

Costigan Visits Swann; Inquiry On Raid Begun

Grand Jury to Investigate Shooting of Two Policemen and No Case Made

Committee of 14 Acts

Dr. John P. Peters Calls On District Attorney to Demand City Be Kept Clean

A long conference held yesterday between District Attorney Swann and former Inspector Honest Dan Costigan started rumors that the District Attorney was about to investigate Costigan's demotion by Police Commissioner Enright. Mr. Swann, however, asserted reporters later in the day he did not have sufficient evidence that a crime had been committed. He admitted, however, that if he found evidence Enright was actuated by a desire to pay off a grudge against Costigan he would not hesitate to undertake an investigation of the affair.

The District Attorney also was visited yesterday by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, chairman of the directors of the Committee of Fourteen. Mr. Swann said he assured Dr. Peters that he did not see how he could justly interfere in the Costigan case at this time.

"Did Dr. Peters furnish you with any information?" was asked.

"None that I didn't already have. In fact, I consider that I am pretty well informed on the subject," Mr. Swann replied.

Will Investigate Raid

At this point Mr. Swann announced that he has arranged for a grand jury investigation of the raid on Arnold Rothstein's gambling place at 301 West Fifty-seventh Street early on Sunday morning, January 13, by detectives

from the staff of Inspector Dominick Henry.

Two of the raiding policemen, John J. Walsh and John McLaughlin, were shot but not seriously wounded. Rothstein was held in \$10,000 bail by Magistrate McQuade in the West Side court. Three adjournments the charge was dismissed because none of the twenty men in the place at the time would testify that Rothstein fired the shots.

The District Attorney has been informed that Rothstein furnished \$1,000 cash bail for himself and for twenty other men held in the raid. He has also told that Rothstein had about \$10,000 on his person when the raid was made.

"My information from reading the record before Magistrate McQuade," said Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who, as the vice expert of the District Attorney's office will have charge of the grand jury investigation, "is that Rothstein went to the hospital in the same taxicab with Walsh and McLaughlin, and that two other detectives followed in another taxi and brought Rothstein back to the police station."

Mr. Smith was told by police reporters that a Headquarters detective had been heard to make the remark that he would be willing to be shot the same as Walsh or McLaughlin were by Rothstein or by anyone else if he was sure that he would get \$10,000, or even \$50,000.

"Well, what of it? More than one cop has had the nerve to make that same remark right to my face," replied Mr. Smith.

Twenty subpoenas have been issued for as many witnesses to appear before the grand jury. Among them will be Inspector Henry, who appeared in Rothstein's place after the shooting.

"There were at least nineteen men in that room when the shooting occurred, and each witness," said District Attorney Swann, "will be given an opportunity under oath to tell the truth. If they testify falsely they must stand the consequences. The penalty for perjury is seven years."

"Have you determined yet whether Rothstein had \$21,000 or \$30,000 in his pockets when the detectives broke into the place?" Mr. Swann was asked.

"That," he replied, "is for the grand jury to discover."

As Captain Costigan was leaving to go to luncheon with Mr. Swann and Mr. Smith yesterday he was asked about the purpose of his visit to the District Attorney.

"I came here," the request of Mr. Swann and Mr. Smith," he replied.

Later Mr. Swann said that he and Mr. Smith wanted to talk with the former inspector about the evidence in a

"number of gambling cases of Costigan's which haven't been tried yet."

Reverting to Commissioner Enright's demotion of Costigan, the District Attorney said that, even though Enright misrepresented facts when he gave his reasons to Mayor Hylan for the demotion, that did not constitute a crime.

"If such was the case, then the matter is a proper one to lay before the Mayor or Governor Smith," said Mr. Swann. "If, on the contrary," Commissioner Enright was actuated by a personal grudge, that would constitute a basis for a criminal investigation. Public office is a public trust and not a position to be used for paying off grudges against other persons."

"Then you would have to act if you had evidence that Commissioner Enright was actuated by such a motive?" he was asked.

"Certainly; but I have no such evidence. If I had you may rest assured that I would not hesitate to act."

"Did Mr. Peters request you to institute a John Doe investigation of the Costigan affair?" was asked.

"He did not. We discussed the case, and Dr. Peters assured me of the great desire of the Committee of Fourteen to keep the city clean."

Commissioner Enright Takes Long Lunch Hour: Won't See Reporters

Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright refused to see newspaper reporters yesterday morning, for the first time since his incumbency. According to Sergeant Buckley, of his staff, he spent the entire afternoon luncheon with John G. Heskett, his secretary. Nobody was attending to the business of the office, said Buckley, while they were away.

