

WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally fair and warmer to-day; cloudy and warmer to-morrow. Highest temperature yesterday, 38; lowest, 24. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS CLASS. The New York Herald, with all that was best of the Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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IN NEW YORK CITY.

FIRING ON FLUME HALTED BY CITY'S PLEA FOR PEACE

Mayor Asking Suspension Is Told Rome Forbids Parley Until Rebels Recognize Rapallo Treaty.

OCCUPY CITY, IS ORDER

Premier and Ministers Feel That Is Only Course to Get Real Voice of People as Pact Directs.

POET'S WOUND VERIFIED

Slight Injury Is Caused by Piece of Shell That Bursts While D'Annunzio Converses in City Hall.

Rome, Dec. 28.—Firing on Flume by the Italian blockading force will be suspended, it was decided at a conference in Abbazia to-day, according to advices received here.

The suspension was requested by the director of the national defence at Flume and the Mayor of the city, who met Gen. Ferrario, commander of the blockading force, to discuss the possibility of ending hostilities.

At a conference in the morning the general informed the delegates that parleys were impossible without prior recognition of the treaty of Rapallo. Such recognition having not been given, the delegates decided to return to Flume to discuss the matter and asked for another meeting in the afternoon.

A council of ministers, presided over by Premier Giolitti, thoroughly examined the situation at Flume, and decided to leave Gen. Cavaglia entirely free to act as he thinks best, in order to enter Flume as soon as possible and occupy the city and have the citizens freely express their will concerning the Government of their State, which is to be independent under the provisions of the treaty of Rapallo.

According to reports read at the council, a section of the population of Flume tried to prevent a fratricidal conflict, but 150 of them were arrested. Several attempts to foment a rising were ruthlessly put down.

Pro-D'Annunzio demonstrations, some of which have resulted in disturbances, have been held in all the great centres of Italy. Shops everywhere have been shut. On their doors are posters reading, "Closed as a sign of national mourning." Flags also have been half-masted.

In Milan, Genoa, Spezia and Bologna the police were compelled to interfere to restore order. No serious incidents, however, have been reported, although two persons were wounded in Turin.

The Executive Committee of the Milan Nationalists have passed resolutions pledging the Nationalists immediately to rise up against the Government, "which alone is responsible for the crime perpetrated against Flume."

150 Wounded Go to Trieste.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Exchange Telegraph's Rome correspondent says that according to the latest news from Flume the Italian regular forces have occupied the Danubian shipyard, the oil refinery, the Whitehead Torpedo Works, the Public Gardens and Monte Calvario. On the Sussak side the line remains unchanged, owing to the destruction of the bridges.

D'Annunzio Wound Slight.

By the Associated Press. TRIESTE, Dec. 28.—News confirming reports that Gabriele D'Annunzio had been wounded was received here to-day. D'Annunzio was struck in the head by a piece of shell while conversing in the palace, but the wound was slight.

Italian troops attempting to dislodge legionaries at Zara were hindered in their work by women of that city, according to statements made by soldiers who have arrived at Ancona. As the troops advanced toward the barracks where the legionaries were stationed many women formed in line in front of them, screaming: "Kill us first, and then you can exterminate the volunteers."

MAYOR OFFERS TERMS POET ONCE REJECTED

Proposes an Armistice on Those Conditions.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A despatch to the London Times from Rome says the Mayor of Flume requested an interview Tuesday with General Cavaglia and an armistice on the following conditions:

First—Withdrawal of the Government troops to their former positions.

President Is Sixty-Four; Has Dinner With Family

Special Despatch to The New York Herald

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S three daughters were in Washington to-day to help him celebrate his sixty-fourth birthday anniversary. They had a quiet family dinner at the White House to-night, attended by the President, Mrs. Wilson and the three daughters, Mrs. Frances B. Sayre, Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Miss Wilson, and Dr. Stockton Axson, a brother of Mr. Wilson's first wife.

The President remained indoors throughout the day, preferring not to brave the cold for an automobile ride. He received many congratulatory messages, including one from King George of England.

BRITISH DENOUNCE RULE IN IRELAND

Labor Men Report Provocation by Crown Forces Made People Desperate.

