

Jail Promised for Padlock Violation

Dry League Counsel Sees Judge Clark's Stand as Big Help

Assurance by Federal Judge Clark that he will give jail sentences to those guilty of violating padlock decrees is "a strong stand for prohibition," G. Rowland Munroe, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said after he returned from a conference with Judge Clark and Assistant United States District Attorney John Grimshaw Jr. yesterday in Trenton.

Prior to the conference Judge Clark had frowned on private agencies, such as the Anti-Saloon League, collecting evidence instead of regular enforcement agents.

"After court," Mr. Munroe said, "Judge Clark invited me to his room with Mr. Grimshaw, who had handled the cases. Judge Clark made it clear he was only objecting on the grounds of theory and said he thought that when the evidence was obtained by private investigators it should be reported to prohibition authorities.

"He said that such a report with an offer of cooperation would be better than to have such a case made solely upon the evidence of those not connected with the government."

Mr. Munroe quoted Judge Clark as saying emphatically that he would give jail sentences to those violating the decrees and would not stand for the "familiar situation of a man being padlocked in one part of the building moving to some other part and continuing his violation in contempt of the spirit if not the letter of the order."

"Judge Clark said perhaps some of the people who thought he was joking when he said he would give jail sentences would change their minds Monday when several contempt cases are heard," Mr. Munroe continued.

The league counsel also said Judge Clark wanted prohibition agents to keep close watch on padlocked places for a long time after the decree was issued.

Sunday June 9/23/29 Government's Representative

Uncle Sam entrusts all his legal business in New Jersey, including both criminal prosecutions and civil suits—and there is a tremendous lot of both—to a young man barely thirty-five years old, who with the title of U. S. District Attorney, protects the interests of the federal government in this state. His name is Phillip—be careful, please, to spell it with two "L's"—Forman, and his home has been in Trenton ever since childhood. He was born in New York City.

Forman is rounding out his first year in the office, as he was appointed last October by President Coolidge, to succeed District Attorney Walter G. Winne. The young Trenton lawyer had served five years as assistant under Mr. Winne and former Judge James W. McCarthy, and so came to the position well versed in its duties and methods.

On Mr. Forman's staff are nine assistants, many of them far older in years and experience than he. Some, however, are even younger, notably Douglas V. Aitken, twenty-nine-year-old Bridgeton lawyer, to whom has been given charge of postoffice site negotiations in New Jersey. When asked to tell something about himself, Mr. Forman laughingly said:

"There really isn't anything to tell. I haven't had any unusual adventures."

Admitted to the New Jersey bar in February, 1917, after graduation from Temple University Law School in Philadelphia, Mr. Forman practiced his profession until he joined the navy for World War service. After the armistice he reopened a law office and subsequently organized the partnership of Forman and Levy. He also became a director of the Capitol City Trust Company in Trenton and of the McKinley Memorial Hospital there.

Forman has been active in the work of the American Legion ever since it was founded. In the 1923-24 terms he was state department commander for New Jersey. Military training holds his interest and he is a major in the Judge Advocate General's department of the New Jersey National Guard, besides being a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Jails Two Under Jones Dry Law

Federal Judge Clark, at Trenton, Sentences Two to Six Months' Terms

TRENTON (AP)—Harry Belfieri of White Horse and Tony Salerno of Belleville, N. Y., former Trentonians, were the first defendants to be sentenced under the Jones "5 and 10" dry law in the Trenton Federal Court, when they pleaded guilty today to an indictment charging manufacture of liquor.

Judge William Clark warned the men that, under the act, he could send them to prison for fifteen years. Then he sentenced them to six months each in the Mercer County Jail.

The penalty came as the climax of a hectic court session, in which Judge Clark laid down a strict code for punishment of bootleggers and issued a pronouncement that all who pleaded not guilty in the course of the day would be put on trial during the week of September 30—"If the court has to sit nights to do it."

Another Warning.

Another highlight of the swift proceedings was a pronouncement by Judge Clark that he intended to put an end to the still business. He served notice that men captured operating plants in future would not escape with light penalties on the plea that they were hirelings, serving employers whose identity they did not know.

"These persons operate in gangs," said the court. "If they want to go to prison for their employers, all right; but I just don't want a misunderstanding about it. If they cannot bring their employers into court, they will have to take the punishment."

Several defendants changed from pleas of not guilty to admissions of guilt when Judge Clark informed them they would not gain a respite by pretending that they would stand trial. He bluntly told defendants and lawyers that all cases pleaded to today would be tried next week.

"They are all going to be tried if we have to sit at night," said the court. "There will be two judges here to handle the work."