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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and moderately warm to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest winds
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,281 (Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.) TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Russia Ready To Open Cells To Get Food

Hoover's Offer Received at Riga; Officials Indicate Favorable Action Will Follow at Moscow

Supplies Must Be Sent in Quickly

Navigation Closes Soon and Cargoes to Save Millions Are Needed at Once

RIGA, Latvia, July 25 (By The Associated Press).—The cablegram sent by Herbert Hoover, as head of the American Relief Administration, with regard to aid for the starving and sick of Soviet Russia, was handed to M. Ganetsky, Soviet Minister to Latvia, and forwarded by him to Moscow this morning.

Though the decision rests with Moscow, the opinion is expressed in Soviet circles here that Mr. Hoover's terms probably will be accepted.

Soviet officials in Riga resent the offer as being conditional on the release of prisoners. One of them characterized it as "weighing seven or eight prisoners against a million lives," but he expressed the opinion that the Soviet government probably will accept.

Quick Action Necessary

Any relief on a large scale from the outside, according to the experts, must come immediately, as navigation will be open for only three months more. If relief is delayed, they assert, millions of persons will perish.

The executive committee of the Third Internationale has issued a call to all workmen's organizations affiliated with it to gather funds with which to purchase food.

The Rosta News Agency, the official Bolshevik news disseminator, confirms the report that Maxim Gorky has been authorized to go abroad as a special commissioner to procure aid.

Subsisting on Roots

An official Moscow wireless dispatch received here describes in detail the horrors of the famine and the consequent mass migrations in search of food. The city of Saratov is like a "gypsy camp, with its starving, emaciated and dying humanity." The peasants there have subsisted since spring on roots mixed with the ground bones of animals. In the German Volga communes the hunger began in the winter and much suffering prevailed.

In the Astrakhan government the people are subsisting on fish. No grain is obtainable there. In the government of Tsaritzin, which never raises big crops, this year there is no crop. In Ufa from 80 to 90 per cent of the crops have proved a failure and the populace is subsisting on roots and grass. Where even a small amount of grain is found it is devoured without thrashing.

The dispatch says similar conditions prevail in other governments.

Deaths Sure, Says German

Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, July 25.—An official of the German government who is an industrial magnate of international reputation and who gained distinction during the war as an organizer, told The Tribune correspondent to-day: "It is impossible to save the Russian people from the present famine."

Because of depletion of the world's supplies and the breakdown of the Russian transportation system, the 20,000,000 starving Russians cannot be reached, even if the necessary supplies could be obtained, this German official believes.

He estimates that two pounds of food daily, or 180 pounds for three months, for each person is necessary in any adequate relief undertaking. The total food that would be needed for the next three months would be 4,000,000,000 pounds, or 2,000,000 tons.

The only steamships available for carrying food to Russia, this man says, are craft of 4,000 and 5,000 tons. Although the harbors at Archangel and Petrograd will be ice free for three months more, they have no facilities for unloading and there are no facilities inside of Russia for distributing the food to the affected areas.

The verdict of The Tribune's informant is that millions of Russians are doomed to die of starvation.

Better Relations

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The possibility of more satisfactory relations with Russia is seen here in the appeals from Russia for American aid for the starving, together with the reply of Secretary Hoover to the effect that American prisoners in Russia must be freed and cables from Riga indicating that Mr. Hoover's proposition may be accepted. Riga dispatches also indicate that American correspondents may be invited to enter Russia.

American relief agencies are in such a position that should the Soviets decide to release American prisoners as the condition upon which the work will be extended to Russia no additional funds will be immediately necessary, Secretary Hoover declared to-day.

Mr. Hoover, who is also director of the American relief administration, said it was not known how many children and invalids in Russia would have to be cared for. These two classes—the only ones that the private relief agencies can attempt to cover—might number over 1,000,000 persons, he said. He indicated that this estimate was only a rough guess, and the probability was that it could be discounted by possibly one-half.

The feeding of adults generally could not be undertaken at all, in the belief of the Secretary.

