

ESTABLISHED IN 1857. CENTURY. STATE LAW. Since Roosevelt Clamped in 1896 Has This City Done So Little Drinking.

CEASE SALOONS. Restaurants in Tenderloin Closed for Meals Only. Booze Being Barred on Premises.

K TROTTERS IN PANIC. Are Picked Up in Coney Saunter—No Raids and Only One Saloon Arrest in Manhattan.

Saloon Closed Tight. Saloon men who made it business yesterday to familiarize lives with the situation said last they had never seen another Sun-Set like it in New York. Many were even worse, from the view- of the liquor dealer and the hard- than the famous Sunday in New York. Roosevelt closed the city and the places where liquor always sold, but many of these places were even open for the sale of soft drinks. They were closed and locked and shades drawn, empty even of bartenders. A few re- open, but up to a late hour only rest, that of a saloonkeeper in town avenue near 113th street, who lugged with having a pint of beer.

Conditions obtained last night in saloons of the Tenderloin and East district, where there heretofore was a liberal supply of whiskey and wine, and diners have their own supplies with them in flasks or bags. For the first the restaurants appeared to be more than places in which to the classes that regularly carries on seems to have become some- what over the recent statement of the Commissioner John A. Leach charges if he does not do his duty. Pull, friendship and tradition ignored and will have no weight, commissioner has declared. Besides, too, is the attitude taken by Nathan L. Miller, who has de- termined not to hesitate to use his authority if the authorities of city or county in the State attempt enforcement of the new laws he signed last week.

Saloonkeepers declared yes- terday that if the Police Department force for only a short time longer enforcement of the new laws is man that the corner saloon will go out of business, and that they are ready to be brought charges if they do not do his duty. Pull, friendship and tradition ignored and will have no weight, commissioner has declared. Besides, too, is the attitude taken by Nathan L. Miller, who has de- termined not to hesitate to use his authority if the authorities of city or county in the State attempt enforcement of the new laws he signed last week.

Masked Bandits Rob 16 in Baltimore Club \$7,000 Taken in Raid on Democratic Politicians.

Baltimore, April 10.—The entire police force in hunting a gang of bandits that early to-day guarded a hold-up. While armed men guarded the approach to the Citizens Democratic Club, 252 West Franklin street, at 3 A. M. seven masked bandits entered the club, backed sixteen members against the wall with revolvers and robbed them of jewelry and money amounting to \$7,000. The bandits, who were dressed in dark clothing, were seen to enter the club, backed sixteen members against the wall with revolvers and robbed them of jewelry and money amounting to \$7,000. The bandits, who were dressed in dark clothing, were seen to enter the club, backed sixteen members against the wall with revolvers and robbed them of jewelry and money amounting to \$7,000.

JAPANESE RUM SMUGGLERS FIRE ON DRY AGENTS IN RAID; SAILOR WOUNDED, 5 ARRESTS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 10.—One Japanese sailor was seriously wounded and four others were arrested by Federal prohibition officers to-night during a raid conducted for whiskey, which it is said by the authorities was being smuggled ashore from the Japanese steamship Erie Maru. The shooting occurred, officers said, when one of the Japanese seamen opened fire on them. They returned the fire, said, wounding one of the crew. He was taken to a hospital here and four others were arrested on technical charges and held pending an investigation. According to the officers they had information that persons in the crew of the ship would attempt to smuggle liquor through this port and negotiated with some of the sailors to have the contraband delivered to them. It was brought ashore by sailors to-night, it was said, and as soon as its delivery was effected the officers moved to arrest the men, when one of the Japanese opened fire. The arrests were then made. The raiders got twenty-six cases of liquor. The Erie Maru put in here April 7 from Barry, England, to load phosphate. She is commanded by Capt. M. Hambayshie.

BANDITS ROUTED BY BASEBALL BAT

Abraham Goldberg Swings Ruthlike, Lays Out Two, Chases Three. CASH REGISTER IS SAVED. Crowd Watches Part of Uneven Battle, but None Offers Aid to Boniface.

