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WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; south winds shifting to west gales. Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 58. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

ENRIGHT NOTIFIES GIN MILLS JIG IS UP, 700 CLOSED TIGHT

Police Head Warns Wets He Will Keep Up Fight No Matter How the Courts Dispose of Cases.

WILL USE LAW'S TEETH Has 400 Men Exclusively on Job, Wants 1,000 More and Is Ruffed at Hint About Crime Wave.

2 TEST SUITS NEXT WEEK Blind Tiger Raided on East Side—Jews Are Deprived of Passover Wine—Magistrate Censures Police.

Seven hundred saloons, it was estimated yesterday by Police Commissioner Enright, have closed their doors since the enforcement of the State law was begun in New York city.

The Commissioner said that figures gotten together a week ago showed 4,222 such places in operation. This number has been reduced to approximately 3,500. Up to yesterday 1,750 arrests had been made.

Mr. Enright, in a full discussion of the prohibition situation with newspaper men, made it plain that he intends to use every power at his disposal in the enforcement of the Mulan-Gage law, and that enforcement by the police will continue unabated, no matter what results are met with when cases are tried.

The Commissioner announced his intention of writing to the presiding Judge of General Sessions and requesting that preference on the calendar be speedily given to several liquor cases, in order that violators of the law may be made to realize as soon as possible that prohibition by the State is prohibition with teeth in it.

When the Commissioner was asked if he had any particular message to give to the public with respect to prohibition he replied: "I have a message for the saloonkeepers of this city. It's short and to the point, and it's this: I mean business. The ginmill keepers are on their last legs. They don't seem to realize it, but they soon will."

Will Fight to Highest Court. The liquor dealers in New York city mean to test the constitutionality of the new State liquor laws, and they are prepared to carry the fight through to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. The first test will be made before Judge McIntyre in General Sessions next Friday, when argument will be heard on a demurrer interposed by Jacob Lasker, attorney, at 208 Broadway, to the indictment returned against Frank Betts and Louis Untermyer, the first two men indicted under the new law.

Yesterday's conference with Commissioner Enright marked his abandonment of the say nothing policy which he has held toward the newspapers for the last two years. Hereafter he will hold a similar conference every Friday afternoon. His manner yesterday was distinctly cordial. It was ruffled only once, when a reporter asked him if it were not true that the burden of prohibition enforcement was interfering somewhat with the quieting of the crime wave and the performance of other police duties.

The Commissioner replied a bit testily that "the crime wave has gone back where it started from," but volunteered no explanation concerning its origin. Then in answer to the question he added that he could not see how the Police Department is to stand the pressure brought upon it by the new work, unless aid in the form of additional men and funds is forthcoming.

"Four hundred men," he said, "are giving their full time to this liquor business, and most of the other men in the department are giving part of their time to it. I can very readily see that it is impossible for the Federal authorities to put the Volstead act across unaided. All the agents they have in the country wouldn't be able to make sure of New York city alone."

"New York is drier now than people imagine," the Commissioner went on, "but if the job is to be done up brown and the enforcement of other laws is not to suffer, we got to have more men. The additional 1,000 I have asked for could be trained inside of six-to-five days. I trained the 500 I got for the crime wave in that time, and 1,000 would be just as easy."

Could Check Lid in Two Months. The Commissioner was asked for his estimate of the time it would take to make New York a really dry city, provided he gets his men and provided the closing of the courts is relieved. "It could be done inside of two months," he answered. "Mind you, I don't mean there wouldn't be infractions of the law even at the end of that time, just as there are always infractions of any other law. But I mean that the present situation of the liquor law would pretty nearly have ceased. Even now there is very little liquor being illegally transported about New York and illegal sales are becoming too dangerous. But whether I get the men or I don't, I'm going full steam ahead."

And in line with that policy, Mr. Enright announced that in saloons and continued on Sixth Page.

FIRST STEP TAKEN TO BLOCK NEW TRANSIT COMMISSION

Hylan Administration Orders Present Commissioner to Retain Office, Books and Records.

The first step in Mayor Hylan's fight against the new Transit Commission, created by the last session of the Legislature to untangle the city's transit muddle, is an effort to prevent the new body from taking over the office, books, records and other properties of the present Transit Construction Commissioner.

That position of the Hylan administration was revealed yesterday when John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel, sent a letter to John H. Delaney, Transit Construction Commissioner, advising that the act creating the Transit Commission is invalid and the city is prepared to support the course advised by proper recourse to the courts.

The Transit Commission expects now to qualify early next week, which means that the legal battle upon the Governor's remedy for the city's transportation troubles will be precipitated immediately. George McAneny, chairman of the new commission, declined to comment on the city's move.

Mr. O'Brien announced that the position of the city will be that "the new Transit Commission having no legal standing, and the law under

which they were appointed being null and void, they have no legal authority to take over any of the city's properties."

The Corporation Counsel's instructions to Mr. Delaney are contained in the following paragraph of his letter: "The city of New York, through its duly authorized officials and representatives, notifies you hereby that the act referred to is invalid, unconstitutional and void and that the Transit Commission designed to be appointed by that act is without power or authority, because of the unconstitutionality and invalidity of the act. The city of New York, therefore, demands that you retain and continue in the office of Transit Construction Commissioner, that you retain and maintain the physical office now occupied by you and that you retain in your possession all of the books, papers, records, documents, muniments of title and property now held by you belonging to the city of New York or in which the city of New York has any interest, and that you do not surrender to the said Transit Commission any of said property."

Raymond Clark, foreman of the gang of laborers who were excavating for the addition to the New York Stock Exchange at Broad and Wall streets the day of the bomb explosion, yesterday partly identified a photograph of Tito Ligi, the alleged draft dodger under arrest in Scranton, Pa., as the man who ran up to him soon after the explosion and shouted that it was his horse and wagon that had been destroyed.

Clark is the fourth person to indicate that there is a resemblance between the photograph of the young Italian held in Scranton and the driver of the "death wagon." The foreman picked Ligi's picture out of a number of photographs that had been shuffled and then spread out in front of him, but he would not say positively it was the man. He and four other witnesses will go to Scranton to-day to see if they can identify the suspect.

William J. Flynn, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who arrived here late Thursday night to take charge of the investigation, said that things "look good on the surface." He made it clear, however, that he is not going to jump at conclusions. Identification of the photograph by four persons is considered significant, but he wishes them to see the suspect in person. The chief would not make known the names of the other witnesses.

Flynn Sticks to Trail. Clark has been the most conspicuous figure among the witnesses who saw the driver of the explosive laden wagon. He told his story to reporters the day of the explosion and has repeated it several times since.

Chief Flynn has decided that there will be a thorough investigation into the leads that the arrest of Ligi have developed. Speaking of the suspect, the chief said: "He is an admitted anarchist, he follows closely the description of the driver of the wagon and he cannot account for his movements during September. That is enough to justify me in proceeding with the investigation. It is the most promising lead thus far."

Chief Flynn was reluctant to discuss what his investigation had revealed other than to say that Ligi mingled with some rather questionable characters prior to the explosion.

Ligi was arraigned before Federal Commissioner Ellis in Scranton on the draft dodging charge and was committed to the custody of the United States Marshal in default of \$10,000 bail. John Mamolo, counsel for the prisoner, made application for a writ of habeas corpus, but it will not be returnable until next week. Mr. Mamolo complained that he has not been allowed to see his client since his arrest.

"You have tried and convicted this man in the newspapers of a great murder," the attorney said, "and we want to see copies of your conversations with him."

John Cartusciello, a Scranton detective who arrested Ligi, was the only witness at the hearing. He told of tracing the young Italian from Scranton to Luzerne county after he had failed to respond to the call to the colors. The detective said he found two loaded revolvers in Ligi's home the day of the arrest and a large quantity of radical literature. Cartusciello said the prisoner had expressed belief in this literature.

Considerable interest was manifested by the authorities at Scranton in the finding of a sash weight in the restaurant where Ligi had been employed up to Tuesday as a waiter. It was said that the weight resembled somewhat the weights used to manufacture the Wall street bomb.