12 Communists Killed In Fascisti Terror Reign

ROME, July 25.—Twelve Communists and one member of the Fascisti, or extreme Nationalists, were killed to-day in fighting at the village of Rocasstrada, near Grosseto. Fascisti terrorized the village, entering early this morning and searching houses. It is said that wherever a peasant was found in possession of a Communist party card he was taken out and shot.

Seventeen houses were burned during the disorders.

Mauretania Badly Damaged by Fire That Sweeps Three Decks

Interior Fittings of Cunard Liner Ruined by Blaze That Starts on Ship at Southampton and Is Fought for Four Hours

Special Cable to The Tribune
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SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 25.—Fire swept the Cunard liner Mauretania to-day as she lay at the docks here, doing damage that will run into many thousands of dollars.

The blaze started in the first-class salon lounge about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. The cause has not been determined, although it was recalled that some of the crew had been at work in that part of the ship early in the afternoon, cleaning up, and it is supposed it started from a cigarette.

In a few minutes the fire had spread to three decks. The dock fire brigade was called out, but the steady breeze that was blowing fanned the flames rapidly and they were soon beyond control. All the fire equipment in Southampton was summoned and appeals for assistance were dispatched to nearby towns.

As the blaze crept over the ship the firemen fought valiantly to check its progress, but fears were raised that the huge vessel could not be saved. Platforms were let down over the vessel's sides with ropes, and from these the firemen poured streams of water through portholes in such quantities that the liner soon began to list heavily.

Part of the crew was detailed to assist the firemen, while other members went below to recover clothing and various portable articles. When the vessel began to turn on her side the fire-fighting operations had to be suspended until the pumps could be manned and the water taken out of the hold. Several firemen were injured slightly in the struggle with the flames.

It was not until 7 o'clock that the firemen began to get control over the flames and late to-night they were

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Harding Orders Quick Action to Check Pellagra

Will Ask Congress for Aid if Needed in Semi-Famine and Plague Reported in the Southern Cotton Belt

100,000 Have Disease

People Suffer From Lack of Food Variety Due to Failure to Sell Crops

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Alarmed at reports of a threatened "semi-famine," coupled with an epidemic of pellagra, in a large section of the Southern cotton belt, President Harding to-day requested both the Public Health Service and the American Red Cross to make immediately an investigation and report what could be done by the government to relieve the situation.

The fullest coöperation of all Federal agencies in the relief measures was promised by the President, who declared that if found necessary Congress would be asked to pass special legislation. He urged that no time be lost in ascertaining the actual conditions and applying to them an effective remedy.

The threat of "famine and plague," the President wrote, seemed to arise from the fact that depressed markets had made it impossible for the people of a large part of the South to sell their stocks of cotton. The resulting shortage of money, he said, apparently had deprived many thousands of the variety of food necessary to ward off pellagra.

Concerned Over Reports

The President in his letter to Surgeon General Cumming said:

"I have been greatly concerned to note the public statement from the public health service as to the menace of pellagra and condition of at least semi-famine in a large section of the cotton belt. That such a condition is obviously a temporary condition incident to the economic dislocation following the war cannot lessen our concern. Famine and plague are words almost foreign to our Amerian vocabulary, save as we have learned their meaning in connection with the afflictions of lands less favored, and toward which our people so many times displayed large and generous charity.

"Immediate and effective measures of amelioration are manifestly demanded if conditions even approximate the gravity suggested by the public health report. It is unthinkable that we should delay for a single day the institution of such measures. Therefore I am writing to ask you for the most complete possible report that can be made at once—provided there is anything to add to what you have already made public—and especially for suggestion of proper measures to deal with the situation.

"I am also writing to Dr. Livingston Farrand, head of the American Red Cross, in the same tenor, and I wish you both to be assured of my coöperation and of all aid that can approximately be given through the executive departments, and to know that if full information about the situation shall make apparent that legislative action is necessary, I will, on a proper

(Continued on next page)

Borden to Raise Milk Price Cent for August

Increase of 70 Cents a Hundred Pounds by Producers Is Given as Reason

Patrick D. Fox, president of the Borden's Farm Products Company, announced yesterday that although farmers had increased their prices to his firm one and one half cents a quart for August milk over July quotations, the Borden company intended limiting its advance to one cent a quart.

