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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921

THE WEATHER
Rain to-day; to-morrow clearing and much colder; fresh south winds, shifting to northwest
Full Report on Last Page

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York
THREE CENTS
Within 300 Miles
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Two Killings In City-Wide Bandit Raids

Robber Slain by Detective After Being Discovered in Act of Holding Up Cigar Store in Bronx

Gunmen Wound 2 Of Police in Duel

Cafe Owner Murdered; Woman Drops Rings Into Soup, Dupes Thieves

The casualty list in the bandit war grew yesterday. A cigar store robber in the Bronx was killed by a detective's bullet. Two detectives were wounded in that encounter. The proprietor of a cafe in the Bronx was shot and killed by another gang of robbers. Shots were fired in a hold-up on the Bowery and in one in Brooklyn. Four men held up a delicatessen store in Hester Street and three others got \$300 from a Bronx drug store.

The robber who was killed in the fight with police in the cigar store was identified by his finger prints as Nelson Levy, convicted half a dozen times in this city since 1913, with two charges against him still pending, besides two more which he escaped by jumping his bail bond. The police records show that Judge Rosalsky, of General Sessions, suspended sentence on him twice within a period of a year, following his conviction on burglary charges.

Detectives Not Fatally Hit
The detectives who were wounded at Randall P. McCarthy and Timothy J. Connel, of the Tremont police station. Their wounds are not regarded as fatal.

Leon Scille, whose home was at 8 Madison Street, was the cafe proprietor who was killed.

The encounter in the cigar store which ended in the death of one robber and the escape of another was one of the most dramatic in the history of the police. Both detectives were wounded by the first shots fired by the robbers and McCarthy was stretched senseless on the floor when McCarthy jumped on the counter and caught the crooks and brought down his man with a bullet just before he himself collapsed.

The two hold-up men had spent more than half an hour in the United Cigar store at 880 East Tremont Avenue. Harry Fryfield, of 1350 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, manager of the store, was shot in the chest and arm. Michael, of 881 East 37th Street, salesman, were in the store when the men entered.

Manager Bound to Chair
Although the store is busy at that hour of the evening, the robbers had a few moments to spare before they were there. One of them went behind the counter and pressed his revolver against Michael's side.

Robber Calls for Cigars
Then he told Michael he could wrap up half a dozen boxes of the best cigars for him and a dozen boxes of candy. Michael did it with a revolver tucked under his arm.

Several more customers dropped in and all of them were served. Four or five times the man guarding Fryfield in the back room peeked somewhat anxiously around the edge of the door, but each time before he could enter or get out with his pal for an exit, the front door would open and a customer enter.

9 Killed, Fifty Injured In Arkansas Hurricane
Eight of victims Negroes; Wife of White Planter and Four Children Missing
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 23.—Eight Negroes and one white man are known to have been killed and between forty and fifty persons injured by a storm which struck the town of Clarkdale, Ark., seventeen miles northwest of Memphis, late to-day and swept a path about a mile wide and eight miles long to the Mississippi River. The damage is known to have been caused by a number of farming settlements in the Memphis area.

Harding Frees Debs, Along With 23 Other Obstructors in War

Refuses Pardons to Offenders Convicted of Using Force Against Government and Denies Citizenship to Those Liberated; Five Imprisoned

American Soldiers Also Given Freedom

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Harding to-day commuted the prison sentences of Eugene V. Debs, several times Socialist candidate for President, and twenty-three other persons, including one woman, who had been convicted of hindering the government's prosecution of the war. The President also pardoned five American soldiers convicted of murder. Both the commutations and pardons become effective Christmas Day.

The cases of 197 persons convicted of violating war-time laws were considered in selecting twenty-four for release. The President refused to consider the release of persons convicted of sabotage or attempted overthrow of the government by force. Few of the so-called "political prisoners" to whom Executive clemency will not be extended are American citizens. Two-thirds of those whose sentences are commuted are members of the I. W. W., a few of those named are out on bonds, several have been paroled, at least two will be deported and two are in asylums for the insane.