When asked about the sash weights Chief Flynn said: "There is a sash weight factory in Scranton, so you can draw your own conclusions."

Despatches from the Pennsylvania city indicate that two sets of witnesses will look at Ligi. There will be the group Chief Flynn proposes sending down to-day and another batch Capt. Arthur J. Carey, head of the Homeless Squad, has rounded up. It was reported yesterday that where Chief Flynn's witnesses had recognized the photograph of Ligi, those of Capt. Carey could make no identification.

REDS GET SCOTCH FOOTHOLD. ABERDEEN, Scotland, April 22.—The Scottish Trades Union Congress to-day, by a narrow margin, voted to affiliate with the Third International.

PHOTO OF WALL ST. BOMB SUSPECT IS PARTLY IDENTIFIED

Four Persons See Resemblance to Driver of the Death Wagon.

TO LOOK AT PRISONER Tito Ligi, Held at Scranton on Slacker Charge, an Admitted Anarchist.

CHIEF FLYNN OPTIMISTIC Much Importance Attached to Sash Weight Clue—Plea for Writ Is Denied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 22.

Although the French Foreign Office this afternoon expressed general satisfaction with the reply of Secretary of State Hughes to the German request for mediation in the reparations question, it was evident that the French did not expect the United States to leave the door open for further negotiations under American auspices, as suggested by Mr. Hughes' reference to the American hope that "the German Government will promptly formulate such proposals as would present a proper basis for discussion."

Ellis Loring Dresel, American Commissioner in Berlin, was notified by the German Government that proposals were being sent to the Allies simultaneously with the German note to the United States, but private information from Berlin indicates that Germany has not yet completed her scheme, but is merely sending to the Allies new proposals in connection with the employment of German labor and machinery for the work of restoring the devastated areas.

The disappointment felt in some official quarters over the American note is compensated for by what is regarded here as a new indication that the United States will participate actively in the supreme council sessions, as it is argued the role of mediator could not be carried out except by direct contact, which has been lacking between Europe and America, in so far as supreme council affairs were concerned, for more than a year.

Bad Faith Constantly Evident. "It is probable that we will soon learn where President Harding intends to draw the line between arbitration, which he has refused, and mediation, which he may undertake," a well informed political leader here said to-day. "Throughout the whole reparations negotiations the bad faith of Germany has been evident constantly."

The intransigent to-night stresses the uselessness of accepting Germany's promises, and declares there is no longer any reason to believe that the present Berlin Government, or even a new one, would be any more faithful than the one which solemnly signed the peace treaty.

"France is at the end of her patience," it says. "We insist on being paid." It must be admitted that Germany has made Premier Briand's task at the conference with Lord George more difficult than ever regarding obtaining consent of the British Prime Minister to putting into effect an elaborate system of military control in the Ruhr valley and economic supervision of German industry. It is now expected he will ask a brief delay to study the new German offer, with American participation.

Insist France Must Act. However, all persons here save the Communists insist that France must act on May 1 unless Germany arranges to pay the 12,000,000,000 marks demanded by the Reparations Commission by that date. It being pointed out that the stability of the Briand Government would be affected if it were forced to accept a German offer of less than the Paris accord calls for, especially since the Government here has proclaimed far and wide its intention of returning to the Reparations Commission's basis of calculations.

The Liberte characterized Premier Harding's refusal to the German note as a splendid diplomatic move, wherein Germany is shown that the United States does not intend mixing in European affairs any more than it wishes the Allies to interfere in matters affecting the United States interests, apparently taking the assurance Washington received recently that France upholds the American thesis regarding the apportionment of the mandates for the one time German colonial possessions by the supreme council.

It was reported here to-day that French military chiefs were studying proposals for a call for volunteers as a substitute for the suggested recall of the class of 1915 to the colors. It was believed that such a call, in view of the amount of idleness throughout France now, would bring in more than 100,000 men, whose force would be considered essential for the control of the industrial centres of northern Germany.

GERMANY TO MAKE NEW PROPOSALS; 'PAYING TO LIMIT,' AS U. S. ADVISED; EARLIER OFFER HELD UP AT VATICAN

Foreign Minister Tells the Reichstag That Plan Must Convince World of Nation's Sincerity.

