

"Fingy's" Farm Takes Mayor Back 32 Years

Jaunt in Saddle Recalls His Boyhood Days, When He Used to Ride Bareback

Attacks Food Profiteers

Loves His New York "Poor" Too Much to Become an Agriculturist, He Says

millions of them. I have got people to look out for in New York City that don't know how to get along. They don't know how to earn enough to leave anything to their children, or to even take care of them and give them a proper start in life. They come up against the rich man, and in a dumb sort of way they realize that he has a better mind than they and that he can hire lawyers that have stronger minds than theirs, and that in general they can't manipulate people and things to their own advantage.

"When I was in court in Brooklyn I use to have cases with wealthy men of strong minds, ably represented by the best legal talent on one side, and 805 other men, some poor people without the other man's legal representation or advantages and such talent as he could get, and generally it would be a case where some poor fellow was struggling along to keep his family's body and soul together—usually weak and not competent to cope with the world he found built about him, and usually against him, by the strong man who can make money almost as he pleases. Well, sir, in such cases where there was a real doubt, I always gave the case, doubt to the man with little chance."

"I feel to-day about the poor people in New York City just that way. They are struggling along from hand to mouth, living in dirty rooms, eating unclean food, living on little salaries, on which they can just keep alive; can't save anything, can't help their children to better positions in life; cannot live decently. The city is full of such people who are paying for the necessities of life prices that are making millionaires out of the men who control these necessities."

"I feel that God made food to eat, not for some clever, able, unprincipled set of hogs to get a corner on and make millions of dollars out of it, but for the benefit of the people. As I said yesterday, five meat packers in the United States fix the prices of all kinds of meat, eggs, butter, poultry, canned goods, vegetables, groceries, hides and wool, the vital necessities of life. "These five concerns made out of these necessities in 1917 a profit of \$25,000,000. What are they doing with that profit? Every man who knows the life of the rich knows what they are doing with it. At best, how much more good would have resulted to humanity if a decent proportion of those profits on things to eat, had remained with the poor."

Farmer Finds \$1,800 Hidden in Building Just Purchased

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 18.—Napoleon Cousineau recently bought a shack from the city near the City Hall. To-day he told the Board of Public Works he had found \$1,800 in gold hidden in the woodwork.

"You're in luck," answered Chairman Walsh. "Keep it."

The shack was built one hundred years ago by Dwight Ives, a prosperous farmer, and had been deserted for many years. Some of the gold pieces were dated 1800 and 1810.

State Greeting To the 27th To Be Hearst-less

Bill Approved by Governor Will Supplant Hylan's Committee of Welcome

Publisher's Agents Beaten

Congressmen and Elective State Officers Named in the Measure by Adler

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—William Randolph Hearst will have to take a back place with Mayor Hylan in welcoming returning soldiers. This was determined upon to-day at a conference between Governor Smith and the legislative leaders.

To-morrow or Friday Simon L. Adler, majority leader of the Assembly, will introduce a resolution creating the state committee to welcome returning soldiers, to supplant the Hearst-Hylan committee.

The resolution reads: "Resolved, if the Senate concur, that a committee be hereby created, to consist of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the President pro tem. of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, the elective state officers, the members of the State Senate and Assembly, the Regents of the University of the State of New York, members of the Court of Appeals, the Senators and Representatives from this state in the Congress of the United States, to constitute an official reception committee to attend in a body and review the 27th Division of the American Expeditionary Force upon its return from France as an expression of grateful recognition of the patriotism and devotion of the soldiers, sailors and marines from this state who served in the army and navy of the United States during the world war."

After the conference Governor Smith, who will head the committee, said to The Tribune correspondent: "I am heartily in favor of a state committee to welcome our boys. The best is none too good for them, and we'll try to give them the best sort of a welcome home possible."

Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, who led the fight against the Hearst-Hylan influences which have been trying to prevent the Legislature from taking such action, said to-night: "The resolution will in all probability be adopted in both branches of the Legislature to-morrow. I do not know who would dare oppose its passage. After talking over the plan with the Governor and others representing the various gentlemen who will constitute the committee, it was decided that the best plan was to let each member of the committee pay his own expenses. If we were to appropriate a fund it could be said that we were on a junketing excursion. That cannot be said now. We all felt that serving on this committee was an honor worth paying for."

The creation of the state committee which has been demanded by returned soldiers, their families and patriotic and civic associations, and by members of Congress from this state, has caused consternation in the ranks of the Hearst-Hylan forces.

When the proposition was first broached by the Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg, of New York, one Hearst agent is said to have gone around making threats.

This Hearst agent, after telling Steinberg "to let up on the resolution," said: "If you don't Hearst will get you." called on Speaker Sweet and urged him to kill the measure. Then he called on Governor Smith. After seeing the Governor the Hearst agent went around the corridors of the Capitol boasting that neither the Legislature nor the Governor would stand for any committee of welcome for returning troops.

One Democratic legislative leader to-night said: "I suppose we can all look for attacks from Hearst from now on." Then the Democratic leader drew a clipping from his pocket.

"This," he explained, "is what Sam-

uel Seabury, former Judge of the Court of Appeals, said about Hearst just prior to the Saratoga Convention last summer: "For four years Hearst has attacked the Administration of President Wilson and has of late praised him only to render himself eligible for the nomination of Governor. He has fouly assailed every public man who has refused to accept his dictation."

"But here is one instance where Hearst—for the time being anyway—dare not assail the public men here who have refused to accept his dictation."

Citizens Union May Take Costigan Case Up to the Governor

Members Intimate They Will Not Let Matter Drop if Hylan Fails to Act; Letter to Mayor Made Public

The Citizens Union yesterday made public the letter sent to Mayor Hylan at Palm Beach by the organization in its determination to have the circumstances surrounding the demotion of Inspector "Honest Dan" Costigan sifted thoroughly.

The Union, in its communication, requests the Mayor to institute a public investigation of the facts in the case, pointing out his ultimate responsibility for any maladministration in the police department. The public, it holds, is entitled, and he is required, to ascertain the real reasons for the demotion of a police officer whose long service and demonstrated efficiency have earned universal confidence.

The letter reads: "Honorable John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York, Royal Poinciana Hotel, Palm Beach, Florida.

"The Mayor is respectfully requested that you order a public investigation of the facts and circumstances surrounding the demotion of former Inspector Costigan to the rank of captain."

Put Responsibility on Hylan

"We inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed by the Citizens Union to the Acting Mayor under date of February 11, 1919, together with a copy of his reply."

"With reference to his suggestion that affairs of the Police Department should not be discussed in City Hall, we call your attention to the fact that Section 270 of the greater New York Charter provides that the Police Commissioner is subject to removal by the Mayor, and that the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the Police Department rests with the Mayor of the city. It follows that though the Mayor is entitled and required to ascertain the actual reasons for the demotion of Captain Costigan, and to advise the public of those reasons, he is not entitled to interfere with the ordinary details of police administration, it is his duty to see that there is no serious maladministration of the police force."

"A police officer whose long service and demonstrated efficiency and integrity have earned universal confidence has been demoted by the Police Commissioner. The basis of the reason for this demotion which he stated to you, he has admitted upon further questioning since your departure from the city, may be inaccurate."

Must Ascertain Reasons

"We respectfully submit that as the Mayor of the city you are entitled and required to ascertain the actual reasons for the demotion of Captain Costigan, and to advise the public of those reasons. The basis of the reason for this demotion which he stated to you, he has admitted upon further questioning since your departure from the city, may be inaccurate."

Congress Money Mad, Says Snell in House

People Will Rebel Unless Col-leagues Quit Thinking in Billions, He Warns

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—"Have the members of the 65th Congress gone absolutely stark mad in a desire to expend money?" asked Representative Snell of New York, in opposing the conference report on the postoffice bill, which was adopted by the House to-day. "Are we absolutely unmindful of the fact that every dollar of this must some day be paid from the savings of the people?"

