do I know where he got them? What I know?

Q Were Weintraub and the girls there when you went out to Newark? A They claimed they was boarding there.

Q He claimed they were boarding? A Yes.

Q You knew what they were? A What they are?

Q You knew they were girls kept there for the purpose of prostitution, didn't you A I know they didn't

CASE #3317

keep them for prostitution; they lived there.

Q You didn't know what the girl was there for? A Yes; I know it, certainly.

Q And you kept house for him for a year or more? A No, I was closed up for the most part; I was closed up.

Q Most of the time you were closed up? A Yes.

Q Closed up by the police? A Certainly.

Q Closed up more than once? A Yes sir.

Q Arrested several times? A Arrested once and the second time I am found and I gave it up.

Q The second time you were found and you were sent up to jail? A I was; they gave me my lesson and I said I got enough of it; that is all for me.

Q While you were keeping this place, while you wete in Newark with Mr. Weintraub, did you have any other business? A No.

Q Didn't do anything else, did you? A Why I worked.

Q Where did you work? A What?

Q Where did you work? A Where I worked I was an operator.

Q Operator of what? A By childrens jackets.

Q What? A Operator by childrens jackets. I was an operator too for the upper parts of shoes.

Q Where did you work? A What?

CASE #317

Q Where did you work? A I did not work when I came to this country; I did not work because I did not get a chance.

Q This last year when you were with Weintraub keeping the house in Newark, where did you work elsewhere; did you work in Newark? A When I was in Newark I could not line in New York.

Q You could come in every day, couldn't you? A What?

Q Did you come in to New York every day this time, during the last year? A Last year?

Q Yes? A I was not in Newark at all.

Q You were arrested and locked up in Newark? A I was out of there; I went away from there and did not stay there any more .

Q Well, where were you when you were arrested? A What?

Q Where were you arrested? A In the bar room.

Q In Newark? A Newark, yes.

Q And when was that? A Saturday night.

Q Last year, wasn't it? A No; this is about three years I think; two or three years; I don't remember.

Q Well, where did you work last year? A What?

Q Where did you work last year? A Here in New York.

Q You were here in the city all last year? A Always in New York; I am always in New York.

Q That is eversince this time you were in jail in Newark? A That is all; this is my first time and my last time.

Q Now, have you seen Louis Weintraub lately?

CASE #3317

A Yes, I see him; I met him in the cafe where I was going in.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Did you and Weintraub have a saloon there in Newark?

A It was no saloon; it was cigars and drinks.

Q You said you were arrested in the bar? A There was a bar; it was a saloon before in that place.

Q You ran the saloon? A I was there and there was no saloon.

Q What was your business when you were with Weintraub?

A What?

Q What was your business when you and Weintraub were together? A What my business is?

Q What? A To keep furniture in my house; to keep a furnished room house, cigars, soda water and everything to sell.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q That was in Newark? A Yes.

Q That was the place that you ran there with Weintraub?

A I did not run it with him; he had that.

Q You were convicted and sent to prison for running that place? A Yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q I understand he lived in New York; went to Newark and was arrested in Newark; but lived in New York at that time?

A No, I did not live much in Newark.

CASE #3317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You lived in Newark that year when you and Louis were in business together? A I lived there all year?

Q You lived there all that year? A No.

Q When ~~were~~ you were arrested where did you sleep? A When I was arrested I was in jail.

Q The week before that, did you sleep in New York that time or Newark? A Newark.

Q And you have been sleeping there for about a year? A No.

Q About how long? A About five or six months.

Q Five or six months; been living in Newark right along? A Yes, and come to New York.

Q But you lived in Newark? A Yes.

Q You lived in Newark; what did you do in Newark? A I was there in the place.

Q What was your business? A To sell the cigars and cigarettes and attend to his business.

Q How did you get drinks there? A What drinks?

Q Did you bring them in from outside; or had a bar? A I had inside soda water.

Q And you sold whiskey there or beer? A No sir.

Q You said you were arrested in the bar; whose bar? A Because there was a bar; there was a saloon before in that place.

CASE #3317

Q But you were not running it as a saloon? A No sir.

Q Just running a plain store? A Yes, for cigars and soda water.

Q You were arrested for running a store? A I don't know what it was; they give me ninety days.

Q Well, that is right, for keeping a cigar store? A They claimed it was disorderly house there, because there was living women there.

Q Was it a disorderly house? A I couldn't say nothing.

Q Well you lived there? A I lived there, yes.

Q And you didn't know it was a disorderly house? A No. What way I have to do with women that is upstairs living there.

BY A JUROR:

Q How much money did you make out of that business? A I make so much I got nothing now.

Q I didn't ask you that? I asked you at the time how much money did you make? A Very little; very little for me.

Q How much is that; very little? A I made my living, that is all.

Q You made your living? A That is all.

Q Put any money in that business? A What?

Q Did you put any money in the business? A Not very much neither.

Q What is very much? A You can put in thorti or forty

CASE #7317

dollars , that is all; how much could you put in the business.

Q Thirty or forty? A That is all, cigars and soft drinks, and he had the house there; then I got to put in nothing, not very much. I make not very muck; I didn't look for making thousands there and I did not make it and I aint got it. Can I sue this Society for putting me out of it.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Yes you can. A They say it is a felony case.

Q It is a felony case?? A The way I got locked up in Newark.

Q You can sue the Society; go to work and sue the Society in the civil court, the Municipal Court? A I got a right to?

Q Yes. A All right.

CASE #3317

MARK BUCKNER, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Where do you live? A 287 South Fourth Street.

Q B-u-c-k-n-e-r ? A Yes sir.

Q And your address? A 287 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Q What is your business? A I am a laborer in the Custom House .

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q How long have you been in the Custom House? A Five years going on five years.

Q Have you been a member of the Independent Benevolent Association? A Yes sir.

Q How long were you a member? A About fourteen years.

Q About fourteen years; you were a member for about fourteen years? A Fourteen years altogether.

Q When did you cease to be a member? A I am still a member, sir.

Q You are still a member? A Yes sir.

Q You understand, Mr. Buckner, there is no effort on the part of this Grand Jury to prefer any charges against you and this investigation is not directed against you personally? Were you one of the charter members of this organization? A No.

CASE #3817

Q Have you attended to its meetings pretty regularly during the past fourteen years? A Well, most of the time, yes sir.

Q Have you attended to its meetings since the 1st of January? A Yes sir.

Q When was the last meeting? A The last meeting was two weeks ago to-morrow; three weeks ago tomorrow.

Q Where was it held? A In St. Marks Place, Odd Fellows Hall.

Q How large an attendance was there? A Somewhere around sixteen members; seventeen members.

Q Only sixteen or seventeen there? A At that time.

Q How large is the membership now, do you know? A Well, I cannot exactly tell you, sir; I think around about one hundred and some odd.

Q The membership has depleted very rapidly the last year or two; smaller than it was two years ago? A The most we ever did have was about one hundred and twenty five.

Q Now, what are the purposes of this organization, Mr. Buckner? A The purpose was sick benefits and burial and endowment, when people died; endowing the family two dollars a head.

Q You know the membership pretty well? A Yes.

Q You know most of the members, don't you? A Yes, pretty well, yes sir.

CASE #3317

Q You know most all of those one hundred men to speak to? A Know most of the hundred.

Q You have been a member of the organization for fourteen years? A I would say I would know perhaps three fourths.

Q Personally? A Yes sir.

Q By name? A Yes, pretty near by name.

Q And you have talked and conversed with a large number of them, haven't you? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know the general reputation of most of them? A Well no, I cannot tell you that.

Q Well, do you know the reputation of any of them? ASome working fellows; I don't know them all; I cannot say that I know what they do for a living.

Q Do you know what any of them do for a living? A Some of them works; some is dealers; some has got a house.

Q Do you know that the reputation of any of them is bad? A Well to tell you, gentlemen, there was some bad.

Q Quite a large number? A I can't tell you; there was some bad.

Q Can you give me any that were good? A Well, I can name you a few of them.

Q All right; name them give one man whose reputation is good? A Mr . Brown.

Q Mr. Brown? A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q Where did he live, do you know? A He has got a place in the mountains.

Q What kind of a place? A Hotel up there I think; I dont know.

Q Well, give us another one; give me somebody else? A Mr., well Mr. Levinstein; he was the President.

Q He is the President now, isn't he? A Yes sir.

Q Do you regard him as a man of good reputation? A Well to my best knowledge, yes sir, what I believe; I see of him.

Q Do you think a man who has had the reputation of being a pimp can ever have a very good reputation? A Well, Mr. Whitman, I don't ---

Q I mean just that question? A Well, I don'y know if he was a pimp; I cannot tell.

Q Don't you know that was his reputation? A It may be.

Q Don't you know it was his reputation? A I don't know, sir.

Q I don't mean to say he is, but people say that he was? A I know I never did.

Q Never heard anything like that? A No sir, I never heard anything like that, sir.

Q Do you know Mr. Levinstein pretty well? A Yes, I know him when he kept a restaurant in 13 Delancey Street a good many years ago.

Q Do you know about his going to Pittsburg; did you know his

CASE #3317

reputation in Pittsvurg? A No, I did not.

Q Did you know he used to go out there with girls? A I didn't know.

Q Did you know anything about that? A No, I didn't.

Q Do you know Jaffe? A Sam Jaffe?

Q Yes? A Yes sir.

Q What is his reputation? A Bad.

Q Don't you know that Mr. Levinstein was his partner, or had been? A I didn't know, sir.

Q Never knew that? A No sir. Mr. Sam Jaffe was arrested for abducting a girl about five or six years ago.

Q You didn't know that Levinstein had been his partner? A No I did not, sir. No, I did not, sir.

Q Now, don't you know that Mr. Brown's resort in the mountains is a summer resort for keepers of disorderly houses and pimps? A I do not , sir; I never was up there and I don't know, I will swear to it, I don't know, sir.

Q Now these were the two men whose reputations you regard as good? A Mr. Sam Jaffe?

Q Mr. Brown and Mr. Levinstein; those were the two names you have given? A Well, I have known --

Q Give us somebody else? A Well, Mr. Fishel Mandelman, he is an ex-member.

Q You regard his reputation as good?

CASE #3317

A Well, as far as I know of him; I know he was in the real estate business.

Q Do you know hashas a saloon 6th Avenue and 28th Street? A I do, yes sir.

Q Do you know he is a partner of Jimmy Todd? A No, I don't know.

Q You don't know that? A No, I don't know that, sir.

Q Now give us the name of the fourth man whose reputation you regard as good? A Well, if you name me the names?

Q No, I want you to name me the names? A I will give you names if you will give me names, Mr. Whitman; I don't know all the members; if you will tell me the names I will give you --

Q Well, we will give you some. Do you know Joe Davis? A Yes, sir.

Q What is his reputation? A Bad, was convicted.

Q He is in jail now, isn't he? A No sir; I heard he got out on a pardon or something over in Jersey.

Q You hear he has gotten out? A Yes.

Q Our evidence is he is still in jail; he may be out. Do you know Morris Goldstein? A Morris Goldstein?

Q Yes? A Yes.

Q What is his reputation? A Tailor.

Q Isn't his reputation that of a pimp? A I don't know, sir

CASE #3817

Q Do you know S. Goldman? A No.

Q Ever hear of him? A No sir.

Q Know he is in jail now? A No sir.

Q Do you know M. Green? A No sir.

Q Didn't know he was a member? A No sir.

Q Do you know Harry Grossman? A No sir.

Q Do you know Sam Jaffe? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know he runs a disorderly house? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know J. Harris? A J. Harris?

Q Yes, 235 East 11th Street? A No, I know Nat Narris, I don't know him.

Q Do you know Aaron Hartley? A No.

Q Who do you know in this organization; do you know N. Hopper? A Yes.

Q What about him? A Just his reputation? He came into the Society as a member; whatever his business was I don't know any more.

Q Don't you know what his reputation was? A No, I don't.

Q Do you know Mr. Halper? A I think I do.

Q Where did he come from? A I don't know.

Q Do you know R. Kaplan? A Yes sir.

Q What about him? A He is a printer; had a printing store.

Q Don't you know his reputation is that of a pimp? A No he had a printing store; had it at Stanton Street for

CASE #3317

years and years.

Q If Mr. Harris testified that was his reputation would you believe it? A No, I don't believe it. I know the man; if it was the Kaplan I meant he was a member and had a printing store in Stanton street; you may see in the books where he lived at that time; he had a printing store; and a wife and child.

Q Do you know J. Keller? A Yes sir.

Q What about him? A He was arrested in Chicago.

Q Arrested; he served time there for white slavery? A I don't know; but he was arrested.

Q How did you know he was arrested? A I read it in the papers.

Q He was convicted and served time for white slavery? A I read here he was pardoned by the Governor.

Q He could not have been pardonedif he had not been convicted? A I don't know; I know he was arrested in Chicago

Q How about D. Krakauer? What about him? A He is a ladies tailor, to my knowledge; I don't know him.

Q Did you know he ran a disorderly house? A I don't, Mr. Whitman.

Q Didn't you ever hear that? A No, I did not.

Q What about S. Krutzel; do you know him? A Yes sir.

Q Don't you know he ran a disorderly house? A Yes sir, in Newark.

CASE #7317

Q He pleaded guilty to it? A I don't know, sir.

Q He admitted that. Do you know S. Kerschner? A What is the name again?

Q S. Kerschner, K-e-r? A Kishner or Kerschner, no, I don't.

Q Do you know Philip Kovetsky, called Klein? A Philip Klein?

Q Yes, called Klein in the Association? A Klein, no, I do not.

Q You met those people all from time to time in fourteen years? A Well, I will tell you Mr. Whitman; there are a lot of new members I don't know there.

Q Do you know I. Miller? A I Miller; is that the dismond jeweller, the man that deals in diamonds?

Q Yes; Didn't you know he was a pimp? A No, I didn't know that; I know he deals in diamonds, but I didn't know he was a pimp.

Q Do you know M. Moskowitz? A M. Moskowitz?

Q Yes? A M. Moskowitz; I know--yes, Max Moskowitz, yes.

Q Did you know that was his reputation? A His reputation was bad.

Q He was a pimp? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know M. Mandeltraut? A Mandeltraut; you have got it right; that is the man that is in partners to-day with Sam Jaffe.

Q He keeps a fast house? A He did.
Q He does now? A That I couldn't tell.

CASE #7317

Q As far as you know, he does? A I know he has got a saloon.

Q How do you know hekept a fast house? A He was in partner ship with Sam Jaffe.

Q How do you know that? A I know he used to come and talk down there.

Q He used to talk about his fast house? A No, they used to talk about it.

Q What did they talk about; that he kept a fast house? A Everybody knew that.

Q Everybody in the place knew that? A No, not in the city

Q Well where? A Well, they come around.

Q Come around where? A Around the streets.

Q Were you around the streets when he spoke of fast houses? A No sir.

Q How did you hear it? A From other people.

Q Where? A On the street.

Q That Mr. Jaffe kept a fast house? Don't you know that every member of this association kept a fast house or was a pimp? A No, not every member; I am willing, Mr. Whitman, to help this Grand Jury.

Q I don't care for any speech; you know that the majority of members -- I don't mean to include you -- that the majority of members of this association were keepers of fast houses

or pimps? A Not the majority of them; not the majority of them; I went say the majority of them.

Q You have named me three and every one of those were; now give me the name of a man that was not, besides yourself? A I never kept a disorderly house.

Q We don't say you did; we don't charge you with that; give me the name of anybody else; a witness is not obliged to incriminate himself in any way? A I can't tell you all the names.

Q Tell one? A If you read them I will tell you the reputations; I am willing to help.

Q Well you tell me the name of one man in this Association? A Philip Mandelman was.

Q Wee have got his record; his record is bad; now give us the name of another? A Aaron Aleck.

Q How do you spell it? A A-l-e-c-k .

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Didn't he have some other name? A No, he was once upon a time the Secretary of the Society.

Q Had you known him by some other na,e? A No, no other name to my knowledge; no other name to my knowledge, no sir

BY A JUROR:

Q What is his business? His business to-day? A I don't know; I haven't seen the man in months.

CASE #7317

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Aleck? A Yes.

BY A JUROR:

Q How did you come to join the Society? A I joined it the same as I would any other Society I join; taken in as a member, paid my initiation fee and joinedit.

Q Who asked you to become a member? A Other members.

Q Who? A Well, I cannot tell you, it is so many years ago; so I could not tell you, sir.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You knew that a great many of its members kept disorderly houses? A I think it was Mr. Brown that proposed me at that time. At that time he proposed me.

Q Well, do you know Mr. Kalik? A Kalik; I never heard that name in the Society, no sir, not Kalik.

Q Well, can you give us another name besides Mr. Aleck of the men that you think are respectable? A A man that I think is respectable, I will give you; the most I don't think are respectable; I am willing to volunteer anything you say.

Q Does this man Big Aleck live at 48 West 24th Street? A I don't know where he lives, Mr. Whitman.

Q Don't you know he keeps a disorderly house? A He did keep a disorderly house..

Q You called him respectable? A I did not call him re-

CASE #3317

spectable. I told you there was anotherone. I mentioned the name; that Aleck kept a disorderly house.

Q I thought you gave me the name Aleck as a respectable man? A No, I did not.

Q Will you give me the name of a man that is respectable; that does not keep a disorderly house, or is not a pimp? A Well

Q Can you give me just one besides yourself? A If I could think of a name, yes I would.

And you have been a member fourteen years? A Yes sir.

Q And you testified a moment ago that you knew personally the majority of the members? A Most of them, yes sir, I did.

Q And you cannot give me the name of one that is not a pimp or disorderly house keeper. What is your business? How long have you been in the United States Government service? A I have been there five years, sir.

Q What were you before that? A I was a speculator, ticket speculator, and also working for jewellers, selling jewelry.

Q Where? A Selling jewelry.

Q New York County or Kings County? A New York County.

Q You live in New York County now? A I have been here twenty-eight years.

Q Where do you live? A I live now to-day over in Brooklyn with my wife and family.

CASE #3317

Q Do you hold a civil service position? A Yes sir.

Q Passed a civil service examination? A Yes, Mr. Judge Rosalsky was the man signed it for me to get the position.

Q You were appointed from the civil service list after taking a civil service examination? A Unskilled labor, civil service.

Q You passed an examination? A Yes sir.

Q And Judge Rosalsky endorsed you to this position? A Yes sir.

Q Anybody else? A Mr. Moe Levy & Company; I worked for Moe Levy a good many years.

Q Anybody else? A That was all that was required, I guess

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Do you know Nat Harris, who was the Secretary of the Society? A Yes sir.

Q What is his reputation? A Good.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q What is his business? A His business I understand he works in a pool room or something like that.

Q You knew he was a gambler, didn't you? A That I couldn't swear to.

Q Didn't you know his reputation is running a gambling house? A I know he worked.

Q Don't you know his occupation was that of carrying on, operating, running a gambling house; dealing in a gambling

CASE #3317

house? A Not to my knowledge; I only know he worked in a pool room.

Q Well, do you regard a man who works in a pool room as having a good reputation? A Well, there is lots of people go into pool rooms that got reputations too, Mr. Whitman.

Q Certainly, but you don't regard a man known as a common gambler as a man with a good reputation? A He may have a good reputation; he may be a gambler, but have a good reputation to my knowledge.

Q Do you think a man that runs a disorderly house can have a good reputation? A No sir, I do not.

Q You don't think a man that is a pimp has a reasonably good reputation? A No sir, I don't - really a man -- no, I don't approve of it.

Q You know that a majority of the members of the organization which meetings you attended every two weeks for fourteen years were pimps? A Yes, I don't deny it.

Q What did you join it for? A Just for benefits and just as a friend of mine would come up and say "Will you join it" and say, "yes, here is the initiation fee."

Q Did you ever have an interest in a disorderly house? A No sir.

Q Sure of that? A Yes sir, never in my life.

BY THE FOREMAN:

CASE #3317

Q You are not; don't you think your reputation would be harmed from associating with members of the Association? A Yes, I think my reputation would be harmed to-day; I think I would lose my bread and butter on account of it.

Q You know when you went in the Society the men were keepers of disorderly houses or keepers of gambling houses? A No sir, I did not.

Q But you know it now? A Yes sir.

Q You found it out? A Yes sir.

Q And you weren't afraid that your reputation would be harmed by associating with those men? A Well, it may be harmed to-day.

Q You still remain a member? A I wanted to get out last meeting, three meetings or four meetings ago; I didn't pay my dues.

Q Then you would be dropped? A Yes sir, I did not want to pay my dues.

Q But you have been going to the meetings? A I went to the meeting two weeks ago.

Q Why did you go if you wanted to get out? A I wanted to see how I was going to be situated as to the Society; what they were doing with the money. I put my money into the Society, four or five thousand they have got in the bank; they have got pretty near five thousand dollars in the bank.

CASE #3317

Q How did they get it? A By benefits, by running Jewish Theatre benefits, paying three hundred for night's profits and selling tickets.

Q And by dues? A And by dues, yes sir.

Q What did they use the money for? A For sick benefits.

Q And what else? A Endowments and maybe a brother that is in need.

Q What kind of need? A If he is in distress, sickness.

Q If he is arrested? A No sir.

Q Never have done that? A Now you have come to a question that I don't know. I don't--I understand -- now I will tell you, Mr. Foreman, I understand that they willed a brother once with five hundred dollars that was arrested.

Q What do you mean? A A fellow named Baker; is that right, sir; helped him with five hundred dollars.

Q The funds of the Society? A No sir; his name is Goldberg; yes sir, that is it.

Q And the Society voted him five hundred dollars? A They voted for five hundred dollars to help him; at that time he was fined one thousand dollars; is that right; or three years in prison.

Q Have you ever known of any other case where they voted to help? A Only this one case and that night I would not allow them to give them the five hundred dollars, because I threat-

CASE #3317

ened that I would have them arrested for misappropriating the money at that time; only my child was taken with diptheria that same night and I had to stay home with the doctor to give the child the injection and that night--

Q But they did give them the money? A Yes sir.

Q You were not there? A No sir.

Q You were not there? A No sir.

Q You never heard of any other instance? A No other instance? A Yes; outside of one instance; that was one hundred dollars they gave to Schroeder for distress.

Q What was the matter with him? A He was in distress.

Q Been arrested? A No.

Q How was he distressed? A He was in distress.

Q Had not been arrested? A No; had not been arrested.

Q Hadn't done anything wrong? A No, only they gave him one hundred dollars to help him out, he and his wife.

Q He never been arrested? A Not to my knowledge.

Q Never was indicted? A Yes, he was indicted; I was the one that volunteered to go over to Newark to get the copy of the indictments and to have them people put out of the Society. That was Schroeder, Barney Cohen and Goldberg.

Q And they were all dropped from the Society? A Yes sir.

Q As soon as you learned they had been in trouble? A Yes sir, I went over to Newark and I hired a lawyer to go up and look up the records and they were all indicted and we dropped

CASE #317

them from the Society.

Q Are there any members of the Society whose records you are having investigated, the members? A We are trying to investigate members to-day yet.

Q There are some you suspect? A Yes.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q What are you trying to investigate? A To get them out of the Society.

Q You know what their reputation is? A We want to put them out.

Q You know the manjority of them are keepers of fast houses? A Yes, most of them.

Q What are you trying to investigate further? A To put them out.

Q Why don't you put them out? A I am only one; I am not the Society.

Q Do you mean to sayyour Society is investigating now to find out whether its members are keepers of disorderly houses? A Investigating if they ever done prison.

Q Investigating whether they have been convicted? AYes sir

Q Do you think it is worse to be convicted of keeping a disorderly house than it is to keep a disorderly house? A I think; my idea is both bad.

Q Well, what is the object of this investigation; you know

CASE #7317

now that most of your members are keeping disorderly houses, don't you? A I don't know of one that is keeping a disorderly house outside e- I don't know of one that is keeping a disorderly house to-day of members of that Society to-day, but they did, I will say that; they did.

Q But your Society is investigating now, isn't it? A Yes.

Q How is it investigating; by committee? A Yes sir.

Q Who are the members of that committee; just remember you are under oath? A I know, Mr. Whitman, I am under oath

Q Now give the names of this committee? A I am one.

Q You are one of this Committee? A Yes sir.

Q And who else? A I think it is a man named Goldberg, if I am not mistaken.

Q When was this Committee appointed? A A few months back.

Q Has it met? A Had meetings; we bring report in; at the meeting we bring the report in.

Q Do you have a meeting of your committee before you bring in your report? A No sir.

Q You just bring a report without having a meeting? A That is all.

Q Who draws the report? A Nobody draws it; just bring it in, favorable or unfavorable.

Q Favorable to what? A If we investigate and find out if the man is bad.

CASE #3317

Q Have you investigated anybody? A Only those I have mentioned.

Q I mean in New York? A No sir, we have not.

Q You answered the Foreman to the effect that your Committee is-- your association is now investigating its members; now is it? A Yes sir.

Q Who is it investigating? A We are trying to investigate to see some of the members -- to see if they are fit to be kept in the Society.

Q What members? A Such as Sam Jaffe; he resigned; I don't know the reason why; we are glad we got rid of him.

Q Who besides Mr. Goldberg is on the committee? A Me and some other man, I forget the name.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Isn't the President of it a member of it? A The President of the committee.

Q Isn't Levinstein a member of the committee? A Yes; I think so.

Q Then there are four members? A Yes sir, that is three?

Q You and Levinstein and Goldberg? A yes sir.

Q And you are now an investigating committee? A Yes sir.

Q When did you report the result of your investigation to this association? A The last report I reported on those indictments.