This means that price will be 15 cents a quart for Grade B milk during August and 18 cents for Grade A, compared with 17 cents for Grade B and 20 cents for Grade A during August 1920. The producer's price for August to Bordens is one cent a quart less than a year ago.

"The Milk Producer's organization recently advanced its price 70 cents a hundred pounds," Mr. Fox said. "This presented Bordens with a grave problem. The price paid during July was 39 cents a hundred over the May price. With the 70 cent advance the company will be forced to pay $1.09 a hundred, more than two cents a quart over the May price, but it will demand only a one-cent increase of the consumer."

The best writing papers are WHITING PAPERS.—Advt.

Earlier Date May Be Set for Arms Council

Administration Greatly Desires Presence of Premiers of Australia and New Zealand at Parley

Labor Backs Movement

Federation Organ Will Say Sentimental Aspect of the Question No Longer Exists

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The sooner the better, is the Administration watchword in the negotiations with regard to the conference on armament limitation and Pacific and Far Eastern questions. Every ounce of influence and pressure which the Administration can bring to bear on the other powers is being brought into play with a view to fixing the date as early as possible.

The desire now is to hold the conference so soon that the Premiers of New Zealand and Australia, still in London, where they attended the meeting of Premiers of British Dominions, may attend the sessions in Washington, stopping off en route home.

This is to reach their objection originally made to an early date. They wished to have the conference held next spring, so that they could make a trip home and return in time for it. This did not suit President Harding or Secretary Hughes at all. So they revised their own ideas as to the date and are now proposing that it be held a little earlier than they originally planned.

The premiers of Australia and New Zealand and also Premier Meighen of Canada will not have a vote in the conference, but will have to make their expression through the British representative, for the rule will be observed that the British Empire can have only one vote.

Presence Is Desired

There is the keenest desire on the part of the Administration that the Dominion Premiers should be present, and were it not for other complications—notably that Japan might object to going into a conference in which she knew in advance that so many official members were agreed on convictions which she considers opposed to her interests—this government would be glad to give them votes.

As it is, the Harding Administration is eager to have them present, not only because they would sympathize with the ideas and desires of this government with regard to the various Pacific and Far Eastern questions which would be discussed, but because they would constitute a constant pressure on the British representative along these lines.

Orders were issued to-day by Secre-

(Continued on next page)

Pastor Quits When Flock Finds Fault With Clothes

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25.—The Rev. Edward A. MacPhee, pastor of the Jamesville Baptist Church, has resigned following a request from some members of his congregation who found fault because the pastor wore homespun clothes in his pulpit instead of the conventional long black coat. The pastor says the complaint about the coat is an excuse.

The resignation of the pastor has split the congregation and there is a movement on the part of his supporters to have a tent erected not far from the church, where services will be held each Sunday. The pastor frowns on the movement and says he will not permit it.

Mr. MacPhee is not without a long coat, he says, and he has no objection to wearing one. He says he did wear one on Sundays when there was communion service. He said if he had known his clothes were causing dissatisfaction he would have worn a frock coat each Sunday but no such hint reached him.

When Out of Town

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New York Tribune

Writ Returns 9 Seized Ships To Mail Line

America Will Sail To-day Under Flag of Concern Declared To Be Heavily in Debt to Government

Board Gets Ready For Legal Battle

Wilson's Law Partner, Colby, Has a Part in Injunction Proceedings

After a legal action without parallel in the history of the American Merchant Marine the United States Mail Steamship Company, through injunction proceedings in the New York State Supreme Court, yesterday, regained possession of the nine vessels that were seized last week by the United States Shipping Board. A similar application for an injunction in New Jersey was temporarily denied.

Henry W. Taft and Mr. Schlesinger found Supreme Court Justice Burr at the Manhattan Club and appealed to him in behalf of the Shipping Board to vacate the injunction he had issued earlier in the day. They asserted that whether the action was right or wrong the seizure was an accomplished fact and not subject to restraint by injunction. Justice Burr, however, declined to vacate the injunction and warned his callers against infringing upon its provisions.

