

# Chicago's Vice Raids Nullified By \$25 Fines

## Gambling House Keepers Given Light Penalty and Inmates Freed Although Thousands Were Wagered

### Police Heads Protest

#### Judges Keep Right On, However, Throwing Case After Case Out of Their Courts

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Police officials and attaches of the State's Attorney's office protested at the speedy trials and the light fines meted out to gambling house keepers and gamblers in the police courts today. The men were all arrested in a series of raids yesterday, which was one of the biggest police moves of this kind in the history of the department. More than 1,200 were arrested.

The police say that their work went for naught when such fines as \$25 were given to keepers of gambling houses, where more than \$100,000 is said to have changed hands in one evening's play. The inmates of the houses were freed without fines.

In the South Clark Street Court alone 492 cases were speedily disposed of. This was the biggest day in the history of the court. Judge Richardson had eleven sheets with forty-two names on each of them. The charges for the most part were gambling, keeping a gambling house or disorderly conduct.

Prisoners with police records were held without booking for further identification.

The judge made short work of the first groups brought before him by fining the proprietors of the places \$25 and dismissing the charges against the men arrested as inmates.

Sheets seized in one house indicated that as much as \$50,000 changed hands in a sitting. Chief of Detectives Hughes and Lieutenant John McGeehan were obviously displeased with this procedure. Their dissatisfaction came to open protest in the case of Barney Tetchoff, West Side gambler. The judge had indicated that he would release the men accused of gambling inasmuch as the police officers had admitted that they saw no actual gambling. "But, your honor," said Chief Hughes, "the doors were locked. It is ridiculous to suppose that these men would come in to play while we battered down the doors."

The court-room was jammed to the doors with prisoners, police and spectators. The overflow of court fans, admirers, bondsmen and professional fixers spread out into the hallways, down the stairs and into South Clark Street, an excited, distressed rabble that tried in vain to figure out what had happened.

Among those discharged was "Nick the Greek" Dandalos, arrested in a raid on the house of Clarence Lazarus, known as the "South Side Monte Carlo." Nick, who is shown in the ledgers of the gambling house to have been a consistent winner, passed a night in sorrowful protest against the lack of accommodations at the police station.

Lazarus, who appeared under the alias of V. L. Burgen, was fined \$25 and costs as keeper of the place.

## \$50,000 Reward Offered In Wall Street Explosion

The Burns Detective Agency yesterday offered a reward of \$50,000 to any one who will supply the agency with information that will lead to the solution of the Wall Street bomb explosion, September 16. The information must be supplied before February 21, 1921.

"A portion of the above reward," it was announced, "will be paid for information on any of the following points:

- "First—The identity of the driver of the wagon running the explosive.
- "Second—The identity of the ownership of the horse and wagon.
- "Third—The identity of the person or persons who manufactured the bomb.
- "Fourth—Facts that will materially aid in disclosing the identity of any individual implicated in the crime."

The announcement declared also that the source of all information will be treated in strict confidence.



All day long—in the office or shop, in the cars, the crowded stores—you have been breathing in germs of sore throat, tonsillitis, influenza, what-not. In the warm crevices of throat and mouth they multiply with incredible speed.

Perhaps you are in rugged health and they find no weakened spot to attack. But what of those at home? They may be less able to resist these armies of ill-health and the home-coming kiss may bear the dread germs of disease.

A pleasant—almost candy-like—Formamint dissolved in the mouth does the thing, it makes the mouth fluids antiseptic, keeps germ-growth within bounds, and forms a strong defence against disease.

If the throat is already sore, the frequent use of Formamint keeps the membranes bathed in this splendid antiseptic, allays inflammation, prevents new infection and gives the tissues a chance to heal.

Children are glad to use them and should do so freely, as crowded school-rooms are fruitful fields for the spread of throat infection.

Formamint is sold by all druggists. Any druggist will tell you how widely Formamint is recommended by throat specialists, physicians and dentists.

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Is it not true that for every one who succeeds there are a thousand who fail? You may be the lucky one, but the chance is a wide one.

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## Hayti's Ruler Charges U. S. Broke Treaty

(Continued from page one)

of the Legislative Council, because the government refused to insert in the contract of the National Bank of Hayti (an establishment controlled by the National City Bank of New York) a clause prohibiting the importation into Hayti of foreign gold, which the adviser wished to impose.