Instead of being ushered into his room, as has been customary, at 11 o'clock each morning, the reporters were halted at the door to the inner office. When a request for an interview with the Commissioner was made, Sergeant Buckley disappeared and returned shortly, followed by Mr. Heskett.

"Gentlemen, there is nothing doing," said Mr. Heskett.

Thinking that Mr. Enright had probably not yet arrived, one of the reporters asked: "Is the Commissioner down?"

"Yes, he is down," replied Heskett. "He is very much down. He is four down."

He then left the reporters to puzzle

over the significance of his last remark.

Their Hungry Day

At 2 p. m. a reporter for The Tribune, seeking an audience with the Commissioner, was informed by Sergeant Buckley that Mr. Enright had gone to lunch with Mr. Heskett. At 1 o'clock the reporter was told that they were still out to lunch. When the same newspaper man returned at 4:30 he was given the answer that they had not yet come back from their luncheon.

"Isn't there anybody taking care of the office while they are away? Who's attending to business in their absence?" was asked.

"Nobody," was Buckley's reply.

Despite the efforts of the Police Commissioner to render the Costigan affair as "dead as the funeral of Moses," it was pointed out yesterday that there were several movements on foot to get at the facts of the case. Members of the Citizens' Union are preparing plans for further action on Monday, and a five-man committee of the organization meets.

Asked if that organization was behind a contemplated inquiry before Leonard M. Wachtel, chairman of the Committee on City Government, said that there was nothing to be said about it at this time.

Citizens' Union Not Worried

The Mayor's criticism of the Citizens' Union, issued at Palm Beach, in which he characterized that body as one of the "biggest four-flushing fake reform organizations in the city," was treated with scant seriousness by prominent persons identified with it yesterday.

William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens' Union, said the Mayor's remarks were so ridiculous as to hardly merit a reply. He pointed out that there were 1,700 subscribing members in the organization, representing all phases of life and activity, and that three committees were constantly at work in behalf of the welfare of the city.

Henry de Forest Baldwin, chairman of the Committee on City Government, remarked that the Mayor's outburst was no more absurd than others issued by him heretofore.

"The Mayor," he said, "knows what he is saying. He knows what he is doing. He knows what he is thinking. He knows what he is feeling. He knows what he is saying. He knows what he is doing. He knows what he is thinking. He knows what he is feeling."

Louis Heaton Pink, a member of the city committee, took the matter in a rather light vein, venturing: "Why bother? Mayor has his little joke? Now we are in a class with the Board of Estimate."

Police Can Prevent Crime By Aiding Poor, Says Woods

Herewith is presented the third of a series of articles by Arthur Woods, formerly Police Commissioner. The second was published in The Tribune yesterday.

By Arthur Woods
Former Police Commissioner of New York City

What are the causes of crime? Many have sought the answer. Studies have been made of convicts, seasoned criminals who knew no way to win an honest living but by crime. Studies have been made of first offenders, people apparently normal, to see what it was that tempted them of the straight and narrow path.

We are apt to believe that their is a clear division between criminals and "the rest of us." By criminals we mean those low-browed, hard-faced inhabitants of prison cells, who are let loose from time to time, far too often for our comfort or peace of mind, to prey upon us, to sneak into our bedrooms at dead of night and take what we have, looking at our trembling selves meanwhile over the cold, blue barrel of a pistol.

There are such desperadoes, it is true, who cruelly and systematically pursue the trade of housebreaking and stealing, with murder thrown in if necessary. They are professionals. In addition to these, however, are what might be called the amateur criminals, who steal only under the stress of one kind of circumstances or another, often after a genuine fight to resist the temptation. The line between the habitual and the casual criminal is hard to draw, just as it is in a very real sense between an offender who is caught, convicted and placed behind iron bars and one who isn't caught.

We must, of course, recognize the fact that police forces cannot be expected to abolish poverty. This is a problem perhaps more worth the solving than any other that confronts us, but one which wise men all through

the ages have been trying to find the answer to without success.

No, the police cannot hope to grapple with the whole involved social and economic question of poverty. This does not mean, however, that they should not study poverty among other causes of crime for the purpose of seeing if something, even if only a very little, might not be done to save a few sorely tempted and poverty-stricken persons from dropping into crime.