CASE #3317

Q How long ago was that? A Well, we got in the indictments, we got the indictments from Mr. Levinstein got the indictments -- the President has got them.

Q When did you make that report? A That is four or five months ago.

Q Four or five months ago? A Yes.

Q You have not investigated your members in New York since then? A No.

Q You know they keep disorderly houses? A Do I know?

Q Yes. A I tell you, Mr. Whitman, I don't know now, but I did know then.

Q Why didn't you investigate and find out? A Who will I go to and find out it? I will tell you the truth; I don't want to go and investigate; I don't want to have nothing to do with them.

Q You attended at the meeting the last time, didn't you? A Yes sir.

Q Attended them regularly for fourteen years, haven't you? A No sir, not regular.

Q Not pretty regularly? A No sir.

Q How many have you attended since the 1st of January? A This first of January.

Q Yes? A About three.

Q How many did they have since the first of January? A They

CASE #3817

have two every month; they have two every month.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q How does your committee decide what names to investigate; have you got a list of those names now before your Committee that are to be investigated? A Now, such a man like you mention.

Q Have you got a list? A Such as a man as you mention, just now, you passed him by, Mr. Solomon Krutzel; now we go over and get -- go over and see the District Attorney or whatever it is over in Newark and ask him to give a copy if he has been indicted or been convicted of any crime and we bring the copy here.

Q Now, how does your committee know which man to investigate? A Well, we look up.

Q Look up where? A Now for instance a man comes to me and says, "Goldberg or Abe Levinstein was arrested here a few months ago or a year ago or so." Well, we go and look it up.

Q You found that Goldberg had been arrested within a year? A Which Goldberg?

Q This one that is on the committtee? A This Goldberg was arrested?

Q Is that the one that was on the committee; he was arrested within the year? A That Goldberg, no sir.

Q you found that out? A I haven't found out, no sir; no sir, I haven't, sir.

CASE #7317

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q You have been pretty active in the Association? A No sir.

Q You have been on the Committee? A Yes sir.

Q You went to Newark and made the imvestigation?A Yes sir

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to inquire if they investigated such names as are referred to them by the Society or whether the Committee investigate on their own account? A What.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Has the Society in appointing this Committee charged you to investigate certain specific members? A Yes sir.

Q And has given you a list of those members? A No sir.

Q Well then how could it -- A Only just the names.

Q Well, tell us the names? A These I mentioned before.

Q Tell us the names of the people? A Schroeder.

Q He has been dropped years ago? A No, he has not; he has only been dropped here.

Q Last fall? A I don't think it is last fall, I don't.

Q Your committee has only been in operation three months, hasn't it? A I have only had it this last ---

Q Three months? A yes sir.

Q Now what names were given to the Committee to investigate? A Well, that is what I told you, Mr. Foreman.

Q What are their names? A No other names. For instance

CASE #3317

I come up to the Society.

Q Is that the only name that was given to the Committee to investigate? A The three names.

Q What three names? A Schroeder, Barney Cohen and Baker.

Q Now you made your report about them? A That is all.

Q Then the investigation is ended? A Yes sir.

Q You are not going to investigate any more? A They did not give us any more names; that is the only thing, three.

Q But you have testified that the reputation of most of the members is that they are keepers of disorderly houses or pimps, but you are not going to investigate them? A Well, what can I -- well, if they are willing I am willing to.

Q And you are willing to remain in the Society in spite of the fact certain members of them are of that character, and not ask for an investigation? A I did ask for an investigation; it was me that started it.

Q You have the right to investigate; you are on the Committee? A What can I do by myself.

Q What can any of them do? A I am willing to do my share

Q That is all; you were appointed to the Committee? A Yes sir.

Q Every man that has a reputation as a keeper of a disorderly house, why don't you go and find out about it? A Where will I bring it to; you people?

CASE #3317

Q They are all keepers of disorderly houses? A You people?

Q The reason you don't make such an investigation is if you made such an investigation it would close up the Society? A Yes, I think it would.

Q And you cannor afford to do it? A I don't care about that.

Q Your Society has not, investigated a man unless they had reason to believe he was convicted; is that the idea? A Yes.

Q Just because he was a pimp, disorderly house keeper or gambler, they did not investigate that? A No.

BY A JUROR:

Q In other words, the crime is conviction, not the act? A yes sir.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Did you tell Judge Rosalsky you were a member of the Association when you were endorsed for the position? A I Did I tell Judge Rosalsky; well, I was a respectable man.

Q Yes. I didn't ask you that. Did you tell him when you asked for a position in the United States Government service you were a member of the Association? A No sir.

Q Did you tell him what Associations you belonged to? A No sir.

Q Did he ever ask you what Associations you belonged to?

CASE #3317

A No sir; it didn't say that in the application.

Q Nothing of that kind? A No sir, it doesnot.

Q Do you know whether Judge Rosalsky knew you were a member of the Association when he recommended you? A I don't ~~XX~~ think he did; no sir; no sir, he did not.

Q Do you think he would have recommended you if he knew it. You don't need to answer that if you don't want to; you are not obliged to? A A man, Mr. Whitman, a man can be bad years ago and may be good today.

Q I am not charging you with being bad, this Association-- A This thing here, Mr. Whitman, is liable to lose me my bread and butter and my children--

Q I think the best thing for you is to withdraw from the Society? A Withdraw; I will do anything at all; it is immaterial to me; I want to keep my children.

Q Are you going to attend the next meeting of the Society and is it your intention to attend the next meeting? A If they didn't want me, no sir; if you don't want me; if the gentlemen don't want me; if you want me to investigate anything -- I am right up to you.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q We are not seeking to incriminate you; Mr. Whitman stated that? A I am not alluding to that; I am alluding to my job; I have been on it five years; I have a good reputation.

CASE #3317

Q We are not seeking to hurt your reputation; we are simply inquiring? A I have a good reputation in the Custom House; I have been there for five years; never lost a day's work in my life.

Q We are not seeking to lose you your job or hurt you at all; anything that has been said here wont hurt you in the slightest degree; we are simply trying to get the facts in reference to the Society. You need not be uneasy about the job; it wont affect it at all.

MR. WHITMAN: We wont prefer any charges.

A JUROR: Isn't it a fact that you did not send in your resignation because you wanted to get a share of the five thousand dollars.

A No, they are taking that money and paying it in some way or another and I paid in fourteen years and I want some of that money.

Q That is perfectly legitimate? A I have got a wife and children. It has only the piece of ground I believe to pay off. They telephoned to the Collector yesterday, and upset all hands down there; I am afraid; that is the reason why, Mr. Whitman.

Q I don't think you need be afraid about that; you were a witness before the Lexow Committee, weren't you? A Yes sir, I was.

CASE #3317

That is all I am afraid of is the job. It is only sixty dollars a month; it supports my family. Mr. Reynolds knows me from the 8th District a good many years.

Q Your testimony here won't hurt you. A Mr. Reynolds knows me a good many years in 26 Delancey Street, a good many years.

(END OF SESSION)

CASE #3317

April 21st, 1910

(INVESTIGATION RESUMED)

JOHN D. LINDSAY, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your name please? A John D. Lindsay.

Q Your residence? A New York City, 34 West 11th Street.

Q Your business? A Lawyer, and I am also President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Q How long have you been President? A Since the 1st of January, 1903.

Q Mr. Lindsay, we will be glad to have you give us any facts which have come under your observation during the time of your relationship with that Society which in your judgment bear upon or give light in connection with this investigation which this special grand jury is making. Make your own statements? A I can only say this, that so far as my observation goes, and so far as the records of my society show, there is no evidence of the existence, and there has not been, during the last seven years of the existence of the Society, any organized traffic in children under sixteen years of age, girls under sixteen years of age. Of course, beyond that the Society has nothing to

CASE #7317

do.

Q May I ask right there whether you are prepared to say that there is any such organized traffic in women? A I have no belief on that point, I have no knowledge on that point. We have cases from time to time, such as the one which appears in our last annual report, where young girls under sixteen years of age have been sent for by proprietors of houses of prostitution and there used for immoral purposes in the ordinary way of the prostitute. These cases, and those of which I can furnish you a list, if you desire, have all been disposed of in the Court of General Sessions, and the records of that Court will furnish you the full information.

Q Were these girls lured into the life? A Well, I think not, as a rule. I will give you a typical case. It is reported here in our last annual report at page 25, and this is the way the synopsis reads of the case: "January 10th, 1909. An incident in the Society's warfare against the so-called white slave traffic was the arrest of one of its suppliers, Margaret Blair, a depraved woman, who lured two young girls under the age of sixteen years to a disreputable resort maintained by her at 306 East 106th Street. It has been the purpose of the Society to use every means"-

Q Little slower please. A I will submit the report-

CASE #317

"To present the facts to the Court of General Sessions. The result was the woman's prompt conviction before Judge Malone and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years." On that case the Society not only succeeded in making a case against this woman, securing her conviction, but it was also ascertained in the course of our investigations that the owner of this building had been intimate with these same young girls, and the result was that a case was made against him, and he was prosecuted, put on trial before Judge Malone, and received a sentence of six years imprisonment in State Prison.

Now, that is the kind of cases with which we come into contact from time to time. I am glad to say that there are not very many, not more than one case a year of that sort. Apart from that, while the Society is constantly prosecuting defendants for the crime of abduction, there is no evidence as a rule of any systematic trade except in those cases where, once in a while, we find that a girl has been used by a man who has led her astray for the purpose of street walking. There are, unfortunately, cases of that sort, but, so far as my experience has gone, all of them have been sporadic cases and not the result of any organized system on the part of the defendants..

Q Has there come to your notice any instance where

CASE #3317

girls have been bought or sold for immoral purposes? A No, I don't recollect of any case of that sort.

Q Where a girl has been placed in a house of prostitution for a money consideration? A No.

Q You found no such cases? A No. We have had, I think, two cases of young Chinese girls, we believed had been imported into this country after having been sold to their importers in China, and in those cases we have succeeded in rescuing the children from their surroundings, and either having them committed to institutions or having them sent back to China.

Q But in these cases of abduction, which you state were girls seduced by some friend and then turned over to a house of prostitution, or do they -- A No, the great majority of cases are unfortunately not the cases of young girls led astray; those are very rare. They are usually the cases of young girls who are picked up on the street, and more recently and almost entirely picked up in these moving picture shows.

Q Picked up by pimps and people of that sort? A Yes, and by immoral men, and simply in the way that ordinary prostitutes are picked up.

Q You mean young girls? A I should say that probably not one quarter of the cases is there any claim made by the young girls themselves that they were pure girls

CASE #317

at the time they were led astray.

Q These young girls? A That is a fact.

Q Girls who have been to a greater or less extent leading an immoral life at the time of their arrest? A Not a public immoral life, but girls who have gone wrong, girls who have lost their virtue in various ways by being led astray by their young men friends, and subsequently became demoralized and are easy victims of men who roam the streets and frequent the resorts.

Q Then they are not unwilling to be led into that life? A In some cases, of course, they are, but we have not very many cases of children who become common prostitutes under the age of sixteen; they are very rare as I said before.

Q But on the other hand you have instances of children that are forced into a life of prostitution against their will? A Occasionally we have cases of that sort.

Q But the average? A They are rare.

Q In these moving picture shows girls who have been picked up there by men are mostly girls who have had sexual intercourse with some man or men before? A As a rule that is the case unfortunately.

Q And do they go to these places, you believe, for the purpose of finding men or they go innocently? A They go there innocently, the same as young boys go there.

CASE #3317

I look upon these moving picture shows as one of the greatest evils of the day.

Q Why? A Because they afford the opportunity of familiarities with young children when the lights are turned down and the performance is going on.

Q Why not in the theatres, the cheap theatres? A The lights are not turned as low as they are in the moving picture shows. There isn't that opportunity, it doesn't occur.

Q And is it your opinion that men of immoral character frequent these places for the purpose of finding these girls? A I have no doubt that the hangers on of these places, the employees of these places, frequently allow children to come into these places in order to get an opportunity of tampering with them.

Q Have you been able to trace any connection between the management of such places with the seduction of these girls? A In some instances we have. I have here a list of cases of rape and abduction which occurred since the 13th day of December, 1906, which had their origin in these moving picture resorts, and if the grand jury are interested enough to listen to it I can perhaps explain better than the naked statements of what the facts have been.

Q Instead of taking up the individual cases, can you

CASE #3317

give us the detail of the characters? A There are thirty three such cases.

Q Since 1906? A Since 1906. Three have occurred within a very brief space of time within the last two or three months. Here, for instance, is a case of a boy fifteen years of age; he attended a moving picture show called the Comedy Theatre, 46 East 14th Street. Edward Castile, age 30, sat next to the boy and placed his hands on the boy's private parts, indulged in familiarities with him and eventually solicited him to accompany him to a hotel. The boy consented, was taken to the Union Square Hotel, and there he was arrested in the act of committing an unnatural offense upon this boy. A very similar case was the case of a boy named Charles Troekle, age 14; met a strange man at Cooper Union who, on the pretense of taking the boy to a moving picture show walked to 11th Street, 228, where another man named Gray took him to a picture show and then took him to a room and indulged in an unnatural offense with him.

Q Then such cases occur with boys as well as girls? A Yes sir. Now, here is another case. Pastime Moving Picture Show, 5th Avenue and 110th Street. Some young girls complained that employees of the place had criminally insulted them. An investigation shows that these girls had been in the habit of frequenting these establishments,

CASE #3317

and accompanying men into Central Park for immoral purposes.

Q Have you ever been able to connect the management of any of these places with-- A No, I think it is simply the indulgence of their beastly passions for which special opportunity is given them by these places.

Q In other words, you think it is the individual rather than any preconceived plan on the part of the management of the picture shows? A I do.

Q The individual, not necessarily the manager, but the various employees? A Or the frequenters of the place.

Q And the manager is familiar with the fact that this is going on or not? A Well, I should, I don't think so any more than any employer is familiar with the personal private conduct of his employees. The difficulty with these places is, it affords this opportunity of which men of those inclinations are very quick to avail themselves.

Q It is inherent in the character of the show? A In the opportunity it affords.

Q Are there any other classes of cases that you looked up specifically in connection with the moving picture show? A Well, of course, the admission of unaccompanied children to these places, that is, children who are unaccompanied by their parents or guardians, is a misdemeanor.

CASE #3317

Q That is done probably without the knowledge of a crime? A In some instances, but in my opinion I think it is done because of the profit they make. In some of these shows the majority of the attendants are children under sixteen years of age. Until last September there was no law which prohibited the admission of unaccompanied children to these places. For three years the Society had endeavored to procure the passage of an act in the Legislature placing these resorts on the same footing as first class theatres are. No child is allowed to be admitted to a first class theatre in the city unless accompanied by the parents or some person who stands in the relation of a guardian. We have had tremendous opposition in the Legislature in both years, but finally succeeded in passing this act last year which went into effect September first last, and since that time we have made a great many arrests, and begun a great many prosecutions in the Court of Special Sessions. But while I don't want to criticise the duties of the Court of Special Sessions it seems to me instead of

Q Fining them? A (Continued) Fining them, the offense being a misdemeanor, punishable as all offenses are by a fine and imprisonment or both, it always seemed to me that if these judges would impose a substantial term of imprisonment, or even a small term, thirty days imprisonment, they would have very few failures in the future.

0411
CASE #7317

Q There have been convictions in the cases you have brought? A In almost all of them.

Q But the fines-- A As a matter of fact the defendants plead guilty and are then fined.

Q But the fine in your judgment has not acted in any was as a deterrent? A It doesn't seem to me so.

Q Did you ever find, in your relationship to this Society you have neither found any evidence of the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes nor have you found any evidence in cases where girls have been actually bought or sold for immoral purposes? A No, As I say, we have had cases, very extreme cases, where women have had numbers of young girls on their list, regular lists of young girls, and would send for them from time to time, but in those cases just as I say--

Q Voluntarily? A Are girls who are perfectly willing to lead that sort of life.

Q That is simply a call house where the girls are sent for? A Exactly.

Q What you might call ordinary prostitutes? A Simply the case of prostitutes under the age of sixteen years.

THE FOREMAN: Gentlemen, are there any other questions? Any questions which you care to ask?

Q That is about the substance of what you had in mind

CASE #3817

to present? A Yes sir, and I would be very glad to answer any other questions and furnish the grand jury any data or records regarding the number of our cases and the character of our cases and the facts in particular instances.

A JUROR: Mr. Foreman, I understand that this gentleman only referred to cases--

THE WITNESS: We have, of course, cases of girls who are led astray, and taken to these places by designing men and ruined in consequence of it.

A JUROR: I only thought you might have some knowledge, not in your official capacity, of girls above the age of sixteen?

THE WITNESS. No.

ANOTHER JUROR: Mr. Lindsay, as I understand, does not know of any cases with regard to these moving picture shows where they have been used by designing men to take girls there for the purpose of putting them in the white slave traffic, as I understand it?

THE WITNESS: No, I don't know of any such cases. These moving picture shows are frequented by young girls and young boys, they come in there and sit down, and these wretches who have a tendency to immorality of that sort come in there and they find these children sitting down, and take liberties with them, and if they find

CASE #3317

their advances are not resented they further the matter and eventually solicit these children for immoral purposes.

BY A JUROR:

Q Just their own desire, to satisfy their own desire?

A Yes.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Do you know of any cases where either men or women have imported young girls for immoral purposes? A Girls under sixteen?

Q Yes. A Well, I do, where a case of that sort, one case.

Q Cases that came through the Society? A Yes, a case that occurred several years ago where a man was arrested through the work of the Society for bringing a young girl over from Buda Pest, a girl who had gone wrong over there. The transaction was stopped before any immorality had taken place here. The girl was detained at Ellis Island.

Q Simply the one case of a girl under sixteen? A Yes, sir, and that was a case of a man of mature years coming to this country who desired to continue this relations with the young girl, the same relations as on the other side.

Q Has your position here led you to know much about

CASE #3317

pimps as a class? A No, I think not. I think not, except I understand what that characterization means.

Q How many cases? A I couldn't say. I don't know anything about the details of these cases. I merely brought them out to illustrate to you, gentlemen.

Q I know you would be very glad to? A I would.

Q I mean by this inquiry whether under your observation pimps kept women working, both by force or by duress or something of that sort. In other words whether they were prisoners in any sense? A We have a number of cases where these girls under sixteen have alleged they were taken to places and practically confined by these young men.

Q Practically what? A Condined against their will and led astray.

Q And used there for immoral purposes? A But at the same time those allegations were allegations always combined with the statement that they had gone on the street for the benefit of the young men, so that they had a certain amount of liberty, and as a rule in all these cases it has turned out that these young girls have been voluntary rather than involuntary victims of these men.

Q Have they been willing to work on the streets for these men, or have they been driven to it by threats? A I think in some cases they have been willing, and in other

CASE #3317

cases they have been unwilling, but there is no case of locking them up, and confining them for a period of time that I know of. I haven't any recollection.

THE FOREMAN: We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Lindsay.

---------o---------

CASE #3317

In the matter of the investigation as to the existence in the County of New York of an organized traffic in women for immoral purposes.

--------o--------

April 21st, 1910.

GEORGE A. GREENBERG, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What is your name? A George A. Greenberg.

Q And your address? A 231 East 13th Street.

Q What is your business? A Foreman in the Bureau of Sewers.

Q How long have you been employed there? A Originally I was appointed the 27th day of July, 1907.

Q Have you been there ever since? A With the exception of a couple of months, that is in the Dock Department, and then was appointed to the Sewer Department, and have been ever since.

Q What was your business prior to that date in 1907? A Well, I was working for Pinkerton.

Q Painter? A Pinkerton.

Q As a detective? A Yes sir, and then I was working for Martin Engle in the Chicken market, keeping books for him, and previous to that in 1892 I was discharged from the United States navy.

CASE #3317

450

Q In 1892? A In 1892.

Q How long did you serve in the navy? A Five years.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q When did you leave the United States Navy? A In 1892.

Q You entered in 1892? A Discharged shortly after the Cleveland election. I was discharged.

Q When did you enter the United States Navy? A Sir?

Q When did you enter the United States Navy? A In 1889.

Q 1889, and you retired in 1893 - 1892? A 1892.

Q Now what did you do on retiring from the United States navy, where did you go? A I worked here in New York for Martin Engle in the chicken market.

Q What did you do? A In the chicken market working there.

Q From 1892 until when? A Until the day of my appointment to that office.

Q When was that? A 1897.

Q You were appointed to what then? A As a laborer in the Dock Department. I was one day appointed as laborer in the Dock Department and by the advice of my leader of the district resigned, and then I was appointed in the Department of Public Works.

Q You were appointed in the Dock Department in 1892;

CASE #317

how long did you stay in the Dock Department? A One day.

Q Only one day; never worked there after that? A No sir, resigned.

Q Why did you resign? A By the advice of my leader.

Q By the advice of your leader? A In order to go down on the payroll of the municipal - of the municipal payroll.

Q In order to get on the municipal payroll in what department? A In Highways.

Q That was in 1897? A Yes sir.

Q What time in 1897, do you remember? Was it in January? A No, in July, 1897.

Q July. Well, then you stayed in the Department of Highways how long? A About four months, I believe.

Q Yes, and then what did you do? A Then they laid off some people on the Highways, and Mr. Engel reappointed me as an assistant foreman in the Bureau of Sewers and I am there ever since.

Q Mr. Engel appointed you; you mean he had you appointed? A Yes.

Q In the Department of? A Sewers.

Q Bureau of Sewers, Department of Public Works? A It wasn't the Department of Sewers then by itself.

Q Go ahead. How long did you stay there? A Ever since.

CASE #3317

Q Still there? A Yes.

Q And you have been on the city payroll ever since that time? A Yes.

Q Do you remember the Independent Benevolent Association? A I do, I was a member.

Q Are you a member now? A No sir.

Q When did you cease to be a member? A I couldn't exactly tell; I believe about two or three years; I aint sure.

Q Well, about when? A About two years.

Q How did you cease to be a member? A Well, I didn't like some of the men down there, and I merely quit paying dues and got out of it.

Q Why didn't you like them? A I didn't think some of them were equal to my morals.

Q Why not? A Some of the fellows were engaged in keeping disorderly houses.

Q Some were? A Yes sir.

Q What ones were? A A fellow by the name of Keller, I believe.

Q Keller? A Yes.

Q Who else? A Well, I know the first name, but I don't know their second names.

Q How long were you a member of the Independent Benevolent Association? A About six or seven months.

CASE #7317

Q Where did you go to join it? A I knew a fellow by the name of Siegel years ago before I went soldiering; he used to keep a restaurant on Eldredge Street, and when I was single then I used to eat my meals in there. I met him, and he says, "Do you belong to some organization?" I say, "What kind of organization?" He said, "Benevolent." I said, "No," so he says, "I will recommend you to this Independent Benevolent, New York Independent Benevolent." I said, "All right," and he said, "Are you married?" "Certainly," I says, "I have a boy going to college already." "Well," he says, "I will introduce you." He introduced me to the doctor, and I paid my dues.

Q Did you go to the meeting? A I might, three or four meetings, I aint sure.

Q You knew most of the membership, didn't you? A Some of them I did know; in the Eighth Assembly district they reside.

Q Who is the man that asked you to join? A Siegel.

Q How do you spell his name? A S-i-e-g-e-l.

Q How long have you known him? A Oh, for quite a while, twenty years.

Q You knew him for twenty years. Where does he live? A I don't know where he lives now.

Q Where did he live then? A Well, I couldn't tell you where he lived exactly, but he had a restaurant. I

CASE #3317

don't know if he has it now, I wasn't there. He had a restaurant in 78, I believe, or 80.

Q You knew him for twenty years? A Yes sir, over twenty.

Q What was his address, do you know? A I couldn't tell you sir.

Q Where was the restaurant? A On Second Avenue.

Q 76 Second Avenue, wasn't it? A Maybe it is 76, I don't know.

Q You know that he kept a disorderly house? A No sir.

Q You know that his wife kept a disorderly house? A I don't think that he has a wife.

Q Do you know that he has a wife? A I say I don't think he has a wife.

Q Didn't you know he was a partner of a man named Reppel? A What? Rappel?

Q Yes. Did you ever hear that. You knew this man Siegel for twenty years? A Yes sir.

Q You knew he was in partnership with Abe Levenstein? A Yes.

Q How long have you known Mr. Levenstein? A I know Levenstein ever since he was a kid.

Q Ever since he was a kid? A Young man, yes.

Q You knew he was a member of this association? A

CASE #3317

Yes sir.

Q You knew it when you joined the association? A I didn't.

Q You didn't know he was a member? A I didn't.

Q Not when you joined it? A No.

Q How long have you known him? A About twenty years; eighteen, nineteen or twenty years; when he was working as a costumer.

Q Did you know he was an officer of this association? A He was not an officer when I was a member.

Q How do you know? A Because I was to the meeting.

Q Who were the officers? A Jaffe.

Q Yes. Who else? A And Leipsiger.

Q Who else? A And the secretary was. If you name the gentlemen's names I will recall them.

Q Now what is Mr. Levenstein's reputation, and what was it ten years ago? A Don't know.

Q You have known him ever since he was a little boy? A Yes sir.

Q Did you know his reputation was that of being a pimp? A I couldn't say as I know.

Q Can you say that you didn't know that that was his reputation? A I couldn't tell.

Q Wasn't that his reputation? I don't ask you whether he was a pimp or not; I ask you whether that wasn't

CASE #7317

his reputation? A No sir, not that I know of.

Q Didn't you ever hear that said about him? A No.

Q Who were these men whose reputations you didn't like and on account of whom you left the association? A A fellow by the name of Keller.

