

ORIENTAL JEALOUSY SEEN IN STORY OF JAPANESE'S DEATH

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—(AP)—A story of Oriental jealousy which resulted in a bitter quarrel between Hisashi Furumura and his beautiful blonde companion, Mary Reiser, former actress, was unfolded today as investigators visited the liner Hollandland seeking to gain information on the mystery of Furumura's disappearance from the liner last Friday.

Jan Ribas, a sketch artist, occupied the cabin next to the millionaire Japanese importer on the fatal shore's cruise. The night before Furumura's disappearance, he told investigators, he was awakened by shouting and screaming in the importer's cabin.

Furumura, he said, was angry. He berated the girl, ostensibly a governess for the importer's young daughter, for allegedly transferring her affections to a member of her own race. Ribas said he heard the girl scream as if in pain.

Then the following morning, Ribas told J. Edward Lumbard, an assistant United States attorney, Furumura was missing from his cabin.

Ribas had made a sketch aboard of the Japanese importer, a married man whose family resided at Norwalk, Conn. Ribas said he called at the cabin at 7 a. m. the morning the boat docked from its "show boat cruise." Furumura was gone. He has not been reported since.

The story the sketch artist told to the assistant district attorney varied widely from that reported today by the beautiful blonde show girl. She had been quoted as saying she saw Furumura at dinner the night before the ship docked.

It was a gay circle in which Furumura and the show girl moved aboard the vessel, passengers told the investigators. There was poker, high stakes, it was said and Furumura was a regular attendant at these poker games.

Mrs. Reiser moved in the gay dancing and social set, the passenger said. She was popular with the men of her own race—on the vessel. There was considerable drinking engaged in by Mrs. Reiser and Furumura but neither was ever seen intoxicated, passengers said.

The night before the boat docked, according to Ralph Meloni, one of the entertainers, Furumura engaged in a "heavy" poker game.

Ribas, telling of his attempt to deliver the portrait the morning after he had heard severe quarrelling in Furumura's apartment, said:

"I went to the cabin about 7 a. m. and the Japanese had not been in his room. I returned about two hours later and left the sketch in the stateroom."

With the boat docked that morning there was no trace of the importer. With only two solutions to the mystery—murder or suicide—investigators sought for possible motives for self-destruction and found none. It was argued that if Furumura had contemplated suicide he would not have taken his seven-year-old daughter on the trip.

On the other hand, the possibility of murder suggested itself strongly for several possible motives—revenge, racial hatred, or jealousy.

'HUCKLEBERRY FINN' OPENS AT M'DONALD

Four delightful child actors and a distinguished cast of adults bring enjoyable entertainment to the McDonald theater where "Huckleberry Finn," the second of the Mark Twain classics to come to the screen, opened Friday.

Young Jackie Coogan is again cast in the role of Tom Sawyer, which he made such a hit in the moving picture of that name. And Junior Durkin continues his portrayal of Huck Finn. Mitsi Green and Jackie Searl are just as enjoyable in "Huckleberry Finn" as they were in "Tom Sawyer."

The picture carries on the adventures of the real boy Mark. "Huck" wrote about in "Tom Sawyer." Huck runs away from home to escape his father and in the search that follows, Tom Sawyer finds him. Together the boys plan a runaway, fall in with two funny rascals, rescue two innocent girls from the wicked designs of the badmen, and win more honor and renown.

There are laughs, tears, thrills and deep-down emotions in the picture. It is worth seeing.—R. C.

Siam Royalty to Attend Big Fete

RANFF, Ala.—(AP)—Siam and Scotland will shortly be linked in spirit when the King and Queen of Siam, appearing incognito as Prince and Princess Sukhodjai, formally open the fifth annual Highland festival and Scottish Musical Festival at Ranff, in the Canadian Rockies.

Staged, as before, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, the festival, which will last from Aug. 27 through Aug. 30, has won the interest and support of King Prajadhipok because of his lifelong devotion to the study and performance of ancient Siamese music.

The king will be welcomed by two lieutenant-governors, Dr. William E. Albert, of Alberta, and Robert R. H. Bruce, of British Columbia, the latter a descendant of Scottish kings.

BATTLE OF RIGHTS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Lawyers may have a personal war with juries, but Ted Livingston, taxi driver, will bandy words with the best of them when it comes to disputing the right of way on a city street. Livingston recently tangled with Raleigh Harrison, local lawyer, and as neither would move for the other, they blocked Market street for 45 minutes until police came along and broke up the jam.

