

**W.A. RUSKAY'S MAY REOPEN**  
**Whirlwind of Business**  
 Came When Public Lost Confidence.

**2 EXCHANGES DEFENDED**  
**S. L. Ruskay Denies More Than Four Failed Houses Had Quotations.**

District Attorney Banton's investigation of bucket shops, which has been responsible for a panicky feeling that prevails in a certain quarter of Wall Street, continued yesterday without further failures or indications.

Interest was centered in the six firms which have gone under in the last three days. Robert P. Stephenson, receiver for Kardos & Burke, 32 Broadway, made public a confidential memorandum which he said he had found among the firm's papers. It purported to be a statement of the firm's financial condition on September 30 last, and showed a surplus of more than \$1,500,000.

In one corner of this statement was written "For the personal use of Mr. L. M. Kardos, Jr., and Mr. John Burke, E. and O. E." "E. and O. E." was translated as "errors and omissions excepted." One of the employees said the statement "was not worth the paper it was written on" so far as showing the condition of the concern when the smash came.

**Kardos Falls to Appear.**  
 Mr. Kardos did not appear for a conference with the receiver, Arthur L. Ross, his lawyer, said Mr. Kardos would appear for a conference on Monday pending word of the arrival of Philip R. Davis, the firm's Chicago attorney.

More than 200 employees of Kardos & Burke's downtown office were insured last week for \$1,000 each. Three weeks ago, it was learned. These policies lapsed for non-payment of premiums. An employee said the run on the firm by its customers extended for four weeks. At one time it was necessary to hire extra help to handle the business.

S. S. Ruskay & Co., another firm which went into bankruptcy, was planning reorganization, according to its attorney, Percival E. Jackson. The full details will be presented on final audit of the books by Mark Hyman, receiver. The downfall of the firm was attributed to "the whirlwind of business" occasioned by the upsetting of public confidence.

**Stock Exchange Makes Denial.**  
 That the brokerage houses which have failed recently had been allowed to do business because the New York Stock Exchange quotations was denied by Seymour L. Cromwell, president of the New York Stock Exchange. In a statement following a long meeting of the governing committee, Mr. Cromwell said that out of twenty-two houses which have failed since November 29 last only four had New York Stock Exchange tickers in their offices when they failed. He continued:

"The five houses, the failure of which was reported in the papers to-day, were in no instance members of the New York Stock Exchange. There have been only two failures in the New York Stock Exchange since November 29, 1921. One was of small importance; the second was the failure of E. W. Wagner & Co. The Exchange insisted upon an assignment by the receiver and in discharging that duty it could not continue in business without jeopardizing the interests of its customers. The failure was most regrettable, and I have no disposition whatsoever to minimize its importance.

"It has been stated in the press that the numerous so-called brokerage houses that have recently failed were enabled to do business because the Stock Exchange permitted them to tick. The fact is that of all the non-member houses that have failed since November 29 five had made application for New York Stock Exchange ticker service and had had their applications approved. Three had at one time received ticker service, which had been discontinued by the exchange.

**"Only Four Had Tickers."**  
 "Only four of the houses that have recently failed were at the time of failure receiving New York Stock Exchange ticker service. The exchange at the time of their failure had not advised sufficient evidence to justify the removal of their tickers.

"The Stock Exchange, by reason of its control over its own quotations, has been the greatest factor in the resumption of bucket shops and preventing the resumption of quotations."

The Cotton Exchange, through its president, Edward M. Weil, wrote as follows to the New York Stock Exchange: "I beg to address you because of various reports in the press from which it might be deduced that the governors and members of the New York Stock Exchange are not in sympathy with the recent activities of your office in foreclosing out and prosecuting bucket shops.

"I state that such is emphatically not the case? The governors and members of this exchange are heartily in favor of your activities in this regard and are heartily in sympathy with the work of our members. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Pierce, are doing."

Directors of the Progress National Bank, 215 Seventh avenue, elected Alexander H. Walsh president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation on Wednesday of John Burke, partner in Kardos & Burke. Mr. Walsh has been in the bank since last August as first vice-president and manager.

Creditors of Milton Heim, trading as Milton Heim & Co., stock brokers, at 74 Broadway, who failed last year, will realize about forty-eight cents on the dollar. Schedules filed in United States District Court showed liabilities of \$233,397 and assets of \$111,991. Heim had about 500 customers with claims ranging from \$5 to \$15,000.