Q Yes, he is one? A A fellow by the name of Schneider.

Q And who else? A Isn't that enough?

Q Answer my question please. Who else; only two men? A After mentioning the names.

Q Who else? Let us have them? A Barney Consumption they call it:

Q Yes, who else. That's three; there were 160 members, weren't there? A I don't know all.

Q Only three? A Well, I know more but I can't tell.

Q Give me the names of the others? A That I don't like?

Q That you don't like, that you think were pimps; that is what you mean by saying-- A The others I can't recall.

Q Give us the names; it is pretty hard? A Yes.

Q If you know them, whose reputation was that of a pimp? A I will swear I didn't know he ever kept any --

Q Didn't you know his reputation was that of being a pimp? A I never knew his reputation.

CASE #7317

Q Now give us the rest of the names of the men whose reputation you disliked? A That is all I can recall.

Q Didyou prefer charges against these three men? A No sir.

Q Why didn't you? A How could I?

Q Why couldn't you; this is a Benevolent association? A Yes.

Q What is the purpose of this association? A When I was elected as a member I understood they had a burial ground down there and sick benefit and so on, and then I don't remember, some person died--

Q Now pardon me just a minute. You were getting a salary at the time from the city? A Yes sir.

Q How much were you getting? A Four dollars a day.

Q And were you worried about what would happen to you in case of your death? A What is that?

Q Were you worried about the place of burial? A I don't understad the question.

Q Did you think there would be any question as to the proper disposition of your body if you should die; you had money laid up? A Have I had?

Q Didn't you at the time? A Laid money away?

Q Yes? A I haven't; I have none yet.

Q You were making a salary from the city? A Yes sir

Q And you had been for a good many years? A Yes sir.

CASE #7317

Q You were then in the city's employ? A Yes.

Q Well, did you join this association on account of the burial? A Yes sir.

Q That was your only reason for joining? A The only reason.

Q Then why did you retire? A Because I didn't like the people.

Q But the burial benefit remained just the same? A Yes, but I wouldn't like to remain with people that was keeping disorderly houses.

Q There were three people that kept disorderly houses? A That I know of.

Q Were there any others? A No.

Q Only the three people? A Yes sir.

Q And you left the Benevolent Association that was going to arrange for your burial and pay benefits to you in case of your illness, and you have been a member for nine months, because you heard there were three people in it that kept houses of prostitution? A Not heard, but I know it.

Q Do you know? A Yes.

Q How do you know? A Well, one fellow by the name of Keller said one day, sitting alongside of me, says, "I am going away from New York," and another fellow says, "Where are you going?" He says, "I am going to Washington."

CASE #3317

"What for?" "Well," he said, "It is too strict in here, and I am going to open a house there."

Q He said that in the meeting? A Privately to that fellow.

Q In the meeting? A Yes, it wasn't a meeting; they were adjourned.

Q It was after the meeting adjourned? A It was previous to the meeting.

Q Before the meeting was opened you heard him tell the other fellow it was getting too hot in New York, he was going to Washington? A No, the other one met that fellow Keller.

Q There were three people who heard it, and he said it to another man; there were three people? A Yes.

Q He said it was getting too hot in New York, and he was going to open a house in Washington? A Yes. I said, "What kind of house," and he started to laugh, and I asked him"What makes you laugh?" He said, "I am going to open a fast house." He expressed himself in Jewish, and I dragged the meaning out, I know the meaning, and from that day I never visited that meeting again.

Q You never attended the meeting after that? A No.

Q That is three names. Now how do you know of the other two houses? A What other two houses?

Q You say there were three people? A I knew Barney

CASE #7317

Consumption for years, that he always mingled with those people.

Q You knew him three years? A But I didn't know he was a member of it.

Q You stayed in the organization nine months? A Yes sir.

Q And did you leave as soon as you found out he was a member? A Yes, I paid the six months dues.

Q You paid every quarter? A Yes.

Q Did you leave as soon as you found this man was a member? A Yes, I did.

Q Now what about the other one, the third member who was keeping a disorderly house; who was he? A A fellow by the name of Schneider.

Q How do you know he was keeping a disorderly house? A Because I heard there was people coming around and trying to bail him out.

Q You heard that in the association? A No, outside.

Q Where was it? A On Second Avenue.

Q On Second Avenue that somebody was going around trying to bail him out? A Yes.

Q What do you mean by saying these people? A One of his friends from Newark.

Q What was the friend from Newark's name? A The nick-name is--

Q He had a nick-name? A Yes. Sam -- or in other

CASE #3317

words, the tall Jew.

Q Was he a member of the association? A Not that I know of.

Q Where did you meet him? A He used to be in my election district.

Q Was he a worker in your district? A No, he was a voter.

Q And he lived in Newark? A No, pardon me, I knew him years ago when he lived in my election district; for the last ten or eleven years he lived in Newark.

Q Was he bailing this man out? A Yes.

Q He lives in Newark? A Yes.

Q He lived in Newark? A Yes.

Q Don't you know a man in Newark can't bail people out in New York? A He tried to get a man to bail that man out, and this man jumped the bail and they arrested him. in New York.

Q Arrested in New York for keeping a disorderly house in New York? A Arrested for jumping bail, and he was held in Brooklyn in jail, and he was going around saying "What is the matter with this fellow?" "Why," he said, "Don't you know, that fellow in New York was arrested." "Well," he said, "he was let out on bail for keeping a disorderly house in New York and somebody gave him away and he was arrested."

CASE #3317

462

Q Now then those are all the keepers of disorderly houses, the three names that you gave us? A That I knew?

Q No, no, all that you ever heard of? A That I heard of?

Q Wasn't there another man there whose reputation you know? A No.

Q About the reputation; wasn't the reputation of all of keeping disorderly houses? A No sir.

Q Wasn't the occupation of most of them keeping disorderly houses? A Not that I know of.

Q Wasn't the reputation of most of them keeping disorderly houses? A No.

Q And you left for the reason three people kept disorderly houses? A Yes.

Q You want that to stand? A Yes.

Q You realize you are under oath; that a violation of that oath is perjury? A I do sir.

Q You realize that that perjury is ten years in prison? A Yes.

Q And you want to let it stand that you left this association numbering 160 men because there were three people in it, two of whom you have known before, who kept disorderly houses; that is the reason you left? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

Q Now, you give me the names of men in that association whom you regarded as men of good reputation? A Rothman.

Q Who? A Rothman.

Q How do you spell it? A A tailor, Rodman.

Q R-o-d-m-a-n? A Yes sir.

Q You don't mean Roseman, do you? A Sir?

Q You know Roseman? A No.

Q Ranzman, Rounzman; do you know A. Rounzman? A No. His tailor shop is in Delancy street.

Q You know Nathan Green? A No sir.

Q Do you know Jake Bottwin? A No sir.

Q Do you know L. Cohen? A No sir.

Q Do you know Barney Cohen? A No sir.

Q Do you know Joe Davis? A No sir.

Q Have you consulted counsel in this case; have you consulted a lawyer? A No sir.

Q Talk with a lawyer at all? A No sir.

Q Talk with anybody about coming up here at all? A My chief engineer.

Q Who? A My chief engineer gave me instructions to report to Mr. Reynolds.

Q What were the instructions? A To report to Mr. Reynolds.

Q Do you know Morris Goldstein? A Yes sir, I do.

CASE #7317

Q What kind of a man is he? A Gambler.

Q Anything more? A Not that I know of.

Q You think that is a good reputation? A No.

Q Don't you know his reputation is he is a pimp? A I don't; if I know I tell you.

Q You don't know that at all? How long have you known him? A When he was in the tailoring business.

Q How long ago was that? A About fourteen or fifteen years ago.

Q And you have known him right along off and on? A Afterwards I knew he was making books on the races.

Q Afterwards you knew that? A Yes.

Q When did you first learn that? A About four or five years ago.

Q How long ago? A About four or five years ago.

Q When did you leave this organization? A I couldn't tell you the exact date. I didn't bother much about that.

Q Didn't you know he runs a disorderly flat now; didn't you know he was charged with keeping a Hungarian girl? A I pledge you my word.

Q Didn't you know his partner was an ex-convict? A No, I don't know his partner.

Q Didn't you know he was suspended from your association? A I don't know that either.

CASE #7317

465

Q Mr. S. Goldman, what do you know about him? A I don't know that feller.

Q Well, tell us somebody that you do know in this association? A Well, that what I know--

Q You were a member of it nine months? A Yes sir.

Q Now give us the names of some others; we are not going to let you go away, we are going to have you tell us what you know about this thing if it takes you a week? A Why, I couldn't tell you what I don't know.

Q Give us the names of some more of the members of this association; some men who are members of the association you were a member of? A Louis Kaufman.

Q Louis Kaufman. Where did he live, do you know? A I don't.

Q How long have you known Louis Kaufman? A I met him in the meeting; I was introduced to him.

Q You were? A Yes.

Q How many times did you meet him? A I was to the meeting three or four times.

Q And you met him at this meeting three or four times? A I met him twice, I believe.

Q Well, what is his reputation? A I couldn't tell you his reputation.

Q What do you know about him? A I couldn't tell you.

CASE #3317

Q Don't you know anything about him at all? A I don't come in contact.

Q You have only met him two or three times in your life? A That is all I met him.

Q And you didn't know him when you joined this association? A I was introduced to him.

Q Up to the time you joined this association you never met him? A Yes; if I met him I didn't speak to him.

Q Now tell us somebody else who was a member of the association that you knew at the time? A Gold.

Q How do you spell it, G-o-l-d; how long have you known Mr. Gold? A Oh, for years.

Q How long? A Long time.

Q You have always known him? A Yes.

Q Where does he live? A I don't know where he lives; I know where he works.

Q Where? A He works in one of the Jewish theatres.

Q Where? A In the Jewish theatre he is an actor.

Q You know who he married? A No.

Q You know who his wife is? A No.

Q You have known him for twenty years, have you? A Yes sir.

Q Don't you know anything about his family at all ? A No, I was introduced to his wife and two children,

CASE #3317

that is all I know; I know his wife.

Q Who else do you know? A I couldn't tell you.

Q Oh yes you can too; there are 160 members of this association the year you were a member nine months? A Now was I introduced personally to 160 men?

Q I don't know; I want the names? A I don't know.

Q Who was the president of it when you were a member? A I think one Mr. Jaffe; I guess so.

Q How long have you known Mr. Jaffe? A I don't know him; I know he was president.

Q Well, who else do you know? A Leipziger.

Q Leipziger? A Leipziger; he was vice-president, I guess.

Q What sort of a man is he? A I don't know.

Q How long have you known him? A While I was a member of that organization.

Q What? A While I was a member of that organization.

Q Who was it proposed you for membership? A I guess Siegel.

Q Don't you remember who asked you to join it? A Siegel was the one that introduced me.

Q Who else? A I couldn't remember that.

Q What was the assembly district you lived in? A Lived then?

CASE #3317

Q When you joined this association? A Fourteenth.

Q Who was the leader that time? A John T. Oakley.

Q Can you give us the names of somebody else? A No.

Q Now suppose we bring three or four people here that swear they knew you; do you want to let this stand? Listen to me. If you swear to what is false, if you keep in this county you are going to be convicted if perjury; this is not a joke. You are not going to get away with it; you are going to tell us the truth if it takes a week. You know some of these men, you know their reputation just as well as I do. We have had members of this association come in here and swear right along the last twenty-four hours that all the members were pimps or prostitutes or keepers of houses of prostitution. Now you were a member for years. You are not going away and get away with it? A Are you through now?

Q Wait a minute, answer this question; who else do you know in this association? You have given us one name of a man that you knew; now tell us somebody else? A Mr. District Attorney--

Q Will you answer the question, do you know anybody else in this association? A I don't know no man.

Q Nobody else? A Except those that I know a few people that knew me.

Q Do you know Mr. Lewis Kaufman? A I do.

CASE #3317

Q And you don't know what his reputation was? A I don't.

Q Do you know Mr. Gold? A I do.

Q Do you know what his reputation is? A An actor.

Q You know his reputation is good or bad; you know he has the reputation of being a pimp? A No, he is no pimp.

Q You know Mr. Siegel? A I do.

Q You know what his reputation is? A I know he is a married man, and has two boys.

Q You know anybody else from the association? A I give you some men; I said Jaffe.

Q You didn't know him until you went in the association? A That is all.

Q Never saw him before. Now who else do you know? A Leipziger.

Q How long have you known him? A Well, the same time.

Q You didn't know him until you joined the association? A No.

Q Now who else do you know? A Rothman.

Q Who? A Rothman.

Q How long have you known him? A I know him for many years.

Q How many years? A Quite a while; 1896 or 1897,

CASE #3317

or 1895.

Q How did you come to meet him; where did you meet him? A He was making clothes for me.

Q Simply knew him as your tailor? A Yes.

Q Did you know he was a member of this association when you joined it? A I didn't know then; afterwards I found out.

Q So the only man you knew was a member of this association when you joined it was Siegel? A Yes sir.

Q You didn't know him very well? A I did.

Q How long? A Over twenty years.

Q What did you tell us his reputation was? A He kept a restaurant before I went to the army.

Q Now who else do you know? A Well.

Q You met these other men in the association? A Who?

Q All the men but Siegel you have testified to you met in the association? A All those men that I just named.

Q You met Louis Kaufman in the association, you had not met him before? A Well, I don't know; I didn't know he was a member.

Q Mr. Gold you met in the association? A Mr. Gold? I know Gold quite well.

Q Mr. Siegel you met before? A Yes.

Q Mr. Jaffe you met in the association; you didn't

CASE #7317

know him before you joined it? A Not exactly.

Q Did you or did you not? A I didn't know him much.

Q Did you ever meet him before you joined the association? A He was in Mr. Engel's district.

Q Did you meet him before you joined the association? A Outside the association?

Q I don't care, where did you meet him; before you joined the association? A Yes.

Q Do you know his reputation? A Yes, he had a bicycle store.

Q Anything else? A That's all I know.

Q You didn't know Mr. Siegel's reputation was a disorderly housekeeper, both here and in Pittsburg? A I never heard of it.

Q You don't know his wife runs a disorderly house in Pittsburg, and had been convicted there? A No.

Q You didn't know he was running one for years, and didn't know he was in partnership with Levenstein? A I did know.

Q When did he go into partnership with Levenstein? A I couldn't tell you.

Q When did you know he was in partnership with Levenstein? A What do you mean when?

Q What do I mean; when you joined it? A When I

CASE #3317

became a member?

Q Well, he wasn't a partner when you became a member? A No.

Q About this man Rothman; tell us some more about him? A He is a tailor.

Q He had a good reputation, did he? A Well--

Q And didn't have a reputation of being a pimp, keeping a disorderly house or anything like that? A Mr. District Attorney--

Q No, no, answer my question; did he or didn't he? A Pardon me for one minute.

Q No, no, I want an answer, yes or no; as far as you know did he have a reputation? A As far as myself personally, no, I didn't know that he has a reputation for a pimp.

Q Did you hear anybody say that he was? A Who?

Q Rothman was? A No.

Q Nothing said about that at all? A No.

Q Now give us the names of some more men that you know? A I told you that is all the names I can recall. If you give me the list.

Q No, no, you give me the names; don't you know anybody else? A I don't.

Q Do you know M. Green? A No sir.

Q Know Mr. Greenbrown? A Who.

CASE #7317

Q Mr. Greenbrown? A No sir.

Q Do you know Mr. Grossberg? A No sir, I don't. I may know some of them by the first name, but I don't know them by their last name.

Q You know J. Harris? A I knew Harris that used to be a secretary.

Q Well? A Is that the one you refer to?

Q That isn't the same man. What do you know about him? A What I know about Harris?

Q Yes? A Well, I got a boy about fourteen years old; I wish he'd be as good as Harris.

Q Recording secretary? A Yes.

Q Did you know he was a gambler? A I know he had a cigarstore.

Q Didn't you know he assisted in running a gambling house? A I didn't.

Q You know he testified to that himself? A Maybe, I didn't say that I know.

Q You want your boy as good as that; did you know he dealt in gambling houses? A I didn't.

Q How long do you know him? A About four or five years.

Q Do you know S. Grutzman? A I don't.

Q Don't know him. Do you know Harry Grossberg? A I don't. Yes, Grossberg?

CASE #3317

Q Yes? A They call him doc - he is a fellow connected with a disorderly house.

Q He is connected with a disorderly house? A Yes.

Q Where did you meet him first? A I will tell you where I met him. About twenty or twenty two years ago he was a little bit of a boy, and his sister kept a restaurant on Eldredge Street near Houston, and I used to meet him there occasionally, and then about four years ago he says to me, "How do you do?" I says, "How do you do?" He said, "Do you know me?" I says, "No." "Don't you remember me?" I says, "No." He says, "I am doc." I says, "Who?" He said, "Don't you remember my sister kept a restaurant in Eldredge Street?" I said, "Yes".

Q Didn't you know he had been a disorderly housekeeper for years and years? A I didn't know.

Q That he kept one of the most notorious houses in New York City? A He is a young man.

Q Didn't you know he had been convicted of a crime? A I didn't.

Q Didn't you know he had a reputation as a pimp? A I didn't.

Q And you have known him for how many years? A Ever since he was a little boy, but I never come into contact with him.

Q Take Mr. J. Harris; do you know anything about

CASE #3317

him? A That is the other man I referred to.

Q You know Mr. Aaron Martel? A No sir.

Q You know Mr. M. Halper? These are all members of your organization? A My dear sir, you can't know every member if you a short time in there.

Q Well, do you know Mr. M. Halper? A I don't.

Q Do you know Mr. R. Kaplan? A Yes sir, I do.

Q What is his reputation? A He is a workman in fixtures.

Q How long have you known him? A About twelve or thirteen years.

Q Did you ever hear he had been convicted of a crime? A Never heard that.

Q I will withdraw that. He used to be a crook. What about J. Keller; do you know him? A That is the feller I referred to in the beginning; I know that is the feller that kept a disorderly house.

Q How long do you know him? A I knew him from that evening that I sat alongside of him when he spoke.

Q That was the only time when you met him? A That was the only time I met him.

Q He said he was going to open a house in Washington? A Yes; and I never met him since.

Q Met him before that? A No sir.

Q You know Mr. Krakauer, David Krakauer? A Yes,

CASE #3317

but I never knew he was a member.

Q Didn't know he was a member of the association? A I never knew he was one. David Krakauer?

Q Yes, what is his reputation? A I never liked him at all.

Q What is his reputation? A No good.

Q What do you mean? A Everything on the calendar. To my estimation I knew him for 25 years.

Q What makes you think so? A I know so; he used to go to South America with his wife, making regular trips when he used to go around.

Q There isn't anything wrong about going to South America? A I think she wasn't right, because afterwards she was arrested and convicted.

Q It isn't his fault. Now tell us what you know about them? A Exactly what I told you.

Q Is that all you know about it? There is nothing wrong about that because a man went to South America with his wife is convicted in New York; what is wrong? A That isn't what I said. I said he took his wife to South America for the purpose of being a prostitute.

Q How do you know? A He used to speak about it how much money he made.

Q You heard him talk about it? A Yes.

Q Where? A Up in Delancy Street, in Houston's

CASE #3317

place.

Q You used to hear him talk about it very often? A Yes.

Q And other people? A No.

Q (Cont'd) With him? A With different people.

Q And you among others? A I wasn't among others, I was working there.

Q And you heard him talking about it? A Yes.

Q And you were working there? A Yes.

Q And that is the only place you heard it? A Yes.

Q Isn't it a fact you heard him discuss these things? A I never saw him in the meeting.

Q Didn't you know he ran a disorderly house in New York? A Didn't I tell you a minute ago he was capable of doing anything.

Q Didn't you know? A I didn't know; I didn't know he was a member of this organization till you mentioned his name.

Q It surprises you he was a member of your association? A Not of my association.

Q The independent New York Benevolent Association. You didn't know he was a member; you mean to say that? A If you give me--

Q Answer, yes or no; didn't you know he was a member? A I willappeal to the chair.

CASE #3317

Q Didn't you know he was a member of the Independent Benevolent Association; answer yes or no? A Before I become a member or afterwards?

Q Just answer the question. You said a moment ago you didn't know he was a member? A Until the present time.

Q Up till to-day? A That he was a member of the association.

Q Why didn't you answer no? you didn't know he was a member? A No.

Q How long have you known him? A Over 25 years.

Q And you didn't know he was a member of this association at all? A I didn't.

Q Now do you know Mr. I. Gerstel? A No sir.

Q Never heard of him? A Never heard his name.

Q Do you know Mr. S. Kirschman? A Never heard that name.

Q You know Mr. Philip Kowatski? A No, I never heard that name. They may know me.

Q You know Mr. M. Moskowitz? A I don't, no.

Q Do you know Mr. M. Mandeltart? A Again? Mandeltart; M-a-n-d-e-l-t-a-r-t? A I heard that name but I don't recall it.

Q You don't know that man? A I heard that name.

Q Did you ever talk with Mr. Mandeltart? A I might

CASE #3317

have, but I don't know; I don't remember.the man's first name.

Q You realize the position you will be in if he comes here and swears that he has known you for years? A I realize it.

Q Do you know Mr. Michaelson? A I told you-

Q Do you know Mr. Michaelson? A I don't. I may know their first names but I don't know their last names.

Q Do you know Mr. S. M. Rosenthal? A I know Herman Rosenthal, I don't know S. M.

Q He used to be at 97 East Fourth St? A I don't.

Q You know Mr. N. Ranzman, known as Rounzman? A I don't.

Q You know Mr. L. Shapiro? A Yes.

Q Yes. Now what is his business? A Well, he is in the hotel business.

Q Yes. You know he runs a fast house and has for years? A I didn't.

Q Didn't know that? A No.

Q How long have you known him? A He lived with me in one house at 214 East 13th Street.

Q Didn't you know he had a reputation of being one of the most successful keepers of disorderly houses in this city; didn't he make a lot of money; the question is yes or no? A He might. I know he is a rich man.

CASE #3317

480

Q You didn't know his business was keeping a disorderly house? A No, because I don't make it my business in that affair.

Q Now about the two brothers, H. and K. Shapiro; do you know those men? A No.

Q Do you know Mr. J. Spielberg? A The assemblyman Spielberg?

Q No, that is not the assemblyman. You don't know Mr. J. Spielberg? A I may know him by the first, but I don't know him by his surname.

Q Do you know Mr. J. Gimpel? A No.

Q Don't you remember him at all? A I don't remember him at all.

Q You know Mr. M. J. Warn? They used to call him big Morris? A Yes.

Q Oh, you know Big Morris? A Yes.

Q Where did you know him? A He used to be in the express business.

Q Didn't you know he was a member of your association? A I didn't know he was a member of the association, no.

Q What is his business? A He was in the express business.at the time I knew him.

Q Well now, what is the answer? A He is the most notorious man in the business; he was one of the persons in this organization. Yes, I think he is treasurer today.

CASE #3317

481

Q Is that true? A From what I know.

Q You were a member of the association; you know this man? A I am not a member for the last three years.

Q You didn't know he was a member of the association? A I didn't.

Q You didn't know he was a keeper of disorderly houses? A I know at the time he was in the express business.

Q How long have you known him? A For quite a while, fifteen years; he wasn't rich and notorious to me then.

Q Do you know Mr. L. Winkler? A What is his nickname, is that the fellow Shapiro?

Q I don't know, he lives in 1627 Madison Avenue? A I don't know those people from uptown at all.

Q Do you know Mr. S. Winkler? A I didn't.

Q He goes down to Long Island in the summer? A Well, if you keep on saying that way, Mr. Whitman-

Q Do you know him, yes or no? A I don't understand those questions.

Q Do you know Mr. S. Winkler? A I don't I tell you.

Q Do you know Mr. S. Weiner? A What is his first name?

Q I don't know. I'll see if I can find it for you. S. Weiner; he is now secretary of the association. Didn't you know him? A Now he is the secretary?

CASE #3317

Q Yes? A I don't know him.

Q They are all members now, the members that were there when you were there. Do you know Mr. S. Weiner? A If it is Samuel Weiner, I know one fellow by the name of Weiner.

Q Yes, where does he live? A I couldn't tell you where he lives. I don't associate with him; never did. James B. Reynolds will give you the best recommendation about me.

Q What? A Your assistant will give you the best recommendation about me.

Q I want to know who you know. You don't know Mr. S. Weiner? A I didn't say that. I told you that if it is Sam Weiner I know him.

Q Tell us what you know about Sam Weiner? A If it is the same fellow he is making books on the races.

Q Who is Samuel Weiner? A He is making books on the races if ~~it~~ that is the fellow.

Q How do you know he makes books on races? A What do you mean how I know?

Q How do you know him? A People speak about him.

Q That is his general reputation? A Yes.

Q You know him by sight, you talked with him? A Yes.

Q Quite often? A Not quite often.

CASE #7317

Q When did you see him the last time? A About seven or eight months ago in front of the Hesper Club.

Q Do you know he is under indictment in Chicago? A No, I don't.

Q Must be the same man, it is S. Weiner. Do you know Louis Hyman? A I don't.

Q Ever met Louis Hyman? A Never heard of the surname.

Q Do you know B. Ullman? A Yes.

Q Now tell us about him? A What I know about him?

Q Yes? A I didn't see him for the last six or seven years.

Q Well, what did you know about him when you did know? A At the time I knew him he was engaged in the manufacture of silk office jackets.

Q Where? A Herein New York; that is all I know about him.

Q He was just manufacturing office coats. How do you know that, where did you meet him? A In Houston Street. He had a restaurant in 116 Suffolk Street.

Q Didn't you know he had been convicted of white slave traffic in Chicago? A Did I know?

