



# Wilson Sails From France for Boston; Urges Congress to Delay League Debate

## 4 Shot, 2 Dead Day's Crime in New York City

## Three Major Cases and Many Burglaries in Brooklyn; No Clues to Work On

## Murder in Manhattan

## Also Cash Register Below Fulton Street Dead Line Rifled During the Night

Daring criminals made Brooklyn their playground yesterday. One man was murdered and two others shot. Safes were cracked, houses burglarized, pedestrians waylaid and beaten by thugs and merchants held up and robbed in their stores.

## 100,000 Men in Building Trades To Quit Monday

## Order Goes Out as Federal Mediators Fail to Settle the Carpenters' Strike

## Paymaster Still Held

## His Loss Is \$180

## Looking for Cocaine

## Directed Against 850 Contractors

## Firm on \$50 a Day

## Quit Looking For Me So Funny!

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## Day's Crime Record In the Greater City

TWO MEN were murdered in the greater city yesterday, one on the street in Manhattan, the other in a Brooklyn saloon.

Four burglaries, netting \$2,500, were committed. Two of them were "safe-cracking jobs." One occurred below the Fulton Street "dead-line."

There were three hold-ups, all in Brooklyn. One of the victims was shot by robbers in his drug-store.

Another Brooklyn man was shot in his own home under mysterious circumstances.

A night watchman in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was shot during an argument.

No arrests have been made in the more serious crimes.

The police are still looking for the two bandits who staged Friday's \$12,000 pay-roll robbery and for one of the pair who the same day held up a Madison Avenue jewelry shop and got \$7,400 in loot.

Meanwhile the Manhattan authorities, still seeking the second of the two robbers who staged a daylight holdup in a Madison Avenue jewelry store Friday, found themselves confronted with an East Side murder mystery and the first burglary to be committed below the Fulton Street "dead-line" in months.

Paymaster Still Held

Nell Sheftall, the Emergency Fleet Corporation paymaster, who was arrested on a charge of "acting in concert" with the highwaymen who took the payroll money, was arraigned yesterday in the Fifth Avenue court and held without bail for a hearing Monday.

He stoutly denies complicity in the crime, although admitting he is the same man who was arrested under the name of Charles Charles on a forgery charge in 1909. That charge was dismissed.

Brooklyn's reign of terror was ushered in at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when three masked men alighted from a black taxicab in front of the saloon at 1002 Thirty-ninth Street and entered the place with drawn revolvers.

They found Frank Petrozza, part owner of the saloon, alone behind the bar. He was tabulating the night's receipts, preparatory to closing.

While two of the robbers guarded the front and side doors, the third ordered Petrozza away from the cash register. He fled this and a drawer behind the bar which he forced the saloonkeeper to unlock. Petrozza places his loss at \$126 in cash and \$50 worth of jewelry.

After warning him that an outcry on his part would bring them back to kill him, the hold-up men calmly walked out, got into the black taxi and were driven off. Petrozza caught a fleeting glimpse of the car as it sped away and says the last three digits of the license number were "973."

A few hours later, Patrolman Pope, of the Liberty Avenue station, found Dr. Harry Balzhiser's drugstore, at 2113 Fulton Street, with the door unlocked and the lights turned on. Entering, he came upon Dr. Balzhiser lying behind the counter, unconscious and bleeding from a bullet wound in the right side of his head.

The druggist said two youths, about fifteen years old each, came into his store shortly after midnight and asked for a bottle of liniment. When he turned to the shelf to get it, one of them shot him. While he lay insensible on the floor they took \$70 from the till and leisurely looted the showcases of such merchandise as they desired.

Dr. Balzhiser's wound is not serious. He said the shallow complexion and general appearance of his assailants leads him to believe they are drug addicts and that they picked out a pharmacy to rob in the hope of obtaining cocaine or morphine.