Mr. Schlesinger set out for Washington at midnight, whither J. Bartow Smull had preceded him by six hours.

Jersey Action Delayed

De Lancey Nicoll, one of the attorneys of record for the plaintiffs, advised his clients last night that the restraining order issued by Justice William P. Burr earlier in the day applied to the George Washington and the America in Hoboken, as well as to the Susquehanna, President Grant and Agamemnon on this side of the North River.

Application was made, however, to Vice-Chancellor Lewis, of Jersey City, for a similar order, but that judge declined to act until he had gone more carefully into the law on the matter and will probably announce his decision to-day.

According to the attorneys for the Mail company the America will sail to-day from her pier in Hoboken under her original management, instead of flying the flag of the Harriman interests, to whom she was allocated.

Night Conference Held

No statement of the government's position legally in the matter was given out at the board's headquarters. Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel, was engaged with C. C. Burlingham, C. C. Burlingham jr. and T. Cateby Jones, admiralty lawyers, and W. Averell Harriman, of the United American Lines, in a secret conference last night to determine what action the board would take to offset the injunction proceedings.

J. Bartow Smull, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, while declining to discuss the legal phase of the proceedings, admitted that the America would probably sail under the charge of her old owners, subject to a disposition of the injunction proceedings. The Mail Company put up a bond of $10,000 to guarantee its good faith.

Added interest was given to the merchant marine tangle when Bainbridge Colby, who is associated with ex-President Wilson in the law firm of Wilson & Colby, 32 Nassau Street, and Mr. Nicoll appeared as advisory counsel before Judge William P. Burr in Part II of the New York Supreme Court yesterday soon before 1 p. m. and filed an application for an injunction restraining the United States Shipping Board from transferring the nine vessels chartered to the Mail Company, and which they had seized, to any other steamship interests, particularly the Harriman lines.

Order Granted Quickly

The lawyers were in executive session in the Judge's chambers for fifteen minutes when they eventually made their appearance bringing with them favorable court action on their petition. They announced that Justice Burr had signed an order restraining the defendants from managing, controlling or operating the property of the United States Mail Steamship Company and that the order was returnable Thursday, July 28.

The defendants named were the Shipping Board, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Smull, the United American Lines Thomas D. McCarthy, the United States Marshal who seized the ships here and other members of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Colby announced that the court's order restored the ships to the status quo before the seizure and thus prevented the sailing of the America, to-day, under the Harriman management. He further characterized the seizure

(Continued on page three)

Johnson Says Rothstein Got Lost Records

Charges He Sent $10,000 to Buy Confessions of Sox From an Attache of Prosecutor's Office

Admissions Will Go Before Jury

Officials and Notes of Stenographers to Back Up Copies Presented

CHICAGO, July 25.—Judge Hugo Friend, sitting in the case of the former White Sox players and alleged gamblers charged with conspiracy to throw the 1919 world series to Cincinnati, to-day ordered the confessions of Eddie Cicotte, Joe Jackson and Claude Williams to the grand jury, that they were paid from $5,000 to $10,000 to throw games, admitted as evidence despite the fact that the three men took the stand in their own defense and swore they had been promised immunity.

A scandal within a scandal developed to-day when Ban Johnson, president of the American League, sent word to Robert Crowe, State's Attorney, that he had evidence that Arnold Rothstein, of New York, whose name has been prominent in the case, but who was not indicted, and other Easterners paid $10,000 for copies of the grand jury testimony and for the immunity waivers, confessions and other documents missing. Mr. Crowe said he would start an immediate investigation.

"I charge," said Mr. Johnson's communication, "that Arnold Rothstein paid $10,000 for the grand jury confessions of Edward Cicotte, Claude Williams and Joseph Jackson. I charge that this money, brought to Chicago last fall by a representative of Rothstein, went to an attaché of the State's Attorney's office; that after Rothstein had examined these confessions in New York City and had found that the ball players had not involved him he gave the documents to a friend, the managing editor of a New York newspaper."