Liabilities of Hirsens & Dias, stock brokers, 55 Broadway, thrown into bankruptcy on Thursday, were estimated at \$100,000 and assets were put at \$25,000 by Robert P. Lewis, attorney for the liquidating creditors. Judge Learned Hand in Federal Court appointed Henry B. Stange receiver for Hirsens service, and Samuel H. Dias, with bond of \$20,000.

**BUCKET SHOPS STRIP CONSERVATIVE DUPES BY INSTALLMENT PLAN**  
**From Those Who Dislike Speculation the Crooked Operator Is Willing to Take Occasional Payments, Being No Stickler on How He Gets Money—Story of Telephone Booth Game Told.**

This is the fifteenth of the series of articles which THE NEW YORK HERALD is publishing to expose the widespread manner in which bucket shops are swindling the public. This article will show the manner in which the installment purchase of stock is used to fleece victims. The next article will appear on Monday.

Previous articles in this series have shown how sucker lists are used by bucket shops to get in touch with prospective victims. After a bucket shop has succeeded in arousing the interest of a prospect by telephone or other use of the sucker list, every energy and effort of the bucketshops "producers" are turned first on stirring the cupid—desire for great profits at small investment—of the prospect and then in building up his confidence until he is willing to leave his money in charge of the bucket shop.

The method by which victims are swindled in that manner is a straight out appeal to the greed and gambling instinct inherent in mankind. Speculation, with quick profits, is the burden of the argument. After the victim is persuaded to part with his money in a "speculation" he never sees it again, for there is no speculation. The bucketeer simply pockets the whole amount intact and waits for an excuse by which he can persuade the victim he has lost.

But the bucketeer does not always stop with the appeal of speculation. A common argument is the common sense of investment as well as the chance of speculation. In other words, he persuades his prospect, especially if the prospect appears not to be inclined to taking a chance, to make an "investment" rather than a "speculation."

**Bucketeer Has Two Appeals.**  
 Now the great handicap involved in an outright purchase of stock rather than a marginal transaction is that the latter requires only a small percentage of the face value of the share, while the former involves complete payment of the full amount of the face value. Therefore, the bucketeer finds it much easier to persuade a prospect to buy on margin than he does to inveigle a man or woman into paid up purchase. The money required is less and for that reason easier to get.

In order to evade that difficulty we find the bucketeer inventing the installment purchasing plan. By that means, not only does the "producer" have the advantage of a double appeal—that of speculation and permanent investment—but also when he lands his victim he gets more money.

On the face of it, that scheme would appear to be one in which the bucketeer could hardly get away with the customer's money. The theory of the plan is that on payment of the first installment the stock ordered is bought on margin, the difference between the marginal payment and the full purchase price being made up by a loan for which the purchased share is pledged as security. Subsequent payments are supposedly applied to the reduction of the loan. When the loan is fully paid up by the installments the purchaser calls and receives the shares he thus has bought.

**Approached With Schemes.**  
 But the slick tongued bucketeer is not out to let money get away from him in any such fashion. The installment purchaser of stock has not had his account long with the bucket shop before he is informed of any one or a number of attractive schemes wherein it appears he has come in the way of making a lot of money in a hurry.

The stock he is buying has gone up, and it would be a good idea to sell and take the profit. That looks reasonable. The purchaser sells, makes a profit, which is added to the installment beyond margin. But the bucketeer has allowed the customer to make the profit for a purpose. That purpose is to infect the customer with the virus of making quick profits. He has tried it once and found it could be done. Moreover, he likes it. Having thus started his erstwhile conservative installment plan investor on the path of speculation the rest usually is easy. Thousands of people in New York can testify as to how easy it really is.

The victim now is persuaded to leave his money with the bucketeer for another investment or speculation. Sooner or later, said to relate, the customer ceases to be lucky and the whole of his credit is wiped out because he has no more money with which to put up margin.

**Stealings Pyramided.**  
 Another way in which this game is worked is to keep dragging from the victim the installments until the stock—though never really bought—is paid for. Then the customer is persuaded to put up the supposedly paid-in-full shares as collateral for a loan on which to start buying more, the additional shares, in turn, never being bought either. Thus the scheme is carried on endlessly as long as the customer can be persuaded to pay installments.

After that come the excuses, plausible enough, regarding why delivery cannot be effected at once, and presently the purchaser finds a sign on the door where his "broker" once did business. It is bankruptcy. His "broker" simply has fled between suns, or for some reason, not disclosed to the customer, his "broker's" business has been transferred to another house.

