

REFORMERS GAVE UP HOPE OF PREVENTING WORLD TITLE FIGHT

Clinton N. Howard Admits N. J. Laws Cannot Stop 'Terrible Scenes' at Ringside.

THREATENS TO PUNISH Says Bureau Will Invoke Criminal Statutes Against All the Principals in Contest.

PROSECUTOR IS SCEPTICAL Will Present Affidavits to the Grand Jury, but Says No Crime Is Planned or Contemplated.

The least of Tex Rickard's worries will be disposed of to-morrow afternoon. The chances are that it will be disposed of in a manner entirely to the liking of the man who is promoting the Carpenter-Dempsey fight, for Pierre P. Garven, Hudson county's prosecutor, said yesterday that he has made a thorough investigation into Rickard's enterprise and finds nothing that warrants him in believing that the fighters, their managers and Rickard have conspired to break any one of Jersey's numerous laws.

Peers into the Future.

"Being thus handicapped by the laws of the State," said Mr. Howard, "it is useless to press further the courts for action to prevent the fight. But I prophesy that within a few days the championship fight held in New Jersey. "To stop this fight it would seem that the court having jurisdiction would have to sit at the ringside prepared to enter a motion to issue an injunction after the offense had been visibly committed. This seems to be the law in New Jersey, and it is up to the people of the State to change it."

Wilbur P. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, issued a statement in Trenton last night in which he declared that failing to stop Carpenter and Dempsey from fighting on Saturday his organization was going to try to have the two pugilists arrested afterward. He added that Billy Sunday, who said he was not opposed to the fight, was "off his base."

"If we can punish these fellows after the fight for any violation of the law," said Mr. Crafts, "this will be the last fight in this country. Billy Sunday is off his base in arguing for vested interests in criminal investments. I have a well organized detective force that has learned that each of these fighters is planning a knockout blow. We are going to try to have the promoters, the fighters and their managers arrested after this fight for conspiracy to violate the law."

Nevertheless, Mr. Garven will go before the Hudson County Grand Jury to-morrow afternoon and lay before that august body the entire State Boxing Commission report. At the behest of the bureau the prosecutor will ask the jury, if they see fit, to indict Rickard, Carpenter, Descamps, Dempsey, Kearns and the entire State Boxing Commission on grounds of defying the law and conspiring to violate it by staging a prize fight, whereas the law permits of nothing but exhibition bouts. Other words the jury will be asked to decide when a professional fight becomes a prize fight.

The Rev. Harvey L. Wyatt, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, played this final card of a bureau. The bureau admits that if the Grand Jury fails it becomes incumbent on Wyatt as far as this is concerned. Wyatt called upon the prosecutor and presented to the latter a letter from Herbert Clark Gilson, attorney for the reform element. Mr. Wyatt made formal denials and also intimated that the prosecutor said that inasmuch as it was his duty to do so he would be glad to obey.

Prosecutor Sees No Crime. "But," said Mr. Garven, "the prosecutor's office has made a thorough investigation and is satisfied that no crime has been committed, and is contemplating the promotion of this boxing exhibition. I believe the promoters of the fight are not complying with the law. If they do not we shall take the necessary steps to have the fight stopped. Inasmuch as my complaint has been made to me I shall lay it before the Grand Jury Friday."

In his letter to Mr. Garven, Mr. Gilson said: "One of the allegations is that the defendants have entered into a conspiracy to prevent the boxing or springing and also to violate the crimes act prohibiting prize fighting. Vice-Chancellor Foster, denying the

Bootlegging, Woman's Dress, Boosting Crime

BOSTON, June 29.—Present day styles in women's dress and bootlegging are two factors responsible for an increase in crime in this State in the last year, in the opinion of Frank A. Brooks, chairman of the State Parole Board. City streets have taken on the appearance of a burlesque stage as a result of the manner in which women dress, Mr. Brooks asserted to-day. The 2,990 persons sent to penal institutions last year represented a gain of 261 over the previous year, he said. Included in the number were many married men who, Mr. Brooks said, probably had "found themselves up against the wall and felt driven to commit crimes."

