

SERVICE MEN BEAT MANY IN RED HUNT

Madison and Union Squares Once Again Scenes of Disorders.

RAND SCHOOL GUARDED

Broker Who Complains at "Recruit" Attacked—Cops Rescue Several.

Their fighting blood aroused by the May Day rioting, discharged soldiers and sailors loitering about the streets and parks continued yesterday to make life miserable for every one who looked or acted like Bolsheviki.

Madison and Union Squares were the scenes of occasional disorders, blows and threats, and once more police were rushed to the Rand School, headquarters of the Reds, which was invaded Thursday by sailors. This move was made when a small body of uniformed men appeared in front of the place, harangued some of the Reds in the doorway and departed with the declaration they would return later with a larger force for the purpose of "clearing out the Bolsheviki."

The meditated attack did not materialize, but it was a very handy thing for the Reds to have the police on hand to protect them from violence. Four patrolmen from the Twenty-first precinct remained before the place until late in the evening. The Stars and Stripes were flying from the front of the building all day.

Patrolman Henry H. Wagner rescued two men from angry uniformed mobs that were kicking and pummeling them about in Union Square. One of them said that he was William S. Case, a cotton broker of 547 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

He had the indiscretion to visit the wooden ship Recruit for the purpose of complaining against sailors who assaulted him on Thursday. The sailors declared their attack was provoked by his stubborn refusal to uncover during the singing of the national anthem.

When he left the Recruit he found a committee awaiting him. He received a severe beating, and Patrolman Wagner tore his uniform in a scuffle to save him. Finally he dragged Case, who was bleeding freely from nose and mouth away from the mob and put him aboard a street car.

A one armed veteran led an attack upon Nathan Lieber of 164 Broome street, pounding him with both his good arm and stump, while another veteran belabored the civilian with a crutch.

Lieber, the soldiers said afterward, was listening to a Victory Loan plea made by Sergt. John Deutsch, a discharged soldier, before the Recruit. Turning to Lieber, Deutsch asked, "Why don't you buy a bond?"

Case Rockefeller sent "an over and over" Lieber to have "repaid."

This started the fracas, and again the policeman had a tussle getting the spirit away from the mob.

An alleged Bolsheviki was reported to have been booted off the rear platform of a Fourth avenue trolley after an argument with some soldiers inside. He landed on the pavement at the corner of Thirteenth street with a half dozen soldiers on top of him, and was rescued by a nearby traffic policeman.

Earlier in the day some people were attacked in Madison Square, according to sailors' report, for wearing red neckties. One elderly man was said to have been chased through the park for wearing a beard of the orthodox Bolsheviki type.

The plan of the uniformed men to assemble at the Victory Arch and march to City Hall to protest against the curbing of many of their number received in vain efforts to break police lines on Thursday was abandoned. A few of the May Day rioters gathered about the Atlas or the Astor, but the civilian leader of Thursday's disturbances to appear and start something, but he didn't.

At the Provost Marshal's headquarters army officers were ordered to disperse the demonstrators who had resulted in a curtailment of the customary liberties of soldiers and sailors stationed about the city. The number of passes issued, it was announced, has been restricted because of the riots.

Discharged Men Blamed. The army officers, however, expressed the opinion that most of the trouble was made by men no longer in the service who loiter about in their old uniforms for the purpose of availing themselves of the favors now being lavishly bestowed upon service men by various organizations.

Many of the medals and wound chevrons worn by these men, it was said, were fakes. A soldier wearing such decorations should be ordered to an official warrant. In this way it is possible to keep enlisted men in bounds, but once they have been discharged the army officers can exercise no further control over them.

While American army officers are taking measures to prevent enlisted men from participating in any further clashes with the civil authorities, the British Provost Marshal's staff in this city has taken similar steps in regard to Canadian troops here. At the latter place it was one of the members of the Canadian Highlanders who took part in the disturbances are believed to be impostors who have no right whatever to wear the uniform.

While officers admit that at times the men are provoked by Bolsheviki agitators who cast slurs upon the uniform, they say that any one participating in a riot must take the consequences. The men clubbed by the police, it was pointed out, were acting in deliberate disobedience of the orders of army officers who had commanded them to disperse.