Q Yes? A How would I know.

Q I am simply asking you if you did? A No sir.

Q But you did know the man pretty well? A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q About Issy Leicher; you know him? A No.

Q Never knew anything about him? A Give me his first name, I don't know the surname at all.

Q You know Moskowitz, known as Kid Arn? A Kid who?

Q Kid Arn? A I know Moskowitz.

Q What about him? A I know he is a member of the organization.

Q How do you know that? A He was to the meeting.

Q You know it because he was to the meeting? A Yes.

Q Is that the only place you met him? A That is all.

Q Talk with him? A Had I talked with him? Occasionally I used to make out receipts for him from his house.

Q What do you mean receipts? A He can't write.

Q Yes, he couldn't write? A And I used to make out the monthly receipts for receiving payments from the house.

Q For tenants? A Yes.

Q Tenants would come and pay his rent, and you used to make out his receipts? A He would bring me about twenty of those receipts.

Q Twenty receipts; you were twenty times in his house? A Twenty, yes; every month he used to give me, and I would make out those receipts. Three or four months

CASE #3317

485

I done that.

Q Three or four months you done that; and where did you do that? A In 78 Second Avenue.

Q What is that place? A That is Siegel's restaurant.

Q Well, then, did you first meet him as you testified in this benevolent association? A Yes.

Q And then for five months you made out all the receipts for him? A He used to ask me to do that for him.

Q Did he ask you to do this at the meeting? A No, in the restaurant.

Q Did you know he had been convicted and sentenced to prison? A No.

Q That is all new to you? A That is all new to me; you are the first one to tell me about that.

Q Didn't you know he was convicted of abduction? A I never knew that.

Q You know what abduction is? A I do.

Q You don't know he served in States Prison? A I don't.

Q You know he was a stuss player? A I know that he isn't. Mr. Chairman, before I go away; I may know some of them men, but I don't know their surnames.

THE FOREMAN: You have already stated that.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

--------o--------

CASE #7317

April 21st, 1910.

In the matter of the investigation as to the existence in the County of New York of an organized traffic in women for immoral purposes.

-------o-------

SAM JAFFE, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Sit down. What is your name? A Sam Jaffe.

Q Where do you live? A 115th Street, 233.

Q Can't hear you? A 233 - 115th Street, West.

Q East or West? A West.

Q How do you spell your name? A Jaffe.

Q How old are you Mr. Jaffe? A Forty years.

Q Forty? A Yes.

Q Just forty? A Going on forty.

Q Married man? A Yes sir.

Q Wife living? A Yes sir.

Q Married more than once? A No.

Q Any children? A No.

Q Any children when you were married? A Boy.

THE FOREMAN: Can't hear you at all.

THE WITNESS: Boy thirteen years old.

Q Where were you married? A Private; here in Brooklyn.

CASE #7317

Q In Brooklyn? A Yes.

Q Married by a Rabbi? A No, just private; under the Jewish religion.

Q I am not trying to incriminate you in any way, but I want to be sure I got you right. Some of the information we have is correct. As a matter of fact you were never married, were you? A By the Jewish--

Q You were never married by a Rabbi or minister? A By the Jewish religion.

Q I understand the legal standpoint correctly. As far as you know no certificate was sent to the Board of Health of your marriage, was there? A I don't think so; I don't know.

Q You didn't send any? A I did not.

Q Was there any ceremonial marriage then before a rabbi, minister or magistrate or judge which pronounced you and the woman, husband and wife? A No, just a Jew marriage by arrangement.

Q I understand there was no rabbi present? A No.

Q Now are you living at the present time with the woman you married then? A Yes sir.

Q And where are you living? A In 115th Street, No. 233.

Q 213? A 233.

Q 233? A West 115th Street.

0501

CASE #317

488

Q Is that the Morningside Hotel? A No, the Morningside Hotel is on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q One hundred and fifteenth Street? A One hundred and fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

BY MR. WHITMAN:

Q Are you interested in the Morningside Hotel? A Yes sir.

Q Who is associated with you? A No, we are three partners.

Q Who are the three partners? A Sam Jagoda and Sam Mandeltart.

Q And Mandelbart? A Mandeltart.

Q How long have you been running that hotel? A Pretty near about three years.

Q And where did you work before that? A Well, before that I acted as agent, and I had a bicycle shop; I had an electrician shop in First Street with a partner, 22 First Street, I think. I am a machinist by trade.

Q Did you ever live at 144 West Twenty Seventh Street? A No.

Q Ever live in Twenty Seventh Street at all? A Hey?

Q Ever live in Twenty Seventh Street at all? A No

CASE #3317

Q Did you ever live in One hundred and Twenty-seventh Street at all? A No sir.

Q Ever live in Christie Street? A Yes.

Q How long ago? A About fourteen years ago.

Q How long? A About fourteen years ago.

Q What was your business? A I had a bicycle store in Eldredge Street.

Q When you lived in Christie Street you had a bicycle store in Eldredge Street? A Yes sir.

Q Have any other business? A No.

Q After you left Christie Street, where did you go? A Brooklyn; I had a saloon on Columbia, it was a corner saloon.

Q Then where did you go from there? A From there I went back, I think, to New York; I was back in New York.

Q Yes? A I had that time an electric shop. I don't remember --

Q Speak a little louder? A With Frankel, I think, that time, an electric and locksmith shop in First Street,

Q You need not answer the next question, if you don't want to; were you ever convicted or arrested for keeping a disorderly house? A I was arrested once and discharged.

Q Only once? A Once.

CASE #7317

Q And when was that? A About ten years ago.

Q And where was that? A Hey?

Q Where was that? A That was in Thirty Second Street, I think.

Q Wasn't that in Twenty Seventh Street? A No sir.

Q Where was it, you know, where you lived and where you ran a disorderly house? A Hey?

Q Where you lived? A I didn't live there. It was only arrest made because I left the house that time to rent it.

Q You leased it to somebody else; do you own the house? A No, I leased it and I rent it to somebody else as a furnished room house.

Q You don't rent the place? A No.

Q Where were you when you were arrested? A In the street.

Q In front of the house? A No, no, just passing.

Q Passing by the house? A Passing on the Avenue, and the copper told me that I was in this house, and they want me, and I got discharged for it.

Q Mr. Jaffe, how long were you a member of the Independent Benevolent Association? A About eleven years.

Q Are you a member now? A No sir.

Q When did you cease to be a member? A I think before the election when come the riot in the papers about

CASE #3317

it, and as soon as I seen what they accuse the society of dealing in white slaves I tried to make honest living, and I thought to myself the best thing for me is to get out of it, and I shouldn't be blamed for anything I don't know.

Q Didn't you retire from membership in the Independent Benevolent Association before the last general election or after it? A I think before.

Q Before. Was that before the first of last November you retired from membership in the Association? A Yes sir.

Q Sure about it? A Yes, I am mostly sure.

Q Well, was it last summer that you retired? A No, no, no, it wasn't last summer.

Q Wasn't it in September? A It was August I be there in Seventh Avenue on the corner when it was speaking about it, and I just brought it up, "A big raid by the New York Benevolent", and then I come home and got sure of it myself, and I decided I send a resignation a week later.

Q All right, you retired in September because you read some articles about the Independent Benevolent Association? A Yes, that is the magazine come out.

Q McClure's magazine? A Yes.

Q You were a member of the association for twelve years? A Eleven or twelve years, yes.

Q You went to meetings a good many times? A Yes.

CASE #3817

Q You knew all about the Association? A I did.

Q You knew practically all of the members? There wasn't a great many? A Well, it was many, I think, sometimes over 150 members.

Q You knew most of them? A No, I didn't.

Q Did you know Mr. Schrader? A Yes, I know Mr. Schrader.

Q What was his reputation? A Well, as far as I know he had a saloon in Newark; that is what he always told me.

Q What is his reputation? A That is what he kept, a saloon, I say.

Q Didn't you know he was arrested? A Yes.

Q What was he arrested for? A Well, because in Newark he was in some saloon business; I don't remember exactly.

Q Didn't you try to get a bond for him? A Me?

Q Yes? A No sir.

Q Didn't you interest yourself in him in any way? A No.

Q Not at all? A No.

Q Do you know about his going to Europe? A Yes, his wife come and she told me he went to Europe because he is sick, and he that time had some business in Coney Island, and she told me she is left penniless.

CASE #3317

Q Weren't you a member of a committee of three composed of Messrs. Jaffe, Mandeltart and Goldberg to help raise fines or aid him in going to Panama? A No.

Q You remember that? A No.

Q Were you a member of a committee of three composed of yourself, Mr. Jaffe, Mr. Mandeltart and Mr. Goldberg to help Mr. Schrader; didn't you know he kept a disorderly house? A No.

Q Didn't you know he was in the business of running a disorderly house for sixteen years in Newark? A I didn't know that man so long.

Q Didn't this committee composed of yourself as chairman, Mr. Mandeltart and Mr. Goldberg make terms with the authorities in Newark by which this man was brought back from Panama? A No.

Q Didn't you know he came back from Panama? A I heard he come back.

Q How did you find it out? A It was told at the meeting.

Q Was it told at the meeting he went to Panama? A No.

Q Was it told in the meetings he went abroad? A No.

Q Was any help given him in any way by the Association? A Not that I know of.

Q Wouldn't you have known it if there had been? A

CASE #7317

Well, from the Society's funds.

Q No, I mean in the Association. I don't know whether the Society's funds or not? A I don't know of any; whether he got any I don't know.

Q Well now, Mr. Jaffe, the members of this Association were pretty respectable people, weren't they? A I don't know that.

Q You don't know that? A I don't know their character from people but when we come together in the meeting--

Q As far as you know they were good people? A I didn't know anybody say bad about him.

Q Did you ever hold office in this Association? A Yes sir.

Q What office did you hold? A I was once President.

Q For how long? A Six months.

Q You were president for six months when? A About seven years ago.

Q Why did you retire from president? A Why I retired? My time was expired.

Q Elected president for six months? A Yes.

Q Do you know Mr. Nathan Green? A Nathan Green?

Q Yes, Nathan Green? A (No answer).

Q Do you know Mr. Jake Bottwein; B-o-t-t-w-e-i-n,

CASE #7317

do you know him? A Bottwein?

Q Yes, Bottwein? A No.

Q Never heard of him? A No.

Q Bottwein, I guess it is? A Oh Bottwein, oh yes.

Q How long have you known him? A I know him about a year or a year and a half; when he came in he was a member in the association.

Q Didn't you know him until you came in the organization? A Yes.

Q Was he a member when you were president of it? A No, afterwards.

Q You knew him in the organization? A Yes.

Q What sort of a man is he? A As far as I was told he is a painter.

Q Yes, anything else? A I don't know of anything else.

Q Don't know anything about his being anything else, Mr. Jaffe, Now think a minute? A I don't associate with the man.

Q You associated with the members of this organization for twelve years? A Yes sir.

Q And you were president of it? A Once.

Q Now didn't you know Mr. Bottwein has the reputation of living with his own niece; didn't you know he had a reputation of selling his wife in Africa; didn't you know

CASE #3317

his reputation is a pimp hanging around 76 Second Avenue; didn't you know that? A I don't know that.

Q Keeping a disorderly house for several years? A I don't know that.

Q Didn't you know he was charged with putting his own niece in business, and his partner was sentenced to prison; you didn't know anything about that? A Bott-wein?

Q J. Bottwein? A Bottwein, yes.

Q You don't know anything about those things at all? A No sir.

Q You want that to stand that way? A Yes.

Q You understand what the crime of perjury is? A If I don't know--

Q Never mind this, just answer this question. You know what perjury is; you know after the foreman has sworn you to tell the truth you say what is not the truth here and knowingly say what is not the truth, you are guilty of perjury, and perjury can be punished in this State by ten years in States Prison? Do you realize that? Do You understand what I say? A I do understand. What shall I tell if I don't know. I aint heard what was talked. I don't remember anything about it.

Q Weren't you told that; didn't you know that was his reputation, that he was a pimp? A I couldn't

CASE #3317

prove it, and I don't know.

Q Didn't you know that was his reputation? A I didn't know that.

Q Didn't you ever hear that about him at all? A Well, if there was talk it was many things.

Q Didn't you hear that about him? A Somebody might tell that.

Q Isn't it true that the reputation of practically all the members of this Association was that they were or had been pimps or keepers of disorderly houses? A Well, I can't say.

Q Why, you were arrested for keeping disorderly houses yourself? A Yes sir.

Q Now then, what about Mr. L. Cohnn, C-o-h-n; did you ever hear of him? A L. Cohn?

Q Mr. Cohn, C-o-h-n; Louis Cohn; you know anything about him? A Louis Cohn? No sir.

Q He used to deal in cigars sometimes; his address is 354 East 123rd Street; you don't know him? A Louis Cohn?

Q Cohn, yes. You know anything about him? He was a member for years; he was a member when you were president; don't you know him? A (No answer).

Q There isn't anything the matter with your memory, Mr. Jaffe? A No, but I can't remember.

CASE #3317

498

Q Are you commonly called Senator Platt? A What?

Q Aren't you commonly called Senator Platt; isn't that your nick-name in the Association? A My name?

Q Yes. Never heard that before? A No sir.

Q Isn't it true that it was through your authority, and by your work that Schrader went to Europe, that the moneys were raised for him by you; that he came back from Europe and went to Panama, and that you raised the money to send him, and that you tried to make terms with the court over in Newark in order to bring him back from Panama?to have the indictment quashed, and that you succeeded. Now isn't that all true? A I never went to Newark and I never spoke to any of the authorities in Newark.

Q You know Mr. Schrader pretty well? A I know Mr. Schrader.

Q What is his reputation? A Well, that what I told you as far as I know. He had a saloon over there in Newark.

Q Didn't you know why he went to Panama? A Well, I heard about it. It was told he was charged with some disorderly house or what, I don't remember exactly what the charge was.

Q Now isn't this true that the Independent Benevolent Association sent him money with which to return to this country, and when he came back they found he would still

CASE #3317

be prosecuted in Newark, and the committee that was composed at that time of you as chairman and Mandeltart and Goldberg, the two other members, sent him to Panama? A No.

Q Weren't you on such a committee? A No sir.

Q Weren't you on any committee that had anything to do with Schrader; answer that question? A I don't remember of any committee to be on Mr. Schrader.

Q You weren't a member of any such committee at any time? A I don't remember.

Q Were you on such a committee or weren't you? A No sir.

Q Never was on such a committee? A The committee, I never was for Schrader.

Q Do you know Mr. Schrader? A Yes sir.

Q Did you go to Newark at all to help him? A No sir.

Q Did you ever help him here at all? A If it was here I might have given him some money.

Q You gave him money did you? A I don't remember that; might was given.

Q You know Mr. Barney Cohn? A Yes.

Q What about him? A Well, I know Mr. Barney Cohn is a member.

Q Pretty good sort of a man was he? A I know him

CASE #7317

just as a member.

Q How long did you know him? A I know him, but he belonged there a very long time.

Q He belonged quite a long time and you were pretty good friends? A No, no, not very.

Q You know him well? A I know him just as a member.

Q What is his reputation? A Well, I actually don't know.

Q You didn't know he had been sent to prison for keeping a disorderly house; didn't you know that? A Well, I know--

Q Didn't you know that? A I know he was working as a bartender that time. He was working in Newark as a bartender, and he was charged with disorderly over there, and was sent for three months, two months, two months or thirty days.

Q But you did know he was in prison? A Yes.

Q Why didn't you say so a moment ago? A Yes sir, yes sir.

Q Do you know Max Gold, G-o-l-d; you remember him at all? A Max Gold?

Q Do you know Morris Goldstein; he was a member when you were president? A I think it was something like it.

Q You think there was something like that; what was

CASE #7317

his reputation? A I couldn't remember.

Q Now let us see if we couldn't help you any? A I remember it was some Goldstein, or Morris Goldstein.

Q Well, there were two Goldsteins? A Well, I don't remember how many Goldsteins were there.

Q Well, there were two of them, Morris and Jake Goldstein; do you know either one of them? A I remember some Goldstein, but I couldn't say I remember which one is Morris and which one is the other.

Q You know what their reputation was, either one of them? A I know one of them is a tailor.

Q They were both tailors? A I don't know; one I know that Goldstein was a tailor and kept a tailor shop in Newark, and in Buffalo.

Q You know anything about him; you khow what his reputation was? A I don't know exactly.

Q Did you ever hear of his being arrested for running a disorderly house and being convicted of being a pimp? A I never heard.

Q Sure? A I didn't.

Q You know S. Goldman? A Yes, I think it is some Newark man.

Q Now, tell us all you know about him? And just be sure you tell us, before I ask you the next question, what you know about Mr. Goldman? A I know Mr. Goldman

CASE #3317

was arrested in Newark for keeping, was charged with some disorderly house over there.

Q How do you know that? A It was told to me.

Q When you were president of the Association? A No sir.

Q When you were a member of the Association? A Yes sir.

Q What did the Association do about it? A It was given some money.

Q You gave him money to help him out? A Well, it was money given that time; it is a number of years, but I don't remember, because he claimed he was innocent about it, and just to see he should be able to show up his innocence.

Q Well, did he show he was innocent? A Well, I don't remember that if he showed up. I know he got out of it.

Q He served a term in prison? A I don't think --

Q Didn't Richter come over here from Newark, took the money from the Association and took it back to Newark to help this man out? A No.

Q But you knew the Association did give him money to help him out? A They was given some money to give this man to show his innocence.

Q How long ago was that you say? A I don't know.

CASE #7317

Q About how long? A About five years.

Q About five years. Think again? A Unless--

Q It was in 1908, wasn't it; that is two years? A Oh no.

Q He was convicted in 1908? A Oh no, no; couldn't be.

Q You know he was a member of your association; do you know whether he is a member of your association now? A I don't know.

Q Don't you know? A No sir.

Q Don't you know he was expelled from the association? A I don't know. the first thing, it is so long.

Q That wasn't a very long while ago? A Two years I didn't go to meetings; I might go once in a year, and since I am out of it I don't know anything about it.

Q You say that you only attended one meeting last year? A Might be one.

Q Did you attend five? A I don't think so.

Q Don't think you attended five? A I don't think so; the most might be three, but I aint sure about last year.

Q Was a certain committee appointed as a relief committee? A Yes sir.

Q And you were a member of it? A Secret relief committee?

CASE #3317

Q Yes, you were a member? A Might I was.

Q You were, weren't you; all the time you were a member of the Association you were a member of the secret relief committee? A Secret relief? Secret what?

Q Secret Relief Committee? A Never was a secret relief committee.

Q Were you a member of the relief committee? A Might I was, because that was appointed every six months.

Q Now, do you know M. Green? M. Green, tell us about him; what about him, don't you know him; don't you know Mr. Green at all? A I couldn't place any Green.

Q What? A I couldn't pla ce any Green.

Q Oh yes you can. He lived in 16 Second Street. Think hard? A 16 Second Street.

Q Never heard of Mr. Green at all, and you were a member twelve years? A Eleven or twelve years.

Q Do you know Harry Grossberg; Harry Grossberg, do you know him? A No.

Q He was a member for a good many years; he has a place on Tenth Avenue; do you know him now? A Grossberg?

Q Yes? A No sir.

Q You know J. Harris, who lived in East Eleventh Street? J. Harris? A I know Nat Harris.

Q What about him? A That was the Secretary of the

CASE #4317

organization.

Q I mean J. Harris, 235 East Eleventh Street, the proprietor of the Royal over in Newark; don't you know him now? A No.

Q Never heard of him? Don't you remember him at all? A No.

Q You were on the relief committee, weren't you? A I was six months on the relief committee.

Q Didn't you regard yourself as the most influential member of this Association? A What?

Q Didn't you regard yourself as the most influential member of this Association? A Me?

Q Yes? A (No answer).

Q That is what they testified about you? A I don't know.

Q You were always a member of the secret relief committee. "This man is considered very wealthy; very wealthy; he is one of the main people in the organization commonly known as Senator Platt. Nothing whatever is done without his sanction." That is what they say about you. What do you think about it? A I don't know.

Q I withdraw the question. Mr. Jaffe, do you know any member of this Association who is not or has not been a pimp, or has not had the reputation of being a pimp, or does not now, or has not had the reputation of running a

CASE #7317

disorderly house? Can you give me a single name? A Well, I don't know what people know and tell. I should convince myself.

Q Can you give ma a single name of a man whose reputation to you now isn't that of being or having been a pimp, or keeping or having kept a disorderly house; one single name as a member of this association? A I couldn't.

Q You don't know? A If I know I should be able to prove it.

Q I am not asking you to prove it? A By telling what people told me, it was talk about it; I don't prove, I only repeat what people tell me.

Q But you are not able to give me the name of a single man? A No sir, I don't think of any what I can give it to you.

Q Now you say you left this organization because you read this article in McClure's magazine? A Yes sir.

Q Is that true? A There was a speaker on a platform just spoke about it before I had a chance to know.

Q And yet you knew that was the reputation of every member of your organization, didn't you? A Well, I know about talk what people was talking between one and the other, but I couldn't be just proved on it to be convinced.

CASE #3317

THE FOREMAN: Any questions, gentlemen?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Did you say you were one of the three owners of the Morningside Hotel? A Yes sir.

Q You own the property? A No sir.

Q Rent it? A Yes sir.

Q Who is the owner? A The owner is Alexander.

Q Alexander and you and Mandeltart and Jagody rent it; you are in partnership together. You rent the property from Alexander? A No, we bought the place; it was transferred.

Q What did you buy by the lease? A Bought the business.

Q Then you own the place? A The pleasure business.

Q But you don't own the property? A No sir.

Q You bought the lease? A Bought the place of business, saloon and hotel.

Q You run a hotel? A Yes.

Q In whose name is the license, liquor tax license, up there? A It is a corporation owns it.

Q Are you an officer of the corporation? A Yes sir.

Q What office do you hold? A President.

Q You are the president of the corporation? A Yes.

Q How many members are there; what is it, a membership corporation, or a stock corporation? A It is a

0512
CASE #3317

stock company.

Q What is the capital of it? A It was organized with nine thousand dollars.

Q What is the capital stock now? A Well, I couldnt exactly tell you, I can't remember exactly what is the capital now.

Q Has it been changed since you organized? A No sir, we only had some mortgages, and we had to pay the mortgages.

Q Who are the directors of the corporation? A I am the President, Mandeltart is the Secretary and Jagoda is the Treasurer.

Q Mandeltart is the Secretary, is he? A Yes sir.

Q He was the man that was on this committee with you in this Benevolent association? A He wasn't in the committee.

Q Mandeltart is the Secretary, and who is the Treasurer? A Jagoda.

Q Are there any directors; just have three? A Three, yes.

Q Who owns the stock? A It is - we own the stock, and it is a few shares was given out; when we need some money we give it out to others.

Q You need ed some money and you sold some shares? A Yes.

CASE #3317

Q How many shares are there; are there one hundred odd shares? A I think so; it is a hundred dollar shares.

Q And the liquor tax license is in the name of that corporation? A Yes.

Q Mr. Jaffe, was your license ever revoked? A No sir.

Q Did you ever have a license in your own name? A Yes sir, in Brooklyn.

Q Never in New York County? A No.

Q Out in Brooklyn, how long ago? A About seven or eight years; seven or eight years ago.

Q How long have you been up in the Morningside Hotel? A Three years.

Q And the license has been in the name of the corporation during that time? A Yes.

Q Where were you before you were in the Morningside Hotel? A Just before, I was dealing in real estate.

Q In what? A Real estate in brokership, or just rental, or showed to rent somebody.

Q Yes, were some of these houses that you rented raided? A No sir.

Q By the police? A Not in this neighborhood.

Q Not in this neighborhood. Were there any ~~in~~ other neighborhoods houses that you rented out raided? A Well, one house I rented, just acted as agent; I don't know of any that was raided.

(END OF SESSION)

USED
CASE #3317

0521

May 2nd, 1910.

In the matter of the investigation as to the existence in the County of New York, of an organized traffic in women for immoral purposes.

--------o--------

THEODORE A. BINGHAM, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your name? A Theodore A. Bingham.

Q And your address? A House or business.

Q Business? A 2 Rector Street.

Q Your present business? A Consulting Engineer.

Q Previous to your entering upon this business you were the Commissioner of Police of the City of New York? A Yes, from January 1st, 1906, to July 1st, 1909.

Q During that period your attention was called to the question of this white slave traffic in connection with other forms of vices in this city, and it is that we might benefit by any information which you secured in your official capacity that we have asked you to come here. We will be glad to have you first make any statements in reference to this matter. State any facts, any observations which you have made which would bear upon the subject, and which might be helpful to us. We will follow that with questions? A Well, Mr. Foreman, practically all that I know definitely about that sub-

CASE #3317

ject is contained in the reports that were drawn up and turned over in cooperation to the Immigration Committee, who were, I mean the Congressional Committee on Immigration, who were investigating that subject. The man we had most directly to deal with on that Committee was Professor Jenks. We had in the Police Department very few funds available for investigations along that line.

Q May I ask, did Fourth Deputy Commissioner Woods act in cooperation with the Congressional Committee in preparing the reports to which you refer? A Not exactly, he acted in cooperation with Professor Jenks.

Q Who was representing the commission? A He represented that Commission.

Q And your department represented by Commissioner Woods, with Professor Jenks and his agents, secured information which was finally compiled in a private report which you have spoken of to the Foreman, and which Professor Jenks has given the Foreman to read, and that covered substantially the result of your investigation? A Yes, and which was also turned over to the Congressional Committee, and either printed in their report, or parts of it printed in their report.