CRIMES BY AUXILIARIES

Call Cadets Class Weapon That Could Be Used in England Too.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A scathing denunciation of Government methods in Ireland and a strong expression of the future of coercive methods to suppress either the Sinn Fein movement or the republican army occupy for the most part the report of the Labor Commission which recently visited Ireland to study conditions there.

The report, which occupies fifty pages, has additional appendices giving extracts from police reports and other documents and photographs of destroyed property. It deals with all aspects of the present situation and the sentiment in Ireland, as well as a specific study of reprisals.

It shows incidentally that an appeal to Premier Lloyd George, signed by Arthur Henderson and William Adamson, as late as December 23 had failed to bring a response to the commission's desire to institute an "unofficial truce" so that steps toward peace might be taken.

Declaring the Irish republican army to be formidable, because intangible, the report says that if it were concentrated as an army it could easily be defeated, and it exists only because it has the sympathy and support of the vast mass of the population.

"Sympathy has been the provocation by the crown forces that 80 per cent. of Irish men and women," continues the report, "now regard the shooting of policemen and the throwing of bombs at lorries with the same philosophic resignation that Mr. Lloyd George displays toward arson and pillage and the shooting of civilians in the presence of their wives and children. The destruction of creameries, etc., only serves to stimulate recruiting by increasing the numbers of desperate men."

The commission says "a thing is being done in the name of Great Britain which makes her name stink in the nostrils of the whole world. The honor of our people has been gravely compromised."

The commission charges the Crown forces, among other things, with burning, destruction, looting and flogging. Regarding the Government's responsibility for reprisals the commission states: "We do not believe the Government directly and definitely inspired reprisals and violence, but while it has performed denied certain occurrences which are beyond doubt, it has associated itself with, and defended crimes committed by, the Crown forces in Ireland. Blame for the present situation does not rest primarily with the members of the Crown forces, but with the Government."

Among the points in the commission's report are the following: "Even if only a title of the fires which admittedly have occurred in many parts of Ireland during the last few months, the case against the forces of the Crown and the Government would, in our judgment, be amply proved."

"There are so many undoubted cases of looting and theft that the commission is sure these crimes are of burning and destruction. Many cases of beating and other forms of punishment came to our notice, some of which we were able to investigate."

"In some places there has been a good deal of flogging of the people."

"Rough and brutal treatment of women is by no means the worst that has to be said against men in the service of the British Crown."

"Final solution of the Irish problem will not be found in a policy of violence and vengeance. It will have to be found along the lines of conciliation and consent by a more enlightened method of negotiation."

The report declares that in the Black and Tans and auxiliaries "the Government has created a weapon which it cannot wield. It has liberated forces which it is not at present able to dominate."

The report ridicules the official contention that Sinn Fein themselves burned and destroyed property in towns of markedly Sinn Fein sympathies as "unreasonable and indeed stupid." A minute description is given of all the cases investigated. One interesting point is that in the case of the Croker Park tragedy, when on November 21 numerous persons were killed or injured at a football game, the report absolves

Continued on Fifth Page.

BOOZE PARADISE FALLS, BETRAYED BY ITS HANGOVER

Hurley, Wis., Helpless to Resist When Dry Army Appears at Dawn.

75 PRISONERS TAKEN

Lumberjacks and Barkeeps Surrender Under Fire of Movie Battery.

38 SALOONS ARE CAPTURED

Only Casualty That of Dry Agent Struck in Eye by Beer Bottle.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald

HURLEY, Wis., Dec. 28.—The incident open town in the "United States" flurried away was wiped off the booze selling map at least temporarily to-day when forty-eight armed Federal prohibition agents from the office of Prohibition Agent Frank D. Richardson of Chicago raided thirty-eight of the fifty-eight saloons, arrested seventy saloonkeepers and other and seized \$100,000 worth of moonshine and bonded liquors.

The raid was planned by Commissioner Richardson and Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. The Judge with Mr. Richardson visited Hurley ten days ago incognito to look over the situation. It was in Hurley where a bootlegger was killed in a fight with a Government agent several weeks ago.