DRY LAWS IMPAIR MORALS OF NATION

Crime Wave Exists and Is Due to Prohibition, Says W. B. Joyce.

SURETY FIGURES PROOF They Establish Increase in Burglary and Embezzlement Since 1918.

The effect of national prohibition laws in the metropolitan districts at least, has been to impair rather than to improve the morals of the communities. Prohibition has been an important contributing factor to the nationwide crime wave. It has made criminals of thousands of men and women and has cost the surety and bonding companies of the country hundreds of thousands of dollars since it went into effect.

The foregoing are the opinions of William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety Company, arrived at after a careful analysis of claims paid for burglaries and embezzlement losses for the ten years ending 1920, and a survey of the reasons for the unprecedented increase in both classes of crime since 1918.

"There are many, we have found," Mr. Joyce said, "who think of nothing of stealing a bottle or a case of booze than a person does of pinching an umbrella on a rainy day."

Weak Minded Affected.

The effect of the law, Mr. Joyce pointed out, has been disastrous upon weak minded individuals with limited incomes who have not been able to sustain their luxurious habits, but try to maintain the same daily average of highballs and rickies at 75 cents or 11 apiece as they did when the stuff sold for \$1.50 a quart.

The victim first spends his or her savings, then runs in debt, then borrows a series of minor pecuniations that gradually reach a point where the individual is in a position of utter ruin. A very large proportion of this class of victims are women. Mr. Joyce has found, and their plight results directly from the application of the liquor laws.

Among the other factors that enter into the existing situation, as Mr. Joyce pointed out, are the following: Widespread loosening of respect for law and property following the war. The greater opportunity for dishonesty that has resulted from the closing of negotiable securities, often handled by inexperienced and untried employees.

The published reports of great profits made in certain quarters during the war, have turned more envious and reckless regarding other people's lives and more skilled in the use of firearms and in attacking guarded and unguarded places.

The lure of the cities for thousands of men and women attracted from their country homes by these high wages, and the subsequent reduction and frequent loss of employment.

The false excuse for crime found in the doctrine of Socialism and Bolshevism.

Inadequate accounting methods in "big business" established during the war. Culpable carelessness by employers in employing persons who are known to be dangerous criminals and ex-convicts who have posed as clerks, servants, chauffeurs, etc. Excessive and unseemly display of valuable public places.

STILLMAKERS REFUSES TO ANSWER QUERIES UNDER DEFENCE FIRE

Says Evidence Might Tend to Incriminate Him, So Is Silent.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED Mack to Cross Examine Banker To-day; Will Demand Replies.

DODGES WAITING CROWD Plaintiff in Divorce Court Uses Boiler Room to Get to Court—Caught at Exit.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Poughkeepsie, June 29.—James A. Stillman kept the Poughkeepsie Trust Company's Building to-day through a basement entrance, went through the boiler room past the coal bin and so upstairs, where he took the witness stand in his divorce suit against Mrs. Anne Urquhart Potter Stillman. Throughout his cross-examination by John F. Brennan, chief counsel for Mrs. Stillman, he sat within eight feet of his wife, but she knitted busily, the former banker gazed steadily at the lawyer, and so far as the spectators could observe the Stillmans did not see each other at all.

The cross-examination by Mr. Brennan began only after a wordy and lengthy legal battle, in which Referee Daniel J. Gleason held that it was permissible, and the questions asked by Mrs. Stillman's attorney covered practically all angles of the counter charges of intimacy and wrongdoing with Mrs. Florence H. Leeds that Mrs. Stillman has made against her husband. But Mr. Stillman's replies to the questions covered nothing and settled nothing. To all, excepting a few questions dealing with his age and place of residence and the name of his yacht, he made this answer: "I refuse to answer on the ground that it might incriminate me."

