

PLAN \$42,000,000 BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN

To-Night's Weather—FAIR AND COLD.

To-Morrow's Weather—FAIR; RISING TEMPERATURE

THE EVENING WORLD **FINAL EDITION**

The **Evening** **World**

World **FINAL EDITION** THE EVENING WORLD

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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LA MONTAGNE FIRM INDICTED AFTER RAID ON RACQUET CLUB

INDICT LA MONTAGNE FIRM AND OTHERS IN SALE OF RUM AT RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB

13 Named by Grand Jury in Bootlegging Scandal After Investigation. ACCUSE EMPLOYEES. Enormous Quantities of Liquor Issued on Forged Permits, Is Charge.

The investigation of the United States District Attorney into reports of a bootlegging scandal in the Racquet and Tennis Club at Park Avenue and 24th Street ended today when the Grand Jury presented indictments to Judge Knox against Montague La Montagne and his brothers, Rene M., William A. and Morgan E.—all members of the club—and a number of their own employees in E. La Montagne's Sons, Inc., and other corporations, club servants, bootleg salesmen, truckmen, garage keepers and professional permit forgers. Thirteen persons were indicted in all.

There were two indictments. The first charged conspiracy to violate the Volstead act and to defraud the Government in taxes. It charged that the members of the firm of E. La Montagne's Sons and their employees conspired with the Green River Distilling Company, the Emmanence Distilling Company, Inc., which, with their own corporation, was owned by a holding corporation, Copperfield, Co., Inc., all of the stock of which was owned by the brothers.

The second indictment charges that the La Montagne brothers sold 16,000 gallons of rum, 318 cases of Scotch whiskey, 590 cases of gin and 2,224 gallons of assorted wines and liquors, much of it directly to members of the Racquet and Tennis Club. The others indicted were Samuel A. Story, Vice President and General Manager of the La Montagne corporation.

(Continued on Second Page.)

MRS. LOFT RESIGNS AS SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Gives No Reason for Action—Women's Department Grew Under Her Supervision.

After twenty months of arduous work in charge of the women's division of the Police Department, Mrs. George W. Loft today resigned as special deputy Police Commissioner, to take effect Dec. 31. Mrs. Loft would give no reason for her action. Mrs. Loft was appointed last May when the women's division of the Police Department consisted of merely an office and a hostess's room. Since Mrs. Loft took charge it has grown until it occupies the whole building which formerly was the West 23rd Street Police Station, and has, in addition, a large hospital room.

Christmas Eve, at the women's precinct Mrs. Loft gave a party to 500 children and gave away 500 pairs of shoes and stockings. Following the party a tea was given to the women who assisted the Deputy Commissioner in the distribution of presents and in entertaining the children.

During the last few weeks Mrs. Loft has conducted a movement to rid the dance halls of objectionable dancing. Police Commissioner Enright said this afternoon that Mrs. Loft had not resigned to him. "She must have handed her resignation to the Mayor," he added.

33 Men's Winter Overcoats & Suits, \$12.15. THE HUB CLOTHING CORNER, Broadway, cor. Barclay St. (opposite Woolworth Bldg.) will sell today and Friday only 33 Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats & Suits in the season's best shades of blues, browns, tans, greys and leather mixtures, single and double breasted models, all sizes, solid colored or with stripes. Our Special Prices for Today and Saturday, \$12.15 and \$13.50. Open Saturday night till 10. HUB CLOTHING, Broadway, corner Barclay Street—Advt.

REPARATIONS PLAN BLOCKED WITHOUT U. S. IN COMMISSION

Harding to Ask Congress to Authorize Naming of Member for This Country.

By David Lawrence. Special Correspondent of The Evening World. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Copyright).—Settlement of the entire reparations problem in Europe, even though the powers themselves agree on a solution, may be technically blocked unless the United States Senate grants the request made, first by President Wilson and now by President Harding, that consent be given to American membership on the Reparations Commission created by the Versailles Treaty.

When the United States Senate ratified the separate treaty of peace with Germany a reservation was adopted requiring the consent of both Houses of Congress before any American could be authorized to sit on the Reparations Commission and act under those clauses of the Versailles Treaty which were accepted as a part of America's part with Germany.