To show the enforcement officers that the sympathy of the townfully had lumber town of Hurley and the logging community in general was opposed to the idea of prohibition, a Grand Jury was called into session and five of the prohibition agents were indicted for murder and placed under heavy bonds.

"To-day's raid smacked of Major Danzyne's famous charge last winter when he led his hosts against the celebrated 'Rum Rebellion' Joseph Callahan, the Mayor's chief of staff in the Iron River campaign of last winter, was in charge to-day.

Artillery Is Tested.

The usual preparations were made, such as the assembling of picked men, testing of artillery—45—the marshalling of every motion picture company with a news reel weekly in connection there and a corps of newspaper correspondents with healthy imaginations. And not to forget the graphex camera men who were summoned to be on hand to give that artistic pictorial touch which always seems lacking in cold type accounts of prohibition raids.

The Chicago expeditionary forces arrived in two darkened sleeping cars at dawn. It left the cars at Ironwood, two miles from the town, which is nothing more than a logging town of about 3,500 inhabitants, across the Wisconsin-Michigan line just south of Lake Superior.

The force deployed in battle formation on the outskirts of the town for almost an hour before the word was given to charge the main street—Silver street—where the town had been "tipped off" but it was still suffering from a Christmas "hangover" accumulated in instalments since Friday.

When the word was passed that the "revenuers" had come Hurley's inhabitants poured into the snowbanks of Silver street to watch the show. Scores of lumberjacks missed the party, however, for they lay in a stupor on the saloon floor, "sleeping it off."

The raiders unlimbered their artillery as they started in to make a systematic search of the saloons. Everybody expected a "shooting" scrap. But the resistance failed to materialize. Many a burly lumberjack whispered a curse at the Government men when their backs were turned, but if the raider looked around all he would see was a mackinaw clad husky sullenly kicking the snowbank.

The sweated stalwarts on duty behind the undressed pine bars who had vowed they would "show" the raiders and my four pals, never the agents told a bartender he was "wanted" he would grumble a bit and then head the request to "come along quiet."

Behind the advance guard of raiders came a bobbed which picked up the prisoners and the contraband "moonshine" and the bonded liquor from the business establishments of Silver street. By the time the "mash march" down the street had been completed another sled had to be commandeered to carry the load.

City Fathers All Sick.

The Chief of Police was the only local official to witness the raid and he was a neutral observer. Mayor T. W. Lenzon was "sick abed" and the other town fathers were "sick abed" here, said Chief Dardas. "This is one of the most peaceful communities in the country and I and my four pals never the agents told a bartender he was 'wanted' he would grumble a bit and then head the request to 'come along quiet.'"

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Continued on Third Page.

CANNON SETS NEW RECORD FOR SERVICE IN CONGRESS

Nearing Forty-fifth Year in Lower House, "Uncle Joe" Sets Heart on Passing Gladstone's Mark.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, war horse of the House of Representatives, to-day established an American record.

With the close of a dull House session he passed the mark for length of service, set by Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, who as Senator and Representative served in Congress 43 years, 9 months and 24 days. The former Speaker will begin to-morrow adding new time to his own record, with the hope of reaching the ripe old age of 100 and beating Gladstone's record of 53 years in the British House of Commons.

"Uncle Joe's" achievement will be celebrated in the House to-morrow, with Champ Clark, himself a veteran, who retires March 4, leading the speaking ceremonies. Mr. Cannon also will speak, and many of the older members will ask time for a few remarks.

Walking about the corridors of the Capitol to-day chewing his long black cigar, Mr. Cannon told a friend there was no use offering a little advice to younger Representatives, because

MINERS DEMAND WAGE REVISION BONDS TO PROVIDE COPS VOTED DOWN

Name Committee to Meet Anthracite Operators to Adjust Inequalities.

WOULD REOPEN AWARDS

Declare Industry Never More Active and Deny Issue Is Closed.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald

HARRINGTON, Pa., Dec. 28.—The scale committee of the United Mine Workers instructed to-night the sub-committee, consisting of the three district presidents and Philip Murray, of Pittsburgh, international vice-president, to meet with representatives of the coal companies, "and endeavor to work out a basis of settlement that will bring general satisfaction" and "substantial progress in the correction of the inequalities and injustices" which the operators have agreed to consider.