The customer usually then is astounded beyond measure to find the record of his affairs, as transferred to the new house, is entirely different from what their status was in the old concern. Frequently he finds that according to the new books he is owing more money than all his paid up stock is worth. He cannot find his old "broker" and endless litigation makes recovery a more or less futile undertaking.

**Two Signs of Warning.**  
 Of course, the first question a person considering buying stock on the installment plan naturally asks is, How am I going to know whether I am buying through a legitimate broker or am getting into the clutches of a bucket shop? There is no way to tell positively. But here are two earmarks which it might be well to recognize.

First—If the "broker" offers to sell to you on a margin or at interest rates less than those being currently charged it is wise to give him a wide berth. Honest, legitimate business must have enough overhead charge attached to it to carry it. No business can exist legitimately without charging enough for that purpose.

Second—If the "broker" falls to fix a specific and reasonably substantial installment unit, payable at regular and stated intervals, it is a good time to sidestep. Regularity and promptness are as essential to the life of business almost as money itself. Therefore, when the "broker" tells you that if you take the stock you can "pay whenever you happen to have the money handy" you might reasonably take it for granted that the reason for his leniency is that no loan is contemplated for the purchase of the stock; that, therefore, no fixed rate of income is needed to meet a loan, and logically that no purchase of stock is intended.

**Chaps Swindling Exposed.**  
 Cheap no more vivid illustration of the combination of all the elements of bucket shop swindling through the installment game, together with the wildest irresponsibility, ever came to light in New York than is furnished in an incident of last week. Fortunately, the scheme failed to work in the one instance known, but there is no way of telling in how many other instances it has worked. This is what happened:

The residence telephone of a well to do woman who might be expected to have a little money ran one morning last week. A voice on the phone went into the time worn trick of explaining that this was the well known brokerage house of So & So, talking, and that the woman's name had been given to them by "a friend."

So & So wished to interest her in buying a few shares of Industrial (the voice named a corporation whose name is known all over the country and in every household) on the installment plan, "exactly like the company sells to its own employees."

He explained that the stock would pay 8 or 9 per cent, and she could pay for it any way she liked.

"You just make out a check for \$140 to cover margin for ten shares, and I'll send a boy right over for it. After that you can pay just as you feel like it—\$10 one month and not but \$5 the next, if you do not feel able to pay so much."

The woman was not "interested."

The salesman, however, thought so well of the opportunity he was offering that he asked her to "think it over" and he would call her again the next day. Maybe she would change her mind.

**Office in Telephone Booth.**  
 That night the woman advised her son of what had happened. Her son, being an up and doing young business man, told his mother if the salesman called again to tell him that her son was interested and for the salesman to leave his telephone number. The salesman called again, as he had promised; was delighted to know that the woman had interested her son in the proposition, and left his telephone number. The woman telephoned the number to her son, who immediately got "information" on the wire and learned that the number was that of a public pay booth in the lobby of a building in lower Manhattan.

He called the number, expecting, of course, that he would be unable to locate the person who had called. He was surprised, however, when the "salesman's" voice appeared on the telephone. He carried on quite an extended conversation, but naturally the son did not let himself be persuaded to buy the stock.

When he asked the "salesman" the name and address of his concern he gave an address totally different from that at which the telephone was located. Moreover, there was no brokerage house of the name given at the address given.

The young man was able to learn from the telephone book before the "salesman" cut off that the firm name was not listed in the telephone book, and called the "salesman's" attention to that fact.

"No, of course not," glibly replied the salesman. "We have been open for a little less than six months and just missed getting in the last telephone directory. But if you ever deal in stock you could hardly have missed hearing of us, because we are one of the biggest houses in the financial district."

There is every indication that this "big house" is nothing more than a group of three men without an office, doing business with a sucker list from a public telephone booth. The matter is under investigation.

**ABSCONDED BROKER SWINDLED WOMEN**

Continued from First Page.

could make as much money as they wanted and when they wanted.

It was after this talk that Mrs. Atwood, according to her story last night, began to sell her securities and give the cash to Lindsay. Later she mentioned that she had taken a ring from her safe deposit box and lost it, and Lindsay persuaded her to let him have her jewels worth about \$50,000, so that he could put them away where they would be safe.

"Give them to me," he said, "and you won't have to worry about them any more."