Tribune Lets Go Its Eighty-Year-Old Site

20-Story Building at Nassau and Spruce on Newspaper Row Sold to H. E. Miller and S. M. Banner

Paper Will Be Moved

Horace Greeley First Located

Tribune in Present Downtown Quarters in 1841

Following the purchase last week by The Tribune of the plot at 219 to 229 West Fortieth Street, where a new Tribune Building will be erected, the present home of the newspaper, the twenty-story structure at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, has been sold, in one of the largest real estate transactions consummated this year in New York. The Tribune has been situated on this site since 1841, when Horace Greeley established it in a little two-story frame structure which then occupied the corner.

The property has been purchased on a cash basis without trade element by a corporation composed of Horace E. Miller and S. Morrill Banner. The new owners have bought the property as an investment, and upon the removal of the Tribune, probably in May, 1923, they will renovate the structure and offer it in large lots to the ever-growing number of corporations seeking well located offices in the downtown business section.

Tribune to Remove Offices

The Tribune will remove its entire plant and all its offices from the building to the new structure to be erected in Fortieth Street.

Negotiations leading up to yesterday's transaction have been under way for a period of nearly six months. The Charles F. Noyes Company represented The Tribune throughout. Legal matters attending the sale were handled by Harold L. Ross, of Sackett, Chapman Brown & Co., for The Tribune, and by Stoddard & Mark for the purchasers.

Building Site Enlarged

In 1846, when the expansion of the downtown business district had created a large demand for space in the vicinity of the City Hall, the late Whitelaw Reid acquired the plot of 98 feet 5 inches on Spruce Street. It was one of the city's first fireproof buildings, though not of steel frame construction. Its tower, reaching half again as high as the building itself, gave the structure an extraordinary prominence. For some years it held the distinction of being the only building that topped Trinity Church spire. It was a marvel of construction in its day and people came from near and far to view it and to exclaim over it, much as they do over the Woolworth Building to-day.

Investment Information for the Layman

The Tribune is ready to help its readers with their investment problems. See the INVESTMENT INFORMATION Column on the Financial Pages of to-day's

New York Tribune

Hylan Signs Budget and Risks Jail

Takes Chance That Appeal Will Purge Contempt in Defying Court Order to Restore Pension Funds

City Clerk Consents, Craig Deputy Balks

Realty Men Threaten to Punish All Involved and Tie Up 1922 Tax Levy

Despite the threats of proceedings for contempt of court against himself and other members of the Board of Estimate, Mayor Hylan yesterday signed the 1922 budget amounting to \$350,238,420. The Mayor signed at the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who held that the appeal taken by the city to the Court of Appeals from the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court directing the city officials to restore \$3,000,000 of pension funds to the budget acted as a stay to the order of the lower court, and meanwhile would absolve the Mayor and his associates from any possible contempt.

Citizenship Not Restored

The citizenship of those convicted of felonies is not restored by the President's action, although the citizenship of the five pardoned soldiers is given back to them. President Harding announced the commutations and pardons.

This statement of the President's attitude toward Debs was issued at the White House:

"There is no question of his guilt and that he actively and purposely obstructed the draft. In fact, he admitted it at the trial, but sought to justify his action. He was by no means, however, as rabid and outspoken in his expressions as many others, and but for his prominence and the resultant far-reaching effect of his words very probably might not have received the sentence he did. He is an old man, not strong physically, and of much personal charm and impressive personality, and his qualifications make him a dangerous man, calculated to mislead the unthinking, and affording excuse for those with criminal intent."

Debs Case Long Studied

The President and the Attorney General had given the case extended consideration to the Debs petition, and it is known that the fact that he had twice been the Presidential choice of a million of voters had its influence in reaching a decision favorable to his release.

"The President expressed the wish that it be stated that the grant of clemency in the cases acted upon does not constitute a way in which the courts in enforcing the law in a time of national peril, but he feels the ends of justice have been fairly met. He would have been inclined to grant the pardon to the Debs, but the vast majority of so-called political prisoners still imprisoned are in the I. W. W. group, are rarely American citizens and have no good claim to executive clemency. The number of convicted citizens have never been imprisoned, owing to appeals under bond. There are also many thousands of indicts under war legislation still pending. These do not come under executive consideration."