Q It was the basis of a report which the Committee subsequently made, not printed in full? A Yes.

Q Let me ask a few questions. Had you any knowledge during the time of your holding office of any or-

CASE #317

CASE #3317

ganized traffic in women for immoral purposes; that is, I mean by that, of the operation of any organization in the traffic? A I never believed, Mr. Foreman, that there was such an organization. There might have been one or two, or possibly three people working together, but it was more from community of interest than from any organization for that purpose.

Q You never found, or any of your agents, any organization doing business in women for immoral purposes? A No, not in the sense of what we mean organization. We used to hear about it but could never prove it was so; from the character of the business and the information we got I never believed it was so, or even possible it should be so.

Q Do you know of any organizations which were alleged to be carrying on such a business? A Why yes, there were these organizations among people who worked in that business, clubs.

Q Social clubs? A Yes.

Q You recall the names of any of them? A Why, there was that famous benevolent association, independent benevolent association, but that was simply a club, and there are in other towns, so I am told, places where these fellows, men and women spend time or get their meals or meet for business talks.

Q Do you know anything personally of the Independent

Benevolent Association? A Only what is in that report, and what Jenks gave information about.

Q And these other clubs that you spoke of do you know them by name? A I think that in one of the reports, no, I can't now recall the names of any, but I think there were two others.

Q One was probably the French Club? A Yes, that is one.

Q Subsequently broken up? A Yes.

Q Perhaps the Ideal Social Club? A I don't recall the name, but there was another one.

Q But you did not find that these clubs or societies were operating and trafficking in women as an organization? A Not a business organization.

Q Did you find that the purposes of these clubs was simply and primarily social, and that the men came together because they had a common business interest, and there exchanged views and assisted each other as individuals? A Exactly; that seemed to be the extent of the activities of those clubs.

Q Had you any knowledge of any woman held for purposes of prostitution by force in the cities, held as prisoners, held as white slaves? A Yes, that developed slightly; if it had developed actually and we knew of such a case, of course, I should have tried to act , but we only heard of definite cases on which we thought we

CASE #3317

could act by the investigation of these agents.

Q But in the regular routine of your business as Police Commissioner you found you turned up no such case? A We turned up no such cases, but I will say this, that it would be very rare for such a case to turn up in a way that a Police Commissioner could act. The average public seemed to think it is so easy for a woman; why doesn't she give herself up to the police; there are hundreds of reasons why she can't.

Q But your private agents had reason to believe that that sort of thing existed, that women were held for immoral purposes forcibly? A Oh yes, absolutely.

Q They had received information that that existed? A Certainly.

Q But not in cases that the police could act on? A Not without a great deal of trouble; proof can be got, but it is very difficult, requires time and considerable time and money; but it can be got, you can get that evidence.

Q Was it your judgment that that sort of thing was carried on at that time to a great extent; were there many cases, or sporadic? A They were all sporadic, but in the total in New York there would have been a good many cases. I fancy that in the course of a year I underestimate it when I say there would be two hundred and fifty cases like that.

0521

CASE #3317

0121

Q Is it your judgment, based upon your experience, thatthe average prostitute is free to go where she likes, and do what she likes? I mean in this city? A Hardly; to a certain extent, yes. I will explain the reason why to a certain extent. Yes, if she is a girl of pretty strong character, she probably could break away; but that business has developed to this point that it depends on the man. Most of the prostitutes in town are dependent on a man who brings trade, and this man terrifies these women so, and in many cases they are bound to them by affection, strange as it may seem, so that if she wouldn't break away because of her affection for this particular pimp, she would be afraid to break away on account of what would happen to her from the rage of the pimp and women who are in the same business; so that it is true that the average prostitute could break away if she wanted to. The strange thing is that so small a percentage of them want to, that is a curious fact of human nature. On the other hand, consequences would follow with a great many women if a number of them attempted to break away, because the business is so largely in the hands of these men. In other words, there is so much competition that a girl who has not got a man to make business for her gets no business.

Q So that the woman, the average prostitute is not locked up, kept behind bars; she is actually, if not

CASE #7317

in fact, she is a prisoner because rather she is fearful of going out because of the threats that are made, because she is helpless if she is without a pimp, because the police will pounce on her? A No, not necessarily. For instance, a girl will make a break and go to the police station. Now I think that the cops who would take her in and try to find out about herstory would support the police, but if the cop were honest about and wanted to save the girl and help her, instantly pressure is brought to bear from mysterious sources from people higher up, and the girl is either turned over or the magistrate wouldn't hold her in court, and she is let go or sent to the workhouse for a while, for six months until it is all blown over, and brought back.

Q What I mean by the police pouncing on her is this: If the woman doesn't pay the patrolman or inspector in the quarter where she perhaps solicits on the street, is she not apt to be molested by the police? A Oh, very few cases. She might in a few cases, but not in a general case.

Q Do you believe that the police to a considerable extent do take money from prostitutes, pimps or procurers or keepers of disorderly houses as hush moneys, so that they may be allowed to conduct their business? A Yes, and the higher officers up to captain and inspectors a great deal more than the patrolman on beat.

CASE #3317

Q Do the latter get it directly or through the subordinates? A Captains and inspectors through the subordinates.

Q The subordinates collect and turn over? A Yes. And then, too, there is a great deal done like this; the madam of the house will leave an envelope with a certain cigar store of a certain color, or turned down in a certain way, and then some fellow drops in for a cigar and quietly puts it in his pocket, not a word said, and it passes right along up. We had tried to get one captain for that over in the Bowery somewhere, and we nearly got him. It was proved that two or three patrolmen, one patrolman in particular, had been in the habit of laying on the captain's desk an envelope once in two weeks. Once he said that in one case he believed it held money; we couldn't get any more out of it. than that was protection money which the patrolman had got and laid on the captain's desk, but there was no question that was exactly where that money was coming from.

Q Is it your judgment that if the police could be relied upon from the lower men to the higher men not to take money in these cases that it would help very materially in the handling of prostitution? A No, it wouldn't affect it.

Q You don't think it would affect it? A No.

Q You don't think that is responsible to a consi-

CASE #3317

derable extent? A Oh no, I don't think that affects it at all, Mr. Foreman.

Q You don't think that the protection which the police give, the encouragement which they give in return for the money paid them, makes the business a very much easier business, makes it much more expensive and much safer, and therefore makes it more attractive? A I don't think it affects the quantity of the business except possibly a very small percentage. It does affect the spread of the business in localities where it is prosecuted, where it is carried on.

Q But if the police in every locality enforce the law with reference to soliciting on the streets, with reference to the operation of a house which they knew or suspected to be a house of prostitution, if they enforce the law, wouldn't it result in preventing, in curtailing very largely the extent of the traffic to-day? A No, she would simply move and keep moving, Mr. Foreman.

Q It would certainly result in its hiding its head? A Yes, to a certain extent.

Q May I put this question to you. Do you believe there is any organized trafficking in women, in the banding together of procurers and pimps for the purposes of this traffic, for general protection; do you believe that procurers and pimps are banded together in these societies for the purposes of traffick and for purposes of protection?

CASE #317

A We never got any evidence to that effect, Mr. Foreman. Our notion was that these men all dealt after consultation, and in full knowledge of each and what the others were doing; that they dealt directly with the man higher up.

Q Do you believe that theywere banded together for protection; was that one of the purposes of their-- A No, I don't think so; each fellow was on his own hook; they were pursuing this business and they met and consulted and kept well posted.

Q Would they unite if a man was arrested; would they unite? A Oh yes, unquestionably, they'd go around and get a subscription, but I never believed they were banded together quite. It wasn't a society of that kind exactly.

Q You didn't find that the purpose or one of the purposes of such social organizations were that they should stand together to raise funds for protection or things of that sort? A Well, we always believed it was so, but never could find that those societies banded on that as a basis for coming together.

Q So that you don't believe that the banding together was dor the purpose of protection any more than it was for the purpose of procuring ar trafficking in women as a band? A No, I don't, Mr. Foreman, and yet a crowd of men that way in the same business, it was dis-

CASE #3317

tinctly understood that they always chip in to help each other out, and certain facts would show to what extent they would go, because it is a rule in that world that a woman belongs to a man and nobody must interfere if he kills her; they must not interfere, that is the unwritten law, and while they are not banded together with any written agreement, or perhaps any understood agreement, they are all in the same business, and so they will chip in and help each other, but nothing more definite than a verbal understanding.

THE FOREMAN: Gentlemen, are there any questions?

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to know if you have any knowledge of the social evil in this city compared with other large cities like London, Paris, Berlin, and so forth; is it worse here than there, or more there? A What is that?

Q Is it more uner cover here than in European cities? A Why, it is more under cover than in some cities. London is pretty tough, it is all pretty much in the open, but I don't think that the quantity of it is any worse in proportion in New York than in any of the other large cities; and that includes cities where it is very carefully regulated. But I do say this. After three and a half years of hard study of this proposition - I have lived in Germany, three years there; I have lived in Italy two years, and I have traveled as others of you

0511
CASE #3317

CASE #3317

have in ekher big cities, and I believe this: That this social evil should be treated like a contagious disease. Now if you have yellow fever in town you don't go and drive everybody who has got it all over the town; you quarantine him; and smallpox the say way. Now here is something which comes from human passion, that you cannot kill off; that has got to be acknowledged at the start. Very good, what can you do? You can reduce it to a minimum. If you gentlemen are as well posted as you can be upon the fearful amount of venereal diseases in this town of which we are talking, that a large part of our instutions are treating pathological diseases and all the rest of it which come from venereal diseases, you might wake up to the fact that perhaps something ought to be done to handle this question differently from the way in which it is now being handled. Now then, I don't believe any more than one of you do in licensing and fines, but I do believe in quarantining a disease. Now, if I had been Police Commissioner long enough I would have done this. It took three years and a half for me to get the ministers around to the point where they realized I was really on the level, trying to do good work, but I think thg got to that point a year ago. They were the greatest obstacle that I had for what I wanted to do, which is simply this. Without any further legislation I should have taken four of the worst plague spots in

0511

CASE #3317

the city, two on the East side and two on the West side, and have passed the word to the cops who were working pretty much my way to segregate all the prostitutes over into those districts, and particularly to root out these people that live in apartment houses and hotels and one thing and another, who are just as bad as their sisters on the street, only they got more money, and I would have got those ladies out and into those districts, and if any of the swell men downtown who were leading double lives put up a roar I would have them on my list. I would have said, "No, my friend, you can visit your girl there, but you cannot keep your girl up in hotel around there, and he would have kept quiet. Then gradually I would have got these women into four districts. Then I could have said to the cops, "Here, if I find any street walkers in any other than those particular districts I will have your head. That would have got the girls in four districts. Then I should have sent word quietly to the madams, "Now here, as long as"you remember fornification is not a crime in this state, "as long as you women run a disorderly house we wont touch you, but you must not break the excise law, and you must not have boys in here, and you must not do this, that and the other; there are a few things that you need not pay protection to the cops for." That would have

0511

given them a chance for their lives, which they don't get now. That would have cut off all the graft from the police. Then I would have gone to the Health Department, and I'd have it all fixed up with them, and said, "Here, gentlemen, you have arbitrary and universal authority in this town for the good of New York City. Now I have got these women here. Now you go down there with your doctors, and you go after the venereal diseases and clean up those people medically; send them to the hospitals, and so forth." Why, gentlemen, we would have cut venereal diseases in two in two years. You people don't realize what the amount and terrible danger of those venereal diseases is in this great town. We are speaking now of New York - it is all over the world, but here in New York where nothing is done to quarantine against it - and I would not license it at all, I simply would call it quarantine, and then you could put your laws in those districts. As it is now, you can't do it.

Q Interesting suggestions, but it has some difficulties? A Quite so. I am simply talking to you gentlemen now as citizens, and giving you the result of my experience.

Q Did you find the Raines Law Hotels pretty bad spots? A Rotten, all of them.

Q Running pretty openly? A Very openly.

CASE #7317

524

Q Not much interference? A Very little.

Q Did you try extensively at all to get evidence against them? A We did, and got knocked out in the police court every time.

Q You got evidence? A We got what we thought was evidence. We tried to get evidence.

Q Was the Raines Law hotel in existence to a large extent in your days? A Yes.

Q Was it equivalent to the house of prostitution in those days? A There wasn't so much of it, but there were some pretty bad ones.

THE FOREMAN: Are there any questions, gentlemen?

A JUROR: This scheme he proposes is a sort of licensing?

THE WITNESS: Why, yes.

THE FOREMAN: It really is a description of licensing.

THE WITNESS: In Europe they license them and don't segregate them; they license and inspect, but don't segregate as a rule.

Q Wht, it is equivalent to European licensing? A Oh yes, but I don't suggest anything like that.

A JUROR: Mr. Foreman, I know of my own knowledge that this system was adopted in the city of St. Louis, and that people of education came out and prohibited it.

CASE #3317

THE WITNESS: I know all about this case too. Let me tell you about it. In the first place there was a chronic minister, a good man, but no practical sense, and they finally got it passed through, and the anglo-saxon wouldn't stand for the licensing part of it and he raised a cry and it was revoked. But my proposition is not a license, it is simply quarantine.

Q The Board of Health ought to take hold of it? A Yes, let the Board of Health take hold of it.

BY A JUROR:

Q Isn't your whole scheme based on the honesty of the men at the head? A Oh sure.

Q Suppose some man comes along and takes off your head, and another man comes in. Isn't the chance for graft greater than it was before? A No greater.

Q It is the same? A Absolutely. It depends on honesty in public office.

Q And there isn't a thing you found out in your term as Police Commissioner that would enable this grand jury to take action as regards this organized traffic in women, as regards those clubs; you did everything possible? A I tried to do everything. You can't do a thing, gentlemen, until you get honest public officials.

BY THE FOREMAN:

CASE #3317

Q You recognized the difficulty which you had, that you had to work with city officials whom you couldn't trust because they would give the tip; secondly, that you had not the funds at hand with which to employ - A That is true, Mr. Foreman.

Q In those two regards the Police Department is at a disadvantage with any other party that they operate? A Yes. Let me say I don't want you to get the idea the grand jury can't do nothing. Pound away at it and do the best you can; get all the evidence and indictments you can; that is your duty, but it is simple. If you cannot see that you are going to succeed, don't give up, keeptat it.

THE FOREMAN: You have met a body of men that have just that spirit.

(END OF TESTIMONY)

CASE #7317

May 2nd, 1910.

GEORGE A. MILLER, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your name once more please? A George A. Miller.

Q And you have been for the past three months engaged as a special agent in the employ of the District Attorney's office? A Since about the 23rd of February.

Q And prior to that time what was your occupation? A Employed in the Department of the Interior.

Q In investigations in connection with the Immigration Department? A No, that was excise work previous to that National Immigration Commission.

Q You were employed immediately before you came here in the Department of the Interior in excise work? A Yes sir.

Q And previous to that you were employed by the Immigration Department in connection with investigations that they were making? A National Immigration Commission.

Q National Immigration Commission. And there you had experience along this line of your investigation? A Yes.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q In your investigations of white slave traffic, did arrests follow? A Yes.

Q Can you recall approximately the number of arrests made? A About seventy four.

CASE #3317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Was this during the time of your employ by the Congressional Immigration Commission? A Yes sir.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Can you tell where the cities were located in which these arrests took place principally? A In the northwest.

Q Under what laws were these indictments made? A Under Section 3 of the Immigration Law.

Q Were there any arrests made in cities further east? A As far east as Chicago, New Orleans and New York.

Q How much - what was your share in getting the evidence in those seventy four cases you mention? A Well, I got all the evidence up to the time of the arrests. After that, of course, what evidence was secured was by the seizure of documents, and it may have been on the part of the defendants; but that was up to the inspectors.

Q Did you have any share in what is known as the Dufour case in Chicago? A Yes sir.

Q What share did you have? A I located Dufour's address after he jumped his bond, through a girl in Seattle who had been brought over by him from Paris to Chicago, and put in a house in Chicago.

Q And prior to your service on the Immigration Commission had you been in the employ of a private detective

CASE #3317

agency? A Yes sir.

Q What is the staff of that agency? A Thirty two men.

Q How many men were under your direction? A Well, they were all under my direction for quite a while, about eight months, and about half of them the entire time.

Q In connection with that work did you come to know what is called the restricted districts in various cities in the northwest? A Yes sir.

Q And by restricted districts you mean the districts where the prostitutes are? A Yes sir.

Q After your evidence in these seventy four cases had been collected, the part of Section 3 of the Immigration Law was declared unconstitutional? A Yes.

Q And it was that part corroborating any other parts for the purposes of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose? A Yes sir.

Q That was declared unconstitutional on the ground it interfered with the power of the respective states? A Yes sir.

Q That affected the number of convictions you had secured? A Yes sir.

Q Do you happen to recall how many convictions were actually secured? A How many convictions were secured?

Q Yes? A Well, I believe there are some of them

CASE #3317

pending yet.

Q You don't recall how many? A Well, I think there were very few cases dismissed outside of those that were dismissed by reason of this law being declared unconstitutional.

Q In connection with that work were there any cases for which indictments were secured through your work in New York City? A Yes sir, three.

Q Did you appear as a witness in those cases? A Yes sir.

Q And what action was taken on those indictments? A One man was sent to Atlanta, Georgia; another one was sentenced and then deported, I believe, and the other was deported.

Q Convictions were secured in all three cases? A They were all taken care of.

Q Can you state approximately how many of the parties, of those girls or women involved in the seventy four cases, landed at the port of New York? A About sixty.

Q Sixty out of seventy four. You stated that since the 23rd of February you have been employed in the District Attorney's office? A Yes.

Q And you have been during the period of your work in almost daily consultation with that office? A Yes sir.

Q And with myself who is in charge of that business?

CASE #7317

A Yes.

Q And when you begun your actual work for the purpose of studying this subject where did you locate yourself?

A Albany Hotel, 41st Street and Broadway.

Q Did you bring any letters of introduction with you from Seattle? A Why, I had some but I didn't use them.

Q Who was the first acquaintance that you met who helped you in getting social standing? A Billy Donahue, bartender Hoffman house.

Q In conversation with Donahue what did you tell him regarding yourself? A I told him I was from the West; had run a saloon in Juneau, Alaska. That my madam runs two sporting houses there, still had them, and we both were going to start a new place in Seattle. I was running a saloon and my madam was running a house upstairs.

Q Then did you ask his advice as to where to look in this city? A Yes, I did.

Q And you asked him about this sporting house? A I asked him for a hotel where sporting people could stop house without being bothered.

Q What did he say in regard to the hotel you were located in? A He said that was just the place; there were a number of kept women there, and it was well protected.

Q At the hotel where you were there were two women,

CASE #7317

were there not, known as Mrs. Fuller and Lena, and Mrs. Fuller was the supposed madam of your house in Seattle?

A Yes sir.

Q By what name did she come to be known in the Tenderloin? A Alaska Frankie, or Frankie Fuller.

Q What other attendant did you have? A A girl named Emma who came there to do the hair dressing for madam.

Q Was Miss Emma a witness- A Yes sir.

Q You met various people in the Tenderloin? A Yes sir.

Q Can you name some of them? Prominent people? A Yes sir.

Q You met a Mrs. Monroe? A Mrs. Monroe; Johnnie Costello.

Q Who keeps a disorderly house at 118 West 41st Street? A Yes sir.

Q And walter Sweeney who has a cafe at 111 West 81st Street? A Yes sir.

Q John A. Costello has a cafe corner Broadway and 59th Street? A Yes sir.

Q And also Tom Sharkey, manager for Kid McCoy? A Yes sir.

Q In addition to all these people you met also a man known as Jumbo? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

Q At the house 122 West 41st Street? A Yes sir.

Q And you also met at Sweeney's a waiter by the name of Joe Levy? A Or known as Leonard Levy.

Q In Johnnie Costello's did you meet a man by the name of Levinson? A Yes sir.

Q And in Joe Levy's did you meet a man by the name of Max Cohen, living at 185 Allen Street? A Yes sir, I did.

Q Did you make also acquaintances among the so-called black and tan resorts? A Yes sir.

Q Through whom did you make these acquaintances? A Big Steve, barkeeper of the Albany Hotel, a colored man.

Q To whom did he introduce you to? A Baron Wilkins, proprietor of a cafe on 35th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenue.

Q He also introduced you to Percy Brown, having a cafe on 41st Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenue? A Yes sir.

Q And to Marshall's cafe on 53rd Street? A Yes sir.

Q And did you meet there Baron Wilkins, and a party known as Alexander Wilson? A Yes sir, I did.

Q How ~~kmng~~ was he introduced to you? A Introduced to me by Baron Wilkins saying, "Jack is a good sport, a wise one, and the wisest in town."

Q Did you find in your conversation with these people

CASE #3317

that they were more or less trafficking in girls? A Yes sir.

Q Did nearly all of them reveal in their conversation that they had been more or less involved in that traffic? A Yes sir.

Q In your conversation with them in relation to the purpose that brought you to this city, were any references made to this grand jury? A Yes sir.

Q What did they say regarding this grand jury? A Well, they referred to it as the dammed Rockefeller Grand Jury.

Q What did they say about their activity? A That they were too dammed busy.

Q Did you find that your activities were seriously affected by the present existence and activity of the grand jury? A Very much so.

Q References were frequently made to this grand jury when you considered the matter for the purposes-- A Practically every time.

Q What did these people who referred to this grand jury in relation to the white slave traffic say as to the ease of doing business in other times? A That previous to these investigations it was an easy matter to get girls at any time and send them anywhere for prices from five dollars up.

CASE #3317

Q Who are all the people who made remarks? A Harry Levinson.

Q Max Steuer? A Max Steuer.

Q Mrs. ----- A And Mrs. Monroe.

Q Baron Wilkins? A Baron Wilkins.

Q Mrs. Seamon? A Mrs. Seamon, Johnnie Costello's woman.

Q What did Harry Levinson say to you regarding ordinary conditions? A He said several years ago he could have taken me up to Max Cohen's place, and Blind Becky's of a morning, and find twenty five or thirty girls lined up there, and I could take my pick from five dollars and up, and the first person there would get the best girls, take them anywhere, any place.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Was Becky's place run, as you understood it, more as an employment agency than as a place where girls were bought and sold? A He called it a shishisek office.

Q What? A It is a German Jewish word used, it means "the same too" as hear as I can translate it.

Q It was so operated more or less like an employment agency? A Well, I presume so, the way I understood it.

Q You never had any experience with Becky yourself? A Never seen her.

Q You only heard this from what Levinson said? A

CASE #3317

Yes sir.

A JUROR: Before he goes on, would it make a difference between an employment agency and a place of sale if they charge different prices for girls? He said they charge five dollars, but isn't there a distinction there?

THE FOREMAN: But in the case of Becky, Mr. Morris, our information has been that girls came to Becky's to be put in places, and if they found places for them she got $5.00; and on the other hand people came to Becky who wanted girls, and they paid five dollars to get a girl. Becky's is a place we have been keeping track of; that is the kind of business she does, and she is understood to be not highly thought of because she takes commission on both sides.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Do you happen to recall what Max Cohen said in relation to his former business? A He said that he had been in business for a long time, but at the present time he would not do anything for a thousand dollars.

Q In New York City? A In New York City..

Q What cities do you recall he mentioned? A He then mentioned, for instance, Philadelphia; said he had taken some girls down there some time ago to deliver them to some landlady or woman who run houses; as he stepped

CASE #3317

off the train he was arrested, but the girls got away, and he cleared himself eventually.

Q You remember any cities he mentioned? A He mentioned Albany, Hartford, and places as far West as Denver.

Q You remember the conversation with Madam Seamon with reference to sending girls out of the city? A Yes sir, she told me she had sent girls to South America to two people that wanted them, and was going to send a girl in a few days to Buenos Ayres to a party that wanted her.

Q Did Cohen say whether or not he was doing any business of supplying girls in New York at present? A He did. He said he wasn't.

Q Why was he not doing any business in New York? A Afraid of the jury.

Q But he had been subsequently? A Yes sir.

Q Supplying girls in New York? A Yes sir.

Q And at present he was supplying girls out of town only? A He didn't say that.

Q Oh, you didn't know of his sending any girls out of town during your acquaintance with him? A No.

Q So that as far as you know he was afraid to do this? A Yes sir.

Q Had he promised he would do business with you?

BY THE FOREMAN:

CASE #3317

Q Had Cohen promised he would get girls for you? A After being introduced by this Joe Levy or Leonard Levy, as his right name is, and talking to him some time, and after he said he wouldn't do it for a thousand dollars, he seemed to be convinced a little more of my integrity as the man from the West, as I represented myself, and Levy had spoken to him very strongly, and he said, "Well, bring your madam down later on."

Q And did you bring her down later? A Yes.

Q And did he have any girls for her to see? A One girl at that time about 25 years of age.

Q Who he was willing to have sold? A Yes sir.

Q And did you try - what did you tell him about that girl? A We had asked for young girls under 18 years of age, so couldn't very well take that girl, and left to come back, and next time we come back.

Q He told you to come back? A Yes sir.

Q You arraigned to come back? A Yes.

Q And he had promised to have girls the next time? A He said, "Come back again, we will see what we can do.

Q When you came back he then said he was unwilling to do business? A Couldn't do anything on account of the holidays.

Q On account of the Jewish holidays? A Yes.

Q But subsequently to that time? A After that.

CASE #7317

Q You thought he was afraid to do business? A Yes sir.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Did you meet a man by the name of Chapman who was represented to you as Johnnie Costello's partner? A Yes sir.

Q Who recently come on from Alaska? A Yes sir.