Mrs. Atwood said that she never saw the cash again. She said that because she could not induce Lindsay to give back any of her money she became financially embarrassed and had to appeal to her friends and relatives for money on which to live, and had to move from her apartment to a cheaper place. Finally, in August of last year, she went to Lindsay and threatened to go to the District Attorney, who last week agreed to pay her \$50 a week as interest, and to return her money and jewels within a few months. He did pay her the money for some time, but then he stopped.

In addition to Mrs. Duke and Mrs. Atwood the victims listed by the District Attorney are as follows:

Miss Charlotte Nilsson, an actress, of the Hotel Buckingham, who lost \$20,000.

Mrs. W. H. Arnold of 152 West Seventy-fourth street, who lost \$20,000.

Miss Margaret Bogart, 15 Central Park West, \$18,000.

Mrs. Helen Bennett, 43 West Forty-eighth street, \$13,000.

Mrs. Adelaide V. Rice, Riverdale, \$25,000.

Mrs. James I. Cornell, Bayside, L. I., \$20,000.

Mrs. Helen Smith, Stamford, Conn., amount unknown.

Mrs. Florence James, 23 East Eighty-ninth street, said to be relative of the Harrimans, \$5,000 in cash and jewelry.

Miss Catherine Adams, 14 East Sixty-fourth street, \$10,000.

Major Gonzalo Sutton, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, \$5,000.

**One Man Gets Money Back.**  
 Major Sutton was the only one who got any of his money back, according to District Attorney Richard C. Murphy. He is president of the Pacific Mining and Chemical Company of 41 East Forty-second street, a company which has been in the hands of Lindsay since last night when he had a large estate, said last night they heard him say he was connected with.

Mr. Murphy said that Lindsay had had his disappearance on December 23. He had a garage, house and bathhouse at Nyack had been attached by the Sheriff of Rockland county to a court order of George L. Burr, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company. Mr. Arnold said, Mr. Burr spoke to Mr. Baker and the latter said he had never heard of Lindsay.

**One Receipt Shows \$27,000.**  
 Mrs. Arnold told her Lindsay, after winning her confidence, had taken \$20,000, \$10,000 and \$7,000 in cash from her at the Hotel Marlborough in three successive days last night the statement of the District Attorney Murphy a receipt which she said Lindsay had signed for \$27,000. Later he got a check for \$2,500 from her at her home, 82 West Seventy-fourth street, this being the only time the broker is said to have accepted a check.

He also got two \$50 Liberty bonds from her, Mrs. Arnold said, and wanted her to sell her home to let him have \$100,000 more. At this, however, she balked and refused to have any more dealings with him.

Mrs. Arnold said her first suspicion was aroused when Lindsay told her he was named in the will of George F. Baker as executor of Mr. Baker's estate. When she told this to her nephew, George L. Burr, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, Mr. Arnold said, Mr. Burr spoke to Mr. Baker and the latter said he had never heard of Lindsay.

All the women have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury Monday morning. Indictments charging embezzlement and grand larceny will be sought against Lindsay, Mr. Murphy said. Although no indictment has been returned as yet, Detective Bernard Fitzgerald, who is in charge of Lindsay's staff, has been put on Lindsay's trail.

Miss Nilsson, whose story was given out by the District Attorney, would not confirm last night the statement of Mr. Murphy that she had lost \$20,000, and said that she did not want to discuss the case. She did say, however, that she was sure that Lindsay had taken everything she had.

"He got practically everything," she said, "jewels and stocks. He left me almost penniless."

Miss Nilsson said she had known Lindsay in a business way for about two years.

**Victims Reluctant to Talk.**  
 Efforts were made also to find other victims of Lindsay, but the majority of those were not at home and very few of those who were seen felt inclined to talk about the case. James Fitzgerald refused to discuss her losses in any way. The address given for Mrs. Adams is an apartment hotel near Fifth avenue. She was said to be a widow and to live there and was not known there at all. Major Sutton could not be found.

Mrs. Duke was divorced from James B. Duke in 1905 by a decree of Chancellor Pitney of New Jersey. Mr. Duke alleged that she had been too intimate with Major Frank T. Huntoon. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Duke she had been the divorced wife of Louis McCready.

The Duke divorce suit was one of the sensational cases of the day. In 1915 Mrs. Louise M. Ball, sister of Mrs. Lillian N. Duke, sued James B. Duke for \$200,000 and alleging that Duke broke a promise to support her comfortably for life in case she sided against him in the divorce action. In the course of the action it developed that two of Mr. Duke's sisters had kept tabs on her movements and had informed Mr. Duke of where she had been and in whose company she had been.

