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WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and moderate temperature to-day and to-morrow; moderate, variable winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 66. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 8—DAILY. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

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.

CHANGE BREAD DOLE IS LAST SACRAMENT FOR MANY STARVING

Four in Volga District Feed Hundreds With Slices, Knowing Guests May Not Eat Again.
HUNGRY FOLK HONEST Refuse to Steal Seed Grain, Though They May Not Live Until Next Harvest.
PEASANTS WEEP AT FATE Fear Supplies From 'Comrades' in America Will Be Held Up by Delays Over Long Voyage.

Further news of the famine is contained in the following despatch from the correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD, who is making a personal investigation of conditions in interior Russia.
By RAYMOND SWING.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SAMARA, Russia, via London, Sept. 6.—The following is an account of an extraordinary dinner party at Stavropol Landing, when I was one of four hosts. The others were Floyd Gibbons of the Chicago Tribune, John Graudens of the United Press, and Helen Augur of the Federated Press. Together we composed the first party of correspondents to visit the Volga villages.
We had talked with the Governor of Samara and he had mentioned the name of a township where "they were dying in the streets." So, naturally, we asked to be taken there with all despatch.
Our courier was Leo Wolf Young, a Russian, who had lived in New York, and who, fortunately, disappeared "sichas," as the Russians term "inconceivable delay." It is his own secret how he did it, but he worked a miracle. Early the following morning, under the command of the Governor's private secretary, we were going upstream on the Volga to Stavropol in a large passenger vessel with a crew of thirty and only ourselves to consult regarding our programme.
We might cruise 1,500 miles from Kazan to Astrakhan, or even on into the Caspian Sea.
This spectacular act of magnificence, like everything else, had its economic explanation. The steamship corporation owes some incredible sum to the Government of Samara and has little chance of paying it, so welcