

The two men helped to pay the costs of McLoon's funeral. During Smedley Butler's two year reign as Director of Public Safety (1924-1925), Carney conducted several highly publicized liquor raids, including ones on the prestigious Bellevue-Stratford and Ritz-Carlton Hotels and the popular Club Madrid. It was, in fact, McLoon, along with John Muldoon, who acquired the evidence of Prohibition violations at the Ritz-Carlton. Carney also aided John Monaghan in the 1928 Grand Jury Probe. Despite these public anti-liquor displays, Carney actually had little enthusiasm for Prohibition enforcement. He was known to blissfully ignore police protection of bootlegging in his area, and to frequent some of the clubs he had raided, especially the Madrid. It was only during times when the liquor trade entered into high public visibility after Butler's rabble rousing or acts of bootlegger violence that Carney was forced to take action. In 1927, he staged an unsuccessful campaign for mayor. He died on February 1, 1941.

A. Clippings: All have been transferred to microfilm. They are categorized as follows,

- 1) Biography & Death
- 2) Personal & Miscellaneous
- 3) Elected Magistrate 1919
- 4) Plans, Views, Policies, & Comments
- 5) As Magistrate-- Prohibition Cases
- 6) As Magistrate-- Traffic Cases
- 7) As Magistrate-- McGinty Case 1920 (Part One)
- 8) As Magistrate-- McGinty Case 1920 (Part Two)
- 9) As Magistrate-- Miscellaneous Cases and Altercations
- 10) As Magistrate-- McLoon/O'Leary murder cases
- 11) As Magistrate-- Club Madrid and Walton Post Raids
- 12) As Magistrate-- Criticized by Police Council
- 13) As Magistrate-- & Magistrate Fahnestock
- 14) As Magistrate-- After Controversy With Police and Butler
- 15) As Magistrate-- & Fisher
- 16) As Magistrate-- & Mayors Kendrick and Moore
- 17) As Magistrate-- Roper-Carney row
- 18) As Magistrate-- Threatened
- 19) As Magistrate-- Re-elected 1925
- 20) As Magistrate-- Runs for Mayor 1927
- 21) As Magistrate-- Candidate for Re-election 1031 & Defeat
- 22) Political Activities since 1931
- 23) His Arrest on Intoxication Charge
- 24) & 1933 Rum Ring Trial
- 25) 1936-1937

Philadelphia Policemen Connected with 1928 Grand Jury Probe:

The Special (August) Grand Jury revealed that hundreds of Philadelphia policemen were involved in receiving graft for the protection of bootlegging shipments and "wet" cafes. "Boo Boo" Hoff was known to have openly sent turkeys and Christmas cards to police officers in "gratitude" for the services that the department provided for his bootlegging group. The investigating committee noted suspiciously large bank account deposits and expensive purchases by many officers. When questioned, most claimed that they had earned the money through various legal means. As a result of

the probe, many officers were transferred or resigned from the force. A few were sentenced to prison, although most officer who stood trial were found not guilty. Several noted bootleggers were former policemen, including Albert and Charles Haimowitz. Perhaps the most celebrated case involved Captain Charles Cohen, who had come under scrutiny for protecting bootleggers back in 1925 (but was pardoned by Director Smedley Butler) and was revealed in 1928 to be organizing protection for the Hoff group and for the Hendries, but was exonerated when put on trial. After the investigation, in accordance with the recommendations of the Grand Jury, a large scale overhaul of the police force took place and the officers' salaries were raised. Listed below are clippings on some of the highest-ranking officers cited in the probe; it is by no means an exhaustive roll call of Urban Archive Holdings on the investigation of policemen. See the report in the Committee of Seventy Papers (Box Urb 8/III/1) for more extensive information on the officers listed than is contained in clippings. The Grand Jury Report also tells the story of many officers not detailed below.

A. Clippings on some of the officers involved in the probe:

1. Inspector John Stuckert: 1 envelope, labelled "Former Police Inspector."
2. Captain James J. Barry: 1 envelope, labelled "Police Captain."
3. Captain John J. Clay: 1 envelope, labelled "Detective."
4. Captain Charles Cohen: 10 Envelopes, dived as follows:
  - 1) As Lieutenant
  - 2) Graft Charges (1925 and 1928)
  - 3) Indictment/Pleas
  - 4) Grand Jury Probe
  - 5) Trial
  - 6) Acquitted
  - 7) Probe Continued
  - 8) Civil Service Trial
  - 9) Camden Arrest/Trial
  - 10) Death [At age 50 on May 14,1937]
5. Captain James Ellison: 1 envelope, labelled "ex-Police Captain."
6. Captain Richard Farley: 1 Envelope, labelled "ex-Police Captain."
7. Captain James J. Gill: 1 Envelope, labelled "Police Captain."
8. Captain Frank Kennedy: 1 Envelope, labelled "Policeman."
9. Captain William C. Knoll: 4 envelopes, divided as follows:
  - 1) As Police Lieutenant
  - 2) Accused of Graft
  - 3) Trail
  - 4) Conviction & Sentence
10. Captain John Kerns: 1 envelope, labelled "Policeman."
11. Captain Charles Levy: 1 envelope, labelled "Policeman."
12. Captain Owen McAuliffe: 1 envelope, labelled "Police Captain."
13. Captain John P. McPhoye: 1 envelope, labelled "Police Captain."
14. Captain Charles W. Schoenleber: 3 envelopes, divided as follows:
  - 1) Arrest & Indictment-- Graft Probe
  - 2) Trial

3) Conviction & Sentence

15. Captain Frank Souder: 1 envelope, labelled "Police Captain."

16. Captain George Wright: 1 envelope, labelled "Police Captain."

17. Captain William Wuest: 1 envelope, labelled "Police Captain."

Samuel "The Millionaire Cop" Griffin: A former policeman turned club owner, Griffin was cited by the Grand Jury probe as one of the primary organizers of police graft. Griffin owned the Ansonia and Zeisse's Hotels in Center City, before purchasing hotels in New Jersey. The clubs at Griffin's hotels were thinly veiled speakeasies. In 1932, Griffin was convicted of conducting a speakeasy at the Spread Eagle Hotel, and served seven months in prison. "The Millionaire Cop" died on June 14, 1933, shortly after his release from prison.

A. Clippings: 6 envelopes, categorized as follows:

1. Ansonia Hotel Raids
2. Zeisse's Hotel Raids
3. Grand Jury Probe
4. Spread Eagle Hotel Raid
5. Death & Estate
6. Miscellaneous

Smedley D. Butler: A famous Marine General from Chester County, the volatile Butler was invited to become the Director of Public Safety in Philadelphia by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick in 1924. Immediately, "Old Gimlet Eye" discover a web of police graft and open bootlegging in the City. He began to reorganize the police department, centralizing appointments within his office in order to cut down on the ability of magistrates to appoint policemen in their districts. Butler strengthened the harbor patrol by adding three speedboats and several converted rum runners to the fleet. He also organized a series of highly publicized raids on speakeasies, including Mickey Duffy's clubs (the Pekin and the Cadix), the Club Madrid, the Club Phoenix, and Patsy Criscuolo's Venetian Cafe. Accused of leaving "society" hangouts unmolested, Butler directed Edward Carney to raid the Beaux Arts, the Stenton, the Ritz-Carlton, and the Bellevue-Stratford; seizing large quantities of liquor at each establishment. He stripped the Bellevue of its dance license, and had the Ritz-Carlton temporarily padlocked for its Prohibition violations. Butler's actions (not to mention his abrasive disposition), antagonized many prominent Philadelphia officials. At various times, he feuded with Mayor Kendrick, Edward Carney, and Judge Edwin O. Lewis. In 1925, when the Marine Corps denied his request to extend his leave, he retired from the Corps to devote himself full time to enforcing Prohibition in Philadelphia. Mayor Kendrick promptly fired him as Director of Public Safety. While he earned great public acclaim as Director of Public Safety and bootlegging became somewhat more difficult during his tenure, Butler's reign actually provided little more than window dressing in the struggle to enforce Prohibition in Philadelphia. Bootlegging quickly returned to "normalcy" after he

was fired. Butler was allowed to return to the Marine Corps after the firing. He died in 1939.