Q What conversation did you have with him? A I was intreduced to him by Johnnie Costello in the presence of a Madam Seamon, and Madam Seamon's sister who was represented to be Chapman's wife, and had worked up there, and I met them in Costello's cafe and was introduced by him to a man from Juneau, Alaska and just in from Seattle, and in conversation he told me he was going to Paris xx the next day on the French liner La Provence, and that he would be back in about four months, and would bring back some young French girls; and during our conversation he told me if I wanted any girls to let him know, he would bring some back for me, and gave me his Paris address where I could reach him while in Paris, and to write and let him know how many and what kind, and he would do that for me as a friend.

Q Did you have a conversation with him on account of this white slave investigation? A Yes sir.

Q And what did he say? A A wise one can easily

CASE #7317

Q Did you ask him about getting them through Ellis Island? A Yes sir.

Q What did he say? A That is easy.

Q What did Levinson say to you as to his operations in connection with the traffic? A Well, he said he has been a sporting man all his life.

Q What places do you recall he said he had? A Hartford, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Newark, Hoboken, Denver, Chicago.

Q What did Bell Moore say about her activity in the business? A Said she had been in business for nine years.

Q And you told her what you wanted? A Yes sir.

Q When you told Bell Moore you were going to take some girls to Seattle what did she say? A "I can get them for you, just what you want."

Q What did she say, if anything, about little girls? A Oh, she said that she got girls for rich men and farmed them out.

Q Didn't she say this: If a rich man wanted a little girl he always came to Bell Moore? A Yes sir.

Q She said she was farming girls out? A Yes sir.

Q What did she mean? A She let those men have them for a certain sum of money until they got tired of them and then she'd take them back.

CASE #3317

Q Did she tell you anything as to the sources she got the young girls? A She did.

Q What did she say was the easiest means of getting young girls? A Orphan asylum.

Q How did she say she'd get them? A A man and woman going there as husband and wife would present themselves there as husband and wife, and with sufficient money to show they could support the child they could then take her away and there would be nothing done.

Q And she stated she frequently resorted to that method? A Yes sir.

Q She gave you the impression that others in her line done that? A Yes sir.

Q What did she say about the ease of getting young girls from the asylum? A She says the nice thing about it is you can get them as young as you want them.

Q How did Harry Levinson get hold of his girl? A Said he picked them up on the streets and in the neighborhood of 14th Street and Third and Fourth Avenues, at picture shows, music halls and small theatres, then treated them to candy and other nice little things, whatever their fancy appealed to, and induced them up to his room and there broke them in.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Were these chaste ~~xxixx~~ girls as a rule he thus

CASE #3317

seduced? A Yes sir.

Q That was the way he got his supply? A Yes sir.

Q He seduced them himself? A Yes sir.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Did he in the course of conversation mention a little girl? A Yes sir, he spoke of one girl fourteen years old, described her shape, form and manner being very nice, getting her up the room and teaching her the French act. He said to me he was a little bit ashamed she took it so willingly.

Q And you met a fellow by the name of Joe Levy? A Yes sir.

Q Known as the pimp? A Yes sir.

Q How many women did he have working for him? A His wife which he married within two weeks, and two girls down on

Q Staten Island is it - Brooklyn? A No, they worked on the streets near fourteenth and Third Avenue, one of them he said. I asked him how much money he got out of them. He said there were times they were hardly making any money; one of them was sick and couldn't stand much, and the other one was a dope fiend.

Q Was the woman he married about two weeks ago also working for him? A They were all; she turned in all her money.

CASE #7317

Q Was she working for him before she married him? A Yes sir.

Q And after the wedding continued the business? A The next night.

Q Where? A Over in Jersey City, Hoboken.

Q What was her business there? A She was known as a soubrette or a singer in a dance hall.

Q And she went to rooms with men besides? A Yes sir.

Q What caused the marriage do you know? A Why, she had a small inheritance coming from her parents, and they wouldn't give it to her unless he married her, so he married her and took the money and put it in a flat, started a flat, a boarding house flat.

Q His parents were present at the marriage? A Yes. They died also and he received some money there.

Q But that didn't interfere with the business she was doing for him? A Only for one night.

Q Did he speak of beating his wife? A I seen him beat her; seen him knock her clear across the room.

Q Why did he beat her? A She had a soaker on the string one Sunday afternoon at Coney Island and he was there, and she didn't get the money out of this man he expected her to, and beat her for it that night.

Q Did the various pimps which you met speak of beating

CASE #3317

their women? A Oh yes, often. For instance, Harry Levinson says you must beat them to keep them in line.

Q He gave that to you as advice? A Well yes, in a way. It was - the reason that come up, I said to Harry I asked him if the girls could be handled after we got hold of them after he let go of them. He said, "Oh leave that to Frank -to take care of them. I never seen a man yet that couldn't handle them after they got their clothes on them, and the beating was spoke of in general conversation.

Q In that conversation he spoke of the value of beating girls to make them work hard? A Yes.

Q Did he mention a man named Chunky, who was an Italian pimp, was he? A Yes sir.

Q He was mentioned to you as one of the tough characters of New York City? A I was told by Sweeney he was one of the toughest characters in New York City, and that he killed his man.

Q What did Chase tell you about himself? A He said he killed four men in his time.

Q How many women did he have? A He had a wife and two girls; he lately married another woman.

Q He had according to his own statement two wives? A And two girls working for him.

Q And two girls working for him? A Yes, as pros-

CASE #7317

titutes.

Q Sending him the money? A Yes sir.

Q Did he speak of beating them? A Often.

Q Did you discuss with these people whom you met in connection with your business something of their relations to the police? A Yes sir.

Q What, for instance, did Madam Seamon say? A Madam Seamon told me that she handled all the protection money paid in the 28th Street District there from French houses; handled it all and paid it over to the police.

Q To whom did she say that she turned over the money? A She said she turned it over to a plain clothes man, and he in turn turned it over to the inspector.

MR. REYNOLDS: Mr. Foreman, I would like to ask whether you wish the witness to name the people to whom this money was paid?

THE FOREMAN: I see no objection.

Q What was the name of the plain clothes man? A Cody.

Q Did you subsequently see Cody? A Yes sir.

Q Where? A Costello's cafe.

Q Did you subsequently meet him in the apartment in which Mrs. Costello lives? A No sir.

Q You only saw him in the cafe? A Yes sir.

Q Did you ever see him in Mrs. Seamon's house? A

0551
CASE #3317

Yes sir.

Q On many occasions? A Yes sir.

JUROR: What was this conversation with this plain clothes man?

Q What conversation did you hear with the plain clothes man at the time; you met the plain clothes man? A Yes.

Q What conversation did you have with him? A Just simply introduced and passed by.

Q Who introduced you? A Costello.

Q Johnnie Costello? A Yes sir.

Q Had Johnnie Costello said anything to you about the money his madam paid the police? A After this man left he said he don't look like a P. C. man, but he is the man that gets the money.

Q Who was mentioned as the - reference was made to a man higher up, was there? A Yes sir.

Q Who was mentioned as this man higher up? A Inspector Schmittberger.

Q What did Costello say about Schmittberger? A He said he was a good fellow, took the money and took care of him.

Q Did he say anything to the effect that the rank and file were not getting the money so much as formerly? A Well, he said instead of the money going from the bottom up

CASE #3317

nowadays it reached the top and was then divided, but the higher people got it first and then it was divided with those whom it was necessary to give to lower down.

Q And did you have a conversation either with Johnnie Costello or his madam in relation to the interference by a patrolman in Madam Seamon's house? A Yes sir.

Q With whom was that, Madam Seamon or Costello? A That was Madam Seamon.

Q What did she say about that incident? A Why, she called up Cody and told him about it.

Q And Cody came after the money? A Yes, he came to the door and said, "It is a long time for you to come around and see me."

Q The patrolman was transferred? A Yes.

Q Did you, yourself, see Capt. Schmittberger? A Yes sir, I did.

Q Where was he? A In the Haymarket.

Q At what hour? A Two o'clock in the morning.

Q Was liquor being sold at that time? A Yes sir.

Q Girls in the establishment at the time? A Yes sir.

Q Who pointed Capt. Schmittberger out to you? A I seen his photograph previously and I thought I recognized him, and I asked a pimp known as "Hercule Vasil" if that wasn't Schmittberger, and he said, "Yes, that is Johnnie's

CASE #3317

friend," meaning Johnnie Costello.

Q Did you ever meet any police officers through Johnnie Costello? A Yes sir.

Q Who? A Captain O'Brien was introduced to me.

Q What time of the night did you meet him? A About two o'clock.

Q Was it in front of Johnnie Costello's place? A Right at the door, the entrance to upstairs.

Q Running at the time? A Yes sir, full blast.

Q Liquor being sold? A Yes sir.

Q Women were there? A Singing and dancing.

Q And you recall anything Costello did in connection with his introduction? A He opened a door, went in, got a glass of beer and brought it out; while the officer had it in his hand I was introduced to him, and the officer drank it.

Q And when I opened the door it was perfectly possible for the Captain to hear or see what was going on? A I couldn't see it but could plainly hear the music and singing.

Q What conversation did you have with Al Heidelberg in regard to the police? A Well, he told me about a scheme that they had in view about abolishing the plain clothes department, plain clothes men out of the police department and having them all in uniform.

CASE #3317

Q What would be the object to them of having them in uniform? A While on duty no officer could come into the place without being noticed or seen.

Q Did he make any allusion to the use of money? A Yes sir, he said a number of them in the same business would pool the money and try and get it through.

Q Did you see a plain clothes man in Seamon's cafe? A Yes sir, I did.

Q Introduced to him? A Yes sir.

Q What was his name? A Levy.

Q And he drank with you? A Yes sir.

Q What, if anything, did he say about the cause of his being there? A That he was there to keep Sweeney from selling liquor.

Q Who said that? A The plain clothes man.

Q He said that? A Yes.

Q Did they sell while he was there? A Never stopped for a minute.

Q Did you have any other man pointed out in Sweeney's as a plain clothes man? A Yes sir.

Q Another man by the name of Stanley? A Yes.

Q You met him, did you? A Yes sir.

Q What happened at that time? A I went over, talked to him and bought him a cigar and asked him what his business was?

CASE #3317

Q What did he understand you to mean? A Police business.

Q What did he say? A He said it was.

Q Then what did you say? A What do you mean by that; out West we are never bothered by the police.

Q What did he say? A We are all out with the big mit.

Q We are all out with the big mit? A Yes.

Q What more did he say? A He said "I get it and divide up with the men above me, and he divides with the next one and by the time we get out division none of us have anything.

Q Did you see any other plain clothes man? A Yes sir, one more.

A JUROR: Have you got that man's name, Mr. Reynolds?

MR. REYNOLDS: Yes, Stanley.

Q What did this other plain clothes man do? A He shut it down tight, put on the lid.

Q Did he stop all liquor selling, dancing and singing? A Everything.

Q Did anybody try to prevent him? A What.

Q Did he find any difficulty in doing so? A No.

Q Did Sweeney have men in his place with women, in his place? A Women in his place at all times.

0511

CASE #3317

Q Did he have rooms in there also? A Second floor above.

Q Did you have any conversation with Johnnie Costello in regard to handling the police? A He said, let him know, and the "doors won't never close on you."

Q What did he say to you about his own success in handling difficulties when the police were called in? A One night about 2:30 in the morning Madam Seamon, myself, Johnnie Costello and Miss Frankie were in the Bal Tabarin on the dancing floor. At a table adjoining the dancing floor Costello pointed three men, at an adjoining table, saying, "Those three men over there they are police officers in plain clothes, and that short man there is the man that helped me out of some trouble one time by not appearing in court, which caused me to go free." He said, "That is the way I stand with the Police Department."

BY A JUROR:

Q Any special reason for his happening to want to close at that time, the plain clothes man when he closed up that place, was any reason given? A His first night there he said "nothing doing".

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q You had dealings with him before these people and you had a conversation with regard to the possibility of buying girls? A Yes sir.

CASE #7317

Q Did you have a conversation with him again when he was introduced to you as the Italian pimp? A Yes sir.

Q What conversation did you have with him? A He told Frankie one night in my presence, "I can get you some girls and get you what you want." The next night he told her in my presence, "I will fix you up all right on that girl question."

Q Subsequently, did he refuse? A Yes.

Q Do you know why? A No sir.

Q And did you have any conversation with reference to the purchase of girls with Emma Blake? A Yes sir.

Q What was that conversation? A When I first met her I told her where we were from, what we wanted, and she said, "previous to these investigations I could have fixed you up all right, but not now, but," she says, "when you get West, send me your permanent address, from time to time write me and tell me what you want, and I will fix you up all right, get you wnat you want in the way of girls."

Q Did Mrs. Wilkins appear to be on friendly terms with you? A Very friendly.

Q Did she advise you to drop the whole business? A She advised Frankie to have nothing to do with this buying of girls and taking them away, even having consultations with them regarding it or anything.

Q Did she indicate that at present was a peculiarly

CASE #3317

dangerous time? A Yes sir, and by reason of the grand jury being in session.

Q What conversation did you have with Mrs. Monroe? A Mrs Monroe said she was short herself at the present time, run a fourteen room house and only had eight, at the most ten; she needed them herself and didn't know where to get one.

Q What conversation did you have with Madam Seamon regarding the purchase of girls? A Several. She told about that, spoke about that South American affair, where she had been sending girls to people to wanted them down there, and was going to send another one in a few days.

Q I mean in regard to the purchase of girls for your own benefit? A She said that she thought she could fix things up a little later on.

Q A little later on? A Yes.

Q Not just now? A Not just now.

Q Did she name the number of girls she could supply? A She spoke about several years ago she could have gotten any number.

Q Was there any conversation regarding the price? A Yes, same as Levinson had said; five dollars up.

Q The price that you would have to pay for girls if you bought them at this time? A No sir.

CASE #3317

554

Q Didn't she at one time speak of selling to you one girl? A Mariana.

Q One time she said she would sell you that girl? A Yes.

Q And the next time you saw her she changed her mind apparently? A Yes.

Q Was the Italian language used; you remember the exact language used? A I asked her about Mariana. I said, "You said something about her going to Buenos Ayres," I said, "can't I talk you out of it?" That was the first words I used about Mariana. Then she said, "Well, that depends." I said, "What do you want?" She said, "I have got to know what I am going to get out of this for her." I said, "What do you want for the kid?" "Well," she said, "I don't know really." She hesitated, and I spoke up then and said, "Now here, it will cost Frankie and I one hundred and twenty five dollars to get her to Seattle alone; possibly we may have to keep her here for a week, that will cost us twenty dollars. She wants some new clothes to keep her satisfied. Now," I says, "you ought to give us a price on it reasonable," and she says, "Well, that is right too, we'll fix that up when we get to it," and I left her.

Q In all these cases where you had conversations with them regarding their procuring girls, it was clearly under-

CASE #3317

stood it was to be for a money consideration? A Yes, always.

Q Did you have a conversation with a colored woman by the name of Lizzie Tucker in regard to getting girls? A Yes sir.

Q What did she say? A I gave her a certain length of time, I think three days, to get the girls for me, and she said the time was too short, couldn't do it, not the kind that I want.

Q Did she indicate she could supply them if you gave her more time? A Yes.

Q And did you have a conversation with Marshall, a colored man keeping Marshall's cafe on 53rd Street? A Yes sir.

Q What did he say? A Practically the same thing as Lizzie Tucker.

Q Did you also have a conversation with Bob Wilkins? A Yes sir.

Q What did he offer to do about it? A Well, he first told me about what he had done and where he had sent girls, and told me that he thought he could fix me up all right.

Q You remember anything he said regarding sending girls to St. Louis? A Yes sir, he received at least calls for one hundred and fifty girls during the St.Louis

CASE #3317

Fair, and that he had sent out a little over thirty to parties there.

Q Indicate he got anything for it? A Yes sir, said he was paid for it. I asked him, "Did you get anything out of it?" He said, "You bet I did."

Q And you had occasion to see him a number of times in connection with your transactions, did you not? A Yes sir.

Q And did you ever go up to his room? A Yes sir, I was in his private apartments.

Q On the occasion - on one occasion when you went up to his room you found a white woman in bed with him? A Yes sir.

Q Did you go up on another occasion and find a woman in bed with him? A Yes.

Q Were the two women the same? A No sir.

Q In meeting these various people having charge of disorderly houses did they speak to you about giving circus expositions in their houses? A Yes sir, I seen it.

Q In whose house was that? A Mrs. Monroe.

Q And did that appear to be a frequent exposition? A It is mentioned of almost every house; in fact, every house I have become acquainted with the people there have them at the house.

0511
CASE #3317

Q Without going into details can you say what the circus was? A It is an act committed by several women and men; everything but sexual intercourse, and it is depravity of the worst character.

Q In the course of your conversation with these people was anything said with reference to the use of force in addition to what you have already said in restraining these girls and women? A Yes sir.

Q Pretty frequent reference made to the use of force? A Yes sir.

Q Did you hear anything said as to the means employed to prevent girls from leaving the housesin which they were placed? A North of 30th Street they have a system of fining girls five dollars for everytime they leave the house. North of what is known as the 41st Street houses, the 53rd Street houses and Harlem houses and flats they fine each girl five dollars everyttime she leaves the house no matter what time of the day or night, and they also overcharge them for their clothing. For instance, one girl paid sixty six dollars for a suit of clothes, according to her description and the looks of it, she could have bought for twenty. She showed me a pair of slippers she paid eighteen dollars for, and Frankie bought a pair just the same to all appearances at the Flat Iron Building for two dollars; and various different things, clothing

CASE #3317

that I seen and what was paid for. And then a man known by the name of Bunny Cooper, who gives his address as 72 - 38th Street, I believe he is represented to be a receiver of stolen goods, he tried to sell us some opera cloaks that he had he had stolen or received - not stolen - received; he told me and Miss Frankie that he had an agreement with the different madams to come there and sell to the girls, presumably to them direct, and he would overcharge them and then divide the proceeds or profits above the actual price with madam.

Q These two girls from whom you obtained prices from Belle Moore on, according to their own story, apparently they were charged five dollars everytime they left the house? A Yes sir; and then even at that they were not allowed to go when they were willing to do it.

Q And they always spoke of exorbitant charges? A Yes sir.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q I want to ask these questions. In all of these negotiations that you had to secure women, has the negotiation been in any sense as it would be if you were to buy a horse; you were simply buying something that had no say about whether to go or not, that had absolutely to do what the person you negotiated with says; or has it been held in the line of payment to the agent for services

CASE #3317

in securing for you a certain commodity which you would like? A The girl has nothing to say about going; he guarantees that she goes. I don't ask the girl whether she wants to go or not; when the deal is made the girl is sold and she goes. For instance, about this I did. Never a word spoken to her whether she wanted to go West or not.

Q Don't you suppose Madam talked to her and inquired from her whether she would like to go? A She spoke to her and asked her what we call stock questions, how old, her weight, had she ever been knocked up, set up.

Q The question of the girl's willingness or desire to go never entered into it? A Never was discussed.

Q In any of these cases? A No sir.

Q And so far as you knew the persons with whom you dealt had the absolute control over the movements of the girl? A Yes sir, absolutely.

Q After you had secured these two girls from Levinson and the two girls from Bell Moore, did any question arise with them as to doing, as to going where they should go? A When they were taken over, they were turned over and told to do "as these people told you and they would take care of you." Now it was up to us to hold them.

Q Did you ever have any difficulty in disposing of them, or having them do what you wanted to do? A One of the girls from Levinson, yes.

USIT
CASE #3317

5CB

Q Did she assert herself and her authority, and wanted to have some voice in the matter? A She told the other girl"the first chance I can get away I am going to jump out."

Q Talk that way to you? A She told the other girl and the other girl told us.

Q So far as your relations, the relations of the so-called madam with these four girls is concerned, it was that of ownership? A Yes.

Q No question as to what the girl should do, they were told what to do? A They were told what to do.

Q Did you regard this as a purchase of these girls, just as I said before, just as you bought a horse, or did you regard it as payment to these people of money for their trouble in finding for you a girl who you took over? A I regarded it as a purchase.

Q And was it so regarded among these people with whom you were dealing? A Yes, spoken of just like you would speak of any sale.

Q Was it ever talked about as a sale or purchase? A "Give you that much for the goods," as in the conversation I related between them, "Seventy five dollars for that girl, or one hundred and twenty five dollars for those two girls, or one hundred and fifty dollars for those two girls."

0511
CASE #3317

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Did he offer to let you examine them? A If you will allow me I will relate an instance of Bell Moore. The first night I was in her place I was taken there by Jack Anderson, introduced to her, and I asked about girls, whether she could furnish me with some. She said, "I could get them for you," and after the conversation she said, "If you wait a minute I will call some girls in," and she called in a small colored girl and a white girl. The white girl said she was eleven years old, and the colored girl between twelve and thirteen. Both were pretty well developed. She left the big nigger in the parlor take the other girl in the room, and she told her to sit on the bed, and pushed her over and pulled up her skirt, and showed me her privates and asked me what I thought of it.

Q Isn't it true that in your relations with Harry Levinson he spoke of examining girls? A Yes sir.

Q Have them strip to him? A Well, at one time he told me he told her to pull up her skirts and she didn't, and he put his hands on her legs and on her breast, and said, "They are as solid as a rock" - he used those expressions - "Got an ass on her as hard as iron; feel of it."

Q In the course of your conversations with these people

CASE #7317

of the various girls, was the assent of the girl ever brought into the relation of the terms of the trade as to what they were to do when you got them out in Seattle? A They sat at the table or wherever they were , couldn't say a word. If they spoke up, they'd say, "Keep quiet, we are talking business.

Q When the actual transaction was completed they were not present? A No sir.

Q In your opinion, are the people engaged in the traffic in women more or less known to each other in their own business; if not actually organized in this traffic, are they not by the dangerous nature of their business practically banded together? A They are not organized but they are banded together by their business.

Q Are they banded together to do business, are banded together because they are all in the same business, have a mutual interest? A Mutual interest.

Q The band, when they are joined together don't do business as a band but as an individual? A As an individual.

Q Were they banded together for protection; did you find it so? A Well, the middle one gets the tip like you see, for instance, I was in the hotel and I got a call from this man -- while he was in Kid McCoy's, told me to come down instantly, and he said, "There is a tip

CASE #7317

passing around the grand jury is working. Get wise to yourself and look out."

Q There is a gentleman's agreement? A Yes sir.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask how much restraint was necessary to keep these two girls in custody after they had been bought?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Yes, these two girls were taken to Atlantic City by madam and you constantly had one of your people with them? A All the time, night and day.

BY A JUROR:

Q You say one of them expressed a desire to get away if possible? A Yes sir, but it wasn't possible for her to get away, because somebody had her eye on them all the time.

Q Suppose she had walked away what remedy would you have?

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q In connection with that statement, did she say that if she were caught anytime going West she would deny everything to Harry Levinson? A Yes, Harry had instructed her so.

Q Why did she say she would deny this thing? A If she didn't do it she would never come back to New York City.

CASE #3317

Q What would happen to her? A Almost everything, liable to be killed.

BY A JUROR:

Q I would like to ask one question. You testified here that one woman said she took those girls from orphan asylums principally? Did she mention which? A No sir, she didn't.

Q Did you ask her? A No sir, I didn't.

Q Which asylum is it she gets those girls from?

THE FOREMAN: On behalf of the grand jury, Mr. Miller I want to express our very warm appreciation of the very careful, painstaking and persistent work you done here for the last two or three months in uncovering these facts. We all thought they existed but have been unable in any other way to get at them, and very much appreciate the spirit in which you have gone into this in the spirit of your fellow men rather than because of the emoluments that came to you. We thank you.

--------o--------

CASE #7317

May 26, 1910

(Hearing Resumed)

JOSEPH M. FIRMAN, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What is your name A Joseph M. Firman.

Q And your occupation ? A Private detective.

Q And your present address ? A 604 Teasdale Place.

Q Give the name once more ? A Joseph H. Firman.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Mr. Firman, in the course of your work as detective have you ever had occasion to make a special investigation of massage? A Yes sir.

Q On more than on occasion ? A More than one.

Q When was the first investigation made ? A In the fall of 1905.

Q And the second ? A In the fall of 1906.

Q Did anything result from your previous visits?A No

Q What then were your relations with the keepers of massage parlors ? A Very friendly.

Q You found they were willing to tell you what they knew about about themselves ? A Yes sir.

Q Did you make an investigation for the District Attorney of the County of New York in the present year and if so when ?

CASE #3317

A January; may I look up the date ?

Q Refresh your memory from the paper; was it January 22nd to 31st? A January 22 nd to 31st inclusive.

Q And did you make a second investigation between May 6th and May 23rd? A May 6th and 23rd, yes sir.

Q What instructions did you receive regarding the purpose of that investigation ? A To find out how many there were; how they were conducting their business and the action, the general bearing and the general conduct.

Q The general character of the places was also to be considered, was it? A Yes sir.

Q Moral relations? A Moral relations.

Q In making that investigation did you find it advisable to divide the massage parlors investigated into three classes? A Three classes.

Q How many parlors did you find in your first investigation ? A 107.

Q And in the second? A 100.

Q Do you remember how many were in the different classes on your first investigation? A First investigation was thirty one first class, sixty one second class and fifteen third class.

Q And in the second investigation ? A Thirty five first class, forty seven second class and eighteen third class.

CASE #3817

Q Now what did you mean by the first class? A Well, they have the proper paraphernalia for conducting it; it is apparently a legitimate massage parlor and without operators; just merely themselves, the landlady herself or the person giving such treatment.

Q The first class then included all those that gave every indication of doing a straight massage business? A Yes sir.

