

Cloudy and warmer to-day, followed by showers to-night; to-morrow fair, cooler. Highest temperature yesterday, 44; lowest, 32. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY. 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.

GOVERNOR ASSAILS LABOR FOR CITY'S HOUSE SHORTAGE

Bureau of Land Loans Only a Makeshift Tinkering With Economic Laws, He Declares.

LACKS STATE CREDIT

Taxation Has Driven Capital to Seek Higher Rates of Interest, His View at Hearing.

RECALLS THREE FACTORS

High Cost of Material, Labor Exploitation and Capital Situation Behind Lack of Building Effort.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 30.—The building crisis in New York is so bad that it cannot be helped by tinkering with rent and ejection laws, in the opinion of Gov. Miller, who to-day for the first time since he took office made known just how serious he believes the situation to be.

The Governor conferred in the Executive Chamber with representatives of the Legislature and public committees, on building, labor and civic associations. The subject considered was the Cottino bill, which provides for establishing a bureau of land loans in the banking department to assist building.

Labor itself is responsible for conditions which compel workmen with big families to live in three rooms, the Governor told the labor union men.

"The only practical thing that has occurred to me and which I have considered recommending to the Legislature is raising the rate of interest on mortgage loans to eight per cent. and making the rate legal," the Governor said.

Suffer From Makeshifts.

"You cannot pull yourself out by the bootstrap," he contended. "If we do those things which interfere with the operation of economic laws we must suffer—that is what we now are suffering from. We expect to cure by resorting first to one makeshift and then to another. If anybody can work out some constructive thing that will do some good I will get behind it, I do not care where it comes from."

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York, began the argument for the bill by describing crowded conditions in New York, saying conditions were worse there than in China.

"I haven't any doubt about the conditions," the Governor broke in. "The question is, what is the scientific way to deal with the situation and what will be an effective remedy to remedy conditions."

William F. Kehoe, secretary of the Greater New York Labor and Trades Council, said that the Cottino bill should be passed. Other speakers said the bill would enable poor persons to get loans and put up a little house.

Money and Interest.

The Governor listened to the arguments. Finally he broke in and said: "We can talk about this situation, but merely talking is not going to get anywhere. It is an assumption that this bill would work. But I do not think the bill would do much good. I think it is wholly impractical. Would the State credit be behind this bill? That would require a separate bill to be voted by the people. I gather the impression that the scheme is that the credit of the State banks would be back of these loan certificates to honor mortgages and that these mortgages would be the security against which the certificates would be issued."

"That won't work. We have a State bank now which would be just as good as your bureau in the office of the Superintendent of Banks; better in fact, because it reaches out through different parts in every section of the State. It wouldn't have nearly the expense of administration which this would have. We have got now an instrumentality in the State and it has failed, absolutely failed. Why? Because money brings a higher rate of interest than its bonds can and you cannot compete with it. You will find that in any bureau, unless it is a State bank, you will have competition. I don't think this plan would get anywhere. You are simply setting up under another name. The truth is that our taxation has driven capital to seek a higher rate of interest and the situation enables capital to get a higher rate of interest; and you cannot, by creating an agency of this kind, interfere with the natural law of supply and demand."

"You have got in this whole building situation three limiting factors. The cost of material was one. The expense of improper and unlawful and criminal practices of the material men by the Lockwood committee is having its effect. Economic conditions are having their effect to bring down the cost of material. I am advised that materials are coming down."

"Labor is another factor. Labor was being criminally exploited, according to disclosures, just precisely as the material men were exploiting the public; and of course, the difficulties there made it difficult to build; and labor has got to

Ether Soaked Sugar Fed to School Children

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 30.—As the result of investigation by the school authorities by which it was learned that young children are eating sugar lumps soaked in ether to reduce their appetites, Superintendent Chester D. Stiles to-day took up the matter with State educational and health authorities.

Ether may be purchased in any quantity by a child in any drug store. Children when questioned were frank in saying they were given the ether by their parents to lower the cost of living and also to quiet those who got too boisterous.

R. R. BOND HOLDERS SEEK LABOR PEACE

Association Asks Conference With Brotherhood Heads Here Next Monday.

GRAVE CONCERN VOICED

Roads Did Not Earn Interest on Bonds During First Two Months of 1921.

The National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, representing in membership approximately \$12,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds of railroads, yesterday took a hand in the tangled railroad situation by forming a committee of investment bankers to meet heads of the four chief operating brotherhoods of the railroads in an effort to aid in reaching immediately a partial adjustment of relations between the railroads and their employees.

Tentative arrangements have been made to hold the conference next Monday at 10:30 A. M. at the Astor Hotel.