Careful examination of these sections of the treaty shows that unanimous decision is required from the Allied and Associated Powers before any changes can be made in the manner of payment by Germany. While it is true that a conference of Premiers or an unofficial bankers' commission may make recommendations which all the Allied and Associated Governments might approve, these steps cannot legally be put into operation except by unanimous consent of the interested powers, and the United States is one of them. Abstention from voting is regarded as a negative vote. Here is the text of that portion of America's separate treaty with Germany, which is identical with the Versailles treaty, on the subject of voting in the reparations commission:

"As to voting, the Commission will observe the voting rules: (a) When a decision of the Commission is taken, the votes of all the delegates entitled to vote or in the absence of any of them, of their assistant delegates, shall be reported. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. (b) On the following questions, unanimity is necessary: (1) Questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligations of Germany; (2) questions of deterring (the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner of selling, negotiating, or distributing such bonds; (3) any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1920, of the payment of instalments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1925 inclusive; (4) any postponement, total or partial, of any instalment falling due after 1925, for a period exceeding three years; (c) (Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

First in Results

THE Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs placed a small advertisement in The World aimed to secure requests for booklets descriptive of the region. The advertisement produced sixty replies, against twenty-four the previous year and fifty-eight in 1920. Commenting on this, the Colorado Springs "Gazette" prints under a display head:

"This is a greater number than has ever been received as the direct result of one ad."

MULLAN-GAGE LAW REPEAL IS URGED BY GRAND JURIES

Kings County Body Declares No Good Has Come of Enforcement.

OPPOSE AMENDMENT.

Presentments to Judge Man-cuse Flays State Enforcement as Faulty.

Two Grand Juries, one in Brooklyn and one in Manhattan, to-day filed presentments with the judges before whom they were sitting, in which they urged the repeal of the State Prohibition Law, characterizing it as a nuisance and an unnecessary expense to the public. Both had investigated complaints of violations of the law and reported that in almost every instance those charged with the violations were employees and not the men whose duties they were performing. A declaration that in their opinion New York State is not responsible for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is contained in a presentment handed up by the December Grand Jury to County Judge J. G. MacMahon in Brooklyn to-day. It is signed by F. W. Abbott, foreman, and John H. Thode, Secretary.

"The large number of unjust complaints brought to this Grand Jury, charging violations of the so-called Mullan-Gage law, have impelled us, as a Grand Jury of Kings County and thus as representative of the average citizenry, to make a brief and frank comment upon this subject. 'We know of no obligation resting on the State to enforce any Federal law. We know of no obligation resting on the State to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. And yet the State was asked to enforce the Prohibition amendment by the passage of summary laws, and in response passed the Mullan-Gage law.

"There seems to be a decided opinion as to the legality in the provision of the Mullan-Gage law with reference to search and seizure without warrant. Whatever may be our individual ideas upon the subject of temperance and Prohibition, we believe there can be no doubt but that this law tends to debauch and corrupt the police force.

"It interferes with the liberty and private life of moral, law-abiding citizens. It even goes so far as to brand good men felons, because in their own conscience they desire to indulge in personal habits in which they find no harm.

"It has not checked the misuse of (Continued on Second Page.)

Fire Chief a Hero, but Engine Bursts and Starts a New Fire

Weber Planned to Fight Blaze Unaided When Club Became Ignited, But Pesky Apparatus Defeated His Plans.

The Mountainview, N. J., Community Club house, with its fire house, was destroyed by fire early to-day. The club house was valued at about \$70,000. It was outfitted with deer and moose heads and other sporting trophies and about \$10,000 worth of war trophies not insured.

The fire, whose origin is unknown, started in the care-taker's lodge adjoining the club house at about midnight. The care-taker, former fire Chief Lewis Weber of Paterson, had to jump for his life, and ran and climbed in his night shirt to the club's own private fire house, in which it had installed a new fire pumping engine.

Weber tried to get the engine out, but the chemical tank blew up destroying the engine and setting the house on fire. The flames spread to the club-house. The Lackawanna midnight train, bound for Hoboken, made its regular stop at Mountainview at this time, and the conductor, after communication with the dispatcher at Hoboken, offered the services of his train crew to help to fight the fire. Two fire engines came from Little Falls. Practically the entire population gathered to watch the flames, which lasted for about an hour and a half, until the club house was entirely burned to the ground. No one was in it and no one was injured. Edward W. Setzer, Newark business man, living at Mountainview, is President of the club. It was understood that steps were taken to-day for the immediate rebuilding of the club house.

