Those turned over directly to policemen did not bear this stamp.

Mr. Whitman said that in one case a stolen automobile was recovered by its owner, unaided, the day following the theft. A member of the auto squad heard of this, Mr. Whitman said, and went to an insurance company and collected the reward, although he had never seen the machine and had done nothing toward its recovery.

Car Not Yet Returned

The stolen machine that brought about the joint indictment of Lahey and Andrews was owned by Joseph B. McTeigue and his wife, Blanche, of 545 West 152d Street. It was taken on July 7, 1918, and so far as Mr. Whitman and his investigators have been able to learn has not yet been returned to them, although the reward has been paid to the police by the company with which the car was insured.

At the Criminal Courts Building yesterday it was said that the machine had been used by certain members of the Police Department and their friends during the two years that it has been "missing."

The rumor that Lahey was to be indicted has been current in the Criminal Courts Building at various times ever since Enright became Police Commissioner and put the accused inspector on the road to power. The rumor has been particularly persistent during the present Whitman investigation, and every time the former Governor went before the grand jury it was whispered about that William J. Lahey was to be indicted.

When the old report was revived yesterday nobody took it seriously, and there were those who still doubted it after the true bill had been voted and the bench warrant was in the hands of Detective Sergeant Al Thomas. The sensation the indictment caused in the Criminal Courts Building was second only to that created at Police Headquarters, where officials of all ranks gathered in groups in the marble corridors and discussed the news in whispers.

Lahey Surrenders

It was not necessary for Detective Thomas to go to Police Headquarters to arrest Lahey. A telephone message was sufficient to bring him to the Criminal Courts Building, where he surrendered himself to Detective Thomas.

The Chief Inspector appeared to take the entire proceeding as a very poor sort of practical joke. He seemed to be in fine physical condition. He wore a gray checked suit that would have done credit to opening day at Belmont Park, and wore his black derby hat at what the cops call the "Lahey tilt."

When the Inspector stepped out of the elevator on the third floor of the Criminal Courts Building he surveyed a group of reporters with a freezing sneer. Once in the Detective Bureau, he laughed and chatted with Barney Fl[illegible] of the office. From there he was taken to Judge Crain's chambers on the same floor, where his bail was fixed at $2,500.

As the Inspector was leaving the office he was surrounded by newspaper men, who asked him if he had anything to say.

"Not!" he snapped, and brushed through the crowd on his way to the bail bond bureau. Later, on his way to the elevator, a number of photographers banged away at him with flashlights, but he kept his face averted, and as he stepped into the car he shouted back:

"I think I licked you that time!"

Other Developments Expected

While only the Lahey and Andrews indictments were open to inspection last night, it was learned that the true bill voted against Oscar Sperling, wealthy automobile dealer, is expected to lead to sensational developments. Sperling was arrested at 9 o'clock last night by Detective Sergeant Russo, attached to Mr. Whitman's staff. He was found at his home, 612 West 112th Street, and was escorted from there to the Tombs by Russo and locked up for the night. Efforts on the part of Sperling's lawyer to obtain bail were unavailing. He is charged with grand larceny in the first degree.

The specific charge on which Sperling was indicted is said to involve an automobile owned by Joseph Elkhart, a real estate broker of 500 Fifth Avenue. This machine, a valuable roadster, is alleged to have been turned over to Sperling to be repaired. He is said to have sold the car to Harry Hecheimer, a lawyer, for $1,100 on October 16, 1920. During the summer of 1920 Sperling is alleged to have shipped twenty stolen automobiles to Sweden.

The prisoner told Detective Russo he was a Swede and had been in this country less than five years. He said he was forty years old and unmarried. He is said to be out on $5,000 bail on another charge, but it could not be learned last night whether this case was in any way connected with the count on which he has been indicted.