Taking up the statement of the operators that "if there be individual cases of inequality they stand ready to agree upon a constructive remedy," the committee construes that to mean "individual cases" of employees, and the miners, in further conferences with the anthracite interests, expect in this way they may be able to straighten out much of the reported dissatisfaction over the findings that became effective September 28.

Steps will be taken at once to arrange with the operators for further meetings. The committee of the operators is the same that comprises their membership on the conciliation board, whose other three members are the district presidents of the mine workers. The board is scheduled to draw up the new scale of pay for the holding engineers, as called for by the award.

Outside of the presence of Vice-President Murray the entire issue is now in the hands of the peace body, whose decisions, however, on any individual adjustments will not be binding unless agreed to by both parties to the contract.

The operators' statement relative to the general decline of business activity does not have any weight as an argument, because the anthracite industry was never in greater activity than at present, and the demand shows no lessening, but to the contrary may become greater, due to approaching cold weather. There is, therefore, no comparison between anthracite mining and other manufacturing interests.

"We appreciate the fact as stated in their answer 'that an award and an agreement existing in the region,'" added the statement, "but we also point out for the information of the operators that the award in general, that is, the award and agreement could be modified or changed in great or small degree by mutual agreement of the contracting parties, and that this was the interpretation placed upon the telegram of the President by Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson. It is idle for the operators to set up the argument that the basic agreement could not be legally changed because such is not correct, and the position of the Secretary of Labor verifies our contention and argument that the basic agreement could be changed if the operators were disposed to do so, and the change would be legal from every standpoint."

"I deny that we have treated lightly the award of the commission, but we admit that we have protested emphatically against what we did consider and do now consider as injustice and inequalities in that award, and which we have asked to be corrected."

"The scale committee realizes that to change the award and the agreement requires the mutual agreement of both parties, and to that extent we appreciate the handicap placed against the mine workers in having our contentions sustained and remedies agreed upon. We emphasize the point, however, that our sole desire is to work out a constructive programme that will give general satisfaction to the great body of anthracite mine workers and stability to the region. Having these thoughts in mind, our sub-committee is hereby instructed and authorized to meet with the representatives of the operators and en-

Continued on Third Page.

\$2,500,000 PAID NEW HAVEN ROAD TO END LITIGATION

Restitution Suit Alleged Mismanagement by Former Directorate.

LAWYERS GET THIRD

Attempt to Monopolize New England Transportation Caused Suit.

NO BAD FAITH CHARGED

W. Rockefeller, L. C. Ledyard, C. M. Pratt and Others Are Assessed.

Upon the payment to the New Haven Railroad Company of \$2,500,000, of which one-third, or \$833,333.33, goes to the lawyers for the stockholders in whose name the fight was made, the so-called restitution suit against William Rockefeller and other former directors of the road was discontinued yesterday by order of Judge Charles M. Hough of the United States District Court.

The suit was set for trial on January 21, but within the last week the disputants reached an agreement of settlement, which Judge Hough approved. In this agreement \$2,500,000 was set as the sum to be paid to the New Haven, and it was acknowledged that the directors named as defendants did not seek their personal profit and were not accused of fraud or any moral wrongdoing, but acted for what they thought to be the best interest of the railroad.

Restoration Sought.

The object of the suit, which was started by minority stockholders in 1916 after both the then directors and majority stockholders declined to act, was to compel the controlling directors of the New Haven to restore to the road money which, it was alleged, had been lost through waste and mismanagement in the period when the company was buying up competing rail and steamship lines and trying to monopolize the transportation of New England. The sum sued for was \$150,000,000.

In one of the papers attached to Judge Hough's memorandum, Richard V. Lindabury, of counsel for the defendants, said they would have won the suit upon trial and added: "Nevertheless, the defendants are weary of the litigation, and are disposed to buy their peace if it can be purchased at a reasonable price and without dishonor."