A. Photographs

1. BNG X-13: 3 Plates (BNB 0448 Cross-References to BNG X-13)
2. BNB 0449: Photograph of bronze plaque honoring Butler (*Bulletin*, 7/11/1940) displayed in a store window at Chestnut and Juniper Streets.

B. Clippings: All have been transferred to acid-free or microfilm.

1. Acid Free Clippings: Mounted Clips (Biographical) Box 179-D, 2 envelopes.
  - 1) Biography
  - 2) As Director of Public Safety, 1924-1925
2. Microfilmed clippings. There are 123 microfilm cards on Butler. Only numbers 13-70 are relevant to his tenure as Director of Public Safety in Philadelphia. Of Particular note are numbers 27 and 57. Number 27 deals specifically with his war on liquor and gambling in 1924, while Number 57 covers the same for 1925.
3. For more information, Frank Baldwin's article, "Smedley D. Butler and Prohibition Enforcement in Philadelphia, 1924-1925," pages 352-368, July 1960 issue of Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography (LXXXIV), is a very useful source. There are also two books about Butler, Hans Schmidt's Maverick Marine, and General Smedley Darlington Butler: The Letters of a Leatherneck, 1898-1931, edited by Anne Cipriano Venzon. Both books are available in Paley Library and devote one chapter each to Butler's tenure as head of the Public Safety Department.

Lemuel B. Schofield: After George W. Elliott served a relatively uneventful period in 1926-1927 as the successor to Smedley Darlington Butler, Schofield became the new Director of Public Safety under Mayor Mackey in 1928, after coming into prominence as an Assistant D.A. during the Grand Jury Probe. Schofield was almost as flamboyant as Butler, and may have made even more enemies than his predecessor. He had an arrogant and sarcastic demeanor, which belied his cherubic facial features. His first order as Director was to state that he alone had control over city police, and he would accept no interference from the Mayor or the Federal Prohibition Department. Schofield quickly became one of the most controversial figures in this city's history. Schofield staged a highly publicized series of liquor raids in the aftermath of the 1928 Grand Jury investigation. He tried to close the Turf Club and the Piccadilly Club (two establishments partially owned by Hoff), raided Veterans Posts, a newspaper men's club, several churches and even his own Center City night club. After being replaced as Director in 1932, Schofield resumed his private law practice. In an ironic twist, he became the attorney for several of the bootleggers he had once attempted to prosecute. Among his new clients were the Fogels and "Whitey" Cohen. In 1955, it was revealed that he had not paid any taxes from 1947 to 1954. Schofield died on July 4, 1955, at the age of sixty-two.

A. Clippings: 86 envelopes, encompassing nearly an entire drawer. They are categorized as follows:

1. Biography & Miscellaneous
2. His Wife and Family
3. Career and Characteristics
4. Personal & Miscellaneous
5. His Views and Comments
6. Military Service
7. As Penn Alumnus
8. His Law Practice & Educational Office
9. Assistant District Attorney
10. Appointed Principal Assistant D.A., 1928
11. Looked at for District U.S. Attorneyship
12. Appointed Director of Public Safety 1928-- Backing & Opposition
13. As Director-- Plans, Policies, and Orders
14. As Director-- Police Re-organization & Asks Probe of Grand Jury
15. As Director-- Miscellaneous Police Policies
16. As Director-- Police Pay
17. As Director-- Miscellaneous appointments and dismissals
18. As Director-- Defies Civil Service in Police Hiring and Firing
19. As Director-- Grand Jury Probe
20. As Director-- & the Woodward Bill
21. As Director-- Defies Civil Service in Police Eligibility
22. As Director-- Defies Civil Service in Police Raids
23. As Director-- Asks Commission's Suspension, & P.R.T. Employees
24. As Director-- Comments on Civil Service Feud
25. As Director-- Commission Controversy Investigation
26. As Director-- Liquor Raids on Churches
27. As Director-- Liquor Raids on Hotels
28. As Director-- Liquor Raids on Clubs
29. As Director-- Liquor Raids on the American Legion & S.S. Republic
30. As Director-- Liquor Raids on Homes
31. As Director-- Liquor Raids/ Miscellaneous Searches and Arrests
32. As Director-- Attacked in City Council/ Resignation Demanded (3/12/1931)
33. As Director-- University Rowbottom Raid
34. As Director-- Triple Alliance Squad Federal Aid
35. As Director-- Wants Police Force Increased
36. As Director-- & Investigations of Police Methods and Experiments
37. As Director-- & Gambling and Vice
38. As Director-- Traffic & Parking
39. As Director-- Traffic, Miscellaneous
40. As Director-- Police Miscellany
41. As Director-- Sunday Blue Laws
42. As Director-- Police Education
43. As Director-- Police Employees & Politics
44. As Director-- Appropriations
45. As Director-- Fires Women Employees 1930
46. As Director-- Bureau "Shakeup" 1931
47. As Director-- Budgets
48. As Director-- Miscellaneous Bills
49. As Director-- Addresses and Statements
50. As Director-- Backed by Mayor Mackey and Others
51. As Director-- Entertained

52. As Director-- Criticized "Dunning Affair"
53. As Director-- Judgeship and Mayoralty Rumors
54. As Director-- Resignation Rumors
55. As Director-- Miscellaneous Ordinances
56. As Director-- Philadelphia Electric, Bell Telephone, and Philadelphia Gas Works Contracts
57. As Director-- Accused of Illegal Political Activity
58. As Director-- & Strikes
59. As Director-- Plots Against
60. As Director-- As Acting Mayor
61. As Director-- & the Whiteside Case
62. As Director-- Accidents
63. As Director-- New Police Districts Created 1931
64. As Director-- Miscellaneous Political Activities
65. As Director-- Arrested in Camden Speeding Incident
66. As Director-- & Police Use of Navy Uniforms
67. As Director-- Navy Yard Rum Charges
68. As Director-- Attacks Park Guards as Unfit
69. As Director-- & Council Finance Controversy, 1931
70. As Director-- Miscellaneous Lawsuits
71. As Director-- Retirement in 1932
72. U.S. Senatorial Possibility
73. Lancaster Superintendent of Police Rumor
74. As Member of Legal Staff in Bank Liquidations
75. & Police Dismissal Fight
76. As Attorney-- Defends Brewery Racket
77. Refuses Democratic City Job Offer
78. As Special Prosecutor in "Three Degree Trials" in Montgomery County
79. & Herman "Whitey" Cohen Lottery Case
80. & Board of City Trust Probe Suit
81. Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Rumor
82. Income Tax Case
  - a) City Tax
  - b) Debts
83. Contempt of Court Charges
84. Divorce
85. Death & Estate