BRONZE AGE TOWN

WASHINGTON.—An important bronze age town has been unearthed in Persia by an expedition working for the University of Pennsylvania and the Kansas City Museum, according to a statement from the department of state. The excavations show the bronze age town with a large temple or fortress near burial grounds, and small female goddess statues. The estimated age of the town is from 1000 to 3000 years B. C.

REMINOLE, Okla.—(AP)—There were two sides to J. E. O'Kelly's ice cream wagon. Officers discovered from one window he dispensed ice cream, while from the other he served feed home brew. Since the officers could see only one side, he was arrested for violating the liquor laws.

LAD DEFEATS NEW YORK GANGSTER!



Yes, smiling Yauro Andaugas "paid" that racketeer who tried to muscle in on his bootblack trade . . . he paid him with good solid punches to the jaw . . . and other boys in the neighborhood rushed in to help him finish the job.

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Defies Racket, Breaks Up Muscle-in Attempt

NEW YORK.—The great metropolitan racketeer, who has been terrorizing racketeers every year, has suddenly been shamed by the example of a little, brown-eyed bootblack.

When a petty racketeer demanded tribute from Yauro Andaugas, he didn't pay. He fought, fought with a fierceness and indomitable spirit that would not be denied, swung his clenched fists against the jaw of a grown man and showed for his fellows to help.

And now blame New York which has yawned disinterestedly at gangster's rans, murder and heartless violence, has found new courage because of the inspiring deed of a humble shiner of shoes.

Indignant at gangsters. Until the hour when he met face-to-face a racketeer, Yauro was like many boys who try to earn honest pennies by shining shoes. He worked in the Bowling Green section of downtown Manhattan. Although he is 15, he is small for his age. But his experiences on the streets of the city have made him keen-witted and wary.

He has read of gangsters and racketeers. And unlike some boys who admire gunmen, he detests them with a vigor that finds expression in fiery comment. Here is what he says about them:

"It's a shame to let bums like Al Capone and Legs Diamond run loose. They oughta be hung—both of 'em. His eyes light up with wrath. His whole body trembles with anger.

"If I was running a store, or something, and one of these gangsters came in and told me I'd have to pay or maybe get shot or bombed, well, I wouldn't pay, that's all. I'd smash him in the face, and then I'd call the cops. And if some dirty gunner said he'd shoot me, I wouldn't pay anyway."

He stood firm. That was how Yauro felt about it. And this is what happened the first time he actually came face to face with the racket:

Yauro was working at his trade, laboriously earning the nickels he takes home to help support the family, when Nicholas Zampani, 23 years old, approached him.

"Come on you kid, pay me 15 cents apiece," demanded Zampani. "I got a conceit from the federal government for shining shoes here and if you want to stay, pay me. See? Maybe you'll get beaten up if you don't."

Other boys had paid, said the hardened racketeer, but he would not. He had collected in other parts of the city. But when Yauro heard the demand all the resentment against racketeers that had been dammed up in him burst out.

"I won't pay, you bum!" he cried. Zampani clutched at the lad. As he did, all the pent-up fury of the bootblack's 100 wounds surged into action. He lunged at Zampani, and the racketeer, who was all teeth and fists, was hurled into the air. He fought as if his life were at stake. His pal, William Nachtrieb, 15, and other boys leaped in to help him.

And all the ghosts of the stubborn old Dutch burghers who paraded and bowled on that same green 200 years ago, crowded about, applauding.

Police men rushed to see what was happening. They took a bruised and beaten Zampani into the customs house nearby. There, confronted with arrest, he whined and finally burst into tears.

After a warning Zampani was released, largely because he has a wife and children. And little Yauro went back to work to earn the dollar or \$1.30 a day he makes by working from 6 o'clock in the morning until dark.

Has Ambitions. "I may be only a bootblack now," says Yauro, "but some day I'm going to be an engineer. No racketeers are going to get my money. I got to save it to help pay my way in school and help my aunt."

Yauro was born in Lima, Peru. When his father and mother died three years ago he was brought to Brooklyn by his aunt. In those three years he has learned English and progressed rapidly in school. He's already a dyed-in-the-wool American.

"They don't have racketeers in Peru," he says. "They lock 'em up."

CRIME REPORT STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

HIGH CRIME COST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—(AP)—Inefficient and wasteful criminal justice machinery exists in some communities, the Wickersham commission reported today in connection with a striking table showing the comparative cost of combating crime in 300 American cities.

The commission disclosed the citizens of Jersey City, N. J., pay most per capita for criminal justice machinery. The cost cited there was \$11.30 a year for each citizen.

