

POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 5

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1922

CRIME TO PRISON IN 9 HOURS PLANNED

To Make Speed Records—
Malefactors Who Plead
Guilty After Swift Indict-
ment May Get Lunch in
Sing Sing.

(New York Times.)
A man who commits a burglary, hold-up or other crime of violence any morning before sunrise may be in Sing Sing before sunset on the same day, according to an arrangement for the swift handling of criminals which was put into effect at police headquarters last night at the request of District Attorney Jacob H. Banton.

Under this arrangement a detective who arrests a hold-up man or murderer will not wait for a hearing at the magistrate's court, but will go at once with his prisoners and witnesses to the district attorney's office, where the case will be placed before the grand jury at once. In such cases immediate indictments have been returned recently, followed by speedy court action, especially when defendants pleaded guilty. A burglar caught in the act at three a. m. might easily be at Sing Sing in time for lunch at noon on the same day, under this arrangement, or within nine hours.

Although criminal cases have been handled with unprecedented swiftness in the last three weeks, it has usually required a week or ten days between the commission of the crime and action at the district attorney's office. This will now be cut down to a few hours.

Detectives Get Instructions.
Inspector John Coughlin, in charge of the Detective Bureau, issued orders yesterday that all detectives who had made arrests on Saturday or Sunday or who should make arrests early Monday morning should appear at the district attorney's office with prisoners, witnesses and evidence in the course of the morning.

A number of prisoners are already on hand to test the new high-speed arrangement, which is expected to make New York justice in the handling of major criminal cases a little swifter than the traditional Jersey justice.

"We have nearly caught up to the criminals," District Attorney Banton said yesterday, "and it is now possible to effect another saving of time in handling crimes of violence."

"Heretofore the procedure has been to take such criminals before a magistrate, where frequently there have been delays, so that it often required ten days or longer before the evidence could be submitted to the grand jury. Now cases of this kind will be put before the grand jury at once. We intend to give burglary, robbery and other crimes involving violence and danger to life and limb the right of way over all other cases, so that such cases may be considered by the grand jury without loss of time.

Go Direct to Grand Jury.
"The procedure will be that the detectives will take their prisoners and witnesses to the regular staff of the indictment bureau, who will review the evidence, and if they find it sufficient will draw the indictment and place the case before the grand jury."

"Recently indictments in such cases have only required twenty or twenty-five minutes on the average. If the indictment man sees fit to plead guilty, it would be possible for him to be taken into court at once."

"In the case of a man who pleads guilty, it might be that he would be in Sing Sing before the close of the day on which he was arrested. If he decided to fight the case he would be entitled to forty-eight hours before trial, so that the acceleration of methods in the courts took place recently it had been a common thing for burglars, robbers and others guilty of desperate crimes to get free on bail and go forth committing other crimes for two years or more before being brought to trial."

Mr. Banton said that while criminals suddenly had become inactive when the courts became extraordinarily active, he had noticed a "flare-up" of crime in the last few days, which showed that extreme vigilance on the part of the police department, the district attorney's office and the courts must continue.

Think Crime Board Unnecessary.
Mr. Banton said he doubted the value of the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for the creation of a citizen commission representing all civic organizations and permanently studying and scrutinizing the work of the police, prosecutors and courts.

"I don't think that it is needed in New York," said the district attorney. "I have no objection to it, but I don't think we need it here. We have seen what can be accomplished when public sentiment is aroused in this city, and it is necessary that the interest on the part of the community in the administration of justice should continue. This should be kept up by the agencies which now exist, and our organizations and churches and especially our newspapers, which have done splendid work in arousing public sentiment in this matter."

"The trouble often with new organizations of the kind which is proposed is that they frequently lose the real purpose for which they were formed, enter into politics and try to become a super-agency for the control of government."

TAILOR THRASHES
YOUTHFUL ROBBER

Wrests Pistol from Hold-up
Man and His Two Confederates Flee.

Daniel Enison, 25 years old, was pressing clothes in his tailoring establishment at 220 West Twenty-fourth street, New York, the other night when a man, who later said he was Charles Gambie, 20 years old, of 140 Oak street, San Francisco, entered.

"Good evening," was the tailor's greeting. "What can I do for you?" "You can throw up your hands and keep them up until I leave this place," replied the visitor, as he drew a pistol on his coat pocket and held it at Enison's head.

Enison later told the police that just as he noticed two men peering through a door from the sidewalk and suspected



The photograph shows from left to right, The Duke of York, Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles.



The photograph shows the finish for the City and Suburban. "Paragon" (in centre) with Archibald, a crack American jockey, winning from Monarch and Granelly.

that they were confederates of the hold-up man. He obeyed the man's command, but told the youth that there was no need for a pistol display, as the robber was welcome to anything of value he cared to take.

This statement assured the robber that he would meet with no resistance, and he lowered his pistol a foot or more as Enison started toward him. When within two feet of the visitor, however, the tailor suddenly brought both hands down on the robber's arms and threw him to the floor.

Then the men rolled up and down, Enison trying all the time to get hold of the weapon. Eventually he managed to knock it out of the robber's hand, and despite his age, administered a good drubbing to the fellow.