The winter of 1915-'16 was a hard one. Hundreds and thousands of people could not get work who were willing and eager to go to work, and were qualified to fill jobs that in normal times would yield a comfortable living. Capable working men could not find anything to do because of the abnormal economic conditions, not because of any fault of their own, and there seemed to be no near prospect of relief. What were they to do? Hundreds and thousands of people, just as honest and self-respecting as any one else in the city, were being slowly but hopelessly driven into the narrowing way from which the only outlet appeared to be death or crime.

We set out to devise a plan whereby any policeman could provide immediate relief when he came across a case of urgent distress. At once we found that there were few policemen of any number of years' service to whom relief of those in trouble was any new story. We came across cases that warmed one's heart, where policemen, sometimes individually, sometimes taking up collections in the back room of the station house, had gone down to their own pockets to help out critical cases.

No one had ever talked much about this sort of thing; the policemen never expected to get any credit for it; they were paid by the satisfaction one human being gets at being able to help out another who at the time is worse off than he is.

In any part of the city, therefore,

when any policeman came across a case of great distress, he took the suffering person to the station house, where the captain or lieutenant in charge would provide at once for his immediate needs and would then put him in touch with some association, church or benevolent individual, who would continue to help until the person were again self-supporting.

Besides this system of relief the police found a great many jobs for people who were out of work. Care had to be used in this so that the employer would not simply discharge some one to create a vacancy which he might fill in such a way as to be in favor to a policeman—a favor which he rightly looked forward to having returned with interest. The positions were very rarely as good as the men were fitted to fill, but they served to keep the wolf away from a family's door for a while, and they made it possible for the men to live and maintain some respect.

Owing to the scarcity of employment we frequently found it necessary to create jobs where none had existed before. These positions, however, were all of a kind which, when filled, would do real benefit to the employer; in this way no sense of charity, given or received, could enter into the agreement. The most successful experiment of this kind was the employment of a man by several people living in a city block to keep the street and sidewalks clean around that block, to pick up waste paper and other litter, to tidy up around the street, to supplement the work of the Street Cleaning Department.

We tried to get 100 persons in a block to subscribe ten cents each per week, making in all a weekly wage of \$10 for the men thus employed. We always chose for the work a man who was a bona fide resident of New York who could not get work at his regular trade and who had a family to support. Some hundreds of families who had been reduced to bitter privations and hardships were kept together by this scheme.

The problem of poverty in these times is one that has been much studied and about which many theories have been given birth. The police does not attempt to solve it; many members of police forces may not realize that such a problem exists. Police forces, however, and every member of them, can be expected and can be relied on to do their part in the saving work of affording quick relief in cases of poverty where the strain has reached the breaking point. And besides being the kind of work that



FOUND some shirt bill

—how are you going to explain it satisfactorily to your thrifty wife? Next time buy your shirts in one of our 15 Shirt Specialty Shops and get charged just about half. We will make friends of you, wife, the family and the laundry woman. Our shirts are made right and priced right.

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LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

317 Broadway
25 Cortland St.
139 Nassau St.
110 Chambers St.
38 Delancey St.

140 Broadway
1484 Broadway
Near 47th St.
62 E. 14th St.
241 W. 125th St.

BROOKLYN SHOPS
367 Fulton St.
NEWARK SHOP, 170 Market St.
481 Fulton St.
170 Market St.
Bridgeton Waterbury, Vermont

would appeal to every right-minded human being it is strictly proper police work also, for it operates directly to decrease crime.



Why Swift & Company Handle Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Cheese

Swift & Company went into the produce business because they saw a crying need for the kind of service they were equipped to perform.

The produce business was in chaos. Collecting, transportation, preparation and distribution was hit-or-miss, with delay, deterioration and loss on every hand.

The farmer was at the mercy of an uncertain, localized market. He had no way of reaching through to the people who needed what he was raising for them. There was no premium upon improving his stocks, for grading was lax or lacking.

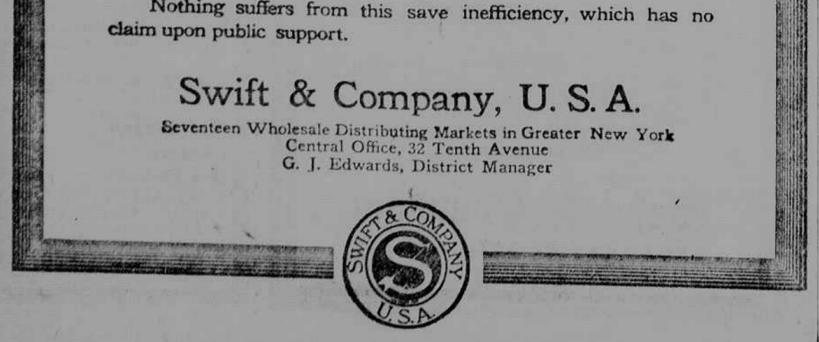
The consumer had to accept produce that, as a rule, had no known responsible name behind it. He had no way of knowing how long the eggs or the butter he was buying had been lying around in miscellaneous lots in the back room of a country store. Much of the poultry was not properly refrigerated before shipment or properly protected by refrigeration in transit.