Abraham Goldberg told five men who went into his saloon at 1282 Second avenue last night that he did not have any whiskey and would not sell it to them if he did have it, but one of the men called Goldberg a liar and ran around the end of the bar, with Goldberg in pursuit. Another man jumped over the bar and landed near the cash register. The three others turned and threatened to kill the five customers in the place if they did not keep quiet.

The first man seized Goldberg just as the saloon keeper rounded the corner back of the bar and the second began to open the cash register. At the first tinkle of the register Goldberg yelled and squirmed loose. Reaching under the bar he seized a baseball bat and smashed it against the legs of the bandit nearest him. He knocked the man down, and then started for the one who had opened the cash register. This man stopped his attempt to take a handful of Goldberg's money, and lunged at the saloon keeper.

But Goldberg merely swung his bat again, and it struck the bandit along side the head. He fell back against the bar, dazed, and then Goldberg ran around the bar and started for the three bandits who were threatening the customers. But they saw him coming, swinging the bat and yelling as loud as he could, and they fled through the swinging doors without further ado. This left Goldberg with only two men to cope with, and he began a fight that soon attracted a large crowd, whose members looked on but kept their distance, and made no effort to help the saloon-keeper.

The two victims of the baseball bat scrambled to their feet as Goldberg was chasing the three other men, and they made for the saloon man together. Goldberg hit one with his bat, but the other jumped on the saloon man's shoulders and knocked him down. However, Goldberg held on to his bat, and every time he got to his feet—he was knocked down several times—he hit a bandit with it. At last he rose and struck one intruder on the head that he had lifted from his feet and knocked into a corner, where he lay unconscious.

The other man leaped at Goldberg, but the latter swung his bat over his head and smashed the bandit in the jaw. The blow almost broke several bones, and caused the man so much pain that he fell to the floor howling in agony. About the time that Goldberg had finished the last bandit two detectives and half a dozen patrolmen got to the saloon on the run from the East Sixty-eighth street police station, and broke through the crowd. There was nothing they could do to help Goldberg. He had already chased three bandits and thoroughly whipped two.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF \$10,000 THEFT

Mrs. Harriett Pendleton Hunt of Cincinnati Arrested Here After Bond Transaction. NO FUNDING FOR CHECK. Prisoner Said to Be Writer and a Relative of Former Supreme Court Justice.

Mrs. Harriett Pendleton Hunt, said to be a writer, 35 years old, member of a prominent family in Cincinnati, Ohio, and relative of former Supreme Court Justice Francis Key Pendleton of Ohio, was arrested here yesterday morning by Detectives August Mayer and Grover C. Brown of the headquarters division in her apartment in the Hotel Langwell, 123 West Forty-fourth street. Later she was locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station charged with grand larceny on complaint of W. E. Hutton of the brokerage firm of W. E. Hutton & Co., 60 Broadway.

It is alleged that Mrs. Hunt obtained \$10,000 in Victory bonds from the Hutton firm April 7 in return for a check of that amount drawn on the Hamilton County Bank in Cincinnati. Later the check was returned marked "no funds." Search for Mrs. Hunt lasted two days and she was traced to at least three temporary stopping places before her arrest in the Langwell, where she was found in the care of a physician, too ill to be removed until the middle of the forenoon. Nine bonds, each of \$1,000, and \$752 in cash were recovered, according to the detectives.

The detectives said Mrs. Hunt admitted the alleged transaction, giving as a reason that she wished funds to enable her to make a hurried trip to France. It was said her husband, from whom she is separated, is ill in Paris. She will be arraigned this morning in Tombs court.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CINCINNATI, April 10.—Harriet Pendleton Hunt is a daughter of Elliott Pendleton, prominent Cincinnati attorney, former wife of Philip Hunt, who is a brother of Henry T. Hunt, former Mayor of Cincinnati and now a member of the Railroad Labor Board. Harriet Pendleton Hunt has two children, who are making their home with her father in Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati. Members of her family would not discuss her arrest.