State's Attorney Crowe to-night said he would "investigate the charges made by Mr. Johnson, and if they are substantiated prosecutions will follow."

Former State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, who had charge of the papers at the time they are said to have disappeared, said: "I do not believe any documents were stolen from the State's Attorney's office or sold by any employee of the office."

Gamblers May Be Tried

If any convictions are obtained in the baseball trial a new investigation of the scandal through which it is charged the White Sox players agreed to throw the 1919 world series will be started immediately and attempts made to implicate a group of alleged gamblers not now on trial, John Tyrrell, Assistant State's Attorney, announced to-night.

Mr. Tyrrell said that the state was convinced it could extradite Abe Attell, who won one extradition fight in New York; Hal Chase and others, and that it could find J. J. Sullivan, of Boston, and Rachel Brown, of New York, indicted but never apprehended.

"There also is one Eastern gambler who has been barred from race tracks whose name has been mentioned frequently by witnesses in this case," Mr. Tyrrell said. "We thought at first that he might be innocent, but in this new investigation we will delve deeply into his activities. The present trial is merely a test case. If we obtain convictions against any of the men now on trial, we will go right ahead and try every man in any way implicated in this affair before we get through."

May Not Call Maharg or Gedeon

George Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney in charge of the prosecution, said to-night that the state might not call Billy Maharg, of Philadelphia, and Joe Gedeon, former St. Louis player, as witnesses.

"We may be able to complete our case with the confessions," said Mr. Gorman, "and if we do, we will leave Maharg and Gedeon out."

Testimony about the confessions is expected to take up most of to-morrow.

Judge Friend admitted the confessions of the ball players after Judge Charles A. McDonald, who ordered the baseball scandal investigation, followed the players with testimony that they were never promised anything; that they signed immunity waivers, and that they were plainly told that they would be given no consideration by the state's attorneys.

Judge Friend then ruled that in place of the original signed confessions of the men, which are missing, the state could have the court stenographers at the grand jury inquiry read from their shorthand notes the testimony of the

(Continued on page four)

'Chipmunk,' Boy Thief, Whisks Down Dumb Waiters Into Trap

Frank Daly, alias "The Chipmunk," seventeen years old, of 213 East Eighty-first Street, was caught looting the Pinehurst Apartments at 5 Pinehurst Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday by Patrolman Schlusinger, of the West 177th Street police station, after a spectacular chase during which the boy used dumb waiters and fire escapes with equal facility in his effort to escape. He was captured on a third floor fire escape in view of several hundred persons attracted by shots that Schulsinger fired at the elusive youth.

Daly, who has a police record dating from his twelfth year, entered the apartment of Oliver Farwell on the ground floor of the Pinehurst Apartments while Mrs. Farwell had stepped out to talk with a neighbor, leaving her door ajar. As Mrs. Farwell emerged from the next apartment and glanced in her own window she was amazed to see a masculine form moving about her bedroom. Mrs. Farwell screamed and Daly climbed into the dumb waiter, pulling himself to the third floor, where he entered the apartment of Max Hess. Mrs. Hess saw him emerge from the dumb waiter and fainted. Daly ran to the fire escape, but being observed by the crowd in the street turned back. Mrs. Hess recovered and screamed so loudly that Daly again was forced to the fire escape routs. He began throwing gold watches and rings from the fire escape as he descended. Patrolman Schlusinger, who had been rushing furiously through flats on the various floors, overtook Daly on the third floor fire escape and arrested him at the point of his revolver.

After being taken to the West 177th Street station Daly confessed to Captain Routh that he had burglarized the apartments of Nathan Sears, 849 West 178th Street, and Mrs. Arline Johnson, 842 West 179th Street, obtaining watches and jewelry valued at several thousands of dollars. The police say Daly and a gang of young burglars in league with him are responsible for scores of robberies in the Washington Heights region during the last few months.