The witnesses on whose testimony yesterday's indictment was voted are Lieutenant George E. Fisher, attached to Police Headquarters; Joseph M. McTeigue, owner of the stolen car which was recovered by Detective Andrews; Henry M. Shedd, the insurance broker, who sent the check made out to Andrews; Matthew G. Keller, saloonkeeper in whose place the check was cashed; Grant Crabtree, deputy chief clerk of the Police Department, and Detective Sergeant George McDonald, attached to Inspector Lahey's personal staff.

Lahey's Police Record as Disclosed by The Tribune

Inspector Shown as Ruler of Entire Department, Wielding Greater Power Than Enright

The Tribune, in its series of articles describing conditions as they exist in the Police Department of New York City under Police Commissioner Enright, printed the following account of Chief Inspector Lahey in its issue of December 1:

"Chief Inspector William J. Lahey is to-day the outstanding figure of the New York Police Department and wields greater power than was ever before vested in one official of the organization. His control extends from the Board of Inspectors down through all the ramifications of the department to the doormen and bootblacks. Even the clerical staff is ruled by his office, and in addition he supervises the letting of contracts for all departmental repairs and supplies.

"Inspector Lahey's power is even greater than that of Commissioner Richard Enright, although he is technically responsible to the latter. Lahey has risen to his present position through the disintegration of the organization built up by former Commissioner Arthur Woods. Since September 4, 1920, when he was appointed chief inspector by Commissioner Enright, the latter in practice signs orders and acts on Lahey's recommendations.

Enright Responsible for Rise

"Commissioner Enright alone is responsible for Inspector Lahey's rapid rise to the high place of power he now occupies. To accomplish this the Commissioner has made a long series of involved strategic moves, which have included the changing of department rules of long standing, the demotion of certain officers, the placing of others in positions which carried high-sounding titles but no authority, and the forcing from the service of men who held high rank under Commissioner Woods, and whose records, in the opinion of competent observers, gave them greater claim to advancement than that of the present chief inspector.

"Commissioner Enright prepared Lahey's berth of power for him before he actually appointed him. To make the chief inspector's police power supreme he so altered departmental rules as to give this official complete command over all branches of the service.

"Why Commissioner Enright conferred all these favors upon William J. Lahey is a matter of conjecture. The ranks of the department are rife with theories on the subject, but few if any of these attribute Lahey's rise solely to his police record, which covers a period of almost thirty-five years.

"Lahey first came into the public eye many years ago for his work in connection with the old Rogues' Gallery. It was not until the general police shake-up contemporaneous with the Becker case that he really gained prominence and newspaper notoriety. He had at that time reached the rank of inspector under Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, and was in command of the old Tenderloin.

"While holding this important post there were sensational developments in his district, which resulted in his transfer, but failed to bring about a reduction in his rank. The primary cause for his transfer was the raiding of thirty-five disorderly houses in the Tenderloin by Assistant District Attorney Jim Smith, then on District Attorney Whitman's staff.

"These raids exposed the famous vice trust and white slave ring, which were shown to have been operating actively in Lahey's district. Smith's activity in the Tenderloin was followed by Lahey's transfer to the command of the Chinatown district. While there he was called as a witness in the notorious Mary Goode case when the matter was under investigation by the Curran committee. His testimony was marked by vagueness and a failing memory. Among the statements he made before the committee was this one:

"'I am a subordinate in the department, and I don't have an opinion on any concrete subject.'

Transferred After Raid

"Another raid, this one led by Commissioner Waldo himself, was followed by Lahey's transfer to the Bronx. This raid occurred late in September, 1912 and revealed conditions in Chinatown which, in addition to bringing about Lahey's transfer, caused Commissioner Waldo to suspend Captain Frank Tierney.

"When Arthur Woods became Police Commissioner one of his first official acts was to reduce Inspector Lahey to the rank of captain and assign him to precinct duty. From that time he remained in obscurity until January 24, 1918, when Mayor Hylan appointed him a Deputy Police Commissioner. On the preceding day the Mayor had appointed Enright Police Commissioner. At that time Lahey was captain of the Old Slip precinct."