"Have we become so accustomed to dealing in hundreds of millions and billions of dollars that we cannot get our feet down to earth and look at a proposition in a sane and business-like way?"

"I tell you right here and now unless the members of this House, in some way consider the people who pay the taxes somebody else will be present to do it for you. They will not keep us here."

"Practically every man is in favor of good roads. It is simply a question of whether we can afford it and need to appropriate the money at this time. The chairman of the committee, after a plea for economy, in which he says, however, that the expenditure of \$20,000,000 in a matter behind us—the paying of that \$20,000,000 is yet to be done—brings in a \$200,000,000 bill and says he has no information about it, as it was not at the other end of the Capitol. Do the people want us to continue passing these appropriations without any information or not?"

"We have left under the original roads appropriation of \$75,000,000 more than \$70,000,000, although that appropriation has been available more than two years. And in the whole country in that two years there have been completed just forty-five miles of good roads. My information is based on a report from the Labor Department issued yesterday."

"The Department of Agriculture had approved projects for Federal aid to good roads to be constructed in the coming year, totalling 7,719 miles, and I am thinking that it is probable that there are more roads than can possibly be built in one year."

Children Prefer Streets to Public Parks, Says Woods

Declares Roofs and Back-yards Could Be Made Attractive for Restless Youngsters of New York

Herewith is presented the eighth of a series of articles on police management and efficiency by former Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. The seventh was published in The Tribune yesterday. The ninth will appear in to-morrow's Tribune.

By Arthur Woods, Former Police Commissioner of New York City.

To help out in the problem of play, the Police Department designated as play streets a number of blocks in the parts of the city where population teems, excluding through vehicular traffic from them and providing them with play leaders, through the generous help of the Parks and Playground Association and other societies. This has helped a little, but only a very little in comparison to the size of the problem, for our parks, playgrounds and play streets all together do no more than make a good beginning. Added to the fact that there are not enough of them are the difficulties of expense of transportation from some crowded sections, and the almost universal preference of children to play in the street in front of the doorsteps rather than go to a playground. The desire of parents to let the children out of their sight emphasizes this, so we frequently see well equipped playgrounds with only a few children in them, while the contiguous streets are filled with romping young ones.

This situation can be bettered enormously if the custom would only spread of making a play area for children to play safely on roofs, and of changing back yards into play spaces. In districts where there are many children there are also more spaces available right at the back door for play, yet useless because chopped up by fences into diminutive, untidy, patchwork yards. If the fences were razed a good space would be yielded where the boys and girls of the houses affected could play to their hearts' content, without the danger of being hit down by a passing motor car, or some carelessly driven vehicle, and being subjected to any of the unwholesome influences that sometimes are met with in the streets.

Reforms Made Easily

Many a boy who has already got into bad company, or already tasted sweets stolen by his own hand, can be readily rescued from the usual fate of such conduct if a wise older person will befriend him and switch him over to the right road. Who could do this better than the policeman? And whose proper duty is it more than his purpose of changing an incipient criminal into an honest man?

To see what might be done in this way we put into operation the plan of designing welfare officers, one in each residential precinct, with the single duty to look for boys who are going wrong and then try to help them to go right. Think of the gain to the community if we could do this otherwise would become a burglary, or a start to master that profession, and turn him into a self-respecting, self-supporting citizen. That is what the welfare officer is working for.

Here is an example of the kind of work they do: On the upper West Side a boy about twelve years old was found loitering in the streets during school hours. The welfare officer, in citizen's clothes, struck up an acquaintance with him and found he hadn't been to school for fourteen months. The principal of the school confirmed this, saying that over a year ago she had sent him to the school physician, who had pronounced him tuberculous, and she could not keep such cases. The officer's report goes on:

"I then took this boy to his home and interviewed the mother, who is janitor of the premises. She has two other small children—John, eight, and Francis, seven years old. This woman is in destitute circumstances. She informed me that her husband had abandoned her and the children about a year ago and she was unable properly to provide for said children."