CHARGE HE STOLE SAFE FILLED WITH JEWELRY. Police Say Man Accused of Homicide Aided Robbery. Frank Kavanagh, 28 years old, of 169 West 126th street, who the police said, was out on \$5,000 bail on a technical charge of homicide growing out of the death last Wednesday of John O'Connor, was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary. His arrest was the result of information furnished to the police by Mike Marconi, a chauffeur, who was arrested Thursday, charged with having participated in the robbery of the home of Herbert Alden at 945 Park avenue, February 25.

HARRIS RECANTS CONFESSION WHEN TRAPPED BY WIFE

Admits Tale of Being Hired to Kill Elwell Is Pure Fabrication. GIFT SOCKS RECALLED. Woman Gave Them to Him in New York Two Days After Murder. BLONDE PLOTTER A MYTH. Whitman and Captain Carey Reach Buffalo and Talk With the Prisoner.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BUFFALO, April 10.—Roy Harris confessed again to-day. This time he said his wondrous story of complicity in the murder of Joseph Bowne Elwell was a lie from beginning to end. He abandoned and repudiated the singular tale when confronted with so homely a fact as a present of two pairs of socks from his wife on his twenty-second birthday, June 13 last. Remembering the socks—one pair black, the other brown—he admitted that Mrs. Harris was with him in New York on the birthday and not in Canada as he previously had contended. That led to an admission that she was with him all the month of June, including the 11th, when Elwell was killed, and that the entire night of the murder he spent with her.

Having conceded that much, he still insisted that although he was not in the Elwell house and did not participate in the murder, he had been asked to do so by the vengeful Mrs. Fairchild, her liveried chauffeur, Jerry, and Harris's comrade, Duncan. From that point he proceeded to the stage of complete recantation. "I'll tell you the truth about the whole story," he said, "which is that there is no truth in it at all."

Rated to Vex Detectives. Harry Oswald, the New York detective, who has been boring into Harris's narrative for four days, obtained the partial retraction last night. District Attorney Guy B. Moore got the rest of it this noon. Harris said today that he would have told the truth two days ago, but was afraid the Buffalo detectives would be vexed over losing the reward offered for the arrest of the murderer of Elwell.

Ex-Gov. Whitman and Capt. Arthur Carey, head of the New York Homicide Bureau, arrived here at 10:45 to-night. Chief of Police Higgins, District Attorney Moore, Sheriff William F. Waldo and St. Catherine's forger, who took them to the Sheriff's office in the Erie County Jail. There Mr. Whitman and Capt. Carey immediately began questioning Roy Harris.

Mr. Whitman left the Sheriff's Office after he and Capt. Carey had questioned Roy Harris and his wife for two and a half hours. Mr. Whitman said: "This man knows absolutely nothing about the Elwell murder. He doesn't know where the Elwell house is nor even what street it is on. We will have nothing to do with him. We are not interested in him. He is in the hands of District Attorney Moore of Buffalo."

Mr. Moore said he didn't want Harris, but would hold him until word came from St. Catherine's as to whether there was any charge there. Mr. Whitman said he would question Harris again to-morrow about "other matters." What those matters are he would not say. The motive given by Harris for inventing the Elwell murder yarn is about the same as his wife theorized yesterday.

Disgusted With Life. He says in brief that he wanted to be sent to prison or put to death because he was disgusted with life and fearful of the disgrace into which he pictured himself falling when a Buffalo detective told him he was wanted in St. Catherine's for forgery. He resolved to tell a story that would result in his being "put away." He chose the Elwell case because he had been reminded of the case by the report of a new clue having been discovered a fortnight ago.

Trawling Net Picks Up Torpedo in Fish Catch

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW LONDON, Conn., April 10.—While trawling near South-Ledge Lighthouse this morning Capt. Ellery Thompson, owner of the power boat Grace and Lucy, discovered that some heavy object had become entangled in his net. When the net was hoisted it was found to contain a submarine torpedo. Capt. Thompson delivered it to the submarine base here. It is believed to have been one lost from the submarine E-1 during manoeuvres on the Sound.

