

# Gunmen Slay Two More and Escape Police

## Youth, Shot 4 Times, Left Dead in Street; Mysterious Stranger Tells His Brother to Go to Spot

### Other Victim Unidentified

Two new murders, one in Manhattan, the other in Brooklyn, took place yesterday.

Joseph Grieco, twenty years old, who lived at 438 East Thirteenth Street, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of 621 East Eighteenth Street yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. He had been shot four times. Two of the bullets entered his chest and the others struck him in the abdomen.

An unidentified man of about thirty, believed to be a Swede, was found dead in the hallway at 447 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He had been shot under the left eye.

Grieco's body was discovered by Pasquale Roselli, an employee in a stable at 623 East Eighteenth Street, who stumbled over it on his way to work. Patrolman Dabell, of the East Twenty-second Street station, summoned Dr. Schlichter from Bellevue Hospital. He said Grieco had been dead at least ten hours. It is believed that Grieco was slain in some part of the city and his body carried to the spot where it was found.

### Brother Gets Strange Tip

Philip Grieco, of 436 East Thirteenth Street, a brother of the dead man, arrived just after the body was discovered and said he had been told by a stranger that he would find something interesting by going to Eighteenth Street. He said he had seen Joseph last at nine o'clock Sunday night and knew no reason for the murder.

The man who was slain in Brooklyn was found by Joseph Stano, of 13 East Seventh Street. He was a crowd, was delivering milk. The victim was five feet eight inches tall, weighed 150 pounds and had dark brown hair. His back was marked with the initials E. W. and he had a tattoo mark on his arm with the name Olga inscribed beneath it. He is believed to have been a sailor.

Edward Swanson, a traveling produce merchant and street vendor, was found in the parlor of his home at the lower end of Calderville and Windsor Terrace, suffering from a gunshot wound in the stomach. His mother, accused by the barking of a dog, discovered him.

"I'm done for," he gasped, as she bent over him, but he would tell nothing as to the police anything more of the shooting.

### Arrested After Shooting Affray

Some mystery is attached to the disposition of the case of a negro who was arrested at Third Avenue and Warren Street, in Brooklyn, after several shots had been fired. He was taken to the Bergen Street station, where the man had been taken into custody, but no other details were given, and the prisoner was not taken into court.

Robert K. Patterson, a piano merchant of Flatbush, in the Flatbush court, although it took him several nights ago.

Patterson was dining in a restaurant at 204 Flatbush Avenue with his uncle, Robert K. Patterson, and when they were about to leave a crowd of youths tripped the older man. The nephew remonstrated with them and was severely beaten. His uncle, Walter Patterson, twenty years old, was badly injured in the fight. He was taken to the hospital at 707 Vanderbilt Avenue, was arrested, charged with being one of the assailants.

Antonio Lepore, twenty-four years old, of 312 East 112th Street, was arrested yesterday. He was charged with attempting to rob Charles Foray, twenty-seven years old, of 2324 Lorillard Avenue, a milk wagon driver, in the hallway of a building at 12th Avenue, in the Bronx.

### Turns Over His Captive

Foray had just collected \$500 for his employers. He fought until neighbors arrived and turned his assailant over to a policeman.

Two riders got away with two motor cars from the garage of August Schmidt, at 274 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn. One of them was owned by him, the other by his sister. Mr. Schmidt's car was found wrecked against a hydrant at Avenue C. The other had been abandoned in a lot in Schenectady Avenue, badly damaged.

When Patrolman George Macrow, of the West 125th Street station, saw a ghost-like figure in Morningside Park early yesterday morning he investigated and found Seth Reid, a negro, of 41 West 125th Street, clad only in his underwear, carrying his clothing. On the ground were a pair of trousers and a vest. Macrow took the man to the station.

There it was learned that the tailor shop of Armand Bohm, at 70 Morningside Drive, had been robbed, and Bohm later identified the clothing Reid had on his back in the robbery. The prisoner was held in jail for the time being, but he will be held in the Magistrate Cobb in the Washington Heights court.