Sweeties in Boiler Room. Mr. Stillman made his entrance through the underground route, so that he could escape the curious stare of the eager multitude and the clicking shutters of the cameras, but in this he was not entirely successful. When he was excused at 6 o'clock he hurried back to the basement, with a group of detectives who have been his bodyguard for some time. He remained in the shadow of the boiler room, where it was very warm, but every once in a while a detective, mopping his face with a handkerchief, peeked out to see if the coast was clear. It became less so every minute, however, as a few people stopped to see what made the detectives pop out so.

A new crater was formed again in 1915, accompanied by a great explosion and dense smoke clouds. The inhabitants fled, but there was comparatively little damage.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIM PUT OFF A FRENCH TRAIN

Neglected to Get Visa to Recross German Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Isaac Guggenheim of New York was put off by a French frontier official at Kahl, Germany, where there are no hotel accommodations, and spent the night in a diamond railway station. All this happened, Mr. Guggenheim told THE NEW YORK HERALD Bureau upon his arrival here this afternoon, because he had failed to get a French visa permitting him to recross the frontier.

Mr. Guggenheim explained to the official that he had no knowledge of the French passport regulations, and only asked to be allowed to reach Straasbourg, where he would comply with the law, but the French inspector was obdurate. On the following day Mr. Guggenheim visited the French Consul's office at Karlsruhe, but found it closed. He was compelled to lose another day. He was seeking the Consul at Baden, but has just concluded four weeks' treatment at Marienbad.

Isaac Guggenheim is senior member of Guggenheim Bros, mining capitalists, of 120 Broadway. He formerly was treasurer of the American Smelting and Refining Company, director of the American Securities Company and the National Park Bank. He left for Europe several weeks ago. He is 67 years old.

STROMBOLI VIOLENT, PEOPLE IN TERROR

Molten Rocks and Sulphurous Gases Pour From Crater, Causing Great Damage. INHABITANTS HUG SHORE Quakes Accompany Eruption—Italian Government Sends Destroyers.

Messina, Italy, June 29.—The volcano Stromboli, on Stromboli Island, off the north coast of Sicily, burst into wild activity last night and today fills the island. The molten rocks and sulphurous gases pouring from the crater, it is feared, may spell impending doom to the panic-stricken inhabitants.

The people of the island, frenzied by the uncanny behavior of the volcano during the last three days, are congregating on the shores preparing for an attempt at flight, but waiting in the hope that the volcano will subside.

The eruption is accompanied by quakes, felt for thirty miles, shaking the adjacent islands. Flames and black clouds from the volcano are plainly seen from Messina. The shape of the crater has been changed by the violence of the eruption and apparently a large piece has been detached. The surrounding plains are devastated by molten matter, all vegetation and every living thing in its path having been destroyed.

There are not sufficient craft to carry away all the inhabitants of the affected district and the Italian Government has dispatched several destroyers from the Messina zone to the scene of the eruption. Arrangements have been made, if conditions on the island become more threatening, to transport the entire population to Messina.

The shores of the island are lined with people who are sending up prayers for the abatement of the fury of the volcano.

New Yorker to Value Ship Board's Property

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Robert H. Montgomery, a New York accountant, was selected to-day by the Shipping Board to make a complete inventory of the property of the board. At the present time, it was stated, the board has no fair idea of the value of its assets.

A plan to place the board's division of operations in the hands of five men at salaries of about \$25,000 a year is under consideration, it was said at the board's office. The division of operations is now under a single directing head.

\$600,000,000 TARIFF BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE BY FORDNEY

Estimated as Greatest Revenue Producer in Country's History. TRIPLES OLD RATES Measure Represents Republican Idea of Protection to American Industries. FREE LIST HEAVILY CUT Duties Based on American Not Invoice Value—President Has 'Bartering' Powers.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., June 29.—The greatest revenue producing tariff bill in the history of the country was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Joseph W. Fordney (Mich.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. It represents the views of the Republican members of the committee as to the extent to which the Republican principle of protection should be exercised to safeguard American industries and producers.