### Says Bank Sought Monopoly

This measure, if voted, The Tribune has been informed, would have granted the National City Bank a monopolistic importation privilege on all foreign gold. It already controls the issuance of Haytian paper money, the signature of R. L. Farnham, vice-president of the National City Bank, appearing on the Haytian currency.

The Haytian President, delving further into the alleged indiscretions of our civil officers here, repeats the preamble of the solemn agreement between the two nations, bound by their signatures, given here in part:

"The United States and the Republic of Hayti, desiring to confirm and strengthen the amity existing between them by the most cordial cooperation in measures for their common advantage, and to remedy present conditions of its revenues and finances, maintain the tranquility, carry out plans for the economic development and prosperity of the republic and its people, and the United States, in full sympathy with all these aims and objects," etc.

### Discusses Economic Clauses

"Peace," said the President, "is Hayti's indispensable need. How well the United States has carried this out in Hayti will, he believes, be established by the naval board of inquiry now in session at Port-au-Prince. But he asks how has the United States otherwise contributed to its treaty obligations?—the economic development of Hayti, the amelioration of its finances, augmentation of its resources, as it has accepted the solemn engagement before the Haytian people?" He charges:

"We can respond without possible contradiction; no effective aid has been given for development of agricultural and industrial resources; no serious measure has been proposed in view of placing the finances on a truly solid base."

He quotes official figures to show that Hayti's revenues in both dollars and gourds (the native money, valued at 20 cents) have fallen off nearly a million dollars and a million gourds during the budget year 1918-19, as compared with 1917-18, before the intervention, and when Haytians handled their own finances.

"What about the 'most cordial cooperation' on the part of our officials," the President asks.

"We touch here on the strangest situation for the Haytian government. Not only can it not do what is necessary for the intellectual development and economic prosperity of the country, but all efforts in this sense on the part of the government are opposed. The numerous financial projects, agricultural, educational, administrative and rural organizations meet the opposition of the American officials or lie without response in the archives of the American Legation."

"When the financial adviser proposes a measure he understands that this measure must be adopted by the government (Haytian) without observation. When the Haytian government

proposes one it is rejected without examination or we are notified regarding modifications which must be accepted without discussion."

The Haytian President sums up one of his most serious charges when he says:

"And it is in the name of the government of the United States that the American Minister comes each time to impose upon the Haytian government and people the least commendable measures paid for by Haytian money. And if the government refuses the worst humiliations are inflicted."

He declares that Haytian government projects are most often rejected on the argument that there is no money, while "it is well understood that there is plenty of money for American services." He cites the employment by Mr. McIlhenny of "ratchatchers" in Port-au-Prince at \$250 monthly because there was hibernic plague in New Orleans, while at the same time Mr. McIlhenny refused funds for three Haytian aspirants for fellowships in the University of France offered by the French government for the College of Port-au-Prince. He adds:

"Article II of the treaty says the 'financial adviser will devise an adequate system of public accounts.'"

### Control of Finances Lost

"We still await this. Instead, the financial adviser has brought about the suppression of an old Haytian institution—the Chamber of Accounts. Despite all the efforts of the government to reconstitute this indispensable organ of control, the adviser has refused it. Consequently there is no means for the Haytian people to control its finances, taken over entirely by the American officials of the treaty."

"Article II of the treaty says 'the financial adviser . . . will aid in the augmentation of the revenues.'"

"The only attempt in this direction was a project in 1918 regarding interior taxes, which he wished the government to vote in twenty-four hours. The measure was so shapeless and badly made that the government was forced to reject it and prepare a counter project. It has been nearly twenty months since this counter project was returned to the financial adviser for a new study. Why say more? "

"Article II of the treaty says: 'The financial adviser . . . will inquire into the validity of the debts of the republic . . . recommend perfected banking methods . . . judged necessary for the wellbeing and prosperity of the republic.'"

### No Inquiry Into Debts

"No inquiry into the validity of our debts has been made. 'No perfected banking methods have been recommended. 'No recommendations for the wellbeing and prosperity of the republic have yet been made to the Haytian government.'"

The Haytian Executive explained that under the treaty, the funds which are to be delivered to the Haytian government are set forth, though under the financial adviser's interpretation the Haytian government itself is not allowed to determine what amount of money it shall have for operating expenses.

"This has never been determined because," he charged, "to hold the Haytian government in leash for powers each time it resists a 'non-justifiable exigency' to exercise upon it a pressure which obliges it to submit, it is necessary that, from the financial point of view, the Haytian government be held under the absolute dependence of

the financial adviser and receiver general. (The receiver general is Mr. Maumas, a subordinate of the financial adviser.)