### Robber Shoots Fire Dealer

Two hold-up men drove to a fire store at 120 Seventh Avenue, less than two blocks from the Washington Street police station, in a taxicab last night. One of them drew a revolver and they ordered the partners in the store, Ralph Welland and Jacob Catlan, into the rear room.

After his partner had entered the rear room Welland turned and tried to reach the front door. One of the intruders ran to him, took the right shoulder and fired a bullet into the head with the butt of his revolver.

The two men ran back to their taxicab, which Catlan pursued about for a block before giving up the chase. Welland was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He lives at 945 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx.

### Water Pistol, Candle, Wire Are Accused Lad's Burglar Tools

Seventeen-year-old George Bogardus, a Pittsburgher, was arrested yesterday for a burglary. He was found in the Fifth Avenue police station, with a water pistol, a candle and a wire.

A length of wire which was found in a prisoner's pocket was a substitute for a skeleton key, the boy said. He was held in the Washington Heights court, at 261 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Need any office help? Reach the right man through a help wanted ad in the morning's Tribune. Phone Bookman 2465-Ed.

## W. H. HARTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

### DIAMOND BRACELETS AND DIAMOND WATCH BRACELETS

# Woods' Special Force Dropped By Enright

(Continued from page one)

made out by the man assigned to the case and after the number had been entered in the book the card would be sent to Headquarters.

The progress being made by the man working on the case was noted in the book and also on the card at Headquarters and in this way it was possible to make an accurate survey of the work of every detective in the bureau.

### Two Conferences a Year

Two year Commissioner Woods called into conference the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Detective Bureau, Inspectors Cray and Faurot and all branch captains. At these conferences a systematic review of the record of each detective would be made and this would include a checking up of the number of cases to which he had been assigned, the character of the work he accomplished, the number of arrests, convictions and acquittals.

Such a review was simplified by the use of the cards turned in from the various branches. These cards were arranged in a system which placed a desk lieutenant or a captain in the branch service had been discriminating against a detective. When such was shown to be the case the commanding officer was immediately disciplined.

Following these conferences there was usually a general reorganization of the entire detective bureau and those first grade men who had failed in their work were reclassified. The station makes room for the promotion of second grade detectives who had made good. Second grade men who had failed were placed back in the station, where they were transferred or returned to the uniformed service.

Woods' system was rigorously followed in the detective bureau and in other special squads, as was also the policy of transferring from one squad to another the men whose value had become too well known to the particular crooks against whom they had been working.

Under Commissioner Woods the heads of special squads not only were given a free hand in the selection of their men, but also in the prevention of it. A great deal of attention was devoted to this latter phase of police work.

Woods' system of appointing detectives to the station house squad, under Inspector Tunney, was practically unlimited, and it was possible for his men to follow leads which took them out of town.

A call for the system was followed by a policy of not waiting for the criminals to take the initiative. The work of Inspector Tunney's men is a fair example of this method. There were members of the bomb squad who were assigned to the work of keeping in constant touch with radical groups which were suspected of planning bomb outrages. In this way they were able to obtain information before any crimes were committed, and had time to take steps to prevent them.

When Lahey became Second Deputy Police Commissioner the branch detective bureau system was abolished, and the wrecking of the machine which Arthur Woods had created was begun. Enright and Lahey at once went back to the old system of appointing detectives among the station houses throughout the city, with a commander in each inspection district. In other words, they created, without the aid of a detective inspector, and assigned him to the same work used by the uniformed inspector. In addition to this they placed an acting captain in each precinct.

There are no crime investigators who had been attached to the various branch detective bureaus scattered throughout the city and confined to the precincts to which they were assigned. Under the present order no detective is permitted to leave his precinct unless in actual pursuit of a criminal.

The central office, situated at Police Headquarters, was then abolished, and the big detective desk is now handled by one man, who answers telephone calls and advises people where a detective can be found.

A call for a detective must now be relayed through the station house precinct from which the call comes. When the person making the call is connected with the proper precinct he must ask for the detective division, and he is then switched onto an extension which rings in one of the rooms assigned to the detectives.

Even after all these formalities have been gone through it is not at all certain if the call is made at night, that a detective will be found available, as under the present Enright-Lahey system of scattered forces, there are men on duty in any precinct after 10 p. m.