Q What was included in the second class? A In the second class they did not know massage or anything else; they had no proper paraphernalia and they had one and sometimes two and sometimes three girls.

Q Did the second class include those who were operators? A Yes sir.

Q And what did you mean by the third class? A Well, third class; well, they did everything on the calendar; they made no pretense of massage at all.

Q Their character was perfectly evident? A Yes sir. Nothing more or less than disorderly houses.

Q Then to summarize your work, in the first investigation you found thirty one, did you not, doing straight massage business ? A Yes.

Q And 76 of the second and third classes that were either doubtful or absolutely bad? A Yes, sir, that is right.

Q And on the second investigation you found thirty five doing a straight massage business and 65 that were

CASE #3317

either doubtful or bad? A That is right.

Q How many do you assume on your ingestigation had gone out of business between the first and second investigation? A Twenty.

Q Twenty and how many had changed addresses? A About the same.

Q About the same number? A Yes.

Q What did you learn as to the reason why they had gone out of business? A Well in the first place, on account of the white slave investigation; in the second place they were bothered by precinct detectives and the third the customers did not want to frequent a place for fear of being raided.

Q The last two reasons more or less related to the first? A Yes sir.

Q What did they say to you on the occasion of your second visit as to the activity of the police? A Why they say detectives come in there and they tried to catch them by taking treatment; then after a majority of the cases, when they gave the treatments and got paid for it, having paid for them in advance they flashed their shield and threatened to arrest them and got their money back.

Q What did those that were still doing business say as to the amount of business they were doing? A Doing none.

Q Doing none or almost none? A Almost none.

CASE #3317

Q What signs did you usually see in front of these places before you went in? A Well there is quite a number of them have merely the manicure sign; that is to lead them in; after they get a minicure, then they will suggest a massage; they get a dollar for the manicure and get three dollars for massage; in some places they will take a dollar for a massage. Other signs they have swinging signs and they they have projecting signs which says "scalp treatment, manicure and facial" in small letters and "Massage" in larger letters, a suggestion. That is what it is up for; that is the name "Massage" in larger letters.

Q You would see the signs of massage, manicuring andhair dressing indifferently to indicate these establishments? A Yes sir, and the word massage in larger letters so as to indicate you know just ---

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Will you tell us what sort of treatment is given in places of the third class and in the second so far as you suspect ? A Well, as far as I know.

Q I meant the second class, as far as you suspected ? A Well they give you first, they give you -- the man goes in there and he strips, no covering on, and the girls goes in there and bubs him down with alcohol; no talcum powder first and then alcohol.

CASE #3317

Q Is she dressed ? A Yes.

Q Completely ? A Yes, but without corsets.

BY MR. REYNODDS:

Q Does she strip ? A In third class places.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q That is what I am speaking of, the second and third class? A Yes, usually a man goes in there, their customer, as they call it, they take off the waist and some of them take off their clothes and treat them.

Q The operators? A Yes sir, they do everything on the calendar that is unnatural.

Q Is that more frequent in these places of the third class than ordinary prostitution; unnatural practices, are they more frequent? A Yes.

Q The massage parlor at its worst is not so much a plce for prostitution as for unnatural practices; is that your idea? A Yes, I will tell you; I have more respect for a common prostitute than I have for an operator in a massage parlor.

Q And they have various kinds of treatment, which you would call unnatural practices, that are chiefly resorted to? A Yes sir.

Q But prostitution is also practiced ? A Yes sir.

Q And it is according to what the customer asks for? A Yes, providing they know the customer, but they wont do it with

CASE #3317

a stranger, except in the third class places and not even there now they wont take any chances with strangers now while this investigation is going on.

Q In those third class places you say you know these conditions exist; can you tell us on what you base that statement? A Because I had a friend in the business for a purpose to get --

Q How long since? A Why, that is about three or four years ago, five years ago when I went around first.

Q Then you have no evidence today; actual evidence of what is done ? A Oh I know it today.

Q How do you know it ? A Well, I know it from --

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Did you have direct conversations with some of the people? A Yes, I had conversations with them.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Some of the operators? A Yes sir.

Q Did they tell you what treatment they could give? A Yes sir

Q They stated to you these different things you have spoken of? A Yes sir.

Q That prostitution was practiced? A Yes sir.

Q And unnatural practices? A Yes sir, and the unnatural practices and told me some of the people that come in there; even mentioned their names that do unnatural practices or

CASE #3317

have it done to them.

Q You mean to the patrons ? A Yes.

Q And in these places of the third class are any of them-- do any of them give a legitimate massage treatment? A No, they don't know what it is.

Q They don't know what it is? A No.

Q They rub a man or something of that sort and then they start in ? A Yes.

Q Are they licensed in any way? A No sir.

Q Are any of the massage parlors licensed? A No sir.

Q What sort of certificates do they have to practice? AThe majority of them have bogus diplomas, sold by W.C.Jones, the editor of the Transcript.

Q Nobody passes on the certificates; it is simply for a blind they have the certificates? A Yes, sir, that is all.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q I show you a certificate; do you recognize that? A Yes sir.

Q What do you know of the character of Madam Aikelus; you had a conversation with one of her assistants? A One of her assistants.

Q Did she tell you as to the character of the place? A Yes sir.

Q And nevertheless Madam Aikeluz runs her establishments

CASE #3317

and also advertises a school for training masseurs? A Yes sir.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Whatwere you told as to the practices in that house of Madam Aikeluz? A Why, they ran around there naked.

Q Were you told that, or you saw them? A No, I did not see it, but one of her operators that is running a parlor on Columbus Avenue for her; she has got two parlors, one in Central Park West and one on Columbus Avenue.

Q This operator told you that? A Yes sir.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q And did she tell you the further practices that went on there? A Yes.

Q And they were as you have described them of this class? A Yes sir.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Did you visit an institution called the Elite Massage Parlor? A Yes sir.

Q Was that an institution for the practice of massage and also for training pupils? A Yes sir.

Q What was the reputation of that place? A Well, it was bad. If you will allow me to explain I will tell you just what they did. It is 161 West 23rd Street; is that the right number?

Q Yes. A And the first floor she conducts a school for

CASE #3317

manicuring, hair dressing and massage and the next floor is the massage parlor where they get massage treatments; you go to the next floor and ring a bell and the bell rings downstairs on the first floor; she will send one of her ladies in charge up there and you ask for a massage; you are ushered to a room and they will send upout of the school, mind you, where all the other girls are learning manicuring or one thing or another, a massage operator, she will give you a treatment and after she gives you the treatment, if you are a good fellow and give a little on the side, why, and she is satisfied that you are all right, you can get something else. Now that very same operator goes back into the school. Now naturally she tells the other girls and some of the innocent girls that come there and learn manicuring get wise to such things as that and the ultimate result will be they will be lead off just the same way.

A JUROR: How does the witness know that, Mr. Reynolds; how does he give the testimony; on what basis.

Q On what basis do you give that testimony as to what happens in the place ? A I have been there myself.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q How do you know that these girls, these operators, are taken from the school? A Because they ring the bell downstairs.

CASE #7317

0511

Q Have you been in to see that there is a school downstairs? A Yes, sir, I have been through the place.

Q You have seen these girls apparently studying the business, learning the business? A Yes sir.

Q And you have heard the bell ring downstairs? A No, sir. I heard it when I pushed the button, yes.

Q And then someone would come up from that floor? A Would come up from that floor.

Q Do you know that some of the girls in this school are innocent girls who were there in good faith to learn manicuring? A I don't know that, but I know when I went down there when I went down in the school there was about ten or twelve girls there.

Q Did you visit the school this year? A This year, yes, in January.

Q Ten or twelve girls there? A Yes.

Q Young or old girls? A Well, they average from eighteen to twenty five.

Q You of course don't know whether they were familiar with these practices or not? A No, I don't know that.

Q You are simply assuming that some of them were innocent? A Yes.

THE FOREMAN: Does that answer the question ?

THE JUROR: No; he describes a series of events

CASE #3317

it is hearsay evidence throughout.

BY A JUROR:

Q Did you call a girl upstairs to you ? A Yes sir.

Q Was she willing to do something that you did not think was right? A No, she was willing to give me a massage.

Q Was she willing to go any further? A No sir.

Q Give you any indication -- A No, I did not take any massage.

Q Well, where did you get that evidence that this woman did something that was not quite right; did one of the inmates tell you, or some one tell you about the inmates? A No, I did not say that she did something that was not just exactly right; I don't remember quoting that.

A JUROR: I beg your pardon; I so understood it.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You testified in this massage establishment; this is one of the third class, isn't it? A Yes.

Q That you could get treatment of this kind; now upon what information do you base that? A From girls that had been there.

Q That had been operating there? A Yes.

Q So that it is what you have heard? A Yes.

Q From the girls that were there? A Yes sir.

CASE #3317

Q Not from any experience that you have had, or what you have seen ? A Well, the place was raided during the time of the Herald-American investigation.

Q How long ago was that? A In 1905 or 1906; I thin you can get the newspaper clippings.

Q That would not indicate the character today ? A Well, the same party is running it and she used to run a house at 379 Sixth Avenue under the name of Damar and she was raided there.

A JUROR: What was done in the place when it was raided there, Mr. Reynolds.

MR. REYNOLDS: I don't recall.

THE FOREMAN: Let me say I prefaced the inquisition of this witness by saying we had not been able to get legal evidence to prove the character of this place, but this is the report of the investigator. We are not claiming this is legal evidence.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Do you recall a certificate which was shown you in one of these places of an operator named Miss Minnie Wood?

A Yes.

Q Did the certificate read as follows: "This diploma is to certify that Miss Minnie Wood has completed in a satisfactory manner the prescribed course of study in massage. Signed

CASE #3317

Wm. C. Jones, Notary Public. H. M. Gormley, M.D." A Yes, sir.

Q What conversation did you have regarding that certificate? A She told me she bought the certificate from Jones for five dollars.

Q What did she say as to the actual course of massage she had taken? A None at all.

Q Did you see a similar certificate in some other places? A Yes, sir, two or three places.

Q Did you while you were with Minnie Wood get also this slip signed by Dr. Gormley. "Dear Madam: If you wish to consult me at any time, would advise that you address a communication to me care of F. J. Hetzel, 600 Columbus Avenue, and I will answer your letter telling you where my office is. I have to let you know that on account of family troubles I cannot be more explicit. Yours repsectfully, H. M. Gormely."
A I cannot find him.

Q You got that slip there though from the same person? A Yes sir.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Did you find other cases of bogus certificates on the walls of these alleged massage parlors, indicating that women operators were pretending to have a knowledge of massage ? A Lots of them.

Q Were you able to learn in many cases that bogus massage

CASE #7317

operators were visited by men desiring legitimate massage treatment? A Well, there is very few.

Q Very few? A Yes.

Q If a man came asking for legitimate massage treatment would they attempt to give him some treatment? A Yes, they would give him some treatment if he was a stranger.

Q Co you recall another massage school called Wolpes Massage School, 77 West 89th Street? A Yes sir.

Q What was the character of that place? A Well the day I seen her she was almost a physical wreck; she told me she had been taking morphine and one thing and another and she could not conduct her school any more; because she was going down grade.

Q She made a statement to you herself that she was taking morphine? A Yes sir.

Q At the same time you got from her an advertisement of her school of massage? A Yes sir.

Q Do you recall in your conversation with any of the keepers of these so-called massage parlors that they stated to you that propr to this white slave investigation that had been asked by men to procure for them young girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years? A Quite a number of them.

Q Can you say exactly how many? A Three -- I am not sure; three or four different places.

CASE #3317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Can you tell us any place; can you give us the name of any place where it was said to you that previous to this investigation men had come there asking the madam to secure young girls fourteen or sixteen years of age for them; can you name any place of that character where that happened? A Well I cannot now; I think 491 is one; I wont make sure, but if I thought that hadbeen necessary I could have got it; I could have got you the places.

Q You say you heard this in a certain place? A Yes sir.

Q You simply do not recall where you heard it? A No. simply in the course of conversation; they were quoting to me what they did and what they didn't do and the fellows come in there and so forth; just go in there and sit down and chat with them.

Q In several places the names of which you now forget, you were told by the operators in confidence? A Yes sir, I guess three or four, but I wouldn't say definitely which one.

Q You were told that men came there and asked these madams to procure young girls for them? A Yes, if they could in the course of their calling, the customers they would say, well they would like to -- they would like to have a nice young girl.

Q You mean procure them to come there, to come to the

CASE #3317

massage parlor to meet them? A Yes sir.

Q Not to go to their homes? A No, "if you could get me" -- this is the remark, "if you could get me a nice young girl about fourteen or sixteen years old I would make it worth your while" and one in particular said she was offered a couple of hundred dollars.

Q Do you know whether such orders were ever filled ? A No. I don't.

A JUROR: Did this witness get this information in the course of this investigation on behalf of the District Attorney. Did you get this testimony that you are giving now?

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Did you get this information in the course of your two investigations made this year? A This year?

Q On behalf of the District Attorney's office? A This year?

BY A JUROR:

Q You state some very important facts in answer to the Foreman's question. Do you mean to say you made no memorandum as to those facts and have no data to give to this Grand Jury; is that your testimony? A In reference to those children, those young girls.

Q You are amking a very serious charge that you have reported to the Grand Jury about the procuring of girls

CASE #317

Have you not the data for that testimony? A I did not think it was necessary; I was only told to get the number of parlors and the conditions of the parlors and the operators and the general conduct and that matter came out just merely as a matter of sitting there and having a conversation with them.

Q It didn't seem to you of any importance there that these women made these charges; that these women said that they had been asked to get girls; you did not report that to the District Attorney.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q When did you report that; at the time, in a daily report; was it reported to Mr. Reynolds? A I think it was recently.

MR. REYNOLDS: It was reported in a special communication of April 23rd.

THE FOREMAN: I think that covers it.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q Was there any case of a woman that had said to you she had as a matter of fact gotten girls? A I think it was 491 Miss Jennie White.

Q Did she say she had been asked? A Had been asked; I wont swear she was one, but my best recollection is that was the place, 491 Columbus Avenue, the second place of Madam Akeiluz that they declared --

CASE #3317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Are the girls who operate in these places habitual prostitutes, so far as you have investigated? A I wouldn't say that.

Q Are they the kind of girls that were formerly in houses of prostitution? A No, they have been working in the parlors themselves, in the massage parlors.

Q By the madam? A Yes and in those schools where they learn massage.

Q They were not ordinary prostitutes when they came there, so far as you know? A No, with the exception of one, 408 Sixth Avenue.

Q What sort of arrangement -- do you know what sort of arrangement is made by the Madam with the girls that work in these parlors; are they paid? A They usually get; some places, in the third class places they try to take three dollars. if they cannot get three they take two.

Q The operator gets that from the patron? A Yes sir.

Q What does the operator get from the madam? A One dollar.

Q For each case? A Yes.

Q The other is turned over to the Madam? A Yes sir.

Q These girls work at this voluntarily; do they, as far as you know? A Yes, voluntarily.

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

BY A JUROR:

Q You remember in one of the cases we had earlier the young man mentioned who provided --

THE FOREMAN: This man Jones.

A Jones supplies these places if they run out of an operator; Jones gets an operator for them.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q How do you know that? A The woman told me that.

Q Do you know Jones? A No; he don't know me.

A JUROR: Have you got a list of the women who told you that?

BY A JUROR:

Q What is the nationality of those girls? A Well there are more Americans, mostly Americans.

Q Mostly New York girls? A Well, I don't know that. You see I could not very well ask too many questions, or I would not get any information at all.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Have these houses in your judgment grown up as houses of prostitution have been closed; is it because of that? A Yes. A Yes.

Q This is another outcropping of prostitution? A That is all.

Q Under a name which thus far has not had any opprobrium attached to it and has not brought raids? A Yes sir, I would like to give you 444 Sixth Avenue, was run by the Roman

0511

Institute of Massage.

BY MR. REYNOLDS:

Q That is another institute in addition to those which you have mentioned? A Yes, Roman Massage Institute and Jones advertises it as a massage parlor. They have no massage there; they have two beds and four girls and they were raided and the place was raided and wrecked.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q When? A In January I guess.

Q Since you made your investigation? A Yes, prior to that.

Q Since you made your investigation? A Yes, I know she is running an open disorderly house at 109 West 29th Street with five girls.

Q This is a regular house of prostitution? A Yes, the same party that runs a massage parlor at 444 in January.

MR. REYNOLDS: I wish to state the bogus certificate signed by Mr. Jones was very carefully examined by the District Attorney's office and we will say it is not possible to present an indictment. It is so cleverly drawn it is not possible to do so.

END OF SESSION

CASE #7317

June 3rd, 1910.

A R T H U R B R I S B A N E, being duly sworn by the foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your name ? A Arthur Brisbane.

Q Your business address? A 238 William street.

Q Your business? A Newspaper.

Q I call your attention to a copy of the Evening Journal, New York Evening Journal of March 30, 1910, in which appears an article entitled, or with the heading, rather, "The terrible murder that shocks New York." Do you recall the issue of the article? A Yes.

Q Who was the author of the article? A I was.

Q I read from the article the following, "For that child's murder was absolutely a part of the political system and government of New York City." Will you tell us as briefly as possible upon such facts you base that statement? A The statement is based upon -- of course it is not based on facts in the sense that I do not personally investigate criminal cases in the City. It is done by reporters. It was based on statements of our reporters at the time, that this was a white slave case, and based on my knowledge and belief concerning the

CASE #7317

political conditions in the city.

Q How do you connect this murder with the political system and government of New York city? A Becuase the political system in New York City, according to my belief and repeated statements, is very largely based on a system of blackmail, which extends to the blackmail collected from men who have immunity in carrying on these houses of prostitution and in recruiting for them.

Q That is your personal opinion? A Yes.

Q What facts underlie that opinion? A Well, there are no facts in my possession. I do not know by sight or name any white slave or white slaver, but in writing editorials for a newspaper I rely on the general belief in the community, on the statements of newspaper reporters who investigate, and to some extent on statements made to me by men in politics, who talk to me confidentially sometimes about conditions and who have confirmed by belief concerning this system of blackmail.

Q Well, have you in that way come into possession of any specific facts? A Which could be used by this body?

Q Bearing on this point; on the point of a political system having caused and being responsible for this murder?

CASE #3317

CASE #7317

A Well, the entire trend of our newspaper investigations and of the testimony such as I have mentioned is to the effect that the People in authority in New York City, in certain administrations at least, live largely on a blackmail system, a combination of blackmail through the police and of graft through contracts, and that this blackmail, a part of this blackmail is the blackmail of the houses of prostitution. I have had for that the authority of men like Richard Croker, who told me that he turned down as he put it, one of his most important men, when he found he was taking what he called, "That kind of money", that he did not think this individual would do this; that is to say, the money which the police had collected from houses of prostitution. He did not specify that this was money that had actually been paid for the sale of girls under the legal age, but my belief and conviction is that that is the system of blackmail, becuase it includes this protection, which these men must have in their traffic.

Q The question is asked how do you connect houses of prostitution with white slavery? A Why, the houses of prostitution, according to my understanding of the case, are recruited, are filled with these girls, after

CASE #3317

they have gone through a preliminary stage. Of course I am talking entirely from hearsay. My knowledge of this is probably what yours was before you began this investigation. I have not ever seen this with my own eyes, but the story upon which I rely for my newspaper statement, is to the effect tnat girls are often seduced by so-called cadets on the East side; that these men under promise of marriage or in other ways ruin these girls; that they keep them with them for a short space of time while they are infatuated with them or while the novelty lasts and subsequently put them in these dives, these houses of prostitution, where they are put to common use as earners of money.

Q And these statements that you are making, and the statement to which I referred in the paper are based then upon practically hearsay; what you have heard said by newspaper investigators and by others?

A Yes, I never made any personal investigation.

Q "The man that butchered that child is one of thousands that pay their blackmail regularly to the men that control new York City." Is there any specific fact that you can present underlying that statement?

A I cannot, no. I cannot prove that this -- of course

0911

this man never paid blackmail in my presence. He was reported by the reporters on the case and specifically by one of our reporters as a -- of course the term "White Slavery" is used rather generally, but he was reported as a type of that class of man; whether or not he really was dealing in these girls of course I have no means of knowing and had not.

Q Has any specific instance geen brought to your attention where a man has paid blackmail regularly to the men that control New York City, for that purpose?
A Yes, when I say the men that control New York City; of course the Chief of the Tammany organization does not go and take the blackmail from a cadet, but the plice-- I am stating from belief -- but the police collect the money which goes into an indiscriminate pool and is then handed up, with various eliminations as it goes along, the man who collects it taking his part and passing it up.

Q That is what you are told. You know of no specific instance, no specific man that receives money? A No, sir, if I did I should have communicated with the District Attorney.

Q "That murder was a part of the business"--

CASE #3317

6101

reading again from the article -- "of the business that has been revealed repeatedly and shamefully ignored or brutally and arrogantly denied by the men in TammanyHall that have been taking the cash of these beasts that murder young girls or condemn them to lives of infinitely worse than murder." You base that statement upon the same hearsay? A No, sir. I base that statement on the public utterance of officials to whose attention the artiles in the magazines -- I think one was written by Turner and the articles in the newspapers were called and when one of them I bear in mind, (he is at present May or of the city) his comment was, "that is an old story." It is true I presume the statement is based on ignorance; he was entirely aloof from those conditions, and I have in mind also the contemptuous reference of the old class politicians to the conditions which have resulted in the formation of this Grand Jury.

Q You mean the reference is made -- A In public interviews and public speeches, contemptuous dismissals of these public accusations and hearsay stories as being unworthy of attention.

Q Can you mention any such specific reference?

A Not under oath, because my memory is not sufficiently good to be positive, but my impression I think on looking

CASE #7317

up our files is I found a speech by the candidate for Mayor last fall saying "That is an old story" meaning doubtless these accusations have been made so often they have no value and I remember interviews with politicians to the effect that was all a shameful effort to discredit Tammany Hall.

Q I read further, "That men back of the White Slave traffic, the men back of police corruption, the small political bosses, have taken tribute of vice and infamy and handed it up to the head of Tammany Hall, and those are the men at the top, the heads of Tammany Hall, that should be made to pay for this murder and to realize its meaning." Is there any specific fact which you can give as underlying that statement, that those are the men especially the heads of Tammany Hall that should be made to pay for the murder. A As a specific fact, nothing further than what I have said, except my understanding and information as to the system. The money is collected by they ward collector, plain clothes man, given to the district leader and perhaps without its source being distinctly made clear or without hurting thefeelings of the men who ultimately take the money by telling where it comes from, it goes to the men who ultimately get rich as managers of Tammany Hall.

CASE #3317

1910

Q That is the opinion you formed in the same way as you have already said with reference to these other statements? A Yes, sir. That is the way newspaper editors as a rule must form their opinion. They cannot of course investigate as individual detectives, individual cases.

Q So that you are unable to point to any specific definite fact as underlying these statements in this article? A I could not indicate any individual case in which this money has been taken. As I say, if I knew of an individual case I should have taken individual action, as we often have done in individual cases.

BY A JUROR:

Q Which Mr. Croker do you refer to? A Richard Croker, the former leader of Tammany Hall. He expressed great disgust, becuase when he came back to America he heard one of the leaders had been taking this money, meaning money which had been taken from unfortunate people.

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q You heard he express disgust.? A No, to me personally.

BY A JUROR:

Q When was that? A Well, it was fully five years ago.

CASE #3317

0111

Q When he was still in power? A No, he had retired.

Q I though you said he turned him down?

A Well, he was not in power at that time; he had delegated his powers to others. He had turned it over, but he declined to give his power to this particular individual of whom he was speaking, because he told me various stories about the different members of Tammany whom he considered for various reasons unfit and mentioned a particular instance in which he refused to promote one man. I was asking him to tell me the truth about how this thing was run, about blackmail and so on, and he took the ground if he had known of it he would not have allowed it and to prove it he mentioned the fact he turned down one man becuase he had taken money from those prostitutes. Those are the facts.

BY A JUROR:

Q You made a remark here that the attention of the authorities was called to the statement of Mr. Turner in his article in McClure's; is that it? A Well, I thought that was one of the articles I had in mind.

Q Well, is it your knowledge that Mr. Turner had no facts to show that these statements were correct?

A No, I never saw Mr. Turner; I know nothing about him except ---

CASE #3317

9161

Q Why should you make the statement? A You mean my statement before the Grand Jury?

Q Yes. A I said that statement about Mr. Turner had influenced.me. It influenced me. I did not believve that a man would go out of his way to invent the propostion and it was very much scouted by the men in power; that it was entirely baseless.

Q Mr. Turner bases his statements not on facts, but on general rumors; it that it? A I guess so. I would like to say to the Grand Jury, if I may, if a newspaper printed only comments on matters which the writer of the editorial personally knew, that is could prove, as a Grand Jury prove before indicting, it would be impossible to make any comment whatever. We are obliged to take the preponderance of testimony. If you go to a man - I have very often had a man tell me, a man who is one of the biggest men in Tammany Hall, he said, "So and so put money in my pocket and I took it out and said, "I am no petit larceny thief" and gave it back to him." These were two men, both leaders, important leaders in Tammany Hall. I said, "Why don't you enable me to see this and let me get it." He said "No, I am not a traitor. I don't give up." It is utterly impossible. I had people I knew who were hounded out of business because

CASE #3317

9119

they would not pay sufficent blackmail. I said, "If you will enable me to get the facts so we can punish the people, we will take care of you, see you are established in business" and they will not do it; they will not run the risk. You know this is what the difficulty is. I do not believe any man doubts this thing occurs in New York City, though the difficulty of proving them is tremendous.