Daly was first sentenced at the age of twelve, serving sixteen weeks in the Catholic Protectory. Two years ago he was arrested for burglarizing an apartment in 103d Street and Central Park West and sentenced to the House of Refuge. He was released in May of this year. Daly will be arraigned in the West Side Court to-morrow, charged with burglary and resisting arrest.

Fusionists Deadlocked By Haskell's Threat to Run as an Independent

Graft Prober Asks Lusk to Quit Inquiry

Tammany Member Believes Silver Gifts of Detectives Disqualify Companion to Retain Post

The acceptance by Senator Clayton R. Lusk of the gift of a silver service costing $1,131 from the New York City detectives, after he had sponsored legislation increasing their salaries and copper-riveting their jobs, was made the basis yesterday for the initiation of a movement which has for its object the forced resignation of Senator Lusk from the joint legislative graft investigating committee.

Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, one of the Tammany members of the committee, started the movement to oust Senator Lusk in a letter to Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, chairman of the committee, in which he asked that the committee be called together in special session, not only to bring this about, but also to consider the resignation of Senator Lusk's law partner, Samuel A. Berger, as associate counsel to the committee.

Senate Demotion Sought

Before Assemblyman Bloch made public his letter to Chairman Meyer Republic Senators discussed the advisability of calling upon Senator Lusk to resign as majority leader of the Senate. One suggestion was to wait until January, when the Legislature convenes, and demand the formal resignation of Senator Lusk as chief. The other was to start a round robin suggesting that he resign from the majority leadership.

Newspaper men asked Chairman Meyer:

"Will you ask Senator Lusk to resign from the committee?"

"I can't discuss that," he replied.

"Do you think he should resign from the committee?"

"I can't discuss that either," said Meyer.

It was in his letter to Chairman Meyer that Assemblyman Bloch said:

"My attention has been called to the fact that Senator Clayton R. Lusk, a member of your committee and majority leader of the State Senate, has accepted a gift of silver from the Detectives' Endowment Association, totaling $1,131. Evidence adduced before Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield shows that this gift was in the nature of a reward for extraordinary activities in procuring and promoting the passage of the permanent detective bill bearing Mr. Lusk's name at the last session of the Legislature.

"This bill, if signed by the Mayor and the Governor, would have cost the taxpayers of New York City $750,000 per annum by reason of an increase in the pay of members of the detective division. Fortunately, in the light of recent disclosures, Mayor Hylan saw fit to veto the Lusk measure.

"It seems to me disclosures involving the gift of a silver service to Senator Lusk amounting to over two-thirds of his annual salary as a State Legislator, together with his admitted close friendship for members of he New York City Police Department raise a question of personal bias and disregard for public opinion which will discredit the whole committee and its prospective investigation if Mr. Lusk continues as a member of your body.

Suggestions for Withdrawals

"In order to disabuse the public mind on this score and start with a clean slate I suggest that a full meeting of the committee be called and the advisability of suggesting to Mr. Lusk the diplomacy of withdrawing from all activity in your probe of Mayor Hylan be canvassed.

"Inasmuch as Samuel A. Berger, Mr. Lusk's law partner, has been made associate counsel for the committee, and in the popular mind at least will be closely associated with Mr. Lusk as a representative of his opinion and actions, I also suggest that retention of Mr. Berger as associate committee counsel be debated at the proposed meeting.

"My deep solicitude for the welfare

(Continued on next page)

Says Bad Liquor Makes More Maniacs Than War

Tombs Physician Testifies to Alarming Gain in Insanity Before Lunacy Board

Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, resident physician at the Tombs, yesterday said that alcohol was causing more insanity since prohibition went into effect than was caused by shell-shock and other influences during the war. Dr. Lichtenstein testified to this before a commission in lunacy sitting to determine whether or not Philip Murtha, twenty-eight of 541 West 141st Street, charged with assault, is insane. He testified that Murtha was an alcoholic and that he was suffering from alcoholic insanity.

Later the physician told newspaper men that he had noted numerous cases in the Tombs recently of alcoholic insanity. He said many men who have been steady drinkers are unable to give up intoxicating drink suddenly and are drinking poisonous substitutes, which produce what alienists call alcoholic psychosis.