# Under-Policing of City Disclosed by Riot Call

## Thirty-five Convictions

Here is further proof of the under-policing of the city, as disclosed in The Tribune's survey of the mid-night tour, published yesterday.

When the attack was made on the Union Club last Thursday, Inspector Underhill, who responded to the first call from the club officials, found his force inadequate. He communicated with Acting Commissioner Leach at Headquarters and Leach sent out what is known in police circles as the "borough riot call." This summoned every patrolman on reserve duty in the Borough of Manhattan. Ten mounted patrolmen on active duty in Central Park also were called.

Inspector Underhill was obviously surprised when the official count of the reserves, who responded to the riot call proved to be only 154. A short time before receiving the count a Tribune reporter asked him how many reserves he had called.

"Every one in Manhattan," he answered.

"How many does that make?" he was asked.

"There should be between 250 and 300 men. I think we have that many here," he replied.

He refused to discuss the subject again after giving out 154 as the number of men who had actually responded.

Just before Max Schmittberger, who was then chief inspector, was taken ill some years ago, he sent in a borough riot call because of a disturbance that broke out at a radical meeting in Union Square. About 350 men responded.

of his leave and was called in by the Commissioner for the purpose of having this proposition put up to him.

### Forced to Resign

Although the Army was sorely in need of Tunney's services, he could not consider Enright's ultimatum calling for his reduction in rank, and he was forced to resign from Uncle Sam's service. Commissioner Enright met Tunney's return to the Police Department by relieving him of command of the bomb squad, although the activities of radicals were on the increase throughout the city.

The first thing the Commissioner did after the Inspector's return from his service was to assign him to the command of the auto squad, a detail of comparative unimportance. This brought forth a protest from Tunney, as well as from others, who realized his public value as director of the bomb squad. Commissioner Enright, met Tunney's protest with the statement that he could either accept the auto squad command or retire from the department. Seeing that the situation was not to his advantage, Tunney was granted retirement. He is now the head of a private detective agency which bears his name.

The administration is said to have desired Tunney's rank in order that it might be used in the promotion of another officer who was in favor with the administration. The number of inspectors is limited by law and several men in mind whom he wished to promote.

When Tunney entered the army there went into the government service with him his most expert assistants, Lieutenant George D. Barnitz, whose knowledge of the methods employed by anarchists and other radicals in the use of explosives is said to be second only to that of Inspector Tunney himself. Barnitz quit the Police Department about the same time that Tunney did and is now associated with the latter in his private detective agency.

When Tunney and Barnitz, who headed the disintegration of the old bomb squad began. Twenty-one members of the squad were sent back to the rank of patrolman, and the rest entirely foreign to bomb work, four others resigned and one still in the army. Only seven of Tunney's trained men remain on the staff.

Among Tunney's friends it is believed that Commissioner Enright blames him for the refusal of Arthur Woods to promote Enright to the rank of first grade detective sergeant for the manner in which he worked his way into the confidence of the anarchists who attempted to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral. It was Pughlano who frustrated this plot. He lived with the anarchists day and night and knew when they planned to plant the bomb that was to destroy the church. He tipped off Inspector Tunney and the entire bomb squad was in the cathedral when the plotters arrived. Some acted as ushers and others as scrubwomen.

### Bomb Plotters Caught

The bomb was actually placed in a pen and the fuse lighted before Pughlano revealed his true identity to the anarchists. As the plotters, after placing the bomb in a pew, arose to leave the church, the detective reached over, snuffed out the fuse and struck down one of his erstwhile companions with the bomb. Other members of the bomb squad were in position to arrest all the others of the band.

Pughlano's lungs became affected as a result of living in unhealthy surroundings with the anarchists, and he is still confined to a sanitarium in the mountains. He was informed two weeks ago at the sanitarium by Commissioner Enright that he had been discharged to the rank of patrolman and assigned to the West Forty-seventh Street station.

The former bomb expert has not been able to report for duty and his friends say that he could never stand the rigors of patrol work, although he might prove invaluable to the Police Department in some other capacity.

The bomb squad is now under the command of Inspector Underhill, despite the fact that he ranks only as a sergeant and has had no experience in bomb work, has assumed the position left vacant by the retirement of Tunney. He was assigned to this post by Commissioner Enright.