Court to Sit January 9

The Court of Appeals is not expected to sit before January 9, and probably would not pass upon the case until some days later. The Corporation Counsel contended that the stay would not only preclude the enforcement of the Appellate Division's order in the mean time, but also would preclude any proceedings for contempt of court. In that case the city officials would not have the face of jail for contempt until the middle of January, provided the Court of Appeals affirmed the ruling of the lower court and the city authorities still refused to restore the \$3,000,000 to the budget.

Others Freed with Debs

Persons whose sentences are commuted are:

Charles Ashleigh, convicted at Chicago in 1918 of conspiracy to violate the espionage act, was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years and to pay a fine of \$30,000. He is an Englishman, who came to this country in 1912. He associated with Haywood in the I. W. W. He was a writer and speaker of some note.

Orville Anderson, convicted at Deadwood, S. D., in 1918 of violation of the espionage act, was sentenced to four years and a fine of \$1,000. He was not a member of the I. W. W. He is an Englishman, who came to this country in 1912. He associated with Haywood in the I. W. W. He was a writer and speaker of some note.

Yanks Out Gold Teeth To Catch Drug Vendors

Detective Sacrifices Two Front Ones to Alter Looks and Suspect Falls Into Trap

The simple but painful experiment of having two gold teeth extracted went on yesterday for Detective Cotter, of Dr. Carleton Simon's narcotic division. Cotter, working with Detective O'Brien, had been sent out to break up a ring of drug vendors in the brightly lighted district of upper Broadway. For three weeks they trailed one man, but he always recognized them despite any disguises they attempted.

Pact No Alliance, Says Harding, Quibbling Pernicious, France Asks 90,000 Tons of Submarines

Balfour Argues Insistence on This Demand Would Mean Continued Tax for Land Defense

Issue May Go to Conference Session

Allusion Made to Briand Hint That Army Is All He Desired Kept Up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—France to-day laid before the Naval Committee of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament a demand that it be allowed 90,000 tons of submarines. This is the same submarine tonnage allowed under the Hughes program to the United States and Great Britain and is far in excess of the proportion which would be allowed a nation possessing the capital ship tonnage allotted to France.

Churches May Cease Use of Alcoholic Wine

Dry Directors in Conference With Leaders of All Faiths Seek Limit of One-half of One Per Cent for Rites

Pope Favors Abstinence

Inquiry Here Grew Out of Alleged Abuses of Rabbinical Wine Ruling

Religious traditions, dating in some instances from before the Christian era, may be upset by prohibition conferences of the Government Prohibition Division, Roman Catholic Church dignitaries, Jewish rabbis and ministers of all other faiths using fermented wines for sacramental purposes. The idea of the Prohibition Division expressed yesterday is to get the consent of all churches to use wines of less than one half of one per cent alcohol for all religious purposes.

Santa Banished From Zion; Great Fraud, Voliva Decrees

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—It will be a gloomy Christmas in Zion City, the peculiar community north of Chicago presided over and dominated absolutely by Wilbur Glenn Voliva, general overseer. Voliva has decreed that there is no Santa Claus and that there shall be no exploiting of silly myths for the delectation of the superior children of Zion.

Santa Claus, according to Voliva, belongs in the limbo of forgotten things and old Kris Kringle is as great a fraud as the people who contend that the world is round. Voliva also avers that there are no such creatures as reindeer, so the fearful kids of Zion may only use their stockings to wear "Gits come from above," said the stern Voliva. "They are sent down to your fathers and mothers, and if you are very good little children your fathers and mothers will pass them along to you."

Parley to Include Small Nations Urged on U. S. by Italy and Britain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press)—Along with the submarine discussions at the armament limitation conference there has been a proposal that plans be made for some future conference to include other nations and take up details of auxiliary fleet construction, which some of the delegates feel cannot be settled here. The Italians have taken the lead in advocating such a plan, and the British are understood to have suggested that the United States come forward with some definite proposal in line with President Harding's desire for a continuing series of international meetings. The conversations have not, however, reached a formal stage.