The defendants upon whom the \$2,500,000 is assessed are: William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis C. Ledyard, J. P. Morgan, Robert L. Satterlee, William P. Hamilton and Lewis Cass Ledyard as executors of the will of J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Florence A. V. Twombly, an executor of the will of Hamilton McK. Twombly. The plaintiffs' six lawyers who will split the \$250,000 counsel fee, which is to be the largest ever awarded in a court in this State, are: Arthur Berenson, Lawrence Berenson, Bernard Berenson, Asa P. French, Francis P. Garland and Frank M. Swacker. In his memorandum Judge Hough said: "Large as the settlement is, I see no reason why the rule usual in this jurisdiction in respect of recoveries of sums largely expended by counsel operating on contingent fees should not be applied, and I award one-third the settlement to the plaintiffs' counsel."

Judge Hough's Memorandum.

The compromise was ratified in Judge Hough's chambers, where all the lawyers talked the matter over. At the end of the talk the Judge signed an order discontinuing the suit, accompanied by this memorandum: "The compromise of suits and actions is generally a private matter between the parties, and the only reason known to me for submitting this settlement to the court is that the payment by one set of defendants to another defendant [the railroad company was technically named as one of them in the suit] of a large amount of money in consideration of general release."

"The individual defendants are buying their peace from the plaintiffs by paying only interest of the plaintiffs in this suit, however, it to get money for the corporate defendant and counsel fees and expenses for their own solitaires."

"However, since the appropriation of the following reasons: "This bill alleges a conspiracy to cause the corporate defendant to violate the Sherman act by doing very expensive and unprofitable things. Ergo, says the bill, the individual defendants must pay as damages what the conspiracy cost the New York and New Haven Railway. I have regarded this as an extremely doubtful cause of action, difficult to prove, and in outcome uncertainty itself."

"After repeated attacks upon it, however, the bill has been retained so far as I am concerned, mainly because one outstanding fact remains, viz. that the directors of the railway or a majority of them pursued the consistent course of acquiring everything that could be called competing transportation systems in New England, and many that to my mind could only be called competing, paying for such acquisitions a great deal of money or property, constituting an outlay which in the light of subsequent events would be difficult to justify on a business basis. This has seemed enough to require the trial of the suit when and if pressed."

"Now that the plaintiffs have retraced all suggestions of personal profit by the defendants, and retraced also whatever allegations of moral wrongdo-

Continued on Sixth Page.

Bail Raised to \$150,000 for 'Dangerous Criminal'

GEORGE L. KING, who is said to have confessed to Harry E. Lewis, District Attorney of Kings county, that he planned the robbery of the home of Henry Fettel in Flatbush, at which jewelry valued at \$5,000 was stolen, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Haskell in the County Court, Brooklyn, and his bail was increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000. This is said to be one of the largest bail bonds ever asked in Kings county. It sets a new record for bail demanded in New York in the present crime wave.

Mr. Lewis, who described King as "one of the most dangerous criminals of the country," said the police expected to fasten other recent crimes on him. He was arraigned on three indictments, one charging robbery, larceny and assault, another violation of the Sullivan law and the third assault for the attack on Mr. Fettel's maid during the holdup.

N. J. ACTS TO KEEP OUT CRIME WAVE

Committee Will Study Plans to Prevent Spread of Terrorism From Across Hudson.

DENIAL BY ENRIGHT

Tells Gov. Edwards Conditions Are Not Abnormal—McCrann Favors Gun Toting.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald

TRENTON, Dec. 28.—Definite action toward checking the crime wave in New York city, which is spreading into New Jersey cities, was taken to-day at a conference of New Jersey and New York State, city and county officials called by Gov. Edwards, when resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to study the situation and devise ways and means for preventing crimes of violence. William L. Dill, Commissioner of the State Motor and Vehicle Department, chairman of the conference, said he would choose the members of the committee within a few days.

Gov. Edwards, Thomas P. McCran, Attorney-General of New Jersey; Police Commissioner Enright of New York, Chief of Bureau of the Jersey City Police Department, and J. Henry Harrison, Prosecutor of Essex county, in their speeches gave varying views of the crime wave. Commissioner Enright said a crime wave did not exist, while Gov. Edwards and Attorney-General McCran said they were willing to recognize that abnormal conditions are present in all large cities.