SMOOT BILL CUTS OUT TAX TANGLES

Levy on Vendor or Lessor Expected to Raise Billion and a Half a Year. 1 PER CENT. ON A SALE. All Goods, Wares and Merchandise Affected—Ultimate Consumer Pays.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, April 10.—Senator Smoot (Utah) made public to-day the general terms of the tax sales bill which he will introduce in the House to-morrow and which will be the basis for consideration by the Senate Finance Committee in its revision of the tax system of the country. The bill would levy a 1 per cent. tax beginning July 1 of this year on the prices for which all "goods, wares or merchandise" are sold or leased. The tax paid by the vendor or lessor would yield \$1,500,000,000 annually in revenue, it is estimated.

The bill is intended to take the place of the present excises profits tax and the various obnoxious taxes on the article tickets, soft drinks and luxuries. Senator Smoot's statement declared the exact nature of the tax to be simple and in application while it would distribute properly the burden of taxation on each citizen proportionate to his ability to pay in buying or producing power. The statement continues: "If the sales tax becomes a part of the revenue laws of our country Congress can repeal not only the items provided for in the bill as presented by me but can repeal all of the irritating, nagging, discriminatory taxes amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, and the excess profits tax, the result of which has worked such havoc with business concerns of our country and which have in many cases been compelled to pay the excess profits tax on paper profits."

"It is a tax on the gross value of goods, wares and merchandise, whether raw materials or manufactured or partly manufactured products, whether of domestic or foreign origin, and such as are generally sold or exchanged and delivered for domestic consumption, whether in barter or in a cash, credit or installment basis, which tax shall accrue at the time of sale or lease at the rate of 1 per cent. of their total value at the time of change in ownership."

The sales tax method, he said, was one of justice to all, whether individual, firm or corporation. The actual added cost to the consumer of a 1 per cent. tax applied at each turnover of the goods would fall below 3 per cent. The bill contemplates payment of the whole tax, accumulated through the various resales, by the ultimate consumer, Senator Smoot said, adding that there was no objection to the final seller absorbing the tax if he cared to do so.

POINCARÉ PINS HOPE ON HERRICK AS ENVOY. France's Ex-President Says Everything Will Be Arranged. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, April 10.

GERMANS CHARGE LONDON AND PARIS WITH SECRET PACT

Military Action Against Germany Set for May 1 if She Doesn't Yield. NEAR EAST A FACTOR. France Said to Have Pledged Her Navy to Britain if Latter is Attacked. NEW REPARATION OFFER. 'Vossische Zeitung' Says Berlin Has Chance to Checkmate by Fresh Proposal.

By RAYMOND SWING. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 10.

France and England made a secret agreement after the London conference settling their major differences arising from after the war questions, which prepares the way for united military action against Germany May 1 unless Germany makes acceptable proposals to settle the reparations question. According to the Vossische Zeitung, which is authority for this statement, France in this agreement pledges to Great Britain the full support of the French navy if Great Britain is attacked by an overseas Power, renounces her independent policy toward Russia and declares herself disinclined in certain parts of Asia Minor, presumably Syria.

If this declaration is true, the action is the most important political move made in Western Europe since the war. The agreement is defined here as a secret treaty in the form of an exchange of memoranda so as to evade the appearance of secret diplomacy. Briand's Words Explained. It was this agreement, the Germans say, which inspired Premier Briand's reference in a recent address in the French Senate, when he admitted that the Near East agreements had been revised in England's favor because of "certain compensatory interests."

Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung describes the agreement as a fundamental victory for Great Britain, which is the fruit of recent German diplomacy and is entirely due to fatuous attempts by the Germans to isolate France from her allies and associates. But even the Vossische Zeitung does not deem the day lost, because Germany, it holds, has one last opportunity to make clear proposals as to how she will pay the reparations.