Harry Banz, a sailor attached to the Bay Ridge Barracks, encountered a footpad at Washington and Sands Street, Brooklyn, who felled him to the sidewalk and relieved him of \$10. John McGovern, who said he had no home, was arrested near the scene by Detective Bridgett.

A degree of mystery surrounds the shooting of Morris Bienenstock in his home, 1244 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. Policeman Grama, of the Parkville station, heard the report of a revolver in the house, and as he started up the front steps to investigate, met a man running out. He placed him under arrest. The prisoner, who said he was Adolph Bookman, of 219 Cumberland Street, was later arraigned in the Flatbush Court and held in \$5,000 bail on a charge of carrying concealed

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## 27th Due Here March 11 to 13 On Six Ships

## New York's Gallant Division to Sail From Brest for Home Early Next Month

## 10,900 on the Leviathan

## Preparations for Parade Are Begun by Order of Baker; Demobilization April 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The 27th Division, New York's fighting National Guardsmen, will leave Brest March 2, 3 and 4, on six large troopships—the Leviathan, the Mauretania, the cruisers Harrisburg and Louisville, the Agamemnon and the Pannonia—General Pershing advised the War Department today.

Embarkation officials of the army and navy today established the capacity and voyage time of the six vessels as follows:

Leviathan, 10,900 troops, 8 days. Mauretania, 5,160 troops, 7 days. Harrisburg, 2,250 troops, 8 days. Agamemnon, 2,218 troops, 8 days. Louisville, 2,000 troops, 8 days. Pannonia, 1,500 troops, 10 days.

It will be seen that the British ships—the Mauretania and the Pannonia—are capable of the greatest and the least speed but all are sufficiently fast to bring the 27th Division men home by the middle of March.

Officials of the operations division of the general staff, in charge of the demobilization of troops, informed The Tribune today that plans have been perfected for landing the New York troops at Camp Mills, with Camp Merritt in reserve for any of the division if accommodations at Mills are inadequate.

At these two rest camps, the troops will go through the disinfecting process, which will require a period of not more than a week for the entire division.

From Camp Mills and Merritt the division will be sent into the City of New York for the demonstrations, and at the close of the parade all troops will entrain for Camp Upton. Demobilization officials estimate that ten days will be required at Upton to muster the division out of the service, so that the troops will probably be out by April 1.

Secretary of War Baker declared today that he would witness the parade "if I am available." The War Secretary is preparing to visit France, and his departure for Europe may be taken

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## White House in Paris Closed Until March 13

PARIS, Feb. 15.—There is no longer any White House in Paris. The President's baggage was packed and dispatched with him yesterday. The telephone operators, guards and special staff of servants at the Murat Mansion will remain unemployed until March 13, when the President is expected to return to France.

## Investigation of Williams's Acts Is Asked

## Controller Is Accused in House of Misusing His Power as U. S. Official

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, Republican, introduced a resolution in the House today directing Speaker Clark to appoint a special committee to inquire into the official conduct of John Skilton Williams, controller of the currency, and announced that he would offer a bill abolishing the controller's office, similar to the measure introduced in the Senate by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts.

"There are all sorts of rumors regarding this office," Mr. McFadden said. "I call attention to the fact that rumors are floating around that the controller of the currency has used information obtained in his official capacity for speculations in stocks."

The McFadden resolution, which would direct inquiry into Mr. Williams's official relationship with a number of other government officials, and specifically, as to whether he "has any private banking connections of partnerships or is otherwise interested in banks or brokerage concerns in Richmond, Va., and Baltimore."

Further, the committee would be charged to inquire "what connections any or all of these have had in the last year with the purchase or sales of stocks in the International Mercantile Marine, Russian bonds or other stocks."

Investigation is also proposed of Mr. Williams's conduct as Director of Finance and Purchase of the railroad administration and of any connection he might have had with acquisition of sites for naval operations.