Before prohibition, Dr. Lichtenstein said, he had about one case of insanity from alcohol a year at the Tombs. Within the last month, he said, he had had three such cases because of the bad liquor which was on sale. It all depended on how much damage was done to the system before treatment was started whether a person became incurably insane, he pointed out.

Three-Cent Postage Stamp May Be Revived

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The three-cent postage stamp may come back. Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee told President Harding to-day, it is understood, that the committee is considering raising the rate of first class mail from 2 to 3 cents in order to raise more revenue.

Mr. Fordney has discussed this plan also with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. It will be taken up with the Postoffice Department before any further plans are made.

Light Wires at Prizefight Cut; $1,000 Stolen

Robbers in Darkness Smash Ticket Window Glass in Ebbets Field Rotunda and Escape With Money

Thousands in Near Panic

Gates Hurriedly Closed and Throng Hemmed In 20 Minutes; Plot Suspected

A few minutes before time was called in the boxing bout between Joe Lynch and Pete Herman at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, last night, in which Herman regained the bantam title, robbers cut the light wires in the big rotunda, seized $1,000 in currency from ticket window No. 13, and started a near-panic among 2,000 men who were milling about in the adrk trying to reach ticket windows.

The robbers worked on a carefully prearranged plan, the police think, because although heavy iron gates that enclose the rotunda were slammed to immediately after the robbery, penning a shouting mob in the enclosure, no trace of a bandit could be found. The police made a thorough search of the rotunda enclosure and took the ticket seller at Window 13 to the police station for examination, but at midnight were nowhere near a solution of the robbery.

Close Doors, Pen in Crowd

Not only did the management close the big rotunda gates, making prisoners of prospective ticket purchasers so far as egress to the street was concerned, but doors leading from the rotunda into the arena wee shoed up from the arena side so that there was no escape from either direction. The rotunda crowd was held imprisoned in the dark until Inspectors Conboy and Davis, of Headquarters police, sent for a Fire Department search light apparatus, which threw a glare through the gratings of the gates, lighting up the interior.

As an added precaution against a raid by the big crowd outside awaiting admission, the management of the field closed the big shutters at various entrances about the field. These shut down hermetically like department store window shutters. It was admitted by Inspector Conboy after the near panic that ensued that big chances had been taken in closing the gates. There were fifteen or twenty anxious minutes, when the possibility of a panic was felt to be imminent.

Ticket Window Smashed

According to testimony of witnesses who were examined by Inspectors Conboy and Davis on the spot, all rotunda lights went out at once. The big chandelier in the center of the roof, which contains several hundred lights, and all smaller lights round the sides were extinguished, but lights still burned in some of ticket windows. Others on another circuit were dark. One of these was window No. 13. As soon as the lights died there was a crash. A voice yelled "Get it—get it!" The window gratings were dashed out of window 13 and the ticket seller was shouting "Stop those crooks—I'm robbed."

Charles H. Ebbets, manager of the field, told Inspector Conboy all lights and apparatus had been inspected during the day and that he could not account for their failure. He declined to commit himself. Ebbets admitted the risk run in closing the doors and sealing in the big crowd, but told Inspector Conboy he was choosing the least of two evils. If he opened the gates, he said, the outside crowd would try to rush the arena and there would be a panic.

Police reserves, hastily summoned, at last succeeded in restoring order. Ticket holders who were unable to obtain admission owing to the confusion were invited to submit their pasteboards to-day for a refund.

Succeeds Cardinal Gibbons

Bishop Curley of Florida Made Archbishop of Baltimore

ROME, July 25 (By The Associated Press).—The Pope has appointed Bishop Michael J. Curley, of St. Augustine, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Archbishop Curley was born in 1879 in County Athlone, Ireland. Educated at the University of Ireland and in Rome, he was ordained in 1904 and sent out as a missionary to Florida, where he served for ten years. He was appointed Archbishop of St. Augustine by Pope Pius X in 1914. At the time of his consecration he was the youngest bishop in the United States.

He succeeds Cardinal Gibbons as Archbishop of Baltimore.