In a telegram asking for a conference with the heads of the four brotherhoods members of the committee point out as its first duty it wants to be of help in the present railroad emergency, and with this in view it is suggested that arrangements be made at once for a conference.

In speaking of the suggestion S. Davies Warfield, president of the association of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, declared that one weakness in the present situation is lack of coordination between the two governmental bodies that deal with the railroads; one adjusts rates, the other wages.

"There should be coordination between the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rate making body, and the United States Railroad Labor Board. One body, sitting in Washington, cannot be expected successfully to adjust rates and fires to meet the expenses incident to railway operation, while another, sitting in Chicago, attempts to adjust wages, the largest and most important of all railway operating expenditures, which can only be met by rates the commission alone is required to establish.

"The immediate necessities, however, have to do with the adjustment of present difficulties apparent in respect to railroad employees, and the committee wishes to assist in this crisis, as indicated in the letter to the four brotherhoods."

Officials of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities said that the present railroad situation is of grave concern to the owners of railroad securities.

"The operating results of the carriers for the past two months of 1921 (January and February)," said a statement issued by the organization, "reveal that for the first time in American transportation history the railroads as a whole are not earning the interest on the aggregate amount of their outstanding bonds. Some are not earning operating expenses, only a few their fixed charges.

These conditions claim the immediate attention of the railroads. An immediate and partial remedy seems to lie in an adjustment of relations between the railroads and their employees. The hearings before the United States Railroad Labor Board at Chicago do not evince an early settlement of present difficulties.

The following have agreed to serve on the committee as representing investors: Darwin P. Kingsley, president, New York Life Insurance Company; George E. Brock, president of the Home Savings Bank, Boston; Halsey Plake, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Myron T. Herriek, president of Society for Savings, Cleveland; John J. Fullea, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York; W. T. Kemper, chairman of the Board of the Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City; Henry Parkman, treasurer, First National Bank, Connecticut; Samuel H. Beach, Rome Savings Bank, Rome, N. Y.; V. A. Lerener, comptroller, Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn; S. Fred Strong, treasurer, Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven; Charles C. Moore, San Francisco; A. C. Robinson, president, People's Trust and Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel M. Hawley, treasurer, Commercial Bank, Bridgeport; James H. Manning, president of the National Savings Bank of Albany, and Mr. Warfield. Other committees named are from Hartford, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Richmond, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Springfield and Pittsburgh.

LOWER R. R. RATES AND WAGES URGED

Wide Sentiment for Reduction Shown in Letters.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, March 30.—Public sentiment has reacted strongly in favor of both rate and wage reduction on the railroads of the country. It was registered immediately in the correspondence.

Continued on Sixth Page.

"SPAGHETTI" RAID NETS \$250,000 IN DRUGS; CAPTURE 5

Detective Sits All Day Long on Box Labelled as Italian Delicacy.

TRAP IN GROCERY STORE

Dressed as Longshoreman, Cruger Paves Way for Big Brooklyn Haul.

ARRESTS END LONG HUNT

Policeman Became Sailor to Make Negotiations With the Carrello Family.

Dressed in the rough working garments of a longshoreman and with half a dozen sandwiches in his pockets, Detective William Cruger of the Headquarters narcotic squad, crept into a woodshed in the rear of a grocery store in 226 Sackett street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. He sat on a large box labelled "spaghetti" hidden behind some other boxes and bales in a dark corner of the shed and made himself comfortable to await a raid which Lieut. Mooney and other detectives would some time during the day make on the store because they believed drugs worth several hundred thousands of dollars were secreted there. Cruger's job was to keep anybody from escaping by the back door.

The detective sat in the woodshed, on the big box, all day long, and nobody came to disturb him until last night shortly before 6 o'clock. Then Dominico Carrello, the owner of the grocery store, came in, carefully closed the door, and pulled down the pile of boxes behind which the detective sat. He seemed to be very much displeased to find Cruger there.

"What are you doing in my woodshed?" he demanded.

"I just dropped in for a sleep," said Cruger.

"You get out of my woodshed," demanded Carrello. "I want that box you are sitting on."

Raiding Party Arrives. At this moment loud cries came from the grocery store and Lieut. Mooney, telling several persons they were under arrest. Carrello tried to knock him down, the detective said, and grab the box labelled spaghetti, on which the detective had been sitting all day, but Cruger seized the groceryman in one hand and the box in the other and fled into the street. There he found Lieut. Mooney and Detective Irving Higgins and four persons under arrest.