THE WORLD THANKS BUREAU. Arcade, Pulitzer (World) Building, 324 1/2 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone Business 4000. Check room for orders and please specify day and night. Money order and bills payable. Please for sale—Advt.

W. J. LEMP, BREWER, COMMITS SUICIDE; THIRD IN FAMILY

Shoots Himself Twice Through Heart in Office, at Plant.

HAD BEEN DESPONDENT.

\$7,000,000 Brewery, Covering 14 Acres, Sacrificed for \$585,000 at Auction.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—William J. Lemp, fifty-four years old, President of the William J. Lemp Brewery Company, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself twice through the heart in the office of the brewery in the southern section of the city. It was the third suicide in the family of the famous brewers, his father and a sister having taken their own lives. The William J. Lemp Brewing Company, just before the advent of Prohibition, was considered one of the largest brewing companies in the world. It covered a fourteen-acre triangular tract in the southern part of the city and was valued at \$7,000,000. It was sold at auction last June to five different interests for a total of \$585,000. Lemp had been despondent since it was said, as he had hoped to get a much larger price for the property.

Lemp appeared at his office at 9 A. M. to-day as usual, it was stated, and shortly thereafter Henry Vohlkamp, Vice President, arrived and greeted Lemp: "Well, how do you feel to-day?"

"Oh, I'm feeling worse," Vohlkamp said Lemp replied.

Following the sale of the majority of the brewery buildings last June, Lemp stated he expected to get 21 or 30 cents on the dollar instead of only eight, adding "they told us when prohibition came that he could make something out of our plants. But look what came. We obeyed the law, too."

The buildings value at \$7,000,000, brought only \$585,000.

Lemp was married in 1889 to Miss Lillian Handlan. Mrs. Lemp, because of her fondness for a particular coloring in her apparel, became known as "The Lavender Lady." In 1909 Mrs. Lemp obtained a divorce after a hotly contested case, which received wide publicity.

In May, 1915, Lemp was married to Mrs. Elsie Koehler Limberg, a widow. She was prostrated when informed of his death. Besides his widow and a son by his first wife, Lemp is survived by three brothers, Edwin, Charles and Louis, and two sisters, Mrs. Alexander Kenta of New York and Mrs. Gus Palast of Milwaukee.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Hylan Administration Already Committed to \$237,000,000 New Projects Besides Bridge

Evening World Published Figures Two Weeks Ago, Indicating Enormous Total in City Contracts.

A fortnight ago The Evening World published figures indicating that a total of about \$237,000,000 of city contracts were either already authorized or represented projects to which Mayor Hylan's Administration was committed or projects which it contemplated.

This figure did not represent such expenditures as the new bridge proposed by Commissioner Whalen, or vast street widening and extension projects now in their inception, or vast transit contracts in case the Transit Commission is abolished and predominant power vested in Mayor Hylan's Board of Estimate. The totals of these will be hundreds of millions of dollars more.

Some projects recently authorized by Mayor Hylan's Administration follow: Brooklyn-Statens Island Tunnel..... \$60,000,000 Music Centre (land alone)..... 20,000,000 War Memorial, Central Park (already voted)..... 800,000 New York County Court House..... 19,000,000 Water Supply Expenditure..... 17,000,000 Bronx Terminal Market..... 7,500,000 Sewers, grading and paving contracts..... 19,000,000 Various departmental projects totalling..... 20,000,000 In many cases the ultimate expenditures will probably far exceed the figures here given.

Some projects contemplated are: New transit lines..... \$500,000,000 Street widenings and extensions, probably..... 50,000,000 New East River Bridge..... 11,520,000 In these cases also the original estimates will probably be much exceeded by the final expenditures.

JERSEY JUSTICE RUSHED AGAINST NEGRO STRANGLER

Mrs. Brigham's Slayer Indicted and Trial Is Set for Next Thursday.