"Sold Cars to Cops," Auto Thief Declares

Harry Greatcatch, twenty-six years old, of 227 East Seventy-third Street, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Mulqueen to a charge of stealing two automobiles, valued together at more than $4,000.

"How did you happen to steal those cars?" asked Judge Mulqueen, just before he remanded Greatcatch to the Tombs.

"I don't know, your honor," the prisoner replied, "except that there was a great market for them."

"How did you dispose of them?" the court inquired.

"I sell them to the cops," said Greatcatch.

The case has been called to the attention of Mr. Whitman.

Mrs. Herbert Harriman Files Action for Divorce

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 24.—Mrs. May Brady Harriman has filed suit for divorce here, it became known to-day, against Herbert Harriman, son of Oliver Harriman and cousin of the late E. H. Harriman. She is seeking the divorce on the ground of non-support, the same upon which she obtained a divorce from her second husband.

Mrs. Harriman is the daughter of Judge John R. Brady, of New York, and was a noted beauty forty years ago. Her first husband was C. Robert Stevens, a member of the Castle Point family of Hoboken. He died in 1895, leaving his widow independently wealthy.

She spent several years in Europe after his death, and was married to Major Charles Spencer Hall, a retired British army officer, with whom she returned to the United States in 1902. They spent the summer at Newport.

In December, 1907, his wife obtained her divorce here. Major Hall remaining in England, to which country he and his wife had retired after one season in Newport. The following August Mrs. Hall was married to Mr. Harriman. Major Hall obtained a decree of divorce against her in London in 1910, alleging that her marriage to Mr. Harriman was a bigamous one.

Mr. Harriman's first wife, who was Elizabeth Hunnewell, of Boston, obtained a divorce from him in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman have entertained extensively at their summer home here and seldom have been separated. The news that Mrs. Harriman was seeking a divorce came as a surprise to their friends. The case has been placed on the March docket in the Superior Court. It was Judge Tanner, of that court, who officiated at their marriage.

Rum-Raid Pastor Who Killed Innkeeper Freed

SANDWICH, Ont., Feb. 24.—The Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, former liquor license inspector, who shot and killed Beverly Trumble, an innkeeper, in a raid on Trumble's place here, was acquitted to-day of a charge of manslaughter.

The shooting was a climax in a feud between border rum runners and enforcement officials. Trumble was one of the proprietors of the Chappell roadhouse. The preacher and his assistants broke into the place through a rear window at 2 o'clock in the morning after a shot had been fired at them by some one concealed in the house. Trumble met the Rev. Mr. Spracklin in a hallway, the defendant testified, pressed a gun against him and ordered him to leave the house. The pastor-officer then drew his own weapon and fired once.

Schwartz Wins Apartment

Justice Bijur decided yesterday that Louis K. Schwartz, real estate operator, was entitled to an injunction restraining Miss Gladys S. Whyte, a nurse, from disposing of a lease of an apartment in the Calvin Hotel or furniture valued at $9,000. Mr. Schwartz said he owned the furniture.

Miss Whyte was nurse to Mr. Schwartz during a recent illness. With her mother she went to live in an apartment rented by Schwartz at the Calvin Hotel. When differences arose between Mr. Schwartz and Miss Whyte the latter, it is alleged, threatened to sell the furnishings of the apartment and sub-lease it. Mr. Schwartz objected.

"I am of the opinion that the equities are clearly with the plaintiff," said Justice Bijur.

Need a Cook? Special column for Domestic Help. Phone The Tribune, Beekman 3000.—Advt.

Bills Protect The Hip Pocket And Home Brew

Assembly Committee Reports Favorably Dry Enforcement Measures Liberalizing the Volstead Act

Snoopers Are Shackled

Can't Invade Hotel Rooms; 'Suit Everybody but Anderson,' Says Gage, Sponsor

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Mullan-Gage dry enforcement bills, with new provisions liberalizing the Volstead act, were reported favorably to-day by the Assembly Committee on Excise. The principal new features of the bill will permit:

1. Carrying liquor on the hip.
2. Making home brew.
3. Keeping liquor in the home or in a hotel room.

Other new provisions in the bill will prevent:

1. Snoopers from searching one's home for liquor.
2. Snoopers from searching a man's hip pocket.

Other amendments temper some of the more drastic provisions originally in the bill.