Colonel Samuel O. Wynne: In 1927, Wynne was appointed by the Federal Prohibition Administration as the first official "dry chief" of Greater Philadelphia. This region was rightfully designated as one of the country's prime trouble spots for Prohibition enforcement. The Delaware Valley ranked behind only Greater Chicago, Metropolitan New York, and, possibly, the Detroit area, in terms of power wielded by bootlegging syndicates. Wynne was born in Phoenixville, Chester County, on July 10, 1881, and worked as a postal inspector, an auditor for the Goodyear Tire Company, a national guardsman, a detective, a practicing attorney (Wynne was a graduate of Temple's Law School), and a judge in the 3rd Circuit Court before receiving the appointment as the Federal Prohibition Administrator. Wynne took a relatively low key public approach to his job; aiding Monaghan and Schofield with the Grand Jury Probe, ordering periodic raids and padlocking of offending hotels and night clubs (especially the Piccadilly), and trying to

prevent the Hoff group from utilizing the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads to ship their diverted alcohol, but otherwise giving the fiery Schofield broad autonomy to deal with the bootlegging problem in Philadelphia. Even after Prohibition Agent John Finiello was shot to death in 1930, Wynne did not take a highly visible public role in the investigation. What he did do, however, was to order the periodic harassment of the businesses owned by Duffy, Hassell, Green, and their various enterprises by having their trucks stopped and searched as they attempted to cross state lines. He also tried, with modest success, to clamp down on the Duffy group's ability to extort tribute from smaller competitors and to monopolize beer distribution to retailers located near their Philadelphia and New Jersey "strongholds." Part of the reason why he could not do more in the wake of the Finiello murder was that his resources were cut after the Great Depression took hold. The severe financial crisis in the country reduced the priority placed on Volstead Act enforcement by the Federal Government. Shortly after the election of Franklin Roosevelt in 1932, Wynne resigned. The next year, his former position was eliminated by the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Wynne returned to his law practice before retirement in 1939, and remained active in Republican politics in Pennsylvania. He died on November 4, 1945, at the age of 64.

A. Photographs:

1. One folder, labelled "Former Dry Chief." [Stored in the warehouse.]

B. Clippings: All have been transferred to microfilm. They are categorized as follows,

1. Biography [Actually, a short autobiography]
2. Comments & Speeches
3. Death and Wife's Death
4. Deputy Chief Detective
5. Miscellaneous Activities [Law, National Guard, etc.]
6. Prohibition Administrator-- Agents
7. Prohibition Administrator-- Appointment & Resignation
8. Prohibition Administrator-- Grand Jury Probe 1928
9. Prohibition Administrator-- Hotel Dry Violations
10. Prohibition Administrator-- Miscellaneous Activities 1927-1928
11. Prohibition Administrator-- 1929
12. Prohibition Administrator-- 1930
13. Prohibition Administrator-- Padlock Drive
14. Proposed for Various Offices
15. Supervisor of Alcohol Permits (1930-1932)

Joel Kerper: Kerper, the best known of the so-called "Society Bootleggers," catered to a wealthy clientele who demanded "choice imports" (which were not only harder to come by but were supposed to be safer to consume because they did not contain any re-distilled denatured alcohol, and, thus, commanded top dollar). His approximate 200 customers consisted of men and women within the elite social circles of the east coast. All but one of the names found on his receipt slips were listed in the Social Register. Locally, his clients included C. Alexander Dacosta, Samuel Bettle, and Edward Sellers, all prominent Main Line businessmen associated



with the Racquet Club and the other trappings of wealth. Kerper, who was an importer of cigars before and during Prohibition, conducted bootlegging operations from his office at 341 Walnut Street (his residence was on East Washington Lane in Germantown). In addition to shipping his cigars, he sent liquor to his clients' vacation homes in packages labelled "varnish" or "floor paint." At his peak, according a report published in the *Bulletin*, he cleared approximately \$30,000 in annual profit. Federal Prohibition Agents from Philadelphia and New York raided his warehouse on July 31, 1928, after intercepting a shipment to an Alfred Norris of New York and tracing the shipment to Kerper. Taken by surprise, Kerper admitted to being a bootlegger. Searching the cigar warehouse, the agents discovered his liquor client list, his stock room, and a "reducing room." In there, the quantities of choice liquors that he imported were diluted with a mixture of water, cheaper Canadian liquor, and a locally distilled grain alcohol. The concoction was then replaced into bottles bearing imported labels (some authentic, some phony). This helped Kerper reduce his overhead and have more stock to sell. It also meant that he was not only a bootlegger, but a swindler as well. On September 28, 1928, Kerper was sentenced to a 15-month term in federal prison in Atlanta, Georgia, and fined \$15,000. Kerper was released from prison in September, 1929.

A. Clippings: 4 envelopes, labelled "Bootlegger," and categorized as follows,

1. Raid on His Warehouse
2. His Patrons
3. Indicted, Tried, Sentenced
4. Alfred E. Norris Case

Pasquale "Patsy" Criscuolo: Criscuolo (or "Crescuola") owned one of the most famous speakeasies in the city, the Venetian Cafe, at 12th and Filbert Streets. His business symbolized the ineffectiveness and hypocrisy of Prohibition enforcement. Criscuolo was born in 1887 in South Philadelphia, the son of recent Italian immigrants. He engaged in a variety of small store ventures and eateries before buying the Venetian. He sold legal near beer at the saloon, but kept a supply of "high powered" beer and liquor (although he always denied selling the "hard stuff" until after repeal) in his back office for his trusted customers. The Venetian was a lunchtime gathering place for many City Hall officials, including "Shoey" Malone. Nevertheless, the Venetian was frequently targeted for closer by lawmen as a model of their "dedication" to enforcing Prohibition. The previous owner, George W. Schott was the first Philadelphia speakeasy keeper to serve a prison term for violations of the eighteenth amendment. When Criscuolo purchased the cafe, he merely continued using Schott's suppliers. The Venetian Cafe was a small establishment in comparison to the big clubs such as the Cadix and the Ship; the operation, for the first two of years that "Patsy" owned it, consisted of one cook and Criscuolo, who was the manager, the waiter, and the bartender. The establishment was the sight of numerous raids, some legitimate, many probably staged ("Patsy's" supply never seemed to be absent for long). Smedley Butler placed a high priority on putting Criscuolo out of business, and one raid



in June 1924, led to a heated court controversy over the chemical properties of near beer. A state chemist testified that the near beer in the cafe's kegs actually contained 3% alcohol before further fermentation, while a chemist hired by Criscuolo said that his stock contained less than the legal 0.5% at the time of purchase. Criscuolo won the case, and in fact, outlasted Butler and City Hall for several years in their annual license fights. The cafe was finally padlocked by Samuel O. Wynne's agents on October 15, 1928. Ten months later, Criscuolo opened the place again, as the Venice Grill. Nothing had really changed but the name, and Patsy continued to be alternately patronized and raided by Malone and other city officials until the end of Prohibition. In 1945, he sold the restaurant and moved permanently to Clayton, Jersey. He tried to become a racehorse breeder, but lost \$200,000 in the venture. Retiring to his 13 acre ranch in Clayton, he grew flowers and vegetables, which he sold at a nearby road stand. Criscuolo died on February, 1965, at the age of 78.

A. Clippings: Dived as follows.

1. Pasquale "Patsy" "Crescuola": 1 envelope, labelled "Cafe Owner."
2. Pasquale Criscuolo: 1 envelope, labelled "Restaurant Owner." [Contains 2 articles, an August 23, 1959 *Bulletin* article updating the life of the retired Venetian Cafe owner and his obituary]
3. Venetian Cafe: 1 envelope
4. Venice Grill: 1 envelope

Lewis Elfman: A former truck conveyer for "Boo Boo" Hoff, Elfman was one of the key prosecution witnesses in the 1928 Grand Jury Probe. Arrested as a bootlegger, Elfman offered to provide evidence of Hoff, Schwartz, and Lazar's activities. He testified that Hoff, was, in fact, the primary owner of the Quaker and Glenwood Distilleries (among others), and that Hoff and Schwartz furnished him with guns and bulletproof vests purchased from Edward Goldberg, with instructions to use the weapons if necessary to protect the cargo from hijackers. Elfman also told that the Grand Jury that Hoff sent William "Sailor" Freedman, a well-known lightweight boxer and underworld figure managed by Hoff, to intimidate him out of testifying against his boss during the probe. When Elfman refused, he was severely beaten by Freedman. Elfman himself had a checkered past. He was a small-time liquor bootlegger before entering Hoff's employ as a driver. On February 10, 1922, the twenty-one year old Elfman shot his friend and partner Jacob Spiegelman, in the real estate office of A Kolsky & Co., apparently in a dispute over money. The shooting was deemed an accident, but, in 1928, Spiegelman's father said that his son had revealed that Elfman meant to kill him. Nevertheless, no charges were ever filed in the case. Elfman's testimony was used to support John Monaghan's assertion that Hoff was the "Bootlegging King" of Philadelphia, but did not bring about Hoff's prosecution.