De. George W. Kirchwey, Federal Director of the United States Employment Service for this State, said yesterday that the rioting was attributable to lack of jobs for discharged service men. Through enforced idleness, he said, they become easy victims of agitators.

Need of Work Shown. "Just as long as the citizens permit the men in uniform and war workers to walk the streets without employment," he said, "there will be grave danger of riots. Demonstrations like those of Thursday are always deplorable whether the demonstrators act from anarchistic, socialist or patriotic motives."

Mayor Hylan was said yesterday to have ordered an investigation into the clash between the soldiers and the police.

POLICE ON TRAIL OF BOMB PLOT TOOLS

Continued from First Page.

pasteboard box made of pale green, basket weave, hard pressed paper, in which (under the fraudulent "Gimbel Brothers" wrapping paper) the wooden bomb tube was inclosed—the sort of as a "Japanese candy box"—was made by Louis DeJonge & Co., Inc., 69-73 Duane street, this city. Pasteboard of this character is often used by jewelers as box facing.

Only a small quantity of the product turned out by the DeJonge company had found its way into the market, and the makers believe that this should be easy to trace. The name of the box-maker who has purchased any of the special paper was given to the police by the DeJonge establishment. The list covered twenty cities and perhaps 100 boxmakers, and within an hour after the names and addresses had been received post office inspectors, agents of the Department of Justice, and detectives from the New York Police Department were hastening to these cities.

May Trace Paper Box Purchases. An officer of the DeJonge firm said: "It will be found, very likely, that some one of the paper box makers on this list was asked by the bomb plotters to make up an order of two or three dozen cartons. The number was to be limited, because no boxmaker carries a large supply of this sort of paper. I should say that the circumstances are fortunate for the investigation, because it is really singular that, with all of the paper we make, we have sent out only a small quantity, relatively, of this particular sort."

The third possibility, the day seemed to have faded by nightfall, in the opinion of Chief Cochran. This was a fingerprint—rather, just a sketchy fragment of a fingerprint—which was detected upon the glass vial in the bomb addressed to Mayor Hylan. It was the only print so revealed when Inspector Faurot got to work with his powder and camera.

Extraordinary care had been taken from the start of the investigation to keep the glass vials and other parts of the bombs free from casual fingerprints, but the upshot of the examination of all the bombs showed (if the authorities were frank yesterday) just one incomplete pattern. Faurot's men were poring over their Bertillon records all day but had not got anywhere, it seemed, and a report went to Chief Cochran last night that not much was to be anticipated from the smudge.

Since there are 800,000 fingerprints on file in the bureau of criminal identification, the size of the job may be estimated, especially when small basis for comparison is offered. The Federal authorities have many thousands of fingerprints obtained from alien enemies and interned aliens, and this would have been an immensely valuable investigation asset if the bomb plotters had left even a few clear fingerprints. Evidently they were too cunning, and possibly used gloves in making up their infernal machines.

Clue From Cylinders Unlikely. The remainder of the clues remain in the limbo of speculation. It was suggested yesterday that the unusual looking wooden tubes, closely resembling the wooden cylinders in which bottles of medicine or perfume are inclosed to forestall breaking, were merely sections from hollow curtain poles. That was not demonstrated, however, and the investigators still hold to the view that ordinary wooden cylinders were used after having been well lacquered so as to keep out dampness and to increase the explosive power of the bombs.

A slightly better clue has to do with the wrapping paper. This is paper of a heavier better quality than department stores can afford to give away in their enormous deliveries. It is glazed and strong. Detectives with samples of this paper visited many manufacturers yesterday without result.

The printing upon the wrapper, "Gimbel Brothers," with the address of the store, in black ink, the word "Sample" in big red letters and especially the woodcut of a mountain climber equipped with alpenstock, with the word "Novelty" in black, suggested lines of investigation.

It now seems certain to the detectives that the Reds used their own printing press and did a good job of it. Printing experts said that the labels were printed on a flat bed press by a skilful workman, but the location of that particular press among the numerous nests of job-cuts in New York is a whole of a job. This much may be said, that the investigation will poke into some of the radical print shops which now turn out W. W. and Bolsheviki literature, and which print small two sheet "news-papers" for the detection of the "proletariat."