Machinery for rushing the bills through the Legislature was set in motion in the reporting out of the measures with their liberal amendments. The next move will be to make the bills, which are three in number, party measures at a caucus of Senate Republicans Monday night. The following day the Assembly majority will caucus on the measures.

Please All But Anderson

"We seem to have been able to suit everybody but Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League," said Assemblyman Bert P. Gage, Republican, of Wyoming, sponsor for the bills in the lower house. "Mr. Anderson wanted us to go further than the Volstead act, but we were determined to make the proposed state statute conform to the national dry law as closely as possible."

The Anti-Saloon League is not satisfied with the Mullan-Gage bills and will make an effort to bring its own dry enforcement measure, introduced by its legislative spokesman, Assemblyman John W. Slacer, of Buffalo, to a vote. The league's bill now is before the Assembly Excise Committee and in all likelihood a request will be made for a hearing on the measure.

The supporters of the Mullan-Gage enforcement measures say they pave the way for state coöperation with the Federal government in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. To this end a state dry enforcement law is created. The law is to be enforced by local officers solely and no provisions are made for a state dry enforcement department and the present state excise department is discontinued.

One important feature in the dry enforcement legislation is a bill which gives persons who become ill from over-indulgence in etherized or otherwise adulterated liquor the right to sue for damages. The same privilege is extended to the next of kin of those who meet their death through drinking such whisky or other intoxicants illegally sold or given away.

Hip-Toters Are Guarded

Persons who carry liquor on the hip have nothing to fear, as police officers may not search them on the streets even if they have reason to suspect they are carrying liquor. Nor is the home brewing industry endangered through provisions which would discontinue the sale of malt and hops for the purpose of making beer. Ultra-dry advocates sought to ban the sale of these commodities for brewing purposes, but the committees turned deaf ears to their pleas.

One of the important amendments incorporated in the bill is that possession of liquor by persons not legally permitted to have it shall be prima facie evidence that it is to be sold or bartered. This provision takes the place of the section of the old bill concerning presumptive evidence.

The change was made at the request of manufacturers of alcohol and liquor for legitimate purposes, according to Senator John B. Mullan, of Rochester. It was said the bill in its original form was too drastic.

"Bald as a Coot" After $200 Haircut, He Sues

Charges That Woman Snipped Locks on Installment Plan, but Didn't Cure Ulcers

Groachino Pernio, of 210 Forsyth Street, says he paid $200 for an installment haircut at the hands of Mrs. Amelia La Verdi, of 204 First Avenue, who was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Thomas Nolan in the Essex Market Court yesterday on Pernio's charge that she had obtained the money under false pretenses.

Pernio is said to have told Detectives Ertola and Campominosi of the Clinton Street Station that Mrs. La Verdi had said she could cure Pernio of ulcers for the modest sum of fifty dollars. The woman told Pernio, he asserted, that in order to work the charm she would have to clip a lock of hair from his head.

Being specially anxious to get rid of the ulcers, Pernio said, he gave the supposed healer fifty dollars and permitted her to snip a lock of his hair.

She gave one excuse after another for not helping him, the complainant said to Judge Nolan, until his hair had been clipped ten times and he was "bald as a coot." Moreover, he said he paid additional installments of ten dollars for every clip. When Mrs. La Verdi demanded $600 to insure that her charms would work, Pernio said he lost faith in her and complained to the police.

Mrs. La Verdi denied Pernio's charges and refused to discuss her arrest.