One of the few men who became expert in the detection of bomb crimes under Inspector Tunney, and who was

# New York's 10-Year-Old Burglar

George Smith, in the old bomb squad, is the youngest of thirty-five convictions in connection with crimes in which explosives were used. In addition to this Tunney's men were responsible for the interesting and dangerous assignment of a large number of New York City was recently the scene of the greatest bomb outrage in police history—the Wall Street explosion of September 16—the present bomb squad has only one arrest to its credit.

The one arrest was that of a crank who sent a bomb through the mail to Mrs. Rodman Wainmaker. No arrests have been made in connection with the Wall Street crime.

It is a fact that on the day of the Wall Street explosion members of the bomb squad were serving summonses on spitters on Staten Island ferry boats.

Court records and those taken from Police Headquarters and the office of the District Attorney show that it is impossible for the new bomb squad to do its time to the degree for which it was originally organized. The records indicate that Gegan and his men are being used for the investigation of felonious offenses, violations of health ordinances and other crimes in no way connected with bombs.

### The Vice Squad

The vice squad, commanded under the Woods administration by Inspector "Honest Dan" Costigan, has been completely disbanded and abolished. Its place there has been organized under the name of the Service Division, headed by Inspector Samuel Belton.

Belton was an officer in the power-failure investigation when Commissioner Enright was president of that body and the two men are known to be close friends. The Commissioner promoted Belton to a captain and gave him an office and later made him an inspector.

As was the case in the bomb squad Costigan's trained vice crusaders have been scattered to the four corners under the Enright-Lahey system. Some of the men used by "Honest Dan" or his successor, Inspector Thomas McDonald, in the suppression of vice is employed in the office of the so-called Special Vice Division. Inspector McDonald, who made his reputation under Commissioner Waldo Anderson, has been relegated to the command of the East New York district and makes his headquarters in the remote Brownsville precinct. He is the inspector in charge, with the rank of captain.

In the Police Department the Brownsville station is known as the penitentiary, but under Enright-Brownlie the station has become the last stop for officers and men who are out of sympathy with the administration.

A great majority of the men in the Brownsville precinct come from Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island, and are to use the expression of one of them, individuals who "have gotten on the case" and are "sent to City Hall or Police Headquarters."

All of the members of "Honest Dan" Costigan's famous vice squad are now back in uniform. Inspector Belton's present staff is made up of men from various precincts.

When Inspector McDonald was called over from Brooklyn by Commissioner Enright to take command of the vice squad he brought his own staff with him. He held this post for a short time only, when he was given command of the Inspection Division. His successor, Dominio Henry, whose indictment on a charge of neglect of duty was brought about by Assistant District Attorney "Jim" Smith.

When Inspector McDonald was acquitted of this charge Enright transferred McDonald to the 2d District, which is the one to which Costigan was sent shortly before he was reduced to the rank of sergeant. It was at the time that McDonald had suddenly lost favor with the Commissioner. A few months later he was sent to East New York and Belton given command of the new vice squad.

The reasons for Costigan's reassignment in rank and his loss of power have never been made public, but it is believed that Republican members of the Board of Aldermen brought about an investigation which would reveal the true facts was frustrated by the Tammany party in the city.

Among Costigan's friends it is believed that Commissioner Enright blames him for the refusal of Arthur Woods to promote Enright to the rank of first grade detective sergeant for the manner in which he worked his way into the confidence of the anarchists who attempted to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral. It was Pughlano who frustrated this plot. He lived with the anarchists day and night and knew when they planned to plant the bomb that was to destroy the church. He tipped off Inspector Tunney and the entire bomb squad was in the cathedral when the plotters arrived. Some acted as ushers and others as scrubwomen.

### Safe and Loft Squad

Under the Woods administration the safe and loft squads were brought to a high state of efficiency and did excellent work in the detection and prevention of loot robberies and operations by crooks. The two big figures in the safe and loft squads were Richard Oliver and George Fennelly.