The divorce suit was married Mrs. William Inman of Atlanta, a famous Southern beauty. Mrs. Lillian N. Duke was well to do before her marriage to the tobacco magnate.

**2 WIVES HUSBANDLESS AS HE IS SENTENCED**  
**Broker Andrews Gets 2 Years—3 Years for Grassman.**  
 Herbert T. Andrews, broker, who figured in a domestic triangle last year in Jersey City when he attempted to live with two wives in the same house, was sentenced yesterday to two to four years at Sing Sing. He was convicted a week ago in General Sessions of selling \$14,000 in stock which Horace R. Van Vleck of Montclair had deposited with him. His attorney said if Andrews was sent away two families would suffer, as the first Mrs. Andrews, from whom a divorce was recommended, is receiving alimony.

Sentence of three years and three months to ten years was imposed on John Grassman, 34, of 630 Seventy-fourth street, Brooklyn, by Judge Rosinsky. A week ago Grassman, a confidential clerk of the National City Company, fifth avenue and Forty-second street, confessed he had stolen \$120,000 in bonds. He was charged specifically with the theft of \$4,000 in bonds owned by George Kibbe Turner, the writer. Grassman served with the National Guard on the Mexican border and in France.

Frederick J. Hines, 36, of 2275 Morris avenue, The Bronx, convicted of the theft of \$14,600 by fifty forgeries, was sentenced by Judge Crain to five to ten years. He forced the name of his employers, Cheney Brothers, Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street, and William Phillips, former manager of the foreign exchange department of the American Express Company, 55 Broadway, was sentenced by Judge Crain to the penitentiary for six months to three years. He stole \$7,000 to meet medical expenses for his wife. They have three children.

**Swindled Women**



Alfred E. Lindsay.

ney's office show this indictment and that it was subsequently dismissed because the chief witness for the prosecution had disappeared.

The latter of Mrs. Catherine Adams, as told by Mr. Murphy, is that she met Lindsay in the brokerage office of Herk and Bennett, in Forty-second street in 1920. This firm has since failed. Lindsay gave her \$20,000 and Mrs. Adams said, and she made money on a time. Finally when she had accumulated \$40,000 Lindsay took the entire amount to put in his "pool," she said, and that left her without a cent.

**Arrest of Miss Sassone and Donegan Described at Fraud Trial.**  
 Witnesses at the trial of Regina Sassone and Edward Donegan, charged with prohibition frauds in connection with the withdrawal of liquor through the use of bogus permits, told yesterday of the attempt made by Donegan to bribe special agents who arrested him and Miss Sassone in rooms at the Hotel McAlpin. The property of Donegan was shown when a bank auditor read transcripts of records of daily deposits made by Donegan for nearly six months, many of them as high as \$8,000 a day.

John Connors, formerly a clerk in the offices of Charles R. O'Connor, then State Prohibition Director, testified that permits to which his name had been assigned were forged. The permits involved the release of 4,900 cases of liquor.

"That Donegan and Miss Sassone not only had issued false permits but had taken measures to prevent 'competitors' in the bootlegging business from obtaining withdrawals" was part of the testimony of Walter F. Murphy, special Government agent, who with George Golden arrested Donegan at the McAlpin. According to Murphy Miss Sassone told of the details in the scheme. Murphy said:

"After we talked with Rosenfeld (Benjamin Rosenfeld, now dead) we had a conversation with Regina Sassone. She said she had seen me at the office of the prohibition director a few days before the arrest. I'm glad that this is all over, she said to me, 'it has all worried me a great deal.'"

**Says Girl Watched Telegrams.**  
 Murphy said Miss Sassone told her method of contacting the telephone company O'Connor's office, where she and Donegan were employed. She asserted that she took the telegrams and turned them over to Donegan, and then told of the way the messages were sorted out and answered.

"Those messages, usually telegrams, in cases in which Donegan was interested were answered by sending instructions to the distillers that the permits were good and directing that they be honored. In the case of telegrams relating to withdrawals in which Donegan was not interested, Murphy said Miss Sassone told the agents would reply in the director's name, instructing the distillery to return all copies to the office as they were forged. By this method they were able to keep the withdrawal of liquor whether the permits were valid or not.