Davis Pleads Not Guilty

Slayer of Detective Granted 14 Days to Change Plea

Charles T. Davis, manufacturer of surgical instruments, who shot and killed Detective Joseph J. Bridgetts and wounded Detective Edward McGlone and George Horan, an insurance adjuster, on February 17, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Mitchell May in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn. Hearing was adjourned.

Howard P. Nash appeared as counsel for Davis. He entered a plea of not guilty and asked fourteen days in which to change the plea or to make other motions. District Attorney Harry E. Lewis agreed to this request. Two employees of the firm of Davis & Geck—Robert V. Winell, of 1067 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and Howard M. Clark, of 735 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn—were each held in $5,000 bail by Judge May as material witnesses. District Attorney Lewis, it was learned, will fight any attempt of Davis to enter a plea of insanity.

Miller Wants Theater Ticket Gougers Taxed Out of Existence

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Governor Miller, at the hearing to-day on the Walton-Smith bill licensing theater ticket speculators and limiting their profits to 50 cents, expressed doubts as to the constitutionality of the measure. He intimated that the way to deal with the evil was to tax speculators out of exisence, and suggested that he would sign such a bill.

Should the Governor veto the Walton-Smith bill, as is likely, a bill imposing a tax on ticket speculators big enough to drive them out of business will be introduced in the Legislature.

The ticket speculators, who always seem to have unlimited funds at their disposal, had some of the ablest lawyers in the country here to fight the bill. Their chief arguments were made by Louis Marshall, who raised the question of the constitutionality of the legislation.

After the hearing Governor Miller was told that it was a frequent practice for some theater to inform patrons that they had no seats, but that the patron would be directed, when he left the box office, to some nearby ticket speculator.

"It is evident," said the Governor, "that some of the theaters are in cahoots with the ticket speculators. It ought to be easy, however, to prevent this sort of thing by law."

"It is a fact," said one of the Governor's auditors, "that every time any legislation aimed at curbing ticket speculators is introduced it eventually comes up against a stone wall."

"I agree with you," said the Governor. "I have bought tickets from speculators. I know."

"Couldn't they be taxed out of existence?"

"There, you have put your finger on the very point to be remembered," replied the Governor.

The section of the bill which the Governor believes to be unconstitutional limits the profits to 50 cents on each ticket. He said that he did not believe the Legislature could impose a limit of profit on any property offered for sale.

John McBride, head of the McBride Theater Ticket Agency, appeared for the bill. He said that a profit of 50 cents on each ticket sold can be considered good business, and that the law would tend to give the public a "square deal."

Hettrick and 3 Aids Guilty; Sent to Prison

(Continued from page one)

eyes. Hettrick bowed his head. Doran and Chapman merely eyed the jury.

Elder immediately arose and asked that the case be dismissed on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. This, together with the request for an arrest of judgment, was denied. Elder was then joined by the other three attorneys for the defense in asking that sentence be imposed at once, waiving the statutory allowance of twenty-four hours delay.

The Sentence

Justice McAvoy then said: "The sentence of the court is that each of these defendants suffer the punishment for conspiracy and coercion and be confined in the penitentiary in accordance with the law."

Under Sections 580 and 530 of the Penal Code, the offense charged is a misdemeanor with a maximum penalty of three years and $500. When an indeterminate sentence is imposed such as the one here given, the defendants, when they go to jail, pass into the jurisdiction of the Parole Commission. This commission has power to look into the records of the accused and can consider applications for parole in worthy cases. As a rule however, no applications are considered until at least six months after sentence has been passed.

Henry L. Stimson, in summing up his case for the people yesterday morning, declared that the accused had conspired to mulct the public by a "strong arm" and "automatic" system. It wasn't illegal for labor to combine against capital to increase its wages, he said, nor capital to combine in its own ranks for its own purpose, but it was illegal for labor and capital to combine against the public.

In the course of his charge to the jury Justice McAvoy said: "While the right of labor to combine against its employer to obtain better wages and better living conditions is lawful, it is not lawful for workingmen and labor organizations to agree and combine with their employers against public interest, to restrain competition and increase prices in the supply of articles in common use."