Both men are now back in uniform. Oliver is a patrolling sergeant in Brooklyn and Fennelly is a patrolman assigned to the investigation of precincts. The present squad is commanded by Lieutenant Patrick McMullin, but most of his activities are devoted to strong-arm work among gangsters and the investigation of complaints made by those whose influence at Police Headquarters is greater than that of the average citizen.

The pickpocket squad has been abolished by the Enright-Lahey system and the men who served on it under Commissioner Woods have been scattered to various precincts. Detective Robert J. Gegan, who was once feared by every pickpocket who attempted to ply his trade in New York, is now attached to the West Thirtieth Street station and doing general patrol work. He was assigned to this post that Cassarea is one of the greatest pickpocket detectives ever developed in this country, but under the present system he engages in the work



George Smith, of Brooklyn, leaving the Children's Court in custody of an agent of the Children's Society, after confessing that he and a twelve-year-old companion had robbed eight stores.

# Two Boy Burglars, 10 and 12, Confess Eight Robberies

## Brooklyn Lads' Dispute Over Division of Loot Causes Their Arrest; Armed With Blackjack and Revolver

Two small burglars, self-confessed, police say, were taken before Justice Levy in the Children's Court yesterday to answer for a series of burglaries in Brooklyn during the last few days. Neither parent nor guardian appeared for either of the youthful offenders and the justice refused to permit them to plead. They were remanded to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for appearance this morning, after their parents had been notified.

The boys, who are said to have admitted a total of eight burglaries, are George Smith, ten years old, and Harry Pendergrass, two years his senior. The former lives at 75A Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the latter at 627 De Kalb Avenue.

# Quarrel Leads to Arrest

It was a dispute over the spoils of their last exploit that led to the downfall of the juvenile pair. Early yesterday, the police say, Policeman McCarren, of the 7th Precinct, who overheard an argument, saw the boys arrested, says the Smith boy was expounding the principle of non-resistance in some labor circles, that the enmities should be directed against the employer who works done by the individual. He said that the cash proceeds of their night's work.

"I ain't either holding out," the patrolman heard him expostulate; "didn't I do most of the work?"

"Supposin' you did," was the rejoinder, "ain't you supposed to split the loot?" "I want my share," here the patrolman decided to intervene. He took the boys to the Bergen Street police station.

When the two prisoners stood before the desk Lieutenant Shelby looked up with the query: "Whose loot is this?" When McCarren told him the names of the boys, the latter first insisted to see the patrolman. He decided to examine the youngsters.

### Confesses After Police Ruse

After an hour of grilling, during which Lieutenant Shelby says the boys remained steadfast in their denial of crime, the police resorted to the ruse of telling the younger his companion had confessed.

"What do you think of that for luck?" young Smith is quoted as saying, "ain't you being out all night and getting almost nothing my pal has to equal?"

After that, the police assert, he admitted having robbed a place at 75 Fifth Avenue over which he lives; a fruit store at 67 Fifth Avenue, a fruit store at Fourth Avenue and Bergen Street, two butcher shops near Fifth Avenue and Bergen Street, a paint store at Bergen Street and Flatbush Avenue, and a fruit store at Sixth Avenue and St. Marks Place. His loot from the various places, the police say, varied from 20 cents to \$10.

When arrested the Smith boy was carrying a blackjack, while his companion was armed with a revolver.

### Gang Outbreak Feared As Result of Shooting

Renewed activity by gangsters in the section where once the "Hudson Dusters" and their rivals of the "Gopher Gang" fought out their feuds is feared by the police as a result of the shooting of William Wagner, who was found seriously wounded early Sunday in front of John Tierney's saloon, at 721 Tenth Avenue.

Wagner is in Bellevue Hospital, shot through the stomach, and to every question asked by the police he solemnly replied: "I know them, but I'm no rat or squealer. I'll take care of them myself."

Three men who were captured as they left Tierney's saloon just after the shooting were arraigned before Magistrate Max S. Levine in the West Side court, yesterday, and held without bail for a hearing Wednesday morning on charges of felonious assault. They are Michael Reilly, twenty-four, of 519 West Twenty-ninth Street; Timothy Sullivan, twenty-two, of 512 West Forty-sixth Street; and John Davis, thirty-one, of 553 West Forty-third Street.