A. Clippings: 4 envelopes, Categorized as follows,

1. Shooting Case 1928
2. Hoff Probe-- Assault
3. Hoff Probe-- Testimony

#### 4. Hoff Probe-- Statements

William "Sailor" Freedman: A successful lightweight boxer, and a longtime friend of Max "Boo Boo" Hoff, Freedman was managed by Hoff during the latter stages of his career. Born David Edelman in Brooklyn, he ran away from home in 1914, arriving in South Philadelphia. Freedman worked as a newsboy, an employee in a poolroom and in one of Hoff and Schwartz's gambling rooms, and served a brief stint in the navy (hence, the nickname "Sailor") before embarking on his ring career. Freedman enjoyed an excellent ring record, but lost his most important bouts, two with Lew Tendler and one against champion Benny Leonard. On July 23, 1922, while in Chicago, Freedman and two other men murdered Abraham Rubin, a taxicab driver, who was said to have ties to the liquor trade as a conveyor. The first time he was tried, the jury was hopelessly deadlocked. Upon a second trial, he was sentenced to 14 years in prison for the killing. However, Freedman's lawyer was able to secure a third hearing, upon which the prizefighter was exonerated. His ties with the underworld continued even after resuming his fighting career. Freedman engaged in private drug trafficking ventures and worked as a bodyguard for Hoff, who had become his full-time boxing manager in 1924, after Freedman served a one year suspension for fighting with a doctored glove. Freedman was also alleged to be a small stockholder in the Quaker Industrial Alcohol Company. He was kidnapped and beaten by two armed men on the eve of a 1923 fight in Milwaukee. The incident was alleged to be tied to the underworld in Philadelphia. Freedman concluded his ring career in 1926 with a loss in Buffalo to Harry Fuller. During the 1928 Grand Jury Probe, Lewis Elfman identified Freedman as his assailant. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was taken into custody in 1929, but Benjamin Golder was eventually able to get the charges dropped, due to a lack of evidence.

##### A. Clippings: 10 envelopes, categorized as follows

1. Biography
2. Lew Tendler Fights
3. Benny Leonard Fight
4. Victories
5. Defeats (See also #2 & #3)
6. Dope
7. Suspension
8. Rubin Murder
9. Grand Jury Probe-- Elfman Attack
10. 1929 Arrest

Edward S. Goldberg: Goldberg owned the Military Sales Company at 622 Market Street. He dealt in pistols, rifles, ammunition, and bullet-proof vests. During the 1928 Grand Jury Probe, Goldberg was alleged to have sold an "arsenal" of weapons and vests at wholesale rates to "Boo Boo" Hoff, Charles Schwartz, Sam Lazar, as well as providing weapons to their occasional out-of-state partners, including "Bus" Fuerstein and Sam Bernstein in New York. Gangsters Petey Ford and Frankie Bailey were said to have been provided with Goldberg's weapons by Hoff before they shot Mickey Duffy and John

Bricker at the Club Cadix in 1927. The Probe also revealed that Goldberg had placed large sums of money into ventures with the Franklin Mortgage and Investment Company and the Union Bank and Trust Company (two "laundering" firms associated with Hoff and other bootleggers). Goldberg was also known to accompany Hoff, Schwartz, Lazar, Silber, and Smiler on their social and sporting outings.

1. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Gun Store Owner." [Contains 25 articles, primarily related to the 1928 Grand Jury Probe).

Hugh McLoon: McLoon's murder, and the subsequent killing of Daniel O'Leary, one of the suspects in the case, led to the convening of the Special August Grand Jury, that probed police graft and detailed some of the structure of liquor and beer bootlegging in Philadelphia, but produced little in the way of successful indictments. On the evening of August 9, 1928, Hugh "Hughie" McLoon, a twenty-six year old midget who was once the mascot of the Philadelphia Athletics (1915-1917) and a fixture of Philadelphia's night club and sports scenes, was shot to death from a passing automobile by three gunmen as McLoon stood talking to two other men, William Meister and John "Joseph Fries" Melko, in front of the club owned by McLoon and Ralph "Ralph Maloney" Pennock at 10th and Cuthbert Streets. The assailants were believed to be O'Leary, Samuel "Shorty" Feldman, Francis Peterson, and Samuel B. Grossman (who was driving the car). Meister and Melko, both local bootlegging figures, were wounded in the attack, Meister seriously. The killing was at first termed a case of "mistaken identity" by police. However, they soon conceded that all of the men involved had racket ties, including McLoon, and the attack was part of a continuing war among rival bootlegging gangs. McLoon had recently taken to managing prize fighters and was living at the Sylvania Hotel (which was Hoff's "headquarters") at the time that he was killed. His "dry" saloon and cabaret was little more than a thinly veiled speakeasy; a raid on the establishment on July 21, 1928 revealed a supply of contraband beer and liquor, and a warrant was outstanding for the midget's arrest. In addition to his ties with Hoff, McLoon was an employee of Magistrate Edward Carney. In 1924, McLoon and John Muldoon, obtained evidence of Prohibition violations at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Carney's subsequent raid and Smedley Butler's padlock order were said to have contributed to Butler's dismissal by Mayor Kendrick. Both Hoff and Carney appeared at McLoon's funeral. Although several arrests were made in the case, nobody was ever convicted and the case was never officially solved. McLoon's dual involvement with Prohibition enforcement and bootlegging and the national spotlight briefly thrust upon Philadelphia's liquor racket during the Grand Jury Probe convened after his murder made him one of the more important figures in the study of the structure of local liquor enterprises.

- A. Clippings: 11 envelopes, categorized as follows,
1. Career as Athletics Mascot
  2. Early Activities [Interest in sports, employment by Carney]
  3. Murdered 8/9/1928
  4. Comments on Affair-- Fear of Gang War

5. Funeral
6. Suspect [O'Leary] & Another Murdered
7. Arrests In Case-- Samuel B. Grossman & Others
8. Testimony and Evidence
9. Grand Jury Probe
10. Inquest
11. Philip Knox Arrested in Case [June, 1931]

Daniel O'Leary: O'Leary, one of the alleged assailants of Hughie McLoon, was murdered on August 15, 1928, in the 1828 North Park Avenue apartment he shared with his sixteen year old mistress, Anna "Jennie Brooks" Marcello. O'Leary was part of a liquor and beer bootlegging gang with his brother, James, Francis Peterson, Samuel "Shorty" Feldman, Samuel B. Grossman, Jerry Burns, Peter Bolitzer, Edward Dillon, and Edward Branin. They may have been an independent unit, or may have had ties to the Lanzettis, the Haims and/or the Baileys, all of whom were at odds with the Hoff and Duffy groups at one time or another. In 1925, Daniel O'Leary was a suspect in the shooting of a Camden policemen. It was rumored that they were once associates of Melko and Meister (both identified with beer bootlegger Mickey Duffy), but had a falling out with the pair shortly before shooting them and killing Duffy. Police declared that O'Leary's partners (minus James) then killed him either in a dispute over money, or because O'Leary had threatened to turn them in to the police. It was further reported in the *Evening Ledger* that O'Leary was a heavy drinker and had become a liability to the group. Brooks was alleged to have been a decoy girl for the group, as was a woman named Grace Williams. Feldman, Peterson, Grossman were arrested as principals in murders of both McLoon and O'Leary. Brooks and Williams were accused of being principles in O'Leary's death, and accessories in the McLoon case. Burns and Bolitzer were arrested as accessories in the O'Leary case for purchasing another apartment for Brooks and Peterson after O'Leary was killed. Finally, Lanzetti associate "Fats" DelRossi was arrested as an accessory to the McLoon murder. All of the suspects were eventually exonerated of both murders. Eventually, police came to believe that the O'Leary killing was committed by the Hoff or Duffy group as an act of revenge for McLoon or Melko and Meister and NOT by O'Leary's partners. The case was never reopened, however, and the circumstances have never been discovered.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Murdered." Contains 22 articles, ranging between 1925 and 1928.