Lansing Aid Admits He Revealed Mexican Threat

J. M. Ostrey Says He Thought Colby and Tumulty Already Knew of the Letter

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24.—J. M. Ostrey, formerly confidential secretary to Robert Lansing when he was Secretary of State, [illegible] revealed that Mr. Lansing threatened Mexico with war after the kidnapping of W. O. Jenkins, American Consular Agent at Puebla.

Mr. Ostrey, who is now Superintendent of Public Schools at Dodge, Neb., said that, in writing Secretary of State Colby and J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, of this fact, he thought he was telling what they already knew. Mr. Ostrey's assertion was contained in letters of protest against the sort of treatment he got after Mr. Lansing's retirement.

The threat of war was contained in a note delivered by A. C. Kirk, confidential assistant to Mr. Lansing, according to Mr. Ostrey. It was this threat, it has been reported, which caused President Wilson's request for Mr. Lansing's resignation.

Caruso Convalescent; Is 48 Years Old To-day

The definite announcement was made yesterday that Enrico Caruso, who was at the point of death a week ago, was a convalescent. It was made by the tenor's secretary, Bruno Zirato, at the Vanderbilt Hotel, where Caruso fought off the attack of suppurating pleurisy.

"Mr. Caruso is progressing slowly, but in a satisfactory manner" it was said in the bulletin which his five physicians issued at 12:10 p. m. "His condition is improving in every way."

Caruso will be forty-eight years old to-day. Hundreds of messages congratulating him on the event have been received at the hotel, and Mrs. Caruso read some of them to him yesterday. He will observe the day by eating eggs and breast of chicken at each of his four or five meals, and drinking whisky and milk between meals.

His apartment on the eighteenth floor of the hotel has been made as nearly sound-proof as possible, and its occupants converse in low tones, as the physicians say that the speed with which their patient recovers depends largely upon the peace and quiet of his surroundings.

Jury Urges Observation of Women Who Buried Kin

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A coroner's jury which investigated the death of Mrs. Nancy Chamberlain, whose body was buried at midnight several months ago by her daughter, Mrs. Achsah Townsend, and her granddaughter, Marian Townsend, in the back yard of their home, announced to-day that death resulted from natural causes. The verdict added that both Mrs. Townsend and her daughter were "either insane or on the borderland of insanity," and recommended that they be placed under observation in a psychopathic hospital.

Miss Marian Townsend was taken to a hospital here to-night for an indefinite stay. Her mother, who already had been under observation, was released earlier in the day by hospital authorities to the custody of her son, Frederick Townsend, of Michigan. It is expected that Miss Townsend will be put in care of friends within a short time.

Alleged Vender Of Drugs Praises Captor as Clever

Detective Poses as Rich Addict; Arrest Awaits Smuggler on Board Ship Bound Here From Italy

Detective Sergeant Joseph Mooney, with Detectives Massan, Higgins and Boylan of the narcotic squad, arrested Daniel Colleto, of 216 East Forty-sixth Street, last night, after Sergeant Mooney says he had spent two hours posing as a wealthy drug addict in distress, finally inducing Colleto to sell him heroin.

After Colleto is said to have yielded and the whereabouts of his cache was revealed, Sergeant Mooney signaled his men and the raid was on. A brief search revealed $8,000 worth of heroin, cocaine and opium, it is said. Colleto attempted no resistance, acknowledged his guilt and complimented the detectives on their work.

"I'm an old hand," Colleto is quoted as saying, "and I'll say your work was smooth."

The drugs seized were found in bureau drawers of the apartment, contained in several cigar boxes. The police say that Colleto confessed being the agent of a man who travels constantly between Italian ports and New York smuggling drugs. The identity of this man was established, and his arrest is expected when next he arrives here. He is now said to be en route from Italy.

A statement of the record-breaking activities of Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of the suppression of the traffic in illicit drugs, was given out last night at his office at Police Headquarters.