Mr. McFadden, who is a banker, read to the House a letter from the Commissioner of Banking in Pennsylvania,

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## Promises He Will Justify Each Article

## Foreign Relations Committee of Both Houses to Dine at White House Feb. 26

## Lodge Calls Draft "Simple"

## Virtually All Statesmen Agree New Plan Means End of Monroe Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Urging that there be no debate on Congress on the proposed league of nations until his return to this country, President Wilson to-night promised in a cable message to go over the draft of the constitution for the league section by section with the members of the Foreign Relations committees of the two houses on his return.

The members of the two committees have been invited to a dinner at the White House on the night of February 26, at which time the President promises to give "good and sufficient" reasons for the "phraseology and substance of each article."

The cable message was sent through Secretary Tumulty to every member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. It was dated Paris, February 14, and read as follows:

"Last night the committee of the conference charged with the duty of drafting a constitution for a league of nations concluded its work, and this afternoon, before leaving for the United States, it is to my privilege and duty to read to a plenary session of the conference the text of the twenty-six articles agreed upon by the committee."

Represents Entire World

"The committee which drafted these articles was fairly representative of the world. Besides the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, representatives of Belgium, Serbia, China, Greece, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Brazil and Portugal actively participated in the

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## U. S. Against War-Cost Levy on foe

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, Feb. 14.—It was learned to-night (Friday, that the American Peace Commission will continue to maintain that the war costs shall not be imposed upon Germany.

Mr. Wilson has apparently expressed fear of driving Germany to Bolshevism.

## Trade Ban on Bulgaria and Turkey Lifted

## Supreme Economic Council Reopens Dardanelles and Clears Way to Black Sea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The United States War Trade Board announced today a complete lifting of all restrictions on trade between this country and Bulgaria and the Turkish Empire, and the formal opening of the Dardanelles.

The announcement, it was explained, follows a decision reached to-day by the Supreme Economic Council in Paris, in the membership of which the War Trade Board is represented by Vance C. McCormick.

"This action," says a statement issued by the board, "marks by far the most extensive opening of territory to trade since the signing of the armistice. It is taken in accordance with the desire of the War Trade Board to open increased fields for our commerce, with the purpose of restoring trade conditions more nearly approaching normal."

Brings Relief to Armenia

It is declared by officials of the board that arrangements will be made by the associated governments to insure that the resumption of trade now announced will not lessen the effectiveness of the present blockade of the Central Powers.

To-day's decision of the Supreme Economic Council, it is explained, by opening up the Dardanelles, and consequently Rumania and all the ports of the Black Sea, to trade with the United States, will serve as a measure of relief to Armenia and South Russia.

It follows the already announced reopening of trade with Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, south of the line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, and completes provision for a resumption of trading with the entire territory embraced within the boundaries of the Turkish Empire as it existed August 1, 1914.

No Word on Regulations

"In accordance with this new authorization," the board states, "applications will now be favorably considered for licenses to export or import all commodities to consignees or from consignors in this newly opened territory."

"The War Trade Board has received no official advice as to what the import regulations into this territory, if any, will be. Prospective exporters should, therefore, communicate with their customers abroad before making shipments in order that the importer may comply with any import regulations that may be in effect."

Wilson Names Wallace As Successor to Sharp

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (By Wireless to The Associated Press).—President Wilson has nominated Hugh C. Wallace, of Seattle, Ambassador to France, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Graves Sharp.

Taft Says League Plan Exceeded Expectations

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 15.—Former President Taft spoke to a crowd at the union station here on his arrival from the East with the party touring the country in the interest of the league of nations.

Commenting on the draft of the constitution of the league presented to the peace conference in Paris yesterday Mr. Taft said:

"It is a real league of nations. It is not all that I wished, but comes near it. It is a great deal better than I hoped. It contains within its terms provisions for its own growth. Indeed, the exigencies of the European situation in the sphere of the league will probably require additional and more stringent provisions in some respects than appear in the present plan, but on the whole I am quite gratified over the unanimous agreement on the subject."

"There should be no doubt of its approval by the Senate when it is embodied in the treaty."