John Melko: Alias Joseph Fries, Frank Ripka, Stanley Zanak, and Stanley Melco, he was wounded in the attack that killed Hughie McLoon. He was a close associate of Mickey Duffy, serving as a stockholder in several of Duffy's breweries, and publicly clamoring for revenge after Duffy was killed in 1931. Intriguingly, Melko may also be the key to disproving the theory advanced by the Grand Jury that Hoff's liquor and nightclub group and Duffy's beer and club partners were embroiled in a violent feud and that the Club Cadix Shooting and, possibly, the McLoon and O'Leary murders, were related to that dispute. However, there is reason to believe that

the two groups engaged in periodic cooperative ventures to provide the other with liquor or beer needed for shipments. A man called "Fries" was identified by the Grand Jury as a floor manager of the ~~Quaker Industrial Alcohol Company~~. If the man was Duffy loyalist Melko under his "Joseph Fries" pseudonym, there is strong evidence that the Hoff syndicate was swapping diverted liquor with Duffy in exchange for beer, with Melko supervising the trades at the Quaker plant and at Duffy's breweries. In addition, Melko and Meister were talking amiably with McLoon at the time of the shooting. As McLoon was undoubtedly tied to the Hoff group, his saloon would not have been "friendly territory" for two Duffy associates if the two groups were, in fact, at war with one another. The involvement of "Fats" DelRossi in the McLoon case suggests that O'Leary and his cohorts may have been working with the Lanzettis. Finally, there was no reason for the Hoff and Duffy bootlegging gangs to be at odds with one another because they were engaged in different facets of the illegal alcohol trade; they were not in competition with one another, apart from various cafe ventures. Melko and Meister both refused to divulge any information to the Grand Jury about the McLoon shooting or the nature of the gang warfare that spawned the latest round of shootings. Melko was arrested on a weapons charge in 1929, and served one year of a four year sentence. The following year he and Meister were suspect in the murder of Harry Rivelle (or Revell), a beer bootlegger in competition with Duffy, at a speakeasy at 8th and Race Streets. Attorney Arthur Werblun was able to get the charges dropped. After Duffy was murdered in Atlantic City. It was then that he allegedly spread word that he would find and kill whoever was responsible. Melko was not considered a suspect in the retaliatory killings of Albert Skale and Samuel E. Grossman, however.

A. Clippings:

1. John Melko: 1 envelope, marked "Gangster."
2. Joseph Fries: Cross-Referenced to John Melko

William "Smiling Bill" Meister: Alias Stephen Wlyko and Bill Manter, the twenty-two year old Meister was hit with nine gunshots in the attack that killed McLoon, most striking him in the right leg. Although Meister was much more seriously wounded than was Melko, both men survived. Meister was said to be a hijacker and a small stockholder in several of the Duffy group's breweries in Pennsylvania. When informed in the hospital of O'Leary murder, he flashed his noted beaming grin, but refused to divulge any information, telling the police that they "should know better than to ask." The following year, shortly after being released from the hospital, he was arrested for carrying a loaded pistol and spend a year in prison. In 1930, Meister was investigated as one of the Duffy men in the Rising Sun Brewery at the time John Finiello was shot but was not tried in the case. He was tried, however, in the Rivelle shooting. The charges did not stick. In September of 1932, he was sentenced to another one year stint in prison on weapons charges. He claimed that two more attempts had been made on his life after the McLoon case. After Prohibition, he became an associate of gambler John Harrington. In February 1937, "Smiling Bill," Harrington, and another man were severely beaten in a

barroom brawl at the Cocomanut Grove, at 1717 North 12th Street. Meister's criminal career continued into the 1950s; he was arrested on charges ranging from selling stolen furs to lottery selling and bookmaking.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Gangster." [Contains 24 articles, ranging from August 9, 1928 to December 16, 1949]

Samuel "Shorty" Feldman: A liquor and beer bootlegger, hijacker and holdup man born in Philadelphia in 1906, Feldman was identified by police as the ringleader in the shootings of McLoon, Melko, Meister, and O'Leary. According to some published reports, Feldman attempted to extort \$10,000 from McLoon shortly before killing him. On the evening of August 9, 1928, Feldman and Peterson spotted Melko and Meister entering McLoon's cafe. Returning with Samuel B. Grossman and Daniel O'Leary, the party opened fire on the trio as they stood outside of the saloon. His group may or may not have been loosely associated at the time with the Lanzettis (as Louis DelRossi was accused of abetting Feldman and his partners). He was exonerated in both cases. He served a prison term in connection to a safe cracking scheme in 1929. In the latter stages of Prohibition, he moved into an association with Samuel "Cappy" Hoffman and Willie Weisberg in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. After repeal, he moved into gambling ventures with Harry "Nig Rosen" Stromberg, and gained his greatest notoriety during the 1950s, was he was investigated for labor union racketeering and loan sharking activities, along with his partner Hoffman. Feldman was shot and wounded by an unknown assailant in 1934. Of minor, but interesting note, is the fact that Hoffman had a cooperative relationship with Anthony "Musky" Zanghi's South Philadelphia liquor, drug, and gambling gang (Hoffman, his bodyguard Tewfik Baroody, and Zanghi were arrested together on a weapons charge in March 1930), while Feldman was, at the very least, on friendly terms with the Lanzettis. The Zanghi gang was one of the various groups who feuded with the Lanzetti Brothers. This suggests that neither Hoffman nor Feldman were ever associated closely enough to the feuding Philadelphia gangs to subvert a future partnership with one another. The veteran racketeer died September 10, 1960, at the age of 54.

A. Clippings: 10 Envelopes.

1. Biography
  - a) McLoon Murder Case
2. Turkish Bath Robbery (1929)
3. Sentenced in Safe Robbery
4. Shot July 1934
5. Arrested on Narcotics Charge-- Paroled [1934]
6. 1956
7. 1957
8. 1958
9. 1959-1960
10. Death & Estate



Francis Peterson: A partner of Feldman, *et al*, who specialized in hijacking, Peterson was arrested and tried for the murders of McLoon and O'Leary, but was exonerated. When he was arrested, he attempted to use his pistol on the arresting officers. As a result, he was beaten into submission by police blackjacks. In newspaper photographs released during the group's trial, Peterson's face was badly bruised and heavily bandaged. During his trial, the twenty-two year old Peterson declared that he operated independently, and had no ties to any liquor or beer bootlegging group; "I bootleg for myself," he said. He later admitted, under questioning, to have worked in with Feldman, the O'Leary Brothers, Burns, and Bolitzer, but denied that they were a "gang." Out on bail in the McLoon and O'Leary murders, he was back in court, on a two year old aggravated assault charge and a weapons charge stemming from his arrest in the McLoon. He was accused of carrying a concealed pistol loaded with "dum-dum" bullets (bullets filed down to spread on impact) and, also, of the beating twenty year old Mary Kelly during a 1926 robbery of the Market Street store in which she was employed. Kelly refused to testify against Peterson, and the assault charge was dropped. The weapons charge stuck, however. Peterson claimed that he was forced to carry the gun for the protection of himself and his family, as he was a marked man after being "mistaken" as one of McLoon's killers. Unmoved, Judge Thomas Finneletter sentenced him to a year in prison. While serving the weapons conviction, Peterson was cleared in the McLoon and O'Leary cases.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Murder Case." Contains 10 articles.