"The total number of drug venders and street traffickers arrested during the last month and a half," it was said, "has been more than for the entire year of 1919, and in the three and one-half months that Commissioner Simon has been in office he has doubled the number of arrests made in 1919 and equaled the entire number made in 1920."

Veterans Ask Ban on 'Rhine Horror' Rally

American Legion and Military Order of World War Protest to Hylan and the Department of Justice

Police Officials Confer

Dr. Von Mach Is Arranging Mass Meeting Next Monday at Madison Sq. Garden

American Legion leaders and the New York County chapter of the Military Order of the World War have called upon the United States Department of Justice and Mayor Hylan to prevent the holding of a meeting of the New York Campaign Committee Against the Horror on the Rhine at Madison Square Garden Monday night. Officials of the Police Department also have conferred on the matter.

In making the request that the meeting be stopped, Dr. Walter Sands Mills, commander of Brooks Post of the American Legion, informed Division Superintendent George F. Lamb of the Department of Justice that the meeting was the first move for a nation-wide revival of German propaganda activities in the United States. The meeting was further described as a step toward disrupting the accord which exists between the United States and one of her allies, namely, France.

Hylan Asked to Act

The New York County Chapter of the Military Order of the World War adopted resolutions at its meeting at the Hotel Astor last night in protest against the holding of the meeting. The purpose of the meeting, the resolutions declared, is to "create sectional feeling in this country and to create discord between the United States and its faithful ally, France." The resolutions demanded that Mayor Hylan refuse to allow the meeting to be held.

The attention of the Legion was called to the meeting two weeks ago, when a committee labeling itself as "The Committee of One Hundred" appeared at the office of Tex Rickard, at Madison Square Garden, and obtained a lease on the Garden for February 28. The Committee of One Hundred was headed by Rudolph Pagenstecher, chairman of the New York Committee Against the Horror on the Rhine.

20,000 Homes Circularized

Upon investigation by the American Legion it was found that Dr. Otto von Mach, noted German propagandist and former lieutenant in the German army, was the founder of the New York Campaign Committee against the Horror on the Rhine and that in reality the meeting was being held under the auspices of the latter committee. Literature announcing the meeting which appeared on the following day verified the Legion's report. The literature was printed in both English and German and, according to the report made to the Department of Justice by Commander Mills, has been placed in more than 20,000 homes, with the meeting still nearly a week away.

A committee headed by Pagenstecher appeared at Madison Square Garden a few days ago and asked Frank E. Coultry, secretary to Mr. Rickard, to alter the contract granted to them by changing the name of the lessee from "The Committee of One Hundred" to "The New York Campaign Committee Against the Horror on the Rhine." Mr. Coultry refused to do so, and immediately conferred with the Department of Justice and with the police. In the mean time Department of Justice agents and police officials called upon Mr. Rickard.

Rickard Would Cancel Lease

Mr. Rickard was much distressed, and told government agents that he stood ready to cancel the contract at all costs if it was believed that the meeting was to be a propaganda-spreading affair. "If the Police Department and the Department of Justice think that the holding of this meeting is detrimental to the country I will cancel the contract," Mr. Rickard declared.

"If the police and government agents O. K. it, I do not see how I can break my contract," he added.

Genesee for Disarmament

Five U. S. Senators Attend Annual Dinner of Society

The Society of the Genesee at its twenty-second annual dinner at the Hotel Commodore last night put itself on record as being in favor of a program of disarmament for the United States providing that other large nations of the world are willing to enter into a satisfactory agreement on the issue.

Murray Hulbert, president of the society, presided. The speakers included United States Senators James W. Wadsworth, William M. Calder, Walter E. Edge, Thomas P. Gore, and Joseph I. France and Dr. David Jayne Hill, Alton B. Parker and John A. Gade.

Senator France expressed himself as opposed to disarmament by the United States at the present time. A letter was read from President-elect Harding in which he paid tribute to Senator Wadsworth. "He is really one of the great patriots and statesmen of America," said Mr. Harding.