BRIAND TASK NOW MORE DIFFICULT Believed He Will Find It Harder to Get Lloyd George's Consent to Ruhr Plans.

SURPRISE IN HUGHES NOTE French Did Not Expect U. S. Would Leave Door Open for Further Negotiations.

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Germany Again Offers to Undertake Reconstruction of Devastated France

LONDON, April 22.—Germany has sent a note to the British Government reiterating her complete willingness to undertake the reconstruction of devastated France. The note follows: "Germany is absolutely persuaded that it is unavoidably necessary for the purpose of restoring economic peace throughout the world that the territories devastated through the war should be reconstructed and restored. Until this is done there will be danger that feelings of hate will continue to exist among the nations concerned."

"Germany therefore declares herself once more to be entirely willing to cooperate in this reconstruction with all the means and strength at her disposal and to take into account in regard thereto in every individual case each wish of the Power concerned as far as is possible."

The note proceeds to enumerate the possibilities of reconstruction: First—For Germany to take over specified localities, either as a state undertaking or by directing the work of a national colonizing and settlement association.

Second—To undertake the work of clearing, afforestation, building and repairing brickworks and works for the production of chalk, plaster, cement and other necessities and the delivery of the necessary machinery and the building materials from Germany.

Third—To arrange that all such machinery and materials shall emanate from Germany.

Fourth—To start immediately plans to build at least 25,000 wooden houses in the devastated districts before the cold season begins.

The German Government offers to help to take over the cost in paper marks, the amount to be reckoned against the reparation account. The note requests the allied governments to initiate the necessary discussions of details.

BRITISH INDORSE HUGHES'S NOTE

Lloyd George to Follow Lines Suggested in United States Reply to Berlin.

NO NEW OFFER EXPECTED London Sees One Way for Germany to Prove Her Good Faith.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, April 22.

British official circles regard Secretary Hughes' note to Germany on the reparations question as fitting in handily with the British policy. The attitude of Premier Lloyd George toward the proposals by Prime Minister Briand of France at their conference Sunday undoubtedly will follow the general lines which President Harding laid down in his note to the Berlin Government, namely, that Great Britain would like to see a reparations settlement without further allied sanctions being applied, but that nothing that Germany has so far suggested warrants a hope that such a settlement is possible.

Therefore, it is predicted in best informed quarters here that Mr. Lloyd George will offer Mr. Briand all the moral support he desires, no matter how stern the French measures may be to bring Germany to her senses.

The British Premier, however, will not be able to offer more than moral support—only a battalion or two of British troops in connection with occupation of further German territory. British official circles have been informed, however, that this is all France wants.

Comment in London on Mr. Hughes' note is that he was eminently correct in his handling of the question. The British policy has long been plain, that no mediation was necessary if Germany only awakened to the fact that she must submit a proposal decently complying with the Allies' demands. If such a German proposal comes along Great Britain would welcome its arrival here through American channels as indicating the reentry of the United States into the task of carrying the world's post war burdens. She would welcome such a German proposal through any channel. Hence the tone of the note is approved as clearly showing Germany that the complaint against the justice of the Allies' terms is groundless and that she must "come through."

On the other hand, scant hope of Germany realizing this now is entertained in Downing Street to-night. Indeed, there is a belief that the present German Government is becoming temporarily incapable of realizing the actualities of the situation, due to its auto intoxication.

On the eve of the Hythe conference there is seen only one way out for Germany, and that is an offer substantially complying with the Paris terms, which demanded 250,000,000,000 marks gold in indemnity. It is understood here that Premier Briand's opinion is that even if such an offer were made by Germany there would be no possibility of measuring its genuineness before May 1, when the sanctions become effective, and that there will be nothing to do then but to go ahead with real punitive steps.

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HARDING WILLING TO BE A MEDIATOR

His Policy Is to Avoid Acting as Umpire in Reparations Dispute.

NO NEW OFFER EXPECTED Door to Arbitration Not Closed if Widespread Pressure Is Employed.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., April 22.