Jennie Brooks: A married sixteen year old runaway (her real name was Mrs. Anna Marcello), Brooks became involved in the underworld as a "decoy girl" and the mistress of Daniel O'Leary. She was living with O'Leary in a recently rented apartment at 1828 North Park Avenue when O'Leary was murdered on August 15, 1928. She had moved to another apartment, rented by Burns and Bolitzer, at the time she was arrested. She was accused of harboring fugitives in the McLoon case, and of directly aiding the murder of O'Leary. The comely Brooks sparked a brief media sensation during the McLoon/O'Leary hearings. The print space devoted to Brooks exceeded the coverage given to any other suspect in the case, despite the fact that she was not nearly as important to the case as were bootleggers Feldman, Peterson, and Grossman. Soon, the headlines in the *Evening Ledger* referred to her only as "Jennie." She was branded a "good girl gone bad," and the papers commented on everything from her wispy voice to the outfits she wore at the hearings. Brooks testified that she was, in fact, a member of an underworld gang but denied playing a part in any murders. She claimed that O'Leary returned home in a drunken stupor and she out him to bed. As the couple slept, gunmen entered the house and shot O'Leary. Brooks said that she did not see the assassins, but she was sure that O'Leary's "friends" were not involved. Eventually, the charges were dropped, and the judge freed her, with an admonition that she was young enough to turn her life around. Brooks surfaced again a few years later, after being arrested on a



drug possession charge. By this time, she was married to Leon Sachs, a drug peddler, who was incarcerated in Holmesburg Prison.

A. Clippings: 5 envelopes, marked "Murder Case."

1. Arrest
2. Investigation
3. "Confession"
4. Release
5. Seized on Narcotics Charge [May 1934]

Grace Williams: Another "decoy girl" associated with the group that killed McLoon, she was arrested for abetting the O'Leary killing. She was also cleared of any wrongdoing, due to a lack of evidence.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, labelled "O'Leary Murder Case." [Contains 9 articles.]

Samuel B. Grossman: A repair garage owner said to be using his shop as a drop off point for Feldman, Peterson, and O'Leary, Grossman was believed to be the driver of the vehicle from which McLoon, Melko, and Meister were shot. He was also accused of abetting the O'Leary murder. Grossman and "Fats" DelRossi were arrested on the same day, marking the first arrests made in the murder cases. He testified that he knew all of the men involved, but had nothing to do with bootlegging activities or murder. No witnesses were able to identify Grossman as one of the men at the scene of the killings. He was one of the first suspects exonerated in the case, due to a lack of evidence linking him to the killings.

A. Clippings: 1 Envelope, marked "McLoon Murder Suspect." [Note: A pink card inserted in the envelope differentiates him from the Samuel Grossman involved in the murder of Mickey Duffy].

David Glass: Glass, a Duffy gunman, was charged as an accessory after the fact in the killing of O'Leary. No firm ties were established to link him to the slaying, although it was suspected that Glass wanted O'Leary dead to revenge the shootings of Meister and Melko. He was accused of bribing an officer to drop the investigation of the O'Leary killing. As with every other suspect in the case, Glass was exonerated. In 1930, Glass was suspected of being one of gunmen at the Rising Sun Brewery who held Federal raiders at bay while Al Silverberg and Jack Newman killed John Finiello. Attorney Arthur Werblun was able to deflect the charges. In 1935, Glass was one of the racket figures called to the stand in the New Jersey Bar Association probe of Werblun. By the mid-30s, Glass had become a gambling entrepreneur, bankrolling several numbers games, in association with "Nig Rosen" and "Cappy" Hoffman. By the 1950s, he moved into labor racketeering ventures with Hoffman but, interestingly, apparently *NOT* with "Shorty" Feldman (who was alleged to be one of the gunmen who wounded Glass' old allies, Melko and Meister). In 1956, Rosen, Hoffman, Glass, and Weisberg were named as business associates of longtime Philadelphia

boxing promoter Herman "Muggsy" Taylor in a probe of the relationship between professional boxing and gambling racket. Glass moved to Florida shortly thereafter. He was the part-owner and operator of the Sands Hotel and the Golden Nugget, both in Miami Beach. Both were to become forces in the casino/hotel business in the United States. Glass, who was born in Philadelphia to immigrant Jewish parents in 1905, died a wealthy man on November 24, 1966, never having served an appreciable sentence in prison.

A. Clippings: One envelope, marked "Bribery Case." [13 articles ranging from 1928 to his 1966 obituary].

Ralph Pennock: Alias Ralph Maloney, he was a speakeasy operator and the partner of Hughie McLoon in the 10th and Cuthbert Street cabaret where the former Athletics's mascot was killed. He denied having any knowledge of the events surrounding his partner's murder. Previous to his partnership with McLoon, Pennock was the owner of the infamous St. Regis Cafe at Franklin and Race Streets, a speakeasy frequented by gangsters. Smedley Butler had the place raided on numerous occasions, finally accompanying the raiding party himself on April 12, 1925. Pennock's stock was seized and he was arrested. On December 14, 1925, Pennock was convicted of selling bootlegged liquor and beer at the St. Regis. He was released six days later by Municipal Court Judge Charles L. Brown.

A. Clippings: 3 envelopes.

1. Ralph Pennock: 1 envelope, marked "Liquor Case." [4 articles pertaining to the 1925 St. Regis raid and arrest and the McLoon case]

2. Ralph "Maloney": 1 envelope. [Contains the same two articles on the McLoon Case]

3. St. Regis Cafe: 1 envelope.

Mrs. Virginia Fineman: A hat-check girl at McLoon and Pennock's cafe, she testified at the inquest into the midget's murder. Edward Carney claimed that Fineman had reported to him that Pennock rushed out of the cafe after hearing the gun blasts and returned, shouting, "My God! O'Leary, Peterson, and Shorty knocked off Hughie." During the hearings, however, Fineman said that she made no such statement to Carney and Pennock denied having any inkling of who assailed McLoon, Melko, and Meister.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "McLoon Murder Witness." [Contains 7 articles, all related to the McLoon case].

Peter Bolitzer: An alleged hijacker associated with Feldman and Peterson, Bolitzer, along with Jerry Taylor, and Jerry Burns, were said to have aided the killing of O'Leary by arranging to rent the room in which O'Leary was killed, and a hideaway apartment for the suspects. The charge was dropped.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Murder Case Witness." [Contains 4 articles].

Joseph Burns: Burns' real surname was Goldstein and he was also known as Joseph Burnstein. Born in 1900, he was a hijacker and beer conveyor, and was known to be a partner of Feldman's group. He was accused of the same charge as Bolitzer. Burns was, likewise, exonerated. He was later convicted for his involvement in a counterfeiting ring and served a year and a half sentence in Atlanta's Federal Prison. Burns was arrested several times in the 1930s for fencing stolen goods. In 1938, he was convicted for his role in the murder of Samuel Lipschutz, a gasoline station owner, during a holdup of Lipschutz's station at 1808 Ruscomb Street. He was paroled December 4, 1955.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Gangster." [Contains 11 articles, ranging from 1928 to 1955].