Swift & Company's initiative brought system to this chaos. Their organization, equipment, and experience in handling perishable food products were already adjusted to the task. Their refrigerator cars, branch houses, central points, far-reaching connections, trained sales force, supplied just what was demanded.

Now the farmer has a daily cash market in touch with the nation's needs with better prices. Standardization makes better produce more profitable. More consumers are served with better, fresher, finer foodstuffs.

Nothing suffers from this save inefficiency, which has no claim upon public support.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.
Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue
G. J. Edwards, District Manager



McDonald Raids Alleged Stuss Game; 33 Arrests

Inspector McDonald and several men of his staff raided an alleged stuss game in Prince Street last night and arrested thirty-three men, on the charge of disorderly conduct. Information on which the raid was made was furnished by Assistant District Attorney Smith.

The place was within two blocks of Police Headquarters. According to the police numerous racing charts were confiscated. A game of stuss is said to have been in progress when the detectives broke in. The men were taken to the Beach Street station, which is now in charge of Captain Daniel E. Costigan, recently promoted from the rank of inspector, and were locked up.

Police Orders

Transfers and Assignments

Lieutenant S. A. M. February 12, John Dugan, 15th Precinct to 92d Precinct, special duty officer.

Sergeant S. A. M. February 13, John W. England, 57th to 125th.

Patrolman S. A. M. February 12, George E. Harwood, 35th to 40th, assignment as corporal discontinued; William P. Schaefer, Marine, assigned as attendant; William Wegman, Marine to 53d, assignment as attendant discontinued.

Effect 12:01 a. m. February 11: From Division of National Defence to precincts indicated, leaves revoked Frank W. Maroney, 25th; Thomas P. Leonard, 74th; John Salmon, Traffic B.; Martin Gill, 26th; Walter E. Weber, 32d.

Effect 12:01 a. m. February 12: William P. Ward, Division of National Defence to Traffic, Motorcycle Squad No. 2, revoked.

Effect 8 a. m. February 12: George C. Leavitt, 25th to 125th, bicycle duty; William F. McDonald, 163d, assignment as corporal discontinued.

In precincts indicated, assignment as corporals continued: William J. Bradley, 30th to 85th; Thomas J. O'Connell, 51st to 193d; Albert Joseph, 101st to 91st.

In precincts indicated, assigned as corporals: Louis Stillman, 33d to 74th; Henry Hoffman, jr., 66th; Andrew S. Dondoro, 70th to 30th; John Donohue, 101st.

Mutual, Bicycle Patrolmen, With Bicycle and Equipment: John E. Bell, 109th to 112th; George Vennert, 113th to 109th.

Station-Mary E. Harding, 26th to Headquarters, office of the Fifth Precinct, Commissioner.

Temporary Assignments

Patrolmen William Wegman, 53d to Headquarters, Renates and Supplies, fifteen days, 8 a. m., February 11; John J. Huberman, 57th, to Headquarters, Renates and Supplies, clerical duty, department store house, thirteen days, 8 a. m., February 16; Paul P. Murphy, 22d, to Headquarters, Division of Supplies, thirteen days, 8 a. m., February 16; William H. Douglas and 54th and Smith, 24th, to Inspection, in graded premises, seventeen days, 8 a. m., February 12; Thomas Kelly, Traffic B. to 3d Inspection, graded premises, 17 days, 8 a. m., February 12.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters, office Police Commissioner, 13 days, 8 a. m., February 16: William J. McCall, 29th; John J. Corbett, 74th; George T. Bosch, 82d.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters, Division of Renates, 12 days, 8 a. m., February 16: Leo Glawelbrecht, 25th; Benedict Wilkins, 20th; Edward P. Ozah, 44th; Roland Oberhaus, 40th; Frank Frazier, 30d; Probationary Patrolman Patrick Brady, 25th, to Headquarters, clerical duty in office of chief clerk, 12 days, 8 a. m., February 16.