Americans in Party

The President was accompanied on board the gunboat by Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand and by Representatives Helvering, White and Norton, who have been in France for several months. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, and his son and daughter also were members of the party.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, American Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived shortly before the President boarded the George Washington and was taken aboard the liner on special naval craft.

From the railroad siding to the dock

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## President's Place Taken By Col. House

## Peace Conference Takes Up Russian Issue and War Indemnity Claims

## Society of Nations Faces Long Delay

## French to Press "World Police" Amendment; Also Will Ask Changes

BREST, Feb. 15.—President Wilson left Brest on his return to the United States on board the United States ship George Washington shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The George Washington weighed anchor at 11:15 o'clock.

When the President left it was announced that he would land in Boston on February 25, where he was expected to make an address which would cover the work performed at the peace conference.

It was said that it was most probable that the President would make another speech before finally returning to Washington.

Mr. Wilson arrived in Brest from Paris at 10:30 o'clock and went direct to the dock, where he embarked on a French gunboat which took him and his party to the George Washington.

In a farewell message to the French people before leaving Brest President Wilson said:

"I cannot leave France without expressing my profound sense of the great hospitality of the French people and the French government. They have received and treated me as I most desired to be treated, as a friend, a friend alike in spirit and in purpose. I am happy to say that I am to return to assist with all my heart in completing the just settlements which the peace conference is seeking, and I shall carry with me during my absence very happy memories of the two months I have spent here."

"I have been privileged to see here at first hand what my sympathies have already conceived—the sufferings and problems of France—and every day has deepened my interest in the solution of the grave questions upon whose proper solution the future prosperity of France and her associates and the whole world depend. May I not leave my warm and affectionate farewell greetings?"

The President was received at the Brest Arsenal by Admiral Moreau, of the French navy; General Helmick, the military commander of Brest; Charles M. Schwab and civil officials. There was no ceremony except for handshaking and a salute of twenty-one guns, which thundered forth as soon as the President embarked.

Mrs. Wilson Gets Bouquet

When the President alighted from the train he was smiling. He shook hands with Admiral Moreau, General Helmick, Admiral Halsted and Mr. Schwab. The President talked for a few minutes with Mr. Schwab. Mrs. Wilson smiled as she followed the President and received from Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, a handsome bouquet of flowers. Mrs. Josephine Lewis, of Cincinnati, presented the President with a bouquet of violets, which he accepted with a bow.

The President spent just fifteen minutes at the quay. He passed along the line of those assembled to greet him and shook hands with each one. Reaching the end of the line, he beckoned to Mrs. Wilson to come. He descended the stairs to the deck of the gunboat and then assisted Mrs. Wilson to descend.

After exchanging greetings the President stood on the gunboat and waved to the crowds on the dock and those assembled on the embankments high above the quay. The mistiness of the weather hid the gunboat from sight soon after it left the dock, but the President continued to wave his hat and smile as the boat headed across a calm sea toward the George Washington.

Just two months to a day after his arrival on French soil, systematically and relentlessly and with a fixed definite idea, Mr. Wilson succeeded in bringing about a covenant of nations. On the one hand, he pleaded and advised with men who were said to favor the idea; on the other, he pitilessly opposed, warned and even threatened those who opposed or who he thought were opposed to the idea which to him took precedence over the drawing up of the terms of peace.

After the speaking yesterday at the peace conference the drafting committee labored far into the morning concluding the final phraseology. Seventy delegates to the inter-allied conference—in the famous clock room—were there and every seat was occupied. The special guests included Mrs. Wilson, who was inconspicuously seated in the alcove.

Only an ear delicately attuned perceived the hint of reserve in the speech of Leon Bourgeois for France, when he made the statement that he would later have most important considerations to offer. These were no heavier than gossamer and did not obscure the brilliance of Mr. Wilson's triumph.

House Takes Wilson's Place at Peace Table; Russian Issue Is Up

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Supreme Council, at its meeting this afternoon began examination of the Russian question, according to an official announcement.

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