Jerry Taylor: Taylor, who was arrested with Bolitzer, was accused of acting with Bolitzer and Burns to secure the apartment rooms. He was acquitted.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "O'Leary Murder Witness." [Contains 4 articles].

James Daly: A prizefighter friend of Hughie McLoon, Daly fought under the ring name "Jimmy McLarnon." On August 18, 1928, nine days after McLoon was killed and three days after the assassination of O'Leary, the twenty year old Daly was killed in a saloon shooting. Apparently, the saloon owner, Howard McAtee, had been denouncing McLoon, calling him a "fresh kid" and saying that he got what he deserved. When Daly confronted him, McAtee pulled a pistol and shot Daly once through the chest. It was never stated whether Daly or McAtee had racket connections.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Murdered."

Howard McAtee: Daly's alleged killer was cleared of the charge, due to a lack of evidence and the failure of any witnesses to take the stand against him. He admitted to saying that McLoon got what he deserved but flatly denied killing the prizefighter.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Murder Charge."

Samuel Bernstein: A New York industrial alcohol bootlegger who was friendly with Hoff, Schwartz, Lazar, and Congressman Benjamin Golder, Bernstein was believed to have been a partner of "Boo Boo's" group in out-of-state ventures. He was also reported to have extensive holdings in the Union Bank and Trust Company. A photograph of a party in honor of Bernstein and Lazar given in the Hotel Commodore in New York on July 8, 1925 was printed in the *Bulletin* on September 7, 1928. Seated at the tables are various figures in the Jewish boxing and/or bootlegging trades. Hoff, Schwartz, Golder, and former lightweight champion Abe Attell (whose racket ties dated back to his association with gambler Arnold

Rothstein and was part of the alleged fixing of the 1919 World Series) are among those seated around the guests-of-honor, Bernstein and Lazar. Also in attendance were Magistrate Francis Xavier O'Connor of Philadelphia, who was later the subject of a bootlegging and gambling graft probe, and William Smith, an Internal Revenue Agent in the Prohibition enforcement unit, who was a part-owner of the Piccadilly Club at Broad and Spruce Streets along with Schwartz, Lazar, and Hoff at the time of 1928 Grand Jury Probe.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Rum Ring." [4 articles, pertaining to a bootlegging controversy in New York City].

Daniel Dever: An 80-year old retiree, who had been a successful liquor dealer before Prohibition, Dever's home at 32nd and Wallace Streets was raided by Philadelphia police on March 2, 1932. The raid was the brain-child of Director Schofield. In the cellar, police found rare "pre-war" wine, champagne, gin, and scotch estimated to be worth \$250,000 on the black market. The cache of liquor encompassed twenty wagon loads. Police Captain Earl LaReau, who led the raid, said that Dever had, for many years, sold off parts of his massive collection in order to take advantage of the premium prices that the "pre-war" commanded. Dever claimed to have merely kept his supply after retiring from the liquor trade several years before the enactment of the eighteenth amendment, but occasionally gave bottles to family friends as gifts. Dever was officially placed under arrest for violating Prohibition, but was allowed to remain at home because of his advanced age and failing health. A court battle ensued over the confiscated liquor, and the city was forced to return the liquor to Dever because the stock was entirely of pre-1919 origin and there was insufficient evidence presented that he had knowingly engaged in black marketing it. Dever died the next year.

A. Photographs:

1. Inside the folder labelled "Prohibition" in Philadelphia Photo Box 435, there is an *Inquirer* photograph of Captain LaReau displaying some of the seized liquor. The photograph also contains a close-up inset showing a sampling of the scarce "pre-war" varieties that Dever kept in his home.

B. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Home Raided."

James Bailey: A liquor and beer bootlegger, gunman, and the part-owner of the Columbia Club at 64th Street and Woodland Avenue, Bailey was born in 1899. Bailey was well-known in Yeadon, where he lived at the same address on Church Lane, near Darnell Road, from the late 1920s until the 1960s. He was partnered with his brothers, Frankie and Harry Bailey, along with Petey Ford, Louis "Fats" Barrish, and George "Skinny" Barrow. During the mid-1920s, Bobby Mais was a member of the gang as well. The group seemed to have an early association with William Lochiel, before a falling out. Lochiel was killed by Duffy partner Harry Green in 1925, although Peter Ford was the first suspect arrested in the case.

The Bailey group's liquor was produced by suppliers in the farming communities and the hills outside of Pennsylvania. Their beer interests were concentrated in a collection of small breweries in Southwest Philadelphia and the northern suburbs. Also, a large part of their stock was acquired through hijacking and warehouse robberies, which was then stored in various private houses and parking garages. It was later said that Jimmy Bailey "set up in business" a collection of old widows and immigrant families by paying them to store his supplies until his group needed them for sale. The group attempted to make inroads in the Jersey shore traffic in 1926, with limited success. They also had connections to the Hoff group before a falling out related to the 1927 Club Cadix shooting of Mickey Duffy and John Bricker. They were frequently at odds with the Duffy beer bootlegging group. Frankie Bailey and Petey Ford were thought to be the ones responsible for the Cadix shooting. Later, James Bailey and "Skinny" Barrow, in tandem with beer bootlegger Eddie Regan, unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate Charles Bodine. After Prohibition, Bailey continued his career in the underworld, primarily as a backer or "steerer" for high stakes poker and dice games run by himself or his associates. On October 28, 1934, he was shot and slightly wounded by an unknown attacker, which was said to be related to his brother, Francis', recent release from prison. In all he was arrested over 50 times on charges ranging from common gambling, to armed robbery and suspicion of murder.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Gangster." [Contains 48 articles, ranging from 1927 to 1957].

Harry Bailey: Bailey was a member of a bootlegging and robbery gang along with his older brothers Jimmy and Francis, "Fats" Barrish, "Skinny" Barrow, and Bobby Mais. During the investigation of the Club Cadix shooting, Harry Bailey and Barrish were found to be in possession of dozens of bullet-proof vests, pistols, rifles, and a quantity of ammunition. Police also found burglary tools. The dum-dum bullets and rifles were of the same type as those supposedly used by Frankie Bailey and Petey Ford to shoot Duffy and Bricker. The firearm supplies were said to have been purchased from (or given to the group by) their so-called "boss," Max Hoff. While the Bailey group undoubtedly had loose business ties with the Hoff group as buyers of Goldberg's weapons and, possibly, as occasional suppliers of liquor and/or beer, the newspapers and the 1928 Grand Jury were most likely overstating the case by claiming that they were underlings to "Boo Boo." Bail for Harry Bailey, was originally set at \$25,000 but was reduced to \$1000, when Director of Public Safety George Elliott declared Harry Bailey to be only a secondary figure in the Cadix case.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Gangster." [Contains 4 articles].