This will be after April 15, about which time the Reparations Commission is expected to notify Germany of the total sum and separate claims the Allies have filed against her. The Vossische Zeitung quotes an authoritative French statesman as declaring that on this occasion the Allies will give careful consideration to what the Germans propose and if it is acceptable will agree to it in principle. But under no circumstances will there be a new conference with the Germans.

Warning to Germany. If the German plans for payment are intended in principle only, German and allied experts would confer as to the best way to carry out the programme. This same Frenchman, the newspaper says, warned the Germans not to regard Premier Briand's address in the Senate as an attempt to soothe the French Parliament only, and predicted that if the Germans do not make new proposals which genuinely represent their actual ability to pay, the Allies would take action which would prove "catastrophic for Germany."

Herr Bernhard criticizes Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, for his American memorandum as having complained against France in the ear of America's best friend, which could only have had the result of openly acknowledged loyalty to France. The opinion appears to be growing in Government circles that the proposal of Dr. Walter Simons that Germany assume the debts of the Allies to America may prove a new feature to make the reopening of negotiations feasible. Although there is no indication of what prompts this hope, evidently the word has gone forth that France is interested in the proposal and is inclined to endorse it with one radical alteration. That is that America will have only half the responsibility of making Germany pay up. The Germans believe that if America is interested in this proposal it will be only on the condition that the Allies now fix for all time what is to be demanded from Germany, so that no later bills for reparations could weaken the value of German obligations.

First Woman Suffrage Meeting Held in Greece

ATHENS, April 10.—The first woman suffrage convention in Greece was held to-day. King Constantine and Queen Sophie were present. The chairman of the meeting made reference to the important part women had played in Greek history and disputed the contention that Greek women were not prepared for suffrage on an equal basis with men.

WILSON PROTEST ON YAP IS DENIED

French Annoyed at Suggestions That He Was Victim of Old Diplomacy. VIRTUAL ASSENT ALLEGED. Pertinax in 'Echo de Paris' Quotes Official Reports on Council Meetings. By LAURENCE HILLS. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 10.

While the French Government has openly advocated the reopening of the Yap mandate question by its recent note to Washington wherein it suggested that a compromise might be reached between the United States and Japan similar to that in the Brest cable case, it is evident that French diplomats are more than usually annoyed by suggestions from the United States that Mr. Wilson was a victim of French and British "old diplomacy."

In defence of the French position Pertinax in the Echo de Paris this morning flatly refutes Mr. Wilson's statement that he protested against a Yap settlement, but at the same time he admits that the Allies had promised Japan certain possessions that they had wrested from the Germans before the entry of the United States into the war, including Kiaochow, Shantung and southern Pacific islands, information of which action was promptly transmitted to Mr. Wilson at the time Mr. Balfour was sent to Washington.

Mr. Wilson declared that he opposed the Yap settlement on April 23, 1919, as well as on April 30 and May 1 of the same year, but Pertinax insists that on the first date the Supreme Council did not consider the Yap question, while on April 30 Mr. Wilson's insistence was that the cables be internationalized, which was generally accepted by his colleagues. "During the meetings of the 6th and 7th of May," Pertinax continues, apparently quoting from official reports, "Premier Lloyd George proposed to Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau the attribution of certain colonial mandates, mentioning together the Cameroons, New Guinea, the Bismarck Islands and Samoan Islands, adding 'Yap may be reserved in the mandate of certain islands in the Pacific north of the Equator,'" and that Mr. Wilson "signified his assent to all which had been said. Did he ignore the fact that Yap was one of these Northern Pacific Islands?"

The same writer says that Mr. Wilson intervened in the discussion thrice, once to declare that the British instance was not transfer her mandates to the Dominions, another time to demand an open door policy so far as trade was concerned, and again to say that no customs barrier should be established which would injure American possessions in the Pacific, "but not a word of Yap," which the Echo de Paris considers proves that France had not acted perfidiously. The Paris Herald goes further and suggests that a revision of the Yap settlement involves a German acceptance and the overthrow of the whole structure of the Versailles treaty. It is understood that a note will be sent to the United States in a few days which will give complete details of the French stand, based on official records of the Yap transactions, and asking further details regarding other mandate issues.