It became known to-day that President Harding would not be averse to acting in the role of a mediator between Germany and the Allies in the sense merely of endeavoring to bring them together and inducing them to reach an agreement of their own accord upon a sum to be paid by Germany for the damages inflicted in the war.

But it is the present policy of the Administration not to assume any position which would make this country, or the President personally, the arbiter of the controversy and therefore responsible as an umpire for the decision.

Whatever may occur, it is certain from the developments of the last few days that the United States is to play a very large part, if not the leading role, in the reparations settlement. It is fully expected that Germany will reply to the American note, despatched so promptly by Secretary of State Hughes yesterday, with a reparations proposal which she hopes can be accepted by the Allies as a basis for the resumption of negotiations on the amount of the indemnity. If Germany's offer meets the requirements it will at once be transmitted by President Harding to the United States is deeply concerned in the rehabilitation of Europe and hopes that the reparations conference may be resumed at once.

It will be a difficult and delicate hand that the United States will have to play. In urging an early agreement between the contending nations the opportunity for making suggestions as to the amount of the reparations will always be present.

It is perfectly conceivable that if Germany assumes a more reasonable attitude regarding the amount of money to be paid to the Allies and if the Allies accede to the wishes of this country and reopen the reparations negotiations the time may come when President Harding may be willing to make definite suggestions, especially if it becomes apparent that the contending nations cannot get a step consistently in advance of anything now contemplated by the President. It is the hope of the Administration that such a step will not be necessary.

Nothing is further from the wish of the Administration at this moment than to take the whole controversy over bodily and render an opinion or make a decision as an arbiter. It is the belief of the President's advisers that if such a part should be played by the United States probably this country would incur the ill will to some extent at least of both the Allies and Germany. A decision of that character would probably be a compromise between extreme views that would please neither side. In any event, both sides would feel that they had been played by the United States for anything they might not happen to like about the settlement. That President Harding, in his reply to the German Government, irrevocably closed the door to possible arbitration of the dispute is not believed to be a proper

Foreign Minister Tells the Reichstag That Plan Must Convince World of Nation's Sincerity.

CHAMBER DEPRESSED Coalition Parties Fail to Support Simons by Any Manifestation of Approval.

CABINET DRAFTS TERMS German Business Interests Less Defiant—Appeal to U. S. Is Criticized—Its Political Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 22.

There is no question to-night but that the German Cabinet will formulate reparations proposals designed to fulfill America's requirements as stated in Secretary Hughes' note. Whether the proposals which were to have been transmitted by the Pope to Washington are to be repeated or whether more complete and more detailed proposals will be formulated was still under discussion by the Ministers this evening.

At a meeting of the Reichstag to-day, which will go down in history as one of the most depressed sessions ever held by that body, Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, when explaining the situation confronting Germany was listened to almost in complete silence, only an unrecurrent of murmurs being heard when he reached the sentence in which he declared that Germany's task now was to convince the world that the offer about to be made actually represented her fullest ability to pay.

Must Go to Extreme Limits. "The German Government will have to take a decision concerning the establishment of a basis for its propositions," he said. "A Cabinet council will meet this evening and to-morrow the Government will make known its policy on the reparations question. The Government is convinced that in dragging up this project it must go to the extreme limits of what the German people can furnish in the way of reparations."

The Foreign Minister spoke in a low voice and it was considered unusual that the coalition parties refrained from giving him a syllable of support during or after his speech.

The reply made by Secretary Hughes to Germany's request for mediation by the United States, which was received here this morning, is regarded in official circles as leaving the door fairly wide open to a settlement of the reparations problem without the Allies resorting to new measures of retaliation.

While not the slightest spirit of optimism is to be detected anywhere, America's reply is felt here to disclose not only a willingness on the part of the Harding Administration to take prompt measures to avoid intensification of the crisis but also to open a way for the Entente to reopen negotiations. It is said by many that the Cabinet will quite prepared for a refusal by President Harding and anticipated the tenor of his reply before the appeal was sent.