Francis "Frankie" Bailey: "Frankie" was the Bailey Brother who, along with Peter Ford, was said to have shot Mickey Duffy and John Bricker outside of Duffy's club at 24th and Chestnut Streets, on February 25, 1927. Immediately after the shooting, speculation

arose that the attack was perpetrated by a group of Chicago bootleggers, with whom Duffy was involved in a financial dispute. Soon thereafter, the focus shifted upon Bailey, Ford, and Max Hoff. Apparently, the various members of the Bailey group were frequent visitors to Hoff's "headquarters" in the Sylvania Hotel, where they had been spotted trying on bullet-proof vests, and in one of Hoff's clubs, the Ship, at 1407 Locust Street. The conclusion was reached by the media that Hoff ordered Duffy to be shot, and assigned his "underlings" Francis Bailey and Peter Ford to carry out the attack. The following year, the Special August Grand Jury made the same allegation in its final report, after the imprisoned Bailey and Ford testified that Hoff put them up to the shooting. Again, the accusations seem to be of dubious credibility, because available evidence points to the conclusion that the Hoff and Duffy groups were on at least amicable, and probably cooperative, business terms at the time, and the Bailey group had always acted on its own interests (and they were certainly trying to cut into Duffy's share of the beer market). Bailey and Ford were imprisoned for the brutal beating and robbery of two women staying at the Sylvania which occurred a few days after the Duffy shooting, a crime for which both men served seven years in prison (they were never tried for shooting Duffy and Bricker). It is extremely unlikely that such an assault would have taken place if they were taking orders from Hoff. Hoff was nothing if not a savvy businessman, and it stands to reason that no two Hoff group employees would be allowed to commit such a violent crime upon two guests in the same hotel where he based his operations because it would focus unnecessary attention upon Hoff. At any rate, by testifying against Hoff in the 1928, Bailey and Ford put to an end any cooperation that had been taking place between their gang and Hoff's. After Francis Bailey and Peter Ford were released from prison in 1934, an unsuccessful attempt was made upon Bailey's life four days after his brother, Jimmy, was slightly wounded by gunmen thought to be either the remnants of the Mickey Duffy group or an associate of the Lanzettis. The following year, assassins succeeded in killing Ford. Frankie Bailey said that he knew nothing about who perpetrated his best friend's death. Bailey's silence probably saved his life, and he went on to participate in gambling operations with Jimmy for many years.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Gangster." [Contains 15 articles].

Peter "Petey" Ford: Alias Pete Forbes, he was part of the same bootlegging and robbery gang as the three Bailey brothers, "Fats" Barrish and "Skinny" Barrow. Along with Frankie Bailey, he was alleged to have perpetrated the Club Cadix shooting. The pair were arrested and convicted on the charge of beating and robbing two female guests at the Sylvania Hotel and served seven year prison terms. The next year, Ford and Bailey were summoned from prison to testify against Max "Boo Boo" Hoff during the 1928 Special August Grand Jury Probe. Upon release in 1934, he joined his old partners, minus Bobby Mais, in card and dice gambling ventures. On December 3, 1935, the 34 year old gangster's body was dumped from an automobile in front of a house at 9th Street and Columbia Avenue.



There were five bullet holes in his head. Many rumors circulated about the motive and identity of the gangster(s) who killed Ford, with most pointing either towards former Duffy associates or the Lanzettis.

A. Clippings: 7 envelopes.

1. Rogers Shooting [July 1922]
2. Attack Case-- Arrest
3. Attack Case-- Trial & Conviction
4. Grand Jury Probe
5. Other Arrests [Bootlegging-related robberies and murder cases in 1924-1925, including arrest and subsequent release in Lochiel murder]
6. Paroled 1934-- Arrest & Dismissal Four Days Later
7. Murdered [12/3/1935]

Louis "Fats" Barrish: A partner in the Bailey group, Barrish was the alleged driver of the vehicle from which Frankie Bailey and Peter Ford shot Duffy and Bricker. Along with Harry Bailey, he was arrested on weapons possession charges. Nobody ever stood trial for the Cadix shooting.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Gangster."

George "Skinny" Barrow: Alias "Skinny" Barrett or Barrows, he was member of the Bailey core group. He participated in the attempted assassination of Charles Bodine in 1931. He later embarked on a long and successful career in gambling rackets, basing his interests in tandem with his lifelong partners, the Baileys, in Yeadon, as well as his own ventures in Reading. He was involved in a political controversy in 1967, when Stephen J. McEwen, Jr., the Republican Candidate for District Attorney in Delaware County testified on behalf of Barrow as a character witness when the old-time bootlegger successfully appealed for a second reduction of a three year sentence on gambling charges in Philadelphia. As late as 1971, Barrow was still making news as a gambling racketeer.

A. Clippings: 3 envelopes

1. 1924 to 1930 [8 articles]
1. 1931 to 1966 [11 articles]
2. 1967 to 1971 [12 articles]

Edward Regan: Regan was a beer bootlegger, drug dealer and gunman ostensibly "associated" with Mickey Duffy's group, but who apparently had ambitions to seize dominance of the beer trade away from them. Along with Hyman Kriss, he was alleged to have responsible for killing Albert Skale and Samuel E. Grossman in 1931. Around that time, he combined his beer interests with the Bailey group, and attempted to kill Duffy's partner Charles Bodine. On June 30, 1932, Regan was slain while leaving an elevator with Marion "Betty Bacon" Boyle, after visiting her apartment at the Conlyn Towers Apartment, Conlyn and Broad Streets. Although this



case, like the vast majority of gang killings associated with the local liquor racket, was never officially resolved, it is almost certain that the Regan was killed by one of the factions of the divided Duffy group.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "Gangster." [Contains 45 articles, ranging form 1920 to 1932]

Marion "Betty Bacon" Boyle: A hired "decoy girl," Boyle was involved in two famous bootlegging gang killings. As "Betty Bacon" in 1928, she maneuvered Jerry "The Greek" Daniels into the path of Samuel Hoffman and Michael Curcio. Five years later, now 27 years old and known as Marion Boyle, she led Eddie Regan to his death as they stepped out of an elevator at her Conlyn Towers Apartment. She was arrested in both case, but was soon let go.

A. Clippings: 2 envelopes.

1. Betty Bacon: 1 envelope, labelled "Murder Witness."
2. Marion Boyle: 1 envelope, labelled "Gun Girl."

Other important names, however there was very little time to do detailed biographical information.

1. Ambassador Hotel (N.J.)
2. Beaux Arts in the Majestic Hotel (Broad & Girard)
3. Joseph Bruno - Murdered August 18, 1925
4. ??? Catano (?) - Murdered July 2, 1948
5. Club Cadix (Duffy owned, shot there)
6. Vincent Coccozza - Murdered May 30, 1927
7. Anthony Denni - Murdered October 27, 1928
8. Embassy Club (1930s)
9. Carmelo "Doc" Favato (Ferveta) - Murdered June 20, 1928
10. Franklin Mortgage and Investment Company
11. Glenwood Industrial Alcohol Company
12. Waxey Gordon (NY & NJ)
13. Robert Haggerty - Murdered June 25, 1928
14. Clinton Hoffman
15. I. Irwin Jackson
16. Charles Kaelker (Gambler)
17. Richard Kaelker (Gambler)
18. William Lochiel, Jr. - Murdered May 10, 1925
19. Club Madrid
20. Bobby Mais (1930s)
21. Memphis Club (Smiler & Silber)
22. Lamont "Monk" Miller
23. Salvatore Monti - Shot June 19, 1928
24. Al Neff (Gambler)
25. Pekin Club
26. Club Phoenix
27. Picaddilly Cafe
28. President Hotel (N.J.)
29. Quaker Industrial Alcohol Company
30. Luigi Quaranta
31. Giuseppe "Joe the Boss" Ragnetta
32. Severio Ragnetta - Murdered January 24, 1928
33. Harry "Nig" Rosen (Harry Stromberg) (Gambler)
34. Leo Saller
35. John Scopoletti
36. Theodore Scopoletti
37. The Ship (Hoff's)
38. Charles Spinelli (The "Beer Baron of South Phila.")
39. John Spinelli (or Spinelle) - Murdered May 27, 1928
40. Sylvania Hotel
41. Dominick Testa (or Festa)
42. Peter Thomas - Murdered January 14, 1925
43. Turf Club
44. Union Bank and Trust Company
45. The Wet Basin Gang
46. Mrs. Alice Zanghi (Anthony's wife)
47. Anthony "Muskey" Zanghi
48. Joseph Zanghi - Murdered May 30, 1927