VICE TRUST OUSTED HIM, SAYS GEN. RUCKMAN. Southern Commander Once Feared Assassination. BOSTON, April 10.—Vice "commercializer and criminal" in Texas forced his transfer from command of the Southern Department of the Army during the war, Brig-Gen. John W. Ruckman, present commander of the First Army Corps, declared here to-night. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Watch and Ward Society in the Arlington Street Church, he said that at one time feeling among the "study elements" was so bitter against him that he actually feared assassination. Deputations went to Washington to demand his transfer, which finally was accomplished, he said. SNOWFLAKES USHER IN FRESH COLD WAVE. Buds and Garden Truck in Danger, Say Weather Men. The wintry weather predicted for New York and vicinity by local and national weather prophets began early this morning, when a drop of eleven points or more to the freezing mark.

BRITISH MINE PITS, EXCEPT 38, SAVED; RAIL DANGER ENDS

Regular Pumpmen and Engineers Back at Work. Outside of Fifeshire, on Eve of Conference. RED ELEMENT FOILED. Lloyd George Faces Fresh Request for a Subsidy, if Owners Agree to All Miners' Demands. NEGOTIATIONS TO BE SLOW. Ruining of Mines Deprives 25,000 of Work—Lack of Coal May Cause Much Additional Unemployment. By J. McH. STUART. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, April 10.

The menace of a transportation strike was definitely removed to-night, and in all the coal mining districts except Fifeshire pumpmen have gone back to the mines to prevent them from being flooded. The Government has scotched the Bolshevik snake in the situation before it had a fair chance to sting. There is, however, little immediate prospect of an early settling of the coal strike.

The first meeting of the mine owners and miners to-morrow will be between thirty-five representatives of each side and Government experts, and it is feared that like all large meetings it will degenerate into oratory. The mines are safe, however, and the Government believes that there is now a chance in which to let off a little steam. The leaders of the miners remained silent to-day, but news comes from every coal field that the regular pumpmen, engineers and safety men have gone back to work with the remark: "If somebody is going to be paid for doing this job it might as well be us."

There are many indications to-night that the scheme of the radical labor leaders to rush a general strike on the country and to throw business into a panic by the threatened destruction of the coal mines is proving a disastrous boomerang, for the rising voice of public sentiment has strengthened the position of the Government to a tremendous extent. Miners' Demands Seem Impossible. The miners will go into the conference to-morrow morning demanding a national wage scale and a pool of coal receipts to pay it. There is no possibility of the owners granting their terms, as they say it cannot be done without a Government subsidy, pointing out that the present loss is more than £4,000,000 a month on the industry as a whole. Premier Lloyd George remains equally determined not to grant a subsidy to the coal industry or any other individual industry. Hence the negotiations are likely to be protracted. The production of coal meanwhile will be suspended, but the mines will be preserved.

Board of Trade officials said to-night that despite the return to work of the pitmen the Government's precautions would be extended through every possible avenue, so that the protection of property and the rights of peaceful people would be absolutely assured. There will be no letup in the mobilization of volunteer forces. In every locality where there is the slightest likelihood of trouble there is an ample military force gathered about the pitheads to protect either the regular workers or the volunteers. The last flare of trouble happened last night in Fifeshire, where the Government fears the worst from the Bolshevik element. A party of miners marched to a pit bent on trouble, but they faded away when they found an entire battalion of tin-hatted Tommies awaiting them. This incident is typical of the way in which the situation is being handled by the Government. The troops will be kept on the job until a definite settlement has been reached. Some Mines Entirely Flooded. It was stated officially to-night that it has not yet proved necessary to employ a single man of the regular naval or military forces in working the mine machinery, nor is it likely that the need for this will arise, despite the serious menace. It was learned to-night that action was taken just in time to avoid serious loss by mine flooding. When work is resumed it is now expected that the output will not be cut more than 10 per cent. through destruction of the mines, and that this will rapidly be reduced to less than 1 per cent. This condition probably will no longer be a factor with the owners.