Two girls who were passing heard the tailor's cries for the police while the struggle was in progress. They hurried around to Policeman Krashin, who was regulating traffic at Seventh avenue and Twenty-third street. The policeman jumped onto an automobile and got to the tailor's shop to find Enison holding down his captive with his foot on his neck. Krashin arrested the fellow and, on examining the pistol, found it was empty.

At the West Thirtieth street station Gambie said that he arrived a few days ago and admitted that the two men that the tailor saw in front of his place were confederates who were to go to his assistance in the event the tailor put up a fight. They ran away, however, at the beginning of the fight. Gambie was locked up on charges of robbery and carrying a pistol.

NOTE RAISING
FOR BOLSHEVSKI

Detroit Counterfeits, Evidence Shows, Sent a Large Part of Profits to Russia—Apparatus Found in Raid.

Detroit, May 10.—United States secret service agents are satisfied that in the arrest here Saturday of seven Russians they have broken up a gang of counterfeiters that in the last eleven months has flooded the country with hundreds of thousands of dollars in raised bills. A large part of the profits is thought to have been sent to Russia to help defray the cost of Bolshevik propaganda.

Tony Kulick, who fought and reached for a gun when arrested, had \$10 Federal Reserve bills which had been cleverly raised from \$5 to \$20, the secret service men said. They also asserted that two of the others had \$1,000 in Canadian bank notes and that a complete outfit for raising the bills was found in the home of another, which they raided.

Nearly a year ago Joseph A. Palma, local chief of the secret service, was informed that the headquarters of the gang was believed to be in Detroit. Complaints that raised \$5 bills were being passed had been coming in constantly from Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo, Hammond, Ind., and Detroit, as well as other places in Michigan.

The bills were raised so skillfully that they almost baffled detection. Seventeen persons had been arrested in various parts of the country for passing them, but in every instance they accepted prison sentences rather than reveal the source of the bad money. Four months ago Palma received information that led him definitely to suspect some of the men arrested Saturday. They were shadowed for weeks and the identity of their associates was learned.

The secret service men discovered, they say, that Kapunick, one of the prisoners, received a supply of five-dollar Federal Reserve notes recently from Romnick, a restaurant keeper, also a prisoner. Two of Palma's men went to Romnick's place every day for lunch. They paid for their meals with \$5 Federal Reserve bills which they had previously marked. Soon afterward these same bills, which in the meantime had been raised to \$20, started to come in from victims who had accepted them.

Saturday Palma sent six men to Kulick's house. Kulick was reported to have boasted that he would never be taken alive. He was overpowered after a brief struggle. Meanwhile another group of operatives, reinforced by police, descended on Kapunick's house. They say that in addition to the bill raising

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Former Justice Hoffman Declares the Temporarily De-
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Former Municipal Court Justice Herman Hoffman, of New York, who has taken an active interest in conditions confronting the feeble-minded since retiring from the bench, charged yesterday that countless numbers of persons temporarily deranged are being railroaded into insane asylums where they become in a short time incurably insane.

His contention was seconded by Public Welfare Commissioner Bird S. Cole, who decided that ever since he took public office he had waged a fight against this condition. He hoped, he said, that the state would see fit to establish an institution which might care for and attempt to cure those temporarily insane.

"Any one," said Commissioner Cole, "can be railroaded into an asylum. Up-State a Justice of the Peace, who may be a blacksmith by trade, can commit a person to an asylum if a couple of doctors, who may have had little experience, claim a person is deranged."

"There is no institution in this country that has for its object the taking care of men, women and children who are for the moment deranged in mind," said Mr. Hoffman. "I don't mean institutions for the crazy; we have all the insane asylums we need in this country. And they never been more full, despite the fact that we were told prohibition would prevent insanity."

"It has come to my knowledge that there are hundreds of thousands of persons labeled 'insane' occupying dens and dungeons behind asylum bars, dying of insanity, who were never insane to begin with. We have all more than the average man or woman is insane."

"Have you ever had an argument which let you brooding for some time, even bringing you to tears? For that moment, for those ten minutes or more while you are in that mood, there is enough to warrant a physician in characterizing you as being temporarily insane."

The former justice told of a pretty 18-year-old girl who was abandoned by her fiance. Before leaving he threatened to have her placed in an asylum if she said anything about him. She was afraid, because he told her he had political influence and could get a doctor to say she was crazy.

A week later, Mr. Hoffman said, the girl was in the Kings County Hospital psychopathic ward, her former fiance having gone, and now a physical wreck. Before commitment, he said, she was aggravated and disgusted. When he next saw her she was strutting up and down the corridors a "raving maniac."

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outfit, they found thirty five-dollar bills whose denomination had just been increased to \$20. It is alleged that Kapunick would turn over large quantities of raised bills to Kulick, who, in turn, would pass them out to other confederates.

A brother of Kulick in Russia, it is alleged, has been the recipient of the money sent there for propaganda purposes. Palma said several recent bank money order receipts for \$200 each drawn in favor of this brother, were found on the prisoners.

Some of the prisoners are said to have told the operatives that their primary motive was to keep their political friends in Russia supplied with funds. They also said they desired to injure the United States government that the government would have to reimburse their victims.

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will be the King Solomon Hospital, which will open its doors at Fifth avenue and 128th street in September. It will have room for about fifty patients. The building is now being used by the Memorial Hospital.

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