Carrello joined the lineup of prisoners against the wall of the store and Mooney, Higgins and Cruger opened the box supposed to contain spaghetti. But instead of food, the police say, the box contained morphine, cocaine and heroin worth at the lowest estimate \$250,000, put up in twenty-nine large bottles, eleven smaller bottles and seven gallon measures. In the woodshed a tin galvanized with lead was found containing morphine crystals.

The drugs were confiscated and the five prisoners taken to Manhattan, where they were locked up charged with vending drugs. Besides Carrello, they gave their names as Benjamin Leon of 22 President street, Brooklyn; his wife, Lillian, and Frank, Joseph and Mike Laccato, living respectively in 111 Raperly street, 41 Woodluff street and 237 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

Cop Poses as Seaman.

The raid on the grocery store was made possible on evidence gathered by Detective Herbert Moog and Higgins. Moog, as the police tell the story, disguised as an Italian seaman, lived for some time in an Italian boarding house on the Broadway waterfront and finally became acquainted with Leon and his wife. According to the police, Moog and Leon became friends and finally Moog introduced Higgins as a Swedish sailor who important drug selling connections.

"This man," said Moog, "knows a lot of people with money who want to buy a lot of stuff."

Leon was impressed and agreed to give Higgins a small sample of his stock, which he did, and Higgins found it the police charge, to be genuine heroin. Arrangements were then made whereby Higgins would bring his principle or backers to the Carrello grocery store in Sackett street and there buy \$2,000 worth of cocaine, heroin and morphine. Lieut. Mooney and Detective MacCrady, who were with him, and they, with Higgins, entered the grocery store shortly before six o'clock, not having been able to complete the negotiations before. Cruger had been sent into the woodshed early so he would be on hand when wanted.

The negotiations proceeded in good shape, and finally Mooney began to count out \$2,000, and Carrello, it is charged, said he would go out and get the stuff. He then went to the woodshed and found Detective Cruger sitting on the box containing the drugs, and the arrest followed.

Continued on Sixth Page.

Oklahoma House Asked To Impeach Governor

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 30.—Impeachment of Gov. J. B. A. Robertson was recommended in a report filed in the Oklahoma House of Representatives today by an investigating committee. The report charges gross neglect and corruption in office.

The Governor is charged with "unwarranted use of his executive power" in regard to reprieves, pardons and paroles, the report declaring the present administration has extended clemency to 1,900 persons.

The charge is also made that the Governor evaded payment of his State income tax last year.

U. S. IS ON TRAIL OF MAN WHO CAUSED WALL ST. TRAGEDY

Identity of Driver of Death Wagon Established by Chief Flynn.

SECRET SEARCH MADE

Blast Which Caused Many Deaths Is Traced to Known Anarchist.

MAY CLEAR UP MYSTERY

Descriptions With Photo Sent Out Quietly—Hope for Roundup of Plotters.

Agents of the Federal Department of Justice believe that at last they know the identity of the man who drove the death wagon in which was carried the deadly bomb which last September killed and maimed scores of victims at Wall and Broad streets and transformed into a shambles the plaza between the Sub-Treasury and the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The suspect is a fairly well known anarchist with an unsavory record. His identity has been established chiefly through what was known in the Wall street bomb mystery as "the horseshoe clue." It was almost the only tangible bit of evidence that gave any promise whatever of leading the forces of justice to the perpetrators of the crime. As such its importance was realized instantly by the detectives who swarmed about the scene of the explosion while the ground still was cumbered with the dying and the dead.

The shoes from the dead horse beside the wrecked wagon were subjected to the closest scrutiny and it was reported some weeks later that the police had located the blacksmith who probably shod the animal.

Wide Search Is Started.

It was that same line of inquiry which, it now is believed, has established almost conclusively the identity of the "Red" who toiled the disreputable old wagon at noonday of September 16 into its position where a few moments later it became the focus of unparalleled havoc and destruction.

The New York Herald learned yesterday that William J. Flynn, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has sent to certain police chiefs and postmasters throughout the country a circular poster containing a detailed description and portraits of the man who is sought. It is believed that the circular poster will find therein every luxury and comfort.

The clubhouse will be erected somewhere between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets. Four plots of ground are being considered. The building will be from fifteen to twenty-two stories and will contain an auditorium seating at least 2,000 persons, with a stage, a swimming pool, gymnasium, bowling alley, Turkish bath, beauty parlors, restaurants and tea rooms, private dining rooms, card and writing rooms and bedrooms to cost the club member from \$2 to \$3.50 a day.

The club will have its own theatre and travel bureau, and a publicity bureau for its various affiliated organizations. The initiation fee will be \$25, and dues \$25 for resident members. Sixty clubs will be able to hold meetings in the building at the same time.