Vatican Was Unwilling. Germany's appeal to President Harding direct for the United States to act as mediator followed the collapse of a plan for Papal mediation, the details of which are just beginning to become known here. It is stated in well informed circles that Germany's terms had actually been sent to Rome and were ready to be forwarded by the Vatican, but never started for Washington. The Vatican, it now develops, declined at the last moment to introduce the German proposals into the strained international situation.

Whether this was due to Premier Briand's vigorous speech declining arbitration, or to the premature publication of this intended action, or to diplomatic representations by France either to Washington or Rome is not clearly understood here, but all three suppositions are advanced in diplomatic circles to explain the failure of the plan.

The New York Herald correspondent learns from a high clerical authority that the Vatican approached Germany several days before President Harding was due to deliver his first message to Congress and expressed readiness to forward Germany's new proposals if these proved to be of a nature warranting hopes of their acceptability. The Vatican relied on the prospect of Germany's

BIG CHASE LANDS PAYROLL BANDIT

Man Grabs \$2,400 From Girl, Whose Yells Arouse Lower West Side.

RUNS INTO ARMS OF COP Culpit Throws Away Money, Which Is Found by a Pursuer and Returned.

Miss Bessie Weiner, 22 years old, of 456 East 171st street, the Bronx, was hugging the \$2,400 weekly payroll of Kline & Frankford under her arm yesterday afternoon when, just as she stepped inside the doorway of the company's building, at 55 West Third street, she felt a sharp tug and turned in time to see a man running away with the envelope.

Miss Weiner gave a yell which could be heard in Washington Square and started after the thief, Lillian Lippman, who sometimes goes to the East River National Bank, Great Jones street and the Bowers, instead of Miss Weiner, had been thinking that something of the sort might happen any time. When she heard the yell she knew that the crime wave had struck Bessie; so she jumped from her desk and dashed out into the street, with Kline, Frankford and fourteen clerks and stenographers right behind her.

The chase led west on Third street to West Broadway, thence to West Fourth street, with the pursuers gaining in number and noise all the time. Patrolman Tom Shea, standing on Fourth street, seeing his job and wishing he could find some hench to raise, saw a man coming straight toward him. The man ran into the cop, who bowled him over.

Shea was lifting the dazed man to his feet when the crowd came up and gathered about, making such a noise that the cop could get no idea of what it was all about. Suddenly a little man pushed his way through the crowd, saving an envelope.

"Here," said the man, "he threw this away several blocks back. I guess he must have stole it from somebody." The policeman took the envelope, turned it over wonderingly and found that the money was all there. But when he looked up the honest man had disappeared. Nobody knew who he was.

The prisoner was taken to the Mercer street police station and questioned for two hours by Lieut. Bill Funston. He gave his name as Edward Kelly, 24 years old, a clerk, of 741 Monroe street, Brooklyn. He said he lived with his mother. Some time ago, he related, he lost his job. According to the police, he said that when he saw Miss Weiner come out of the bank with the fat envelope it was too good to pass up.

Lieut. Funston said Kelly had been arrested before on similar charges.

COWS FOR GERMANY SICK OF TEXAS FEVER Gift of American Farmers Will Not Be Distributed.

BREMEN, April 22.—Seven hundred milk cows, the gift of American farmers, are sick here with Texas fever. They will not be distributed to the Imperial cities according to the allotment recently agreed upon, because of the danger of infection. Bremen has purchased 500 of these cows. Another shipment is due shortly.

BERLIN, April 22.—The cargo of milk cows recently donated by Americans to Germany represents an American market value of \$205,000, including the cost of transportation, according to Foreigners.

HAYWOOD DOOMED BY THE I. W. W.'S

Federal Official Asserts 'Big Bill' Will Be Killed Unless He Returns.

BELEIVED HIDING HERE Agitator Planning May Day Uprising, Is Theory in Some Quarters.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, April 22.—If "Big Bill" Haywood, said to be in Moscow, does not return to the United States to begin his sentence at Leavenworth he will be killed by decree of the inner circle of the I. W. W. This is a report given to United States Attorney Charles F. Clyne by Department of Justice agents investigating Haywood's reported flight.

Haywood's absence will deny to those sentenced with him to the Federal penitentiary the right to amnesty as political prisoners, the Federal agents say, and the I. W. W