Emanuel Reeves, an auditor of the Irving National Bank, read to the jury a transcript of the bank which Donegan had between July 19 and December 20, 1920. The records showed that Donegan had deposited amounts daily ranging from \$100 to each. Most of the money deposited, the auditor said, was in bills of large denominations. On one occasion, September 8, the records showed that Donegan had deposited five \$1,000 notes, \$500 and one \$100 note and \$1,245 in checks.

**Assets Bribe Was \$25,000.**  
 Murphy told of the alleged attempt of Donegan to bribe the two officers who arrested him, offering them first \$1,000 each, and finally offering them \$25,000 to "forget this." Murphy told in detail of the arrest, which was made in Donegan's rooms, 113 and 115, which also were occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Parakis, Regina Sassone and Sigmund "Beany" Rosenfeld. Donegan greeted Murphy and Golden cordially when they arrived until he discovered their business. Then, according to Murphy, he said:

"See here, you boys are my kind. We can fix this thing up nicely. How about a 'grand' apiece?"—a "grand" being a \$1,000 note.

Donegan's principal fear, the agent said, was that his wife and baby would know of his trouble and that his wife would tell the divorce him. O'Connor, J. Fallon, attorney for Donegan, Murphy's story remained unshaken.

Charles R. O'Connor, former State prohibition director, died all knowledge of the stolen withdrawal permits to permit of his handling the detailed work in connection with the permits. He was a very capable man, and was taken care of by his assistants. He bowed to Miss Sassone and smiled as he left the stand.

The trial will be resumed Monday at noon.

**PHILADELPHIA FIRMS ACT TO CURB BUCKETING**  
**Bank Commissioner Favors Licensing Brokers.**  
 PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Action to curb the operation of "bucket shops" in this city following the numerous failures and disclosures about certain brokerage houses of this city and New York was taken to-day by various representatives of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the Investment Bankers Association and the Philadelphia Association of New York Stock Exchange Firms.

Henry C. Thayer, chairman of the last named organization, told members of the Business Science Club to-day that the bank is the safety net for the investor and should be consulted before the customer begins dealing with a brokerage house.

The licensing of brokers by the State of Pennsylvania was advocated by John S. Fisher, State Banking Commissioner, in an address before the members of the City Club to-day. He called the "bucket shop" legislation one of the most difficult and complicated problems which the State has had to deal with in some time.

**COURT SAVES MADISON AVENUE.**  
**Sevens Story Trade Building.**  
 Erection of a seven story business building on the west side of Madison avenue was blocked by John S. Fisher, State Banking Commissioner, in an address before the members of the City Club to-day. He called the "bucket shop" legislation one of the most difficult and complicated problems which the State has had to deal with in some time.

Plans for the proposed building were rejected by the Superintendent of Buildings because they were held to be in violation of the city's zoning system. The estate carried the matter to the Board of Appeals, which decided that the proposed building could be erected without impairing the value of the locality as a residential district.

**DRY AGENTS TURNED DOWN \$25,000 BRIBE**

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**Sevens Story Trade Building.**  
 Erection of a seven story business building on the west side of Madison avenue was blocked by John S. Fisher, State Banking Commissioner, in an address before the members of the City Club to-day. He called the "bucket shop" legislation one of the most difficult and complicated problems which the State has had to deal with in some time.

Plans for the proposed building were rejected by the Superintendent of Buildings because they were held to be in violation of the city's zoning system. The estate carried the matter to the Board of Appeals, which decided that the proposed building could be erected without impairing the value of the locality as a residential district.

**WILL BARE RECORD OF MRS. ROBERTSON**

Insurance Man Promises Starting Facts About Jewel Holdup Woman.

Gerard Laisl, investigator for the London Lloyd, promised further revelations last night about Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson of Deal, N. J., now under arrest on a conspiracy charge in connection with a faked robbery in her home last Saturday. Laisl, who brought about her arrest, said he had information which would be even more startling than her confession to the robbery, but an agent of the National Surety Company told her that he would procure to-day the necessary collateral to obtain her freedom. In the meanwhile, because of her confession, Mrs. Robertson's bail was increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000 by County Judge Rufus L. Lawrence at the request of Charles F. Sexton, Prosecutor of Monmouth county.

Mr. Robertson declined to comment on the statements of Mr. Sexton and Mr. Laisl, saying that her lawyers, Stokes & McDermott of Freehold, had told her not to talk to any one. She said, however, that she would return at once to her home in Deal when released. So confident was she last night that it would be her last night in jail that she made arrangements through Mr. Sexton to be arraigned in court this afternoon for fixing bail.