As the magistrate disposed of the case there were angry mutterings from some of the men in the courtroom, and each time was as determined as he was of a new outbreak at any time.

Wagner, who is forty years old, is a veteran of many gang feuds. On two occasions he has been wounded, and each time was as determined as he is now not to disclose the identity of his assailants.

# Suspect Taken in Pittsburgh Tells Of Peirce Murder

## Prisoner, Who Admits Seeing Killing, Says Companion Named 'Al' Did Slaying and Escaped With Party

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—U. A. Moss, of Philadelphia, mentioned by Peter Treadway and Marie Williams in connection with the killing of Henry T. Peirce in Philadelphia two weeks ago, was arrested here to-night. Moss, who also is known as Arch and Jack, was subjected to a long examination, and confessed that while he was present when Peirce was killed he did not take part in the actual killing. He placed the blame on the man whom he accompanied to Peirce's room, where Peirce Treadway and the Williams woman were. He said that he was one of the four who made the trip from Philadelphia to Wheeling, W. Va., in Peirce's car.

His confession was as follows: "On Saturday night about 11:30 I met a man known as Al on Fifth Street in a room where he took me to 1209 Walnut Street, where Treadway and Marie Williams were staying. The three of us started out to get a drink, when we were stopped by Peirce and Treadway went with him and myself starting up stairs, and when we came out again to Market Street Treadway and the girl and Peirce were getting out of the automobile and the argument and made the stairs. Al and myself went up stairs, Al was in front. When we reached the room Al said 'Hands up.' I thought he was only joking until he struck Peirce. Peirce fell, the girl screamed and I said to her, 'Come on, let's get away from here!'"

### Flight from Philadelphia

Then took her to her room, and in about thirty minutes Al and Treadway came to New Hope, where I was to be done and Al said: 'I killed him. We have got to leave town.' Treadway and myself went then to my room in Camden, N. J., and I got my suitcase and came back to the Walnut Street room. Al was there. We then went to a friend of mine in Baltimore, on Penn Avenue. I intended to leave them there and go on to New Hope, but Al made me a deal to leave a scale, but I did not have any money left after paying the lodging, so I came to Wheeling and pawned my watch to get railroad fare to get to Pittsburgh, where I had a position with the Howe Scale Company, by whom I was previously employed."

Moss was arrested at the Home Hotel after he had directed attention to himself by complaining to the police that he had been robbed of his overcoat by a man with whom he appeared at the hotel last Thursday. This latter man had left the hotel this morning after complaining to the hotel management that he had been robbed of a fur overcoat.

### Suspect Barricaded Room

When Moss told the police the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of his overcoat it was observed that he answered the description of Arch Moss, alias Jack, one of the men sought in connection with the Peirce murder.

When the detectives went to Moss's room at the hotel they found he had barricaded the door, apparently before he knew of their coming for him. He offered no resistance. When taken to Police Headquarters for a time he refused to admit his guilt or knowledge of the crime. Under a severe grilling he eventually broke down and made the confession.

# 5 B. R. T. Strikers Get 8 to 20 Years For Manslaughter

Long terms of imprisonment in Sing Sing were imposed by Justice Crosey, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, yesterday, on five former Brooklyn Rapid Transit strikers, who had pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of Ferdinand Friedman, August 31, when they struck a New Beach subway train. Each prisoner was given from eight to twenty years.

Justice Crosey refused to grant the plea of "Joins Fridiger, counsel for some of the defendants, that elements be shown because only one was American-born and all had families to support."

"I am very glad," the court said, "that only one of these men was American-born, for their act was decidedly un-American." Turning to the prisoners, he continued: "You threw stones at the motor box of a car and killed an innocent man. You are really guilty of murder and every consideration was shown you by the District Attorney when he permitted you to plead guilty to manslaughter. Your counsel says you have families to support. The lead man had a family to care for. You had a wife and children. You are American-born, for their act was decidedly un-American." Turning to the prisoners, he continued: "You threw stones at the motor box of a car and killed an innocent man. You are really guilty of murder and every consideration was shown you by the District Attorney when he permitted you to plead guilty to manslaughter. Your counsel says you have families to support. The lead man had a family to care for. You had a wife and children. 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