Assignment Discontinued

Patrolman William H. Pfeiffer, 15th, to 1st Inspection, graded premises (temporary), 8 a. m., February 12.

Leaves of Absence Without Pay

Active Detective Sergeant (vacant grade), William P. Martin, Detective Division, 2d day, 8 a. m., February 8.

Patrolman Franklin S. McNaught, 2d day, 1 p. m., February 13; John W. Kieninger, 11th, 4 p. m., February 11; Thomas J. Reddington, 112th, 1 day, 4 p. m., February 17.

Hylan and Moran Disagree

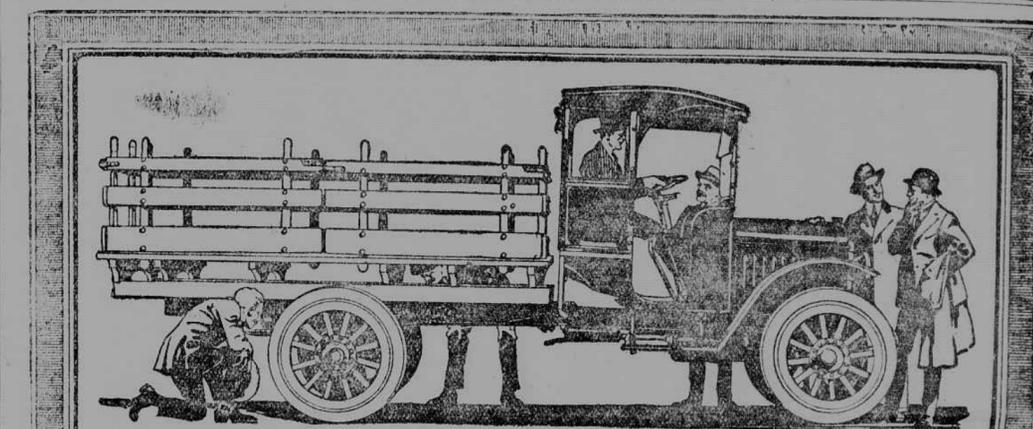
Mayor Approves the Purchase of Supplies Without Bids

In an interview at Palm Beach Wednesday Mayor Hylan approved the action of the Board of Aldermen in passing measures providing for the purchase of supplies without bids. He said:

"The reason for doing so is to save money for the city. These provisions have a tendency to break up the contractors' trust. Almost every day we have the opportunity of saving the city three, five or ten thousand dollars at a time just because of these measures, about which the so-called Citizens Union is complaining."

On the same subject Aldermanic President Robert L. Moran, who is now visiting Mayor, told the members of the Aldermanic Board at its meeting on February 4:

"These practices will be tolerated no longer. It is about time that the heads of the various departments ceased to look upon this body as a rubber stamp. This is not the first time this has been done referring to a purchase measure before the board, but it is going to be the last."



Note the number of engineers that gather around the Maxwell at the truck show

IT is like spilled sugar in June time to see how the engineers gather around the Maxwell at the Truck Show.

They come from near and far; some sent by corporations that use large fleets, others sent by firms that are about to give up horses all together; others that have to date only 1 or 2 trucks; and still others who design trucks for a livelihood.

They seem to center their attention on two points of the Maxwell—one on the simple engine; the other on the sturdy worm-drive rear axle.

In other respects they will tell you nearly all trucks are like the Maxwell.

"How they can put an engine and an axle like that in a chassis and sell it for \$1085 is remarkable", is a comment frequently heard.

Whereupon notes are taken, ignition looked over, brakes observed, clutch operated, and equipment noted.

"How many of these have you built?" asks an engineer.

"Over 10,000 to date," comes the reply.

"How long has the Maxwell Company been at work on this truck?"

"About four years—two in design and experimental work; two in manufacturing."

"What lines of trade are they used for the most part?"

"The Maxwell is everyman's truck. Used in practically any line that has a ton or a ton-and-a-half load."

"Mostly in this section of the country?"

"No, sir. All over the country, and in almost every latitude and longitude of the world."

"How can the Maxwell Company build a chassis like this and sell it for \$1085?"

"It has been building trucks in large quantity, on a single chassis model, has 8 large plants, properties that run up into many, many millions of dollars, a rapid turnover on account of the low price, and a very small selling expense."

Visit the Maxwell exhibit at the Motor Truck Show, see for yourself, and listen to the complimentary things said about the Maxwell. Ten minutes there may save you thousands of dollars.

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