Detective McCartney of the Bomb Squad announced that the \$50,000 worth of jewels Mrs. Robertson said were stolen in the holdup and which were recovered Thursday night were found in the home of Mrs. Florence Pellegrini, 225 West Eighty-sixth street. Mrs. Pellegrini is a widow and has a nine-year-old son. She was astonished when the detectives visited her home and installed upon searching the house, she consented and they went to a china closet, opened it and lifted the jewels from a china bowl.

Mrs. Pellegrini said she had known Mrs. Robertson for 15 years, having made the acquaintance at Deal, where she passed her summers. She added that Mrs. Robertson visited her last Monday, two days after the Deal robbery, but that she was unaware of the fact that the jewels had been left in her house.

**'FLU' CASES INCREASE, BUT DEATHS ARE FEWER**  
**Dr. Copeland Says Conditions Are Nearly Normal.**  
 The Health Department's report yesterday showed 261 cases of influenza, an increase of nineteen over Thursday, and 27 cases of pneumonia, an increase of twenty over the previous day's report. There were twelve deaths from influenza, eight less than on Thursday; and seventy-four pneumonia deaths, as compared with 71 reported Thursday.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said that although there was a slight increase in the number of cases the prevalence of influenza is "little above the normal for this time of year." Many of the deaths reported as due to pneumonia, he said, probably were traceable to measles and not to influenza.

**DRIVER IN CRASH FINED \$25.**  
 Joseph De Rosa, 24, of 192 Monroe street, chauffeur of the municipal bus that was in collision with a trolley car in Jamaica Tuesday night, pleaded guilty to a charge of reckless driving in Jamaica police court yesterday and was fined \$25. De Rosa and nine women passengers in the bus received slight injuries.

**\$26,750 FOR CANCER WORK.**  
 The American Society for the Control of Cancer will announce at its annual meeting at the Hotel McAlpin to-night that a special gift of \$26,750 has been made to it by the Commonwealth of New York City for establishing a fund of service throughout the United States and Canada.

**BEST FRENCH STYLE**  
**7 Point**  
 Strap-Wrist First Quality Real Kid \$4.25  
 Combinations: Black and white white and black; moles and brown.  
 404-Fifth Ave. New York 253 Broadway

**Saks & COMPANY**  
 Broadway at 34th St.

ANNOUNCE FOR TO-DAY A SPECIAL Sale of Men's Fine Capeskin Gloves at 1.35 PAIR  
 —nothing is better than Capeskin for Spring

These gloves are of the very same quality that has been offered for some time at 2.95. They are perfect, and fully worthy of the most particular man's consideration. Cordovan or brown capeskin, pique seam sewn. Street Floor

Every pair made of imported skins

**Men's Blanket Cloth Robes**  
 Reduced to 5.00  
 Formerly 7.50 and 10.00. Fine Beacon Blanket Cloth Robes, corded on cuffs, collar and pockets. Excellent range of patterns and all sizes. Fifth Floor

**50-50**  
 Knickerbocker has for sale fifty used wagons practically as full of mileage and haulage as when new. These wagons were built in our own shops—built honestly of the best materials and with the best workmanship to produce the rugged sturdiness necessary to stand up under day-in and day-out service. The wagons have been replaced by automobiles, otherwise they would be working for us for years to come. The wagons will be repainted and the owner's name put on without extra charge.

If you need a really good wagon or a fleet of them, this is a psychological buying moment. A call at the shops, Fourth and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, is advised. A telephone call to Nectina 2740 will give you further details.

**Knickerbocker ICE Company**



**From Paris**  
 comethese charming blouses, hand embroidered and beaded. Wide range of Spring colors—American Beauty, Orchid, Navy, Gotham, Peacock Blue, Canna, Pumpkin, Jade, Rust, French Blue. All sizes—short and long tunic effects.

1872—Golden Anniversary Year—1922  
**Bloomingdale's**  
 59th to 60th—Lex. to 3d Ave.

**KNICKERBOCKER GRILL**  
 BROADWAY AT 42D ST.  
 MRS. R. W. HAWKSWORTH ANNOUNCES MATINEES THE DANSANT WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS From 4 to 6:30 P. M. EDWARD ELKIN'S ORCHESTRA Telephone Bryant 1846.

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