"We have been accused by several American newspapers of not paying our debts before the occupation. This is quite false. Despite all the financial difficulties, Hayti has always honored her signature. The payment of the foreign debt has not been suspended except since the occupation."

### Willing to Trust U. S.

Outlining a program with which he believes Hayti will thrive under the guidance of the United States, including the "loyal and cordial cooperation promised by the treaty of 1915," the Haytian Executive said:

"If this program is applied with loyalty, the Haytian people will forget the humiliation brought to all proud peoples by foreign intervention; will accept all their condenses, friendship and all their thanks to the great American people."

### Two U. S. Officers Deny Marine Crimes in Hayti

Lieutenant Farrell Says Enemies Framed Lang to Get Even by Perjury for Strictness

Two officers of the United States Marine Corps who had been in service in Hayti for a year returned yesterday from Port-au-Prince on the Panama liner Colon with general denials of atrocities ascribed to the corps by native witnesses as the investigation now in progress in Hayti.

Major Thomas Turner, who was chief of staff for Colonel Wheeler, said he was sure that the investigating board at Hayti will find before it has finished its inquiry that the marines are and have been true types of Americans. In no instances, he said, have they killed a native without cause, and then only as a matter of self-protection.

"Although there were times when reprisals would seem to have been justified," he said, "I do not know of one instance where a marine has availed himself of the opportunity."

Lieutenant Walter Farrell, who spent fourteen months in the bush in the American public had heard only one side of the controversy.

"While they are talking of indiscriminate killings," he said, "they might make information as to the number of headless bodies of marines that were sent to the states from Hayti for burial. In the district assigned to me the natives had been terrorized by bandits. When we drove the bandits out the community became peaceful."

### U. S. to Send Hayti Aid In Fight on Smallpox

Serum Ordered Dispatched on Plea of Admiral Knapp; Native Doctors Accused of Laxity

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Smallpox serum and other medical supplies required to combat the epidemic of disease which has broken out in Hayti were ordered dispatched to Port-au-Prince by Secretary of the Navy Daniels today.

The request for medical supplies came from Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, now conducting an investigation there.

Admiral Knapp cabled the Navy Department at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, where he was making no effort to assist in stamping out the plague, which has already affected 300 persons. The Haytian President has been informed of the inaction of the native doctors. Secretary Daniels' orders also direct the medical personnel of the Marine force in Hayti to give every assistance in combating the epidemic.

### Santo Domingo Inquiry Like Haytian Planned

Congressman Says Conditions Border Upon Scandal Since U. S. Forces Took Control

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The proposed Congressional investigation of alleged American misgovernment in Hayti, which Senators and Representatives returning to Washington are insisting upon, will be extended to include Santo Domingo, Congressman W. A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, announced today.

"Congressman Rodenberg, who is a member of the House Committee on Rules, recently announced that he intended to press for authorization of a thorough investigation of the charges of misgovernment in Hayti and of the

indiscriminate killing of more than 2,000 Haytians by American marines. To-day Mr. Rodenberg said that since his original announcement reports have reached him of similar conditions in the adjoining country of Santo Domingo, and that he would ask to have the investigation cover the entire island.

### Accused Marine Officer Ordered Before Court

Lieutenant Williams Held at Quantico, Charged With Beating Native to Death

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Directions were issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels today to send Lieutenant D. Williams, of the Marine Corps, now held at the marine barracks at Quantico, Va., to Hayti at once to appear before the special court of inquiry holding sessions there. Williams was accused in testimony given by Signor Sabot, a native gendarme, on Saturday, of beating a native to death in January, 1919.

Secretary Daniels said that Williams was the only marine being held at Quantico on charges of misconduct in Hayti. The officer was brought to this country after an investigation of conditions in the Black Republic several months ago by Major General John A. LeJeune, commandant of the Marine Corps.

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### Upham Reports Campaign Cost Party \$4,022,580

Statement Filed With Hugo Shows Deficit in Treasury Is \$116,465.30

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The Republican National Committee spent \$4,022,580.09 in the recent Presidential campaign, according to the report filed by Treasurer Fred W. Upham with Secretary of State Hugo today. The receipts, as set forth in the statement, were \$3,906,114.79, leaving a deficit of \$116,465.30.

The New York County Democratic Committee reported receipts of \$182,011 and expenditures of \$167,000. The receipts reported by the Alfred E. Smith personal campaign committee amounted to \$51,928 and the expenditures were \$50,274.