U. S. Explosive Experts Here. Still other possibilities of value concern the nature of the explosives used. Two explosive experts from the Government Bureau of Mines arrived from Washington yesterday and made a long examination of the sets of three fulminate of mercury caps and three small sticks of dynamite. These men are Clarence Hall and H. C. Traunce, who are now working with Inspector Faurot's bureau and with experts detailed by Chief Cochran of the Post Office inspectors.

They would say nothing except that it is almost impossible for the ordinary citizen to buy fulminate of mercury and that the dynamite sticks were of unusual size. Nobody except an expert in the handling of explosives and a most competent munition chemist could have manufactured the bombs, it was stated, and the opinion leaned to the conclusion that it was the work of a German chemist, possibly a German who was held in this country while the war was on and who escaped internment; one who lent himself to the designs of the anarchist gang.

The discovery by naval officers that the small bombs are precisely like the big German mines, samples of which were picked up off the coast of New Jersey and off Long Island, is regarded as of great importance by the explosive experts assisting the investigation. The way by the fact that there are comparatively few persons in the whole country who could have made such bombs, made them with evil purposes, at least.

TNT Is Seized in Raid. While searching the city for the origin of the fulminate of mercury caps and for dynamite sticks like those packed into the mailed bombs, the police raided the "Waldwin Medical Institute" at 125 West Forty-fifth street, seized thirty-eight ounce bottles containing TNT and smokeless powder, detained Charles R. Baldwin, the proprietor, whose real name is given by the police as Charles J. Pichel, arrested on April 29 for the unlawful possession of fireworks. Baldwin had been taken before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, who held him in bond of \$2,000. He was out on bail, therefore, when the detectives made their raid Friday night.

It was not demonstrated yesterday that the discovery of TNT at Baldwin's "medical institute" has any real relation to the bomb case—the discovery seeming rather to be one of those accidental affairs growing out of an extensive fishing excursion—but the authorities were not willing last night to reject its importance altogether. Sergeant Gegan, who led the raid, said that the "institute," an establishment which has been furnishing drugs to addicts, according to Gegan, has been watched for a long time.

Five years ago the proprietor was arrested for a similar offence, that of peddling drugs, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. He is not a physician, but employs one to give a medical atmosphere to the establishment.

Considering it peculiar that Baldwin's place contained such a small quantity of drugs, the detectives made a thorough search and this resulted in the uncovering of the TNT in the living quarters of the "institute." These bottles were wrapped in newspapers of the date of November 17, 1918. The largest of the parcels containing bottles was labelled "Copenhagen Chewing, Snuff."

Had Worked in Munition Plant. At police headquarters, "Dr." Baldwin first denied all knowledge of the TNT, saying that it must have been hidden there by one of the "patients." Subsequently he said that he was employed during the war as an inspector of chemicals in munition plants, that he had taken numerous samples of explosives, and that he might have inadvertently left a few lying around the "institute." Later he said that a friend in Philadelphia had sent him samples.

Baldwin had not been formally placed under arrest last night, Inspector Faurot explaining that he was "detained" merely. The nature of the stuff found in the bottles at his place was determined when Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles examined it, and said that it was TNT and smokeless powder.

Baldwin's associate, Dr. J. B. Acker, was questioned at police headquarters yesterday afternoon. All of the bombs intercepted here, in including five that have been opened and eleven that remain as dangerous as ever, were removed to the magazine of the Fire Department yesterday by the dependable Mr. Eagan, Chief Cochran concluding that it wasn't good policy to keep such dangerous evidence stored in a waste basket in his office. Eagan was gratified at his success in so neatly opening the wicked machines.

The way he did it was simple enough for a nifty man. The Burlington bomb he first experimented on, and it took him five hours to get the thing open and pick it to pieces. First, he soaked the whole parcel, wrapping and all, in a bucket of water, lukewarm, for nearly two hours. That loosened the red seals of the parcel, and whatever gum had been used elsewhere, so that he was able to remove the wooden tube, capped at one end, stood ready for use.

From long experience Eagan knew that the capped end was not the end to begin work on. So, with a very sharp knife he cut the cap gently and with infinite patience the other end of the tube. It took him an hour to make a hole not much bigger than the head of a match.

CONGRESS TO CURB RED FLAG ELEMENT

Bomb Plotting and Anarchist Rioting Incite Legislation to Check Bolsheviki.