Peace Demand To Assail Dail

Growing Sentiment for Pact Expressed by Constituents Expected to Have Vital Effect on Many Members

Press Support Unanimous

'Intellectuals' Warned Opposition Will Cost Ireland Sympathy Among Nations

By Arthur S. Draper
Special Cable Dispatch to The Tribune
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DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—The adjournment last night of the Dail Eireann without reaching a decision on the motion to ratify the Anglo-Irish treaty was a profound disappointment to an Ireland that on all sides has been demanding a quick decision and peace. Before the Dail reassembles on January 3 the constituents of the members will have made plain to the members the widespread demand for ratification of the treaty. The belief prevails that one of the effects of the days of debate will be to lead several deputies to abstain from voting on the treaty, following the suggestion of Dr. Patrick McCartan. The members have agreed not to make campaign speeches on the treaty.

Halt War by Parley

"That is the object of the four-party treaty," said the statement in another place, after urging that conferences should be held at the time the disputes arise, and not after the war has been fought. "That is why I say the small lack of agreement in constructing it is not significant."

The President's statement was unprecedented. He was talking with the newspaper men, he does twice a week. At the conclusion of his statement, in answer to a question, he was asked for the unusual privilege of quoting what he had said. After some hesitation it was agreed that the stenographer's notes might be used.

Actuality the Biggest Thing

"It is one thing to talk about the ideals of peace, but the biggest thing is to seek actuality. This actuality conference is doing, in harmony with an overwhelming American sentiment, and a world sentiment too, and in full accord with cherished American traditions."

Replying to the question: "Do you feel that the world has made great progress in the direction of peace and good will?" President Harding said: "I think I made some reply to a similar question at the last interview. I do think so. I believe it with all my heart. I do not say that with the thought of arrogating to the United States the credit of a greater part of the contribution than that which has been made by other nations of like importance and like civilization. But it seems to me that in 1921, as we have come to know more fully the aftermath of the war, as we have come to appraise the unpeopled cost of it all, there is now a conviction in the hearts of men that that sort of appeal—the appeal to arms—to settle the international questions is a futile thing, and that we are worthy of the blessings which fall to a righteous civilization if we do not find some means for a righteous adjustment without appeal to slaughter and waste and all the distresses that attend. I think that conviction has rooted itself throughout the world, and there must come some helpful, progressive expression, and then you gather about a table and settle it. I have a feeling that mankind has become wise enough to sit down before the war and try to settle it. And that is the way to settle the four-party treaty. That is why I say the small lack of agreement in constructing it is not significant."

Nation-Wide Rail Strike Threatened in Germany

Workers Declare They Will Quit Christmas Day Unless Advanced January Wages

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—A nation-wide strike of all German railroad workers on Christmas Day threatens unless the government yields to their demand for payment of their January wages in advance. Leaders of the railroad workers called on members of the Cabinet to-day and told them that the workers in many sections were preparing to walk out.

No Entanglement Thought Of, None Will Be Negotiated, He Says; Denies U. S. Delegates Withhold Facts

Greatest Step for Peace in History

Asserts Hope of World Lies in Conferences Before, Not After, Wars

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In a smashing attack on the quibbling over whether the main islands of Japan were included in the four-power Pacific treaty President Harding to-day issued a statement in which he declared that the hope of civilization lies in having peace conferences before wars, instead of after them.

"Why, if there was a menace of peace in Japan," he asked, "what objection could there be for the United States to sit down with her friend in the Orient and with the other great powers and discuss how the matter could be adjusted? If some one had done that when Austria was threatening Serbia there would have been no European war."

Text of President's Statement

The text of President Harding's statement follows:

"The President will offer no comment on the disputes which attempt to magnify the differing constructions on the four-power treaty. To him these are unimportant. The big thing is to get on with the peace and an agreement to meet and discuss the preservation of peace whenever it is threatened.

Foes Ignore World Sentiment

The treaty opponents fail to realize that the entire campaign of the world toward Irish aspirations has changed since Premier Lloyd George offered the treaty. The De Valera faction does not believe that Great Britain will renew war in Ireland if the pact is broken in the Dail. This group believes that other countries will again support Ireland's battle for freedom.

Find Way to Agreement

"When men sit about the conference table looking each other in the face and look upon the problems deliberately, without passion, they find the way to come to an agreement. And after all there has never been a conflict in the world that has not been settled in the end in that way. You have a war; you destroy thousands or millions of men and measureless treasure, and then you gather about a table and settle it. I have a feeling that mankind has become wise enough to sit down before the war and try to settle it. And that is the way to settle the four-party treaty. That is why I say the small lack of agreement in constructing it is not significant."