The speed with which "Jersey Justice" worked in the Brigham murder case is indicated by the following table of events:

Crime committed, 3 P. M., Dec. 27. Bod found, 9 P. M. Autopsy, midnight. Battles arrested, 1 A. M., Dec. 28. Battles confessed, 4 P. M. Case presented to Grand Jury, 5 P. M. Indictment returned, 5:11 P. M. Formal plea of prisoner, 11:28, Dec. 29.

Solitude for the safety of the youth who proved to be her slayer led to the murder of Mrs. Eleanor Louise Brigham in the cellar of her home at No. 266 Fuller Terrace, Orange, N. J. It was learned to-day from the confession of William E. Battles, nineteen-year-old negro, who, within a few days, will be on his way to the death chair.

Battles had gone to the Brigham home to wash the windows. Because the weather was mild on Wednesday the fire in the furnace was allowed to get low. In the afternoon Mrs. Brigham asked Battles to go to the cellar and put some coal in the furnace, as she was afraid her three little children upstairs would get chilled.

In going down the stairs, Battles said in his confession, he stumbled and clattered heavily down three or four steps to the cellar floor. Alarmed at the sound, Mrs. Brigham called from the top of the stairs to know if he was hurt. He did not reply and she hurried down into the gloom, as she thought on an errand of mercy. When she came within reach he seized her by the throat. He said he strangled her partly with his hands and partly with a jumping rope that she had given one of her little girls Christmas, which was hanging in the cellar.

Battles was arraigned to-day before Police Judge Ovidio C. Blanch of Orange, N. J., and the indictment charging him with the murder of Mrs. Brigham read to him. He remained stoical and apparently indifferent, but Formichi, who had been attentive to Miss Holst, forbade her to accept (Continued on Sixth Page.)

WILLIAM O. JONES, BANKER, IS DEAD; STRICKEN AT DESK

Fear to Inform His Wife, Who Is Critically Ill.

William O. Jones, Vice President of the National Park Bank, No. 214 Broadway, died in his office shortly before noon to-day. Mr. Jones, who had been connected with the institution for twenty years, had complained of feeling ill for several days. While at his desk to-day he was seen to slip forward. Employees of the bank ran to him and a physician was called. When he arrived he pronounced Mr. Jones dead.

George F. Lawler, a special officer at the bank, called up the Medical Examiner's office and reported the death. Mr. Jones' address in the directory is No. 318 East 18th Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Jones, it was said at the bank, is seriously ill and the hope was that the information of his death might be withheld from her until she could be prepared for the shock, the effect of which it was feared, might result in her death.

Mr. Jones was a brother-in-law of former Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn. He was a Director of the American Law Book Company, the East River National Bank and the Flatbush Branch of the Irving Trust Company. It was stated he had been suffering from angina pectoris.

She Lands on Jaw of Baritone In Jealous Row Over Chaliapin

Norwegian Soprano and Italian, Opera Stars, Battle in Chicago Over Russian's Photo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Chicago opera circles gossiped to-day of the personal encounter between Grace Holst, hefty Norwegian soprano, and Cesare Formichi, leading Italian baritone, with Feodor Chaliapin as the cause.

Miss Holst sang as Helen of Troy with Chaliapin, the giant Russian bass, in "Mefistofele." He admired her singing and autographed one of his pictures for her, reading: "In remembrance of a devil, Chaliapin." Formichi, who had been attentive to Miss Holst, forbade her to accept the picture. Hot words followed in French, as neither can speak the other's language. The battle ended when Miss Holst slapped the giant Italian and sent him reeling. Friends finally brought peace, but Miss Holst still has the picture.

\$42,000,000 BRIDGE TO SPAN EAST RIVER AT 9TH ST.; PLAN SENT TO ESTIMATE BOARD

CRAIG DEMANDS CITY COLLEGE HEAD PAY \$9,000 RENT

Comptroller Will Deduct It From \$12,500 Salary of President Mezes.

Comptroller Craig has called upon President Sidney E. Mezes of the College of the City of New York to reimburse the city \$9,000 for the rent of the house the President occupies at No. 280 Convent Avenue. He has also instructed the Chief Auditor to see that as long as he occupies the house, which belongs to the city, rent of \$6,000 is figured as part of his salary. Dr. Mezes, since June, 1921, has been drawing \$12,500 a year.