SENATOR NEW (IND.) PROPOSES TO INTRODUCE BILL TO END USE OF MAIL.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A determined effort to put through Congress legislation which would curb anarchist activities in this country, prevent the display of the red flag and make unlawful the circulation of literature advising the overthrow by violence of the Government of the United States will be undertaken early in the next Congress session. In view of developments of the last few days in the discovery of the bomb plots against prominent men and the rioting in many cities yesterday, Senators who are interested in the legislation were confident to-night that such a measure can be passed without delay.

The feeling is growing at the Capitol that Congress has been too lenient with anarchists and the foreign element which desires to destroy the Government by force, and that the time has come to handle it without gloves. Developments like those of the last few days, in the future, are almost certain to result in unusually speedy action when Congress meets.

Senator New (Ind.), author of a bill designed to curb the anarchists introduced last winter, but which never got to a vote in the Senate, declared to-night that he is determined to introduce the bill again and press for its passage.

Senator New's bill was directed particularly at the display of the red flag, but it was amended in the Judiciary Committee to include any flag symbolizing a purpose to overthrow the Government through violence.

"Some of the lawyers on the committee," said the Senator, "urged that a specific mention of the red flag would render it inoperative and probably unconstitutional. To my mind there is a good deal of splitting of hairs on the question of constitutionality. What I meant was the red flag, and since that is what I meant that is what I said. There is entirely too much consideration shown to that class of people who employ the red flag in this country. I certainly am going to introduce the bill."

The bill provides as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any person to advocate or advise or to write with the intent to forward the purpose hereinafter mentioned to print, publish, sell or distribute any document, book, circular, paper, communication or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advised the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property or by general cessation of industry of the Government of the United States or of all Government."

Section 2. That the display or exhibition of any meeting, gathering or parade, public or private, of any flag, banner or emblem symbolizing or intended by the person or persons displaying or exhibiting the same to symbolize, a purpose to overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property or by the general cessation of industry, the advancement of the United States or of all Government is hereby declared to be unlawful.

Section 3. That every document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or advised the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property or by the general cessation of industry of the Government of the United States or of all Government, shall be deemed to be a document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or advised the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property or by the general cessation of industry of the Government of the United States or of all Government, and shall be deemed to be a document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or advised the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property or by the general cessation of industry of the Government of the United States or of all Government.

Section 4. That every document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or advised the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property or by the general cessation of industry of the Government of the United States or of all Government, shall be deemed to be a document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or advised the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property or by the general cessation of industry of the Government of the United States or of all Government.

Section 5. That whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or the postal service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by section 1 of this act to be non-mailable or with such intent to transport or cause to be transported into the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction any matter declared by section 3 of this act to be non-mailable or with such intent to transport or cause to be transported into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be deemed to be guilty of a crime.

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GRAPE GROWERS SEE RUIN IN DRY LAW

California Vineyard Owner Asks Permanent Injunction.

San Francisco, May 2.—Permanent injunction to restrain Mrs. Annette A. Adams, United States Attorney, from enforcing provisions of the war time prohibition act of November 21, 1918, and the Sheppard prohibition amendment, was sought in the United States District Court here today in a petition filed by Theodore Bell, an attorney.

The petition, filed by a wine maker and a vineyardist, recites that unless restrained by injunction action under these laws will wipe out the product of 17,000 acres in California, valued at \$75,000,000. It alleges the war time prohibition act, effective July 1, 1919, is unconstitutional and ineffective since the President in an address before Congress stated that "the war now comes to an end."

The petition charges that Department of Agriculture agents and State agents had encouraged the production of wine grapes and had established an experimental vineyard to encourage vineyardists to produce wine grapes. The action is based upon an agreement by the vineyardist made to-day to furnish wine grapes to the wine maker.

Warm Convicted Again. St. ALBANS, Vt., May 2.—Robert Warm, a former soldier, was convicted for the second time to-day of manslaughter in connection with the death of Jennie Hemmingway in August, 1917. The jury was out eighteen hours.

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HERKIMER OUR HERO

Bought one of the Fifth Victory Liberty Bonds.

Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

HERKIMER OUR HERO

HEROINE HELEN

A girl of charming habits wore a linen riding habit.

HEROINE HELEN

HEROINE HELEN

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