It is proposed by the financing company to erect similar women's club buildings in other cities. One of the first will be in Washington, D. C.

The incorporators of the Women's National Club were members of Frank H. Rogers & Co. Inc. Yesterday Mr. Rogers, who is president and treasurer of his company, turned the organization work of the club over to the newly elected board of directors. The presidents of New York's 163 women's clubs will be invited to a tea April 6 at the Plaza Hotel to hear more about the new clubhouse.

PLUNGES 9,000 FEET, FLIER IS ONLY BRUISED

Machine Lands Upside Down at Cayuga Lake.

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The airplane crashed on the Thomas-Morse aviation field near Cayuga Lake. It landed upside down and witnesses of the accident expected to find the aviator dead.

Lieut. MacCreedy said he had ascended to an altitude of 19,000 feet above the field and was going into the first dive of the descent when there was a report like that of a gun. He started the engine to climb out of the dive, but the airplane failed to respond to the pull of the propeller and plunged earthward.

Continued on Seventh Page.

FRANCE ASKS U. S. HELP TO EFFECT WORLD PEACE, VIVIANI INFORMS HARDING

France Opposes Hapsburg Dynasty's Return to Power as Balkan Menace

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRANCE will not tolerate a return to power of the Hapsburg dynasty. According to the French Foreign Office to-day the French attitude is unchanged from what it was at the time the joint allied note was despatched to the Hungarian Government early last year, when America was still participating in European affairs. This note placed an absolute veto on a Hapsburg restoration. In a word, France considers that such a restoration would involve danger for the so-called Little Entente (Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia), whose interests she is pledged to defend.

Foreign Office officials are not alarmed, as private advices received to-day indicated that the coup d'etat attempted by Charles failed miserably and that he was unable to obtain support either from Admiral Horthy, Hungarian Regent, or the royalist regiments in the Hungarian army. Horthy is regarded to have observed the allied mandate, although he, in a recent interview, indicated he was a partisan of Charles and was in favor of his restoration ultimately, regarding him as Hungary's legitimate King, but that at the same time he intended holding the Regency until he could persuade the Allies to accept a restoration of the monarchy. He has never been able to obtain this allied consent.

Unquestionably the monarchists of Europe have been growing bolder since the restoration of King Constantine of Greece, and members of the Hapsburg family who have been in Paris boasted recently to their friends that a Hapsburg restoration would soon take place. They attempted to secure financial aid from Hungarian bankers to recoup the family fortunes. Any Hapsburg restoration would have repercussions in Bavaria, where also the monarchists are scheming to return to power.

MILLER'S TRANSIT REMEDY NOW LAW

Creates New Commissions for City and State.

PERSONNEL NOT PICKED

Executive Hopes to Be Able to Announce Commissioners Within Ten Days.

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New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 30.—Gov. Miller at 4 o'clock this afternoon signed the transit bill creating a new Public Service Commission clothed with all the police powers of the State in dealing with New York's traction crisis. The Governor's transit policy becomes chapter 134 of the laws of 1921.

No formal ceremony and no commission accompanied the signing of this important document whose provisions are the most far reaching in effect of any bill passed by the State Legislature in a score of years. The bill was one of several laid before the Chief Executive in the routine of the day's work.

Later the Governor said he hoped to be able to announce his selection of commissioners within ten days, although the law gives him ninety days to appoint the new officials. Mr. Miller added that he was not ready to indicate whom he was considering for the commission.

The law establishes a new commission of three members for New York city, with complete power to readjust existing contracts, unite the existing transit lines into one unified system, set a single operator for the whole and fix fares.

In addition, the bill creates a new State commission which will have jurisdiction over transit outside of New York city and over other corporations throughout the entire State. The latter authority deals with all corporate issues in New York excepting transit. The State commission has the same broad powers in its field as does the Transit Commission in New York.

THREE DENY SELECTION ON NEW TRANSIT BODY

McAneny, Prendergast and Gen. Goethals Discredit Story

George McAneny, former President of the Board of Aldermen, last night effectually disposed of the story that a place on the new traction commission that is to untangle the city's transit snarl, had been offered to him.

Neither has William A. Prendergast, former Comptroller, received any indication that he is being considered for a berth on the commission. Both asserted that traction was discussed but all at the luncheon conference they had with Gov. Miller following the traction hearing in Albany on Tuesday. Furthermore, each says he has not the slightest knowledge of what names are under consideration for appointment to the commission.

Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, denied last night that a place on the commission had been offered to him. He said he had heard nothing whatsoever regarding such an appointment.

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