The Democratic State Committee reported that it had spent \$39,187 and signed to the State Prison men convicted in New York County. My office must have the money to provide the railroad fares for prisoners and deputies."

An increase in the carfare allowed to his deputies made the original transportation allowance of Sheriff Knott's office inadequate and he has made up the deficit, to the amount of several hundred dollars, out of his own pocket, confident that the city would reimburse him. Comptroller Craig and President La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen united in quashing his suggestion, however.

### Lack of Funds May Leave Convicted Men in Tombs

Knott Says He Must Have More Money for Car Fare for His Deputies and Prisoners

The refusal of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to add \$1,000 to the \$2,000 transportation fund of Sheriff David H. Knott's office led that official to remark yesterday that he might have to leave prisoners sentenced to Sing Sing languishing in the Tombs unless he could manage to wheedle carfare out of his board.

"Unless the Board of Estimate changes its pennywise policy," he said, "it may become impossible to transport to state's prison men convicted in New York County. My office must have the money to provide the railroad fares for prisoners and deputies."

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Other contributors were: James A. Hoy, \$2,000; George R. Van Namee and Dwight La Due, \$1,500 each; Joseph E. Murphy, James A. Parsons, Charles E. Morris, Daniel Glichist, Edwin Corning and Jeremiah F. Connor, \$1,000 each.

The New York County Republican Committee reported receipts of \$147,650 and expenditures of \$148,400. Other reports filed were:

Pro-League Independents: Receipts, \$25,785; expenditures, \$27,866.  
Nonpartisan Senatorial Committee: Receipts and expenditures, \$12,295.  
Women's Nonpartisan Committee supporting Harriet May Mills, candidate for Secretary of State: Receipts, \$3,775; expenditures, \$3,625.

## Malice Charged by Warden in Inquiry Into Reformatory

### Major Brewster Alleges Bias, Discrimination and Misrepresentation by Officials Who Made Investigation

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
NEW HAMPTON, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Major Sidney W. Brewster, warden of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms, issued a statement today in which he charged bias, discrimination and misrepresentation by the officials who recently made an investigation of the affairs at the reformatory.

Brewster asserts that he was not permitted to be present during the investigation, nor was he permitted to be represented by counsel.

Brewster directly attacks Robert P. Eyer, Deputy Attorney General, who represented the Prison Commission in the investigation. He charges that Eyer "has not been trying to ascertain the exact truth for the commission" and that he admitted a large amount of irrelevant testimony which was not in the interest of justice and which would have been prevented, Brewster said, if he had counsel present.

The warden points out that all three chaplains "testified strongly in favor of the institution and its management."

As to the testimony offered at the hearing by Keeper John Ryan, principal witness against Brewster, the warden says that Ryan, among all the employees summoned, was alone in his testimony against the administration. He charges that Ryan was incited by malice and alleges that Ryan was accused of brutality toward inmates.

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## Police Find Four Men Cracking Safe in Woods

### Robbery of Montclair Concern's Office Is Cleared Up by the Moxest Accident

Two Montclair policemen, riding leisurely in an automobile, were passing Osborne's woods on Stone bridge Road, near Montclair, yesterday morning, when they detected sounds of industry. "It sounds like someone is using a hammer," said one of the policemen.

With drawn revolvers the officers crept into the woods and surprised four men, who were gathered around a small steel safe, still unopened.

The policemen covered their men with revolvers and the four held up their hands promptly. While one officer held them the other called the reserves, and shortly after prisoners and safe were carried to the Montclair station house. A collection of steel chisels, nitroglycerin, gloves, hammers and small tools were gathered in the raid.

The safe was identified as the property of the National Beef Company, of 184 Park Street, East Orange. The prisoners described themselves as Fred C. Michaels, of 361 Walnut Street; Frank Fleming, of Sidney Place, and John Fitzpatrick, of 27 Plane Street.

all of Newark, and George Barr, of 86 Mount Prospect Avenue, Belleville. Michaels and Williams, the police say, confessed to their part in the theft.

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## THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

### Baking Bread on the Trail

A Revillon inspection party travels light and few cooking utensils are carried. Cephas, the guide, has just mixed his bread in a roll of birch bark, freshly cut from a tree. This can be seen in the center of the picture. He is now baking a roll of dough on the end of a stick over a fire of glowing embers within easy reach

## Revillon Freres

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