Other high per capita costs in their order were revealed as follows: Boston, \$9.64; Washington, D. C., \$9.21; Philadelphia, \$8.75; New York City, \$7.15; Detroit, \$7.20; St. Louis, Mo., \$6.95; Chicago, \$6.65; Atlanta, Ga., \$6.55; San Francisco \$6.25; Los Angeles, \$4.15; Portland, Ore., \$4.16; Bellingham, Wash., \$2.88; Everett, Wash., \$2.85; Seattle (1929) \$4.47; Tacoma (1929) \$2.90.

Although the word prohibition is not directly mentioned in that connection, the commission incorporated in its report the report of its leading investigator, Sidney P. Simpson of the New York bar, who said:

"A part of the money now required to be expended in the administration of criminal justice is spent in the enforcement of statutes applying to conduct with which it is a matter of debate whether the people and the criminal courts are intrinsically fitted to deal, and which must, in some cases, at least, be regarded as outside the limits of effective legislation by means of the criminal law.

Overhaul Our Codes. "A thorough overhauling of our criminal codes with a view to appraising the social advantage of such statutes and comparing that advantage, if any, with the cost of their administration would appear highly

desirable from an economic standpoint." "It is clear, we think, that the cost of enforcing the criminal law would be less if it did not attempt to forbid and punish acts participated in by large numbers of otherwise law-abiding citizens who do not regard such prohibited acts as 'criminal' except in a technical sense.

"However, the desirability of thus reducing the burden imposed on the taxpayer public by expenditures for criminal justice will undoubtedly be determined in the light of views as to social considerations with which we are not concerned in this report."

The commission was concerned over racketeering—the process of extorting money by threats from legitimate and illegitimate business. It found that racketeering now is probably the most profitable form of crime and "had come to pervade a substantial part of the national economic life."

Investigator Simpson reported the commission that the alliance between racketeering and the activities of certain labor unions is reputed to be close.

"Comprehensive investigation is very difficult," Simpson continued, "and would, indeed, be highly dangerous to the investigator. Nevertheless such investigation is a task which urgently needs to be carried out.

"The relationship between racketeering and ordinary business in certain lines appears to have become very close in some cases.

"Another extremely disturbing phase of the matter is the apparently growing tendency toward amicable relationships, cemented by bribery and graft, between organized crime and public agencies charged with the duty of law enforcement.

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individuals and to the community resulting from crime.

"It is easier to identify the \$5.70 per year chargeable to each inhabitant of Chicago on account of municipal police expenditures, than it is to ascertain each such person's share of the amount annually extorted from the public of Chicago by racketeers; but the latter cost is probably more than the former."

Simpson contended that the public paid for the rackets in increased prices.

The commission's own statement was contained in eight of the 658 pages in the report. It included a unanimous opinion of the commission that recommendations in the reports of investigators should be carried out.

Crime Imposes a tremendous economic burden on the community," the commission said. "The economic damage which results is most serious. It should not require the dramatic effort of some lump-sum total figure to emphasize the importance and necessity, from a purely economic standpoint of dealing adequately with the problem."

The investigators, Simpson and his partner, Goldthwaite H. Door of the New York bar, figured the federal cost of criminal justice quite accurately, they said.

Their tables showed the predominance of prohibition in the federal crime prevention picture of costs for the fiscal year 1929-30:

Prohibition—Cost, \$35,923,016; prohibition—Cost, \$35,923,016; prohibition—Cost, \$35,923,016; prohibition—Cost, \$35,923,016.

Prosecution Agencies—Cost, \$1,996,976; prohibition \$906,720; per cent 49.0.

Courts—Cost, \$6,331,015; prohibition, \$4,308,061; per cent 68.1.

Penal Institutions—Cost, \$5,450,530; prohibition \$3,842,416; per cent 70.3.

Prohibition and pardon—Cost \$33,098.

764; prohibition \$37,839; per cent 69.8.

Total—Cost \$52,786,202; prohibition, \$34,828,500; per cent 66.0.

This detailed material could not be obtained for the states, because adequate statistics are not collected. The commission recommended that arrangements be made for the annual collection of such statistics in the future.

HERE'S CHARITY

NEW YORK.—The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church here received a strange looking package from Batango, West Africa. Upon opening it, officials found \$3.77. It was sent, it explained, as a charitable offering to relieve the hard times in America. The black natives of Batango heard of the depression in the U. S. and sent over the money as their bit toward relieving it.

WAR WIDOWS REMARRY

LONDON.—More than 100,000 of Britain's war widows have remarried since 1919, according to figures of the official census. In 1919 there were 159,857 war widows in the country. Owing to the death of ex-service men later due to war wounds, this increased to 258,000. Today only 140,850 are receiving war pensions. The Ministry of Pensions discontinues its payments to widows when they remarry.

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