Police Helped Family

That report is of the 18th of January. On the 23d the patrolman makes a supplementary report: "Upon informing the captain as to the condition of this boy and family he instructed me to purchase shoes and stockings for the said William, which I have done, the entire article amounting to \$4.90. Also communicated with the lieutenant in charge of the health squad, who has instructed me to convey this boy to the tubercular clinic, where he would be examined. On January 21 accompanied this boy to the above clinic. Examined by the doctor, who said the boy was not suffering from tuberculosis, but in a case of malnutrition. He further instructed me to return the boy to the school and he would take the matter of his absence up with the principal."

On January 25 the report is: "Accompanied William to Public School No. 1, interviewed the principal, informed her of the officer's instructions, obtained the boy's transfer card and he could attend the same school as his brothers. Accompanied the mother to the Domestic Relations court, assisted her in obtaining a warrant for her husband for abandonment. The husband is now a resident of Syracuse, and a representative of the Department of Charities said she would defray the expenses of the execution of the warrant and the Department of Charities would take care of the family until such time as the husband was located. The mother has received to date \$5 from the Department of Charities."

Father Was Found

January 27: "William, sr., was brought back from Syracuse on a warrant issued by the magistrate, arraigned in the Domestic Relations Court. The case had to be adjourned until January 29, because the father was not present. The boy, suffering from blood poisoning in the right arm. The three children were taken charge of by the Children's Society until the mother returns from the hospital and is able to take care of them."

On January 29 he reports finally: "Mother returned from the hospital. Father arraigned in court, where he was placed on probation and directed to pay \$6 per week. Children released and returned home. No cause for further action at present."

The same work was done, to a less extent, for girls. It was not so extensive as the work with boys, for the two reasons that girls didn't seem to get into such bad ways as boys, and that policemen were more successful with boys. Women police officers, working among girls along these lines, could produce splendid results.

The preventive policeman is the policeman of the future. However faithfully he does it, he can no longer fully justify himself by simply "pounding the beat." The public will look to him to prevent crime and to prevent from falling into crime those who may be under temptation, be they children or

drug users or defectives, or normal human beings who already bear the convict mark or who are pushed to the wall in the battle of life. Police forces must try to keep crime from claiming its victims as boards of health try to keep plague and pestilence away. And police forces are bound to rise to this conception of their profession, for the public will demand it and will reward success, and the feeling of noblesse oblige will surge through their ranks and bring with it devotion to the larger duty and increasing capacity to fulfill it.

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Short Term Notes for Seven Billions Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Decision for the sale in the Victory Liberty Loan in April of short term notes, maturing in one to five years, instead of bonds was reached to-day by the House Ways and Means Committee, Assistant Secretary Leffingwell, of the treasury told the committee that the plan was acceptable to Secretary Glass.

Representative Kitchin announced to-night that final draft of the legislation would be ready for committee consideration to Friday. He expected the measure to pass the House next week. The maximum authorization of the notes was fixed at \$7,000,000,000, with authority given Secretary Glass to fix the rates of interest on the four types of notes to be sold. The notes would be redeemable before maturity, at the option of the government, on one year's notice.

With the view to making Liberty bonds more attractive as investments the committee proposes in its new legislation to provide that \$30,000 of any of the four issues be exempt from the additional graduated income taxes.

"Learn English" Drive Winning

The "Learn English" campaign inaugurated on the East Side by the Board of Education and the Educational Alliance has met with great success. The campaign is being explained by "four-minute" men, who expound its advantages in the native language of the hearers. Special facilities have been provided to enable mothers to study from two to four hours a day, with provision made to care for their children while the mothers are studying.

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New Canadian Death List OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The following name of an American appears in today's casualty list: H. Niles, Saranac Lake, N. Y.—died.