Senator Edge paid a tribute to Senator Wadsworth.

Subway Sun Costs I. R. T. $50,000 a Year

It costs the Interborough Rapid Transit Company $50,000 a year to publish "the humorous, illuminating Subway Sun," President La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen, said last night in an address before the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, 117 Remsen Street. He cited this as an instance of "useless overhead," and added that the editor of the subway publication received a salary of $1,000 a month for his services.

A welfare department maintained by the I. R. T., he said, pays its executive head $15,000 a year to supervise a staff of four nurses whose duty it is to visit the homes of sick employees.

Three Accused of Hold-Up Declared Victim a Partner

Chemical National Bank Messenger Accused of Staging Robbery in Grand Street Hallway

Magistrate Frothingham in Tombs Court yesterday held Joseph Tiernan, driver, of 2423 Eighth Avenue; Benjamin Dealy, of 385 Lenox Avenue, and Thomas Farmer, an elevator repairman, of 2174 Lexington Avenue, without bail for examination Monday in connection with the theft of checks and money amounting to $149,947 from John Mackenzie, employed as messenger by the Chemical National Bank of 270 Broadway, on December 29 last.

Although Mackenzie claims that Tiernan, acting in concert with the other two, pushed a revolver against his stomach in a hallway at 109 Grand Street and snatched the bag containing the money away, the three men, according to William Morris, superintendent of the claim department of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of 47 Cedar Street, declare that the hold-up was planned by Mackenzie, and that they were his accomplices.

It was learned definitely late yesterday afternoon that a [illegible] held at the Beach Street police station, where the other three men were questioned all Wednesday night.

Mr. Morris said that two detectives left for Chicago last Saturday, where one of them, Detective Dollard, identified Tiernan, who at first denied his identity, but later expressed willingness to return to New York. A search of Chicago boarding houses disclosed the other two men, and they were arrested.

The police say the three men admit the robbery, but insist that it was Mackenzie who put them up to it and [illegible] portion of the proceeds. They are said to have told Captain Fay Wednesday night that they spent a great deal of money in Chicago, paying $72 for three [illegible] been robbed of $300 by a woman. They had little money when arrested.

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Remaining Winter Fashions have again been regrouped to lower prices.

Day Coats & Wraps—$85—$125
Formerly to $275—of cashmere velour, duvetyn, veldyn and other rich materials, with caracul, mole, squirrel, slynx, seal, fox and other rich furs.

Evening Wraps—$85—$125—$165
Formerly to $350—Of rich chiffon velvets and smart combination effects of velvet with brocade—enriched with such furs as fox, mole, seal and squirrel.

Gowns and Dresses—$75—$95
Formerly to $295—Remaining selections have been divided into groups comprising styles for street, afternoon, dinner and evening wear—of satin, taffeta, tulle, chiffon, lace, tricotine, velvet and duvetyn.

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A Store of Individual Shops
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HATS of SPARK RED YACCA CLOTH

A SPARK of French genius is *étincelle*, the new spark red to top the tailleur with the color that tips the flame. And to the art of invention Paris adds the adventure of discovery in Yacca Cloth, a new open weave fabric . . . . . .

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Final Clear-a-way of Furs

Fur prices have reached and passed their low point and future costs promise to increase considerably according to indications at the Auction Sales now taking place.

$450	French Seal Coats	$195
$750	French Seal Day Wraps	$295
$650	Beaver Sport Coat	$395
$850	Dyed Nutria Coat	$395
$875	Natural Raccoon Sport Coat	$395
$850	Taupé Squirrel Day Coat	$395
$850	Natural Grey Squirrel Day Coat	$450
$1450	Smart Mole Capes	$500
$1050	Hudson Seal Coats (40 inch lengths, made from choicest skins)	$450
$1450	Hudson Seal Wraps and Capes	$595
$1650	Hudson Seal Wraps (Plain or trimmed with contrasting furs)	$650
$2250	Kolinsky Wrap	$975