BY A JUROR:

Q Do these conditions, in Mr. Brisbane's opinion, exist today and if so to whom is it being turned over now, to the present administration? A Yes, I think and believe that at present, as I said to your foreman before he came in, largely due to the establishment of this investigation, probably there is very little if any of that kind of blackmail going on; I do not believe for instance that anybody would dare take the money of a notorious dealer in these women at present or if a man did take it I don't syppose it would ever go any furhter.

I think probably this has put a damper on this entire business.

CASE #7317

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q That again is simply your judgment as to what probably would be the case? You have not any facts?

A Yes I have those facts told me by reporters who

CASE #3317

were conversant with conditions and who are told by different people. You know that detectives know a great deal they do not tell Grand Juries and they will often tell a reporter what they know. For instance a man on the New York World, White, who knows more about criminal conditions in the city than almost anybody, they would tell him almost everything. Whether or not he would tell everything he knows I don't know, but from what they say in general talk it is considered as almost enitely done away with. They feel as gambling house keepers feel when there is a move against the gambling houses and a protracted investigation would suppress them, but hitherto it has been laughed at and had no effect whatever.

Q Could Mr. Brisbane make any suggestion as to how to prevent this crime in the future, any legislation he could suggest; he hasprobably made a study of it ?
A I should say that the laws exist; the main thing is the application of the laws and a conviction for the crime. It is a crime of course in which everybody concerned is a criminal and by betraying the fact will stamp himself a criminal. Unless you can persuade somebody to turn state's evidence, as they have done in Pittsburg -- I had in mind to suggest to Mr. Rockefeller before coming up here, perhaps large financial rewards

might be offered; for instance, if a reward of $10,000 was offered saying for absolutely legal proof it would be paid, you might have done it. I believe it could have been done before so much publicity was given, but I think they were so frightened nowit would not do much good. I think this attempt that was made to prove this exactly in this way, if it had been done before this Grand Jury was spoken of, I do not think you wouldhave had any trouble in getting a hundred of them, but now I think these men are as much afraid of dealing with a woman under the legal age as they are of smallpox.

Q I would like to aske the witness if he thought later on there would be a renewal of all these practices ? It is just a temporary suspension. A Well, if you have energetic proseduting officers and the public opinion is kept alive; I think it depends very much upon keeping up public opinion. I think that in any case it would not go back to the condition in which it was. I think this will have a very great effect even if nothing further was done, but I think it ought to be investigated at intervals. I think a system of rewards would be a good thing. You see there is one very peculiar thing in the case. There have been hundreds of cases known to us of girls fifteen or sixteen that have neven been put in the papers. For

0112
CASE #3317

instance Mr. Hearst's orders have been not to publish these cases. Then they are so horrible and demoralizing it seems to do more harm to print them than it would do good, and it has gone almost unnoticed. If you will look over the files of the papers man after man has been sent to the Penitentiary for being convicted of a crime of this kind and it has aroused very little attention. Policeman will point out a man and say, "That is a cadet living on girls" almost anywhere on the East side and people do not take it very seriously. I think now they are inclined to take it seriously.

(END OF SESSION.)

CASE #317

June 9, 1910.

(Investigation Resumed.)

F R A N C I S A. K E L L O R, being duly swon by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q What is your full name, please? A Francis A. Kellor.

Q And your address ? A 144 East 65th Street.

Q What is your occupation? A Why I am secretary of the North American Civic League for Emigrants, and various other committees.

Q Have you been and are you still secretary of the Research Committee of the Committee of Fourteen?

A Yes, sir.

Q You are still? A Yes.

Q How long have you been secretary of that Committee?

A Two years.

Q And were you previously the secretary of the Commission on Immigration of the State of New York appointed by Governor Hughes in 1908? A I was.

Q And did you have charge of the preparation of the report of that Commission ? A I did.

Q On page 16 of that report, which I have before me, I read as follows. "In the State of New York and in

CASE #7317

CASE #3317

other states and countries of the wordl there are organized ramified, well equipped associations to secure girls for the purpose of prostitution." That statement do you recall? A Yes.

Q Will you be good enough to state to the Grand Jury facts upon which that statement was based? A It was upon certain evidence given before the commission and the testimony of investigators regarding three different associations; the first was the Independent Benevolent - Association; the second was the Ideal Social Club, and the other was the so-called "French Club."

Q Did the evidence -- A There are others outside of the city of New York. Do you want those also.?

Q No, only those in the city of New York. A Yes

Q Did the evidence before you indicate to your mind that these clubs or associations were, as such, operating in women, trafficking in women? A The evidence did with reference to the first two. We did not get any further evidence in regard to the French Club, because whan we began our work we understood that the Federal Emigration Commission had already broken up that, so that we did not follow up that club at all.

Q And you had evidence which to your mind justified the statement that the Independent Benevolent Association

6611

and this Ideal Social Club, is that the one you refer to?
A yes, sir.

Q Were, as organizations trafficking in women?
A We did.

Q And theevidence which you refer to, will you state again what it was? A It was in regard to the Independent Benevolent Association, it was based largely upon the statements made by Doctor Adler in the Statements he made, one of which he dictated to our stenographer in our office, was this, that no one could be a member of that association who was not directly engaged in the disorderly house business.

Q Yes, but did he state -- of course we understand the members of that association very probably as individuals carried on the traffic in women in some form or another, but did that evidence state -- did Dr. Adler state that the organization, as an organization so trafficked?
A No, it did not, because the organization does not work that way; it works through its individual members; it does not operate as an association.

Q The organization as an organization you did not find to be trafficking? A No, the members of it only.

Q The members? A Yes.

CASE #3317

0611

Q This statement, "there are organized, ramified and well equipped associations" which gives the impression that the association acts as the party securing, interested us, and it was to clear up that point we desired your testimony? A Yes.

Q To repeat then, you find that the individuals in that and the other association, namely the Ideal Social Club, were trafficking in individuals.

A Yes.

Q But you did not find that either association as an association was so trafficking? A No, they only had the protection of the Association, as they were engaged in this business as individual members.

Q The association rendered a certain amount of protection to the individual engaged? A Yes.

Q But the association as an association, neither of those associations, did you find to be actually trafficking in women? A Not as associations.

Q Those are the two associations or clubs which you then knew of. You say that there did exist the French Club? A Yes sir.

Q Your investigation brought that to light and that club is not now in existence, so far as you know?

Q We understood it was not in existence in 1907, for the Federal Emigration Commission had practically disbanded it; its investigation had had that result.

Q You simply so heard? A Yes, sir.

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

Q So far as you know, is the Ideal Social Club still in existence? A We belive it is. We have not made any investigation since 1909.

Q As Secretary of the Research Committee of the Committee of Fourteen, you have had charge of the preparation of this report headed the "Social Evil in New York City," have you? A I have.

Q And the material in this report was collected during the years 1908 and 1909, was it? A Yes.

Q And during the present calendar year, during the early months of this present year, did some of the investigators under you make some cursory studies of present conditions with a view to seeing whether they conformed generally to the statements made in this report? A Yes.

Q Such cursory investigations have been made in the present year? A Yes, sir.

Q So that the findings in this report are substantially the findings of conditions existing practically up to date? A Yes.

Q Is the so-called pimp increasing in numbers in this city, do you find, as the result of this investigation? A I should say yes.

Q Are these persons known to each other, and are they more or less informally associated? A Yes.

Q Does the so-called pimp live on the earnings of

1911

professional prostitutes as well as on the earnings of girlswhom he seduces? A Yes.

Q As competition in business becomes greater, are these men driving their women to greater activity? A Yes.

Q Are they forcing them into the adoption of degrading practices more than formelrly? A The prevalence of thosepractices is very extended.

Q I have in mind perhaps more particularly the massage parlors? A Yes, sir.

Q Such practices, unnatural practices, are carried on in massage parlorsto considerable extent? A Yes.

Q You found in your investigation? A Yes.

Q Do the majority of the women of thestreet, as well as those who practice prostitution in the apartments and tenement houses, work under pimps, ? A Yes.

Q Do they direct the place where the girls shall work and their hours of work? A Yes.

Q If their girls are arrested, do they seek to secure their release? A Yes.

Q If they are sentenced, do they seek to have their girls let off, or the sentence reduced? A Yes.

Q Have you known that any of those formerly deal-

CASE #3317

ing in woman in this country, have temporarily shut down and gone out of business, because of the fear aroused by the Grand Jury's investigations? A Yes, a number of places have closed.

Q And such places as you have investigated, which continue to exist, are operating more cautiously, are they ? A Yes, sir.

Q Because of the above reason? A Yes

Q Have any such persons, to your knowledge, because of the Grand Jury's investigation, transferred their activities to other cities such as Brooklyn or Newark, or other places? A A number have left the city since the Grand Jury investigation began.

Q Whether they are carrying on their business in other places or not you are not prepared to state?
A No, sir.

Q Your investigation had not led you to know whether some of these people are in Brooklyn now? A The investigators have made statements that they were there, but we made no direct investigation to find out if they were working outside of the city.

Q These investigators working for you, have checked up during the present year, some of the work done previously and have been told that some of these people have moved to other cities? A Yes, sir.

CASE #3317

CASE #7317

Q And have there continued their business?

Q While their women are at work, do the pimps gather in other resorts where they come together socially? A Yes, sir.

Q Do pimps, although operating individually, cooperate informally for their mutual protection?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do they do-operate for the maintenance of authority over their particular women? A Yes.

Q Is the number of women who take their patrons to the Raines Law Hotels increasing? A Yes, I should say it is.

Q Now, as compared with two or three or four years ago? A As compared with 1907 I should say that it is.

Q As compared with 1907, more women use the Raines Law hotels as places to which to take their patrons, than formerly? A Yes, sir.

Q But you do not wish to be understood in making that statement that it implies any increase in the number of disorderly Raines Law hotels? A No, there are actually fewer Raines Law hotels.

Q Is it customary for such hotels to give rebate to the women who bring customers to them? A Yes, that is customary in some hotels.

Q Are massage and manicure parlors increasing?

A Yes, sir.

Q In your investigation I understand that you examined, investigated, the sixty massage pr manicure parlors that advertise in the paper called the Transcript?
A Yes.

Q Did you find any of those houses to be other than what they purported to be? A They were all disorderly.

Q You found the netire number to be disorderly houses? A Yes, sir.

Q Are unnaturaly pracitces carried on in some of these massage parlors? A They are.

Q Are these massage parlors frequently, if not usually, conducted in tenements or apartment houses?
A The majority of the sixty in tenements.

Q Is prostitution increasing in tenement and apartment houses? A As compared with 1907, it is.

Q Do women of the street bring their patrons into their rooms in tenements and apartment houses? A Yes, sir.

Q Your answers to these questions are based primarily upon your original report and secondarily and up to date on the less extensive investigations which your investigators have made during the present year to check up since the earlier report? A Yes, sir.

CASE #7317

CASE #3317

D R. J O H N W. H I L L, being du y sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Will you give us your name, doctor? A John Wesley Hill.

Q And your address, A 131 West 118th Street.

Q You are the Pastor of the Metropolitan on 7th Avenue just below 14th street, are you? A Yes, sir.

Q I have before me a copy of the New York Herald on May 23rd, in which it is stated that on the previous day, namely, Sunday, you preached a sermon in your church and made certain references to the White Slave traffic. I quote here from the clipping, "In a sermon yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Temple, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill described the White Slave Traffic and accused the local police system of complicity. Evidence shows, said Dr. Hill, that the White Slave traffic is a system supported by a syndicate which has its ramification from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean. Who is responsibel for this state of affairs. To begin with, I charge complicity in this infamous business on the part of many of our police officers, men supposed to be guardians of law and order." Di you preach such a sermon?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you make substantially such references to this

traffic as I have read? A I may -- I said all that you have read. However, when I spoke of evidence, I specified the evidence as being that found in a report of District Attorney Simms of Chicago which report I had just read.

Q And that was the basis of the statement made? A That was the basis of that specific statement, although I had been studying the question for some time and had been permitted to have access to certain reports made by government inspectors.

Q Well, this report of the District Attorney Simms, did that relate to the conditions in the city and county of New York, A Well, that related to the fact that the system, the White Slave system, was of a National, and if my memory serves me right, an Inter-nationaltional character, but at any rate a National character, and he, in his report cited this Defour, Alphonse Defour case.

Q That was a Chicago case? A Yes.

Q And was there other evidence underlying the statement referred to? You speak of certain confidential reports of government inspectors? A Well, I think you are to have the testimony presently of the gentleman whose report I was permitted in confidence to study.

Q And also other sources of information? A Well, I had read a book entitled "The White Slave Traffic," I

CASE #3317

0121

think.

Q Did that bear on the New York situation? A Well, that bore on the nationà situation.

Q Have you had any evidence before you solely on New York? A Well, what evidence I possess bearing on the New York situation was based on the report of General Bingham, and also on conversation with the inspector, Mr. Braun, who is to follow me, thisgovernment inspector.

Q Marcus Braun? A Yes.

Q But your statements regarding conditions in New York were based upon a printed report and General Bingham's -- A Well, General Bingham --

Q Or personal conversation? A No, General Bingham made a speech, or it was a magazine article, I forget which, in which he referred to the police situation.

Q Based upon that and upon what Marcus Braun had told you? A Yes, sir.

Q And you felt that that evidence justified you making this charge against the police system of New York in connection -- A Well, in the first place I did not -- you will find no reference to the police situation in New York in that sermon. I speak about the police officers throughout the country. I was not speaking about New York specifically. I was speaking of this as a national system, and I thenk the report which you have there

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

will show that.

Q So that these references are not specifically to New York? A No, sir, not specifically to New York, but in this report of Marcus Braun he states that when a representative of the government institutes investigations in the cities of the country, that immediately those who are engaged in this traffic are tipped off by the police, and are either kept out of sight, or take refuge by a hasty flight from the city.

Q Well, but this is a reference to the conditions through out all the country and not any specific reference to New York City? A There was no specific reference to New York City.

Q Then you neither intended to make any specific reference to New York City, nor had you any specific evidence to warrant such a statement? Am I correct in that? A Well, not quite.

Q Well, you correct me. A I brought there a charge against the policemen af all cities of this country as based on these reports. I meant New York as well as any other city, so far as I had studied the question.

Q But not exclusively? A Not exclusively at all. It was a general statement.

Q Have you any personal knowledge of the situation in New York with reference to White Slavery, or is your

6121

knowledge simply based on what you have heard? A My knowledge is simply based on these reports.

MARCUS B R A U N, being duly sworn by the Foreman, testified as follows:

BY THE FOREMAN:

Q Your full name? A Marcus Braun.

Q Your address? A 78 Second Avenue.

Q 78 Second Avenue? A Yes.

Q What is your present occupation? A At present I am a journalist.

Q A journalist? Were you ever in the employ of the government as a Special Immigration Inspector? A Yes, sir.

Q When did you cease to be in such employ? A The 1st of April, 1910.

Q How long prior that that had you entered the employ? A Seven years.

Q Seven years you have been in the employ? A Yes.

Q What special matters had you been investigating during that period? A I have been investigating immigration from foreign lands to this country, and particularly what classes of undesirable aliens we get here.

Q Have you at any time during those seven years investigated especially the question of the importation of

CASE #3317

0121

white slaves, so-called white slaves? A Yes, sir.

Q Have you also investigated the general question of prostitution and the social evil in this and other American cities? A Yes, sir.

Q You have made various confidential reports to your superiors on these general subjects? A Yes, sir.

Q During the course of thisinvestigation have you discovered instances in the City and County of New York of any organization, either incorporated or otherwise, which was, as such, trafficking in women for immoral purposes? A I have not, sir.

Q You have not? A No.

Q Have you found any such organization or club in the City and County of New York, many of the individual members of which were engaged as individuals in such traffic? A I have.

Q Have you found that any organized system of traffic exists, or is it simply a traffic carried on by individuals? A Simply by individuals. I have never been able to find anything in the way of an organized effort on the part of several persons or so-partners, or clubs, or whatever you may call it, that do that.

Q A little louder, please. A I have never found any organized effort on the part of several persons to engage

CASE #3317

in that traffic.

Q Did the organizations, as such traffic? You never found that? A No, sir.

Q Did you know, or do you know of the existence to-day in this city and county of New York, or the previous existence of any club or organization, the individual members of which have been or are engaged intraffic in women for immoral purposes? A Oh, yes.

Q Will you mention any that you know of, and now existing or have existed? A I can speak only of having existed up to a few months ago. For instance there are several clubs on 6th avenue.

Q Well, name any of them. A I have not the names in my mind, but I know the location; 28th street and 6th avenue; there were several French clubs, the members of which were exclusively engaged in trafficking in women, either as proprietors or as pimps, or making their living on women who practice prostitution.

Q Did you get this information as the result of your own personal investigation, or is this what you have been told? A No, no, by my personal investigation.

Q By your own personal investigation you found that there did exist what was called a French club some place near 28th street and 6th avenue? A Yes, there are two or three of them.

CASE #7317

0919

Q You did not find that these clubs, as clubs, trafficked in women? A No, sir.

Q But the individual members did? A The individual members.

Q Do you know of any other organization? A I knew of an organization which is known, or has been known, as the Independent Benevelent Association on 2nd avenue. They have their headquarters very near my own home.

Q Did you ever fid that that organization, as an organization, conducted such business referred to? A No, I did not.

Q In short, you did not find any organization, either now or in the past, or clubs, which as such, trafficked in women for immoral purposes? A Positively not.

Q But you have found many individuals so doing? A Yes, sir.

Q There have been certain statements made in the public prints during the last few days with reference to this alleged traffic in women. You have been investigating the subject for some time; you are, I presume, more or less familiar with the terminology. Let me ask, are the so-called "operators" referred to in the public statement pimps and procurers ? A That is what they evidently meant.

Q That is what the statement means? A Yes, sir.

CASE #3317

Q Are "International bands and incorporated syndicates", I quote again from public statements, are these "International bands and incorporated syndicates" organized companies, or simply groups of men engaged as individuals in traffic in women who meet often and are associated informally because of the fact they are all engaged in the same line of business? A Yes, that is what it is. They are individual members who have a sort of exprit de corps among them, because they are in the same line of business.

Q That is what you understand the term, "International Band" and the term "Incorporated Syndicate" to mean? A Nothing more than that.

Q Is the term "National Headquarters", the term "Clearing House", the term "Pretentious Club Houses", are these anything other than cafes or restaurants or so-called hang-outs where people interested in the various branches of the business resort? A That is what it is. They are simply places of meeting, going either to a cafe or barroom or sometimes also a club.

Q But not a club in the sence of having a club house or having rooms, but simply an informal gathering of men coming together in one of these restaurants or hang-outs? A Yes, sir.

Q That is what these terms refer to ? A Yes, sir.

CASE #3317

And that islike all over the world the same thing.

Q Is it to such places as these, as well as houses of prostitution, that the term "Markets" used in the statements refer? A Yes, those are the markets.

Q Just those hang-outs? A Yes.

Q And housesof prostitution and restaurants where these people gather? A Yes, for instance a cafe, a man who is engaged in that business, he will pick out a certain cafe and go there regularly, and will tell his girl who is working for him that at one o'clock she is to appear at that place, and give an account of her doings.

Q And that same is true of a number of men in the same business? A Yes, sir.

Q And in that way it gets to be a rendezvous? A Yes, sir.

Q Have many of the women who were formerly doing business in this county, gone out of the city, to your knowledge, because of the sitting of the Grand Jury? A I shouldjudge they have.

Q You have no definite knowledge? A I have no definite knowledge, except by inference. I see these places where they used to hang out rather empty at night often, whereas formerly they were crowded with that class of people, so I must assume thay have either changed their place of rendezvous, or have temporarily gone out of busi-

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

ness.

Q You don't know whether such people have transferred their activities to other cities or not? That you don't know? A No.

Q Are pimps increasing in numbers in the County of New York? A I should think yes.

Q Do they live increasingly upon the earnings of the hardened prostitute as well as of young girls? A I should say they lived more on the hardened prostitute than young and innocent girls.

Q The above is a result of your investigation, and also because of your knowledge of conditions you make this statement? A Yes.

Q Can you give us the reason why it is inevitable that the pimp should be increasing? A Because there is the prostitute -- the question of prostitution to such a one here in this country in general, in this city in particular, that they have no place where they can go and live --

Q That is you mean that the houses of prostitution are not run as safely today as formerly? A Yes, as formerly.

Q Therefore these women who work in houses of prostitution have to seek other places of operation? A Yes. They go and hire a room somewhere and go out working in

1919
CASE #3317

some other part of the city.

Q And why do they need the assistance of the pimp? A Well, because they have so many little troubles; some times to fix the police and sometimes to fix a customer who may have been robber or sometimes because the other girls are trying to interfere with them or somebody else is trying to interfere with them, so they want to have a man who will get them bailed if they get arrested and attend to their little troubles they have.

Q Are pimps constantly driving their women to greater activity? A Well, a pimp will try to exploit the prostitute under his jurisdiction as strongly as he possibly can. If she is not going to bring enough money for what he would think she should bring, he will maltreat her and abuse her, and in that sense he is certainly driving her to more activity.

Q Then do you findthat the majority of the women of the street, as well as many of those who practice prostitution in houses and flats, live with and work for pimps? A I should think possibly very well sixty percent of all prostitutes have a pimp.

Q As a result of your investigation, that is the statement which you make? A Yes, sir.

Q Fully sixty percent? A Fully sixty percent of all prostitutes, and if it would come to foreign born

prostitutes, I would go as far as 90 and perhaps 95%.

Q It is true, is it not, that the pimp is increasing in other cities of this country and in Europe? A Yes, increasing all over.

Q It is a world wide movement? A It is a world wide movement.

Q Men are drifting into that line? A It goes around in line with the attempt of society to eradicate this evil, that they are increasing.

Q Do the pimps protect their women from interference where possible? A Yes, sir.

Q Do they help to procure their release? A Yes, sir.

Q When the women are out working, do the pimps spend much time in saloons where they gather together? A Yes, sir.

Q Do pimps, because of their mutual interests, co-operate for protection? A Yes, sir.

Q Do they co-operate for the recovery of women who may desert them? A Yes, sir.

Q Do they co-operate for the maintenance of authority over their women? A Yes, sir.

Q The statement made in the public prints as to an exchange or clearing house refer, do they, to cafes and hang-outs and restaurants and such places of meeting? A Yes, sir.

CASE #7317

Q That is all and nothing more? A Nothing more.

Q Have you ever made any investigation, and if so, when, into the condition of employment agencies in this city? A No. In a general way, I made an investigation of the employment agencies to find --

Q You have made one in general? A Yes, to find out certain things, whether they did attempt or help to violate the Alien Contract Labor Law, and also whether they did furnizh houses of prostitution for pimps with immigrant girls

CASE #3317

CASE #3317

Q When did you make this investigation? A About three or four years ago.

Q Three or four years ago? A Yes, sir.

Q So what you then found would not necessarily follow today? A Positively not, and I found very little of their giving girls knowingly for business purposes to houses of illfame.

THE FOREMAN: That would hardly be of any value now.

A JUROR: That is all opinion.

THE FOREMAN: This has all been based on expert investigation.

BY A JUROR:

Q Does the witness know if houses of prostitution kept by these madams, are there as amny of them now as formerly, or do they do business on the street?

A I think the business is more on the street and in certain cafes. I think there are very few houses. If there are any at all just at present openly operating, perhaps a few houses in existence, it would be necessary in order to gain entrance there to have an introduction.

- - - - - -

THE FOREMAN: Gentlemen, the foreman wants to make this statement, simply that it may go on the

CASE #7317

record. In personal conversation with George Kibbe Turner, the author of the articles entitled "The daughters of the poor," which appeared in McClure's Magazine for November, 1909, Mr. Turner made the following reply to questions put to him by the foreman in the presence of the District Attorney:

Q What do you mean by exporters of women? A Pimps.

Q What do you mean by retailers of women? A Pimps.

Q What do you mean by wholesalers of women? A Managers of houses.

Q What do you mean by dealers? A Pimps.

And the foreman would also like to read portions of a letter just received by the District Attorney from Gus. C. Roeder, written from 51 Boulevard Periere, Paris, May 25, 1910.

Let me state, gentlemen, that this gentleman is a reporter of the World; he was going abroad on certain private business and was asked by the District Attorney's Office to run down if possible a certain Frenchman whom our investigator Miller had met during the course of his work in New York. This Frenchman had said to Miller that he was going to Paris to get some girls and that he could gring a girl back for Miller if he so desired. Miller said he

did not require such a girl. This reporter having gone abroad, the District Attorney's office asked if he would undertake to run down the Frenchman who had gone abroad and see if he could be found. He is the letter. I have already given the date and signature. "My dear Mr. Whitman: Enclosed please find two photographs from the Paris Rogue's Gallery (names ommitted by order of the foreman). If one of them represents the man I am waiting for, please notify me either by cable or letter." Then I will skip a detail. "I have arranged to be notified the moment a girl starts from here." (Here I explain means the address where this man is supposed to be in Paris.) "The moment a girl starts from here for New York for the purpose of going to a house of prostitution in New York. The investigations into the White Slave system in New York has caused the dealers in this county to change their plans and methods. Formerly a man would take the girls in blocks of three or five to the steamer, and either sail with the girls to the United States or turn them over to another party on the boat, or cable to a man in New York that the

CASE #3317

girls had started. Since the inquiry started all this has been changed and the girls as a rule travel alone now. Some sail via Bordeaux, while still others go to steamers touching at Mediterranean ports. Thus you see the good work done by the Grand Jury has resulted in some good even over here."

(END OF SESSION.)

9110

CASE #3317