Although comparison with the last Republican tariff act is difficult because of numerous changes made in the methods of basing duties, Government experts believe the schedules taken as a whole are equal and probably somewhat higher than those of the Payne-Aldrich law of 1909.

Estimate \$600,000,000 Return. Many duties are higher than were imposed in 1909, while others are lower, but the free list is somewhat smaller. The bill will produce in revenue between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 a year, it is estimated. That sum is nearly double the return from the Payne-Aldrich law, but the estimate is based on the basis that imports will be much greater than twelve years ago.

Taken in its entirety, the bill may be said to triple the rates now in effect under the Democratic Underwood-Simmons law of 1913. The average ad valorem duty of the present law is 6 per cent, while under the new bill it will be about 18 per cent. Scores of articles have been removed from the Democratic free list and made dutiable. The Democratic tariff now yields about \$300,000,000.

The belief that the rates in the bill will exceed those of the Payne-Aldrich law is based on the fact that the measure provides the duties shall be based on the American valuation and not on the invoice value abroad, as was done in 1909. The effect of this change is uncertain, but with American values high and foreign values low, as the result of the exchange situation, the provision may make for considerably higher rates.

In accordance with the views of President Harding the Executive is given wide authority to enter into trade negotiations with other nations looking toward reciprocal agreements. The President also receives broad authority to take steps to eliminate other discriminatory American trade by diplomatic "bartering."

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Second Appeal to Craig. Back of the frigid politeness of these exchanges lies the bitterness of the whole Irish question since Cromwell's time. But it is regarded as hopeful that De Valera himself made a second appeal to Sir James this afternoon, despite Sir James' earlier refusal to come to the Dublin conference which De Valera wants to precede the London meeting.

De Valera undoubtedly is seeking to go to London in a common boat with representative of all Ireland rather than as the "chosen leader of the majority of the south of Ireland" as Lloyd George addressed him. Sir James Craig is backed by the entire Ulster machine in standing out for a distinction between the six counties and the rest of Ireland which Sir Edward Carson won for them in framing the present home rule act.

But there are many in Dublin to-night who insist that there is a middle way where the two factions can find ground for going to London on a common basis. Although Sir James Craig declined to confer with De Valera, Sir Maurice Dooleer and the other southern Unionists consented to attend the Dublin meeting, and there is a likelihood that if De Valera cannot find support for himself as the spokesman for all Ireland, he may be able to appear as the spokesman for all of Ireland out of the six counties.

Objects to Invitation Form. The tone of his reply to Sir James Craig to-day seems to indicate that he will not go to London unless he is able to speak for all Ireland. His reference to the "majority of the south of Ireland" is construed as referring to the limitation of the invitation in alluding to himself as representing only "the majority of Southern Ireland."

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HOT shots from Gen. Charles G. Dawes in his call to arms for Government economy. Oasified is the way to describe you men who failed to make cuts in Government spending. Everybody must be on his toes before I get through in this supreme emergency to help the President. I am going to trim 25 per cent. off my small allowance from Congress. It's up to you to do likewise. I am going to watch this business. Don't forget that. Our Government is the biggest business on earth. You have got to help make it a Government on good business lines. You Cabinet members have failed to give me the names of your budget representatives. I want those names by to-morrow at the latest. I don't want any credit for what I am doing. I don't want to be buffeted about with praise. I merely want to do my duty. Galvanize your forces into action by humanizing them. Away with these pitiful little personalities in Government service who strut around with conceit and play politics. I don't know whether I will have any reputation after this meeting, but we will at least have an understanding. We are going to have that budget by August, just thirty days, so get busy. Cabinet members obsessed with the idea that they cannot reduce their spending will lose that obsession mighty quick.

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In a letter to Sir James Craig replying to the Ulster Premier's notification that he cannot meet De Valera in a preliminary conference in Dublin, the Irish Republican leader makes the declaration that Lloyd George's invitation to a conference is impossible of acceptance in its present form.

As quoted by the Irish Bulletin, organ of the Dail Eireann, De Valera's letter is as follows: "I sincerely regret that you cannot come to a conference