"The records of our department," Commissioner Enright told the conference, "will not carry out the idea that a crime wave is prevalent in New York. We are having a few spectacular crimes, some atrocious, some tragic, but the aggregate of felonies in New York for 1920 will compare favorably with similar records for 1919 and the three preceding years."

Commissioner Enright, Gov. Edwards and Prosecutor Harrison urged that the New Jersey Legislature enact a law similar to the Sullivan law in New York, which forbids the carrying or possession of revolvers. Gov. Edwards told the conference that in nine of ten cases of gun play in New York the authorities there were able to trace the purchase of the firearms used to New Jersey. Chief Battersby and Prosecutor Harrison also called attention to the fact that there was nothing to prevent criminals from purchasing firearms in New Jersey for use in New York.

Attorney-General McCran, however, declared that force can be met effectively only by force, and that reputable citizens should be permitted to carry arms when they are in positions of danger, such as on lonely roads after nightfall. He declared that an armed citizenry would aid materially in checking crimes of violence by adding to the danger of the bandit.

Commissioner Enright reiterated his statement made in New York some time ago that a national central police bureau should be established in Washington, where police intelligence recording the movements of criminals should be furnished to departments throughout the country. This bureau, Mr. Enright declared, should also establish relations with foreign countries to check up on foreign criminals now making their way into the United States.

"Until this is done," he said, "we cannot hope to cope successfully with anarchists and other radicals seeking a foothold in this country."

Prosecutor Harrison in deprecating crime wave talk said: "When we find a man who has been snatching purses, the snatching of purses ceases. When we catch a man who has been engaged in holdups the holdups cease. Such would not be true if crime were as epidemic as it has been pictured. I think the situation in most cities, certainly in the larger ones, can be handled by the police."

Continued on Sixth Page.

POLICE IN MOTOR FIGHT ROBBERS IN UPPER BROADWAY

Capture Two Dishonorably Discharged Soldiers Who Helped Loot Jersey Bank of \$50,000.

\$18,000 IS RECOVERED

Crooks, With Their Wives, Were About to Flee From City When Detected.

CONFESSION OF CRIME

Both Served Terms in Leavenworth for Army Offences.—One Suspected in Andrews Murder Case.

Jerome B. Chaffee and Harry Bitzburger, dishonorably discharged soldiers, were arrested yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Seventy-second street after a fight with detectives in an automobile in which revolvers and blackjacks figured. They were accomplices in the robbery of the First National Bank at Milltown, N. J., on the night of December 20.

Inspector John D. Coughlin, head of the Detective Division, announced last night that the two men have made statements concerning their part in the crime. Securities valued at \$18,000, being part of the \$50,000 loot in the bank robbery, have been recovered by the police.

Hundreds of persons were passing the St. Andrew Hotel, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-second street, when three detectives drew pistols and jumped into a touring car that contained two men besides the chauffeur and that stood at the Broadway curb. At the same time two other detectives leaped into a taxicab that stood just around the corner in front of the hotel entrance.

Two women who occupied the latter machine screamed, attracting the attention of persons in the street. The touring car in Broadway swayed as the passengers in it gave blow for blow in a rough and tumble fight with the police. The flourish of pistols was seen and then there was a series of thuds as the blackjacks of the detectives descended on the heads of the men in the machine. The chauffeur of the automobile sat as though spell-bound.

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Soon after the five persons were placed in a patrol wagon along with two suit cases the women had been carrying and they were taken to Police Headquarters. There the story of who they were and the reasons for the display of blackjacks and firearms at Broadway and Seventy-second street was made known. The third man was Chester J. Levine, who owns a taxicab and has been doing "backing" along Broadway.

The women, both of whom are young and attractive, were the wives of Chaffee and Bitzburger. In the suitcases the detectives found two fully loaded weapons, one an automatic and the other a .38 revolver. There also was a quantity of Canadian money.

Commissioner Enright reiterated his statement made in New York some time ago that a national central police bureau should be established in Washington, where police intelligence recording the movements of criminals should be furnished to departments throughout the country. This bureau, Mr. Enright declared, should also establish relations with foreign countries to check up on foreign criminals now making their way into the United States.

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PRINTING on Gov't Postal Cards, 7c, though sand and up. DUNN, 35 W. 3d St.—Adv.