The City Charter, the Comptroller points out, fixes the compensation of the President of City College at a minimum of \$10,000 and a maximum of \$12,500. Since June 1 of last year the compensation of the President has been the maximum. In addition, he has been living rent free in the house which was purchased by the city in 1907 at a cost of \$30,000 "for the use of the College of the City of New York as an addition thereto."

The Comptroller describes the house, which is a four-story and basement dwelling, as a mansion, and says he is advised that \$6,000 a year is fair rental. The Comptroller also has held up bills for repairs, one for the roof of \$140 and another for interior repairs of \$94.

The contention of the Comptroller is that, having received salary of \$12,500 a year since, the President of City College cannot occupy the house rent free, as that would be in excess of the amount allowed by the Charter.

In a description of the residence, the Comptroller calls attention to two wine cellars. The contents, if any, are not enumerated. However, the coal bins contain twenty tons of coal, he points out. The house contains a large billiard room trimmed with quartered oak, a large parlor trimmed with white mahogany, a foyer and dining room trimmed with quartered oak, a smoking room fitted with red mahogany panelling. A floor above the parlor is finished in white and birch maple. The third floor contains five rooms, three of which are for servants.

Comptroller Craig's action is said to be a counter-attack in a legal battle begun by the college to compel him and other members of the Board of Estimate to appropriate money for use of the college, which was denied when the 1923 budget was prepared. Application for a mandamus has been made by the college authorities.

Will Be Longest Suspension Structure in the World, Whalen Says—Mammoth Roadway Included.

Great Plaza Is Planned at Astor Place—Brooklyn Approach at North Third and North Fifth Streets.

Commissioner Whalen of the Department of Plant and Structures to-day submitted to the Board of Estimate his plan for a new bridge across the East River at a cost of \$41,520,000. Commissioner Whalen's plan will be considered at next Wednesday's meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Estimate and may then be placed on the agenda for Friday's regular meeting. The location of the bridge on the Manhattan side will be at Ninth Street and a plaza at Astor Place between Eighth and Ninth Streets. On the Brooklyn side the approach is to be at East River between North Third and North Fifth Streets, with a plaza at Metropolitan Avenue and Havemeyer Street. In his communication to Mayor Hylan and the board, Commissioner Whalen advises that the engineers of his department be directed to make studies looking toward the rebuilding of the Brooklyn Bridge and the drawing of preliminary plans for the aforesaid new bridge. The latter will primarily follow the design of the Manhattan Bridge, being a three-span structure and the largest span suspension bridge in the world. The suspended roadway width will be 118 feet, more than twice the width of that of the Manhattan Bridge. The main span will be 1,800 feet in length. Brooklyn Bridge has a span of 1,595, Manhattan Bridge, 1,470, and Williamsburg Bridge, 1,400 feet. The new bridge is to have four vehicular roadways—an upper central roadway for motor trucks and all horse-drawn vehicles, east bound; lower central roadway, west bound; one upper side roadway for light autos, east bound; one upper side roadway for light autos, west bound. There will be two foot walks, space for trackless trolley cars or autobuses. In connection with the bridge there will be a new boulevard 206 feet wide from First Avenue to Fourth Avenue between Eighth and Ninth Streets, Manhattan. There is to be a new diagonal street in Brooklyn from Brooklyn Plaza to Bushwick Avenue at its intersection with Scholes Street. This is to be 120 feet in width. Other changes consist of the extension of Wecker Avenue from present terminal of Manhattan Avenue to the Bridge Plaza at Metropolitan and Union Avenues, 30 feet in width. Likewise there is to be an approach to Greenpoint from North Fifth Street to Manhattan and Nassau Avenues. The marked increase in vehicular traffic over the big bridges which makes a new structure necessary, was thus explained to-day by Commissioner Whalen: "Over the Williamsburg Bridge in a 24-hour period in 1912 the number of vehicles traversing the bridge was 8,924. In 1922 in the same period, 22,870 vehicles used the bridge. "This was an increase of 300 per cent in ten years. "The 24-hour vehicle traffic over the Manhattan Bridge in 1912 was 4,832. In 1922 it was 37,688, an increase of 700 per cent. "The location of the new bridge has given this department much concern," says Commissioner Whalen. "We realize that before recommending to your honorable board a specific location for a bridge that this department must be in a position to defend its recommendations. After the consideration of all elements that enter into this sub-