Brooklyn Judge Declares for Personal Liberty Platform; Coalitionists Still Cling to James

Lockwood Stock Is Advanced by Move

Steering Committee Will Meet Again To-morrow to Seek Mayor Nominee

The steering committee which is trying to pick a fusion candidate for Mayor found itself deadlocked last night as a result of a threat made by Judge Reuben L. Haskell, of Brooklyn, to become an independent candidate on a personal liberty platform and because coalitionists in the committee, headed by Joseph M. Price, clung stubbornly to Darwin R. James, of Brooklyn, as a candidate.

After much discussion the steering committee, which met at the Hotel Commodore, decided to adjourn until 10 a. m. to-morrow. Judge Haskell triumphed over the Republican organization in Brooklyn two years ago, and said if the demand continued that he run as the champion of personal liberty and home rule on an anti-prohibition platform, he would make a fight in the primaries.

He asserted that indorsement by Republicans and coalitionists would do him more harm than good anyhow. His announcement is regarded as strengthening the chances of State Senator Charles C. Lockwood to obtain the fusion nomination.

The leaders discovered yesterday that if they took a vote on their choice for Mayor in the steering committee of forty-five the Lockwood and Curran men would have broken about even on the "show down," while the coalitionists, with their nine votes, would have made a choice impossible.

United Front Planned

The Republican leaders, at a conference at the office of Samuel S. Koenig, preceding the meeting at the Commodore, decided to move for an adjournment for two days so that they may present a united front either for Lockwood or Curran when they get ready for a decisive vote.

United States Senator Calder, who continues to be the dominating personality in the steering committee, flatly told the steering commitee that while the mayoralty of the City of New York was a big job, the Senatorship from the Empire State was a bigger one, and that in no circumstances would he consider a nomination for Mayor.

"Senator Calder's declination and the change in the Brooklyn primary situation call for a little more time for consideration, and that is why we have decided to adjourn till Wednesday," said Henry W. Taft, chairman of the steering committee.

"It was wise to adjourn and allow time for a thoughtful consideration of the factors entering into the situation," said Senator Calder, after the meeting yesterday was over. "From the beginning it has seemed to me that the only right thing to do was to name a Brooklyn man for Mayor this fall, and from the beginning I have been in favor of choosing Senator Lockwood. It is fitting that the leaders should pay attention to the primary conditions in Brooklyn, for the reason that of the 105,000 votes cast last year in the Republican primaries in this city 51 per cent of the total was cast in Brooklyn. Brooklyn looms as the strategic place on the map. Senator Lockwood is a great vote getter. He always leads the Republican ticket by an impressive margin. With him as the candidate of the organization there would be nothing to worry about, and in the election in November he would be elected.

"I told the people in the conference to-day that in business it was a sound maxim never to put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day, but that in politics the reverse is often the soundest policy—never to do to-day what can be put off until to-morrow. We have three weeks yet in which to prepare our primary petitions. There is no hurry about choosing a ticket. We may decide on one on Wednesday, and then again we may take another week. There is no hurry."

Will Aid Lockwood

Senator Calder and the Brooklyn conferees are confident that the Haskell threat will day and night inure to the progress of the Lockwood boom for first place on the ticket, and that is why they are averse to haste. Another factor that weighs with them is the possibility that Major La Guardia, president of the Board of Aldermen, who says he shall enter the Republican primaries for the mayoralty nomination, may be persuaded to accept a renomination, thus insuring the support of the city ticket by the major's supposedly large personal following. Senator Calder will confer with Major La Guardia again to-day on this matter. Mr. Calder admitted last night that the prospect of changing Major La Guardia's mind was not a rosy one.

County Judge Reuben L. Haskell's threat to run in the Republican primaries was contained in the following statement:

Text of Statement

"To make clear my present attitude with reference to the mayoralty campaign this statement is published.

"Before undertaking the campaign I would want to be convinced that the people of this city sincerely believe that my election as Mayor would signify my ability and determination to enforce an honest, efficient and economical administration of our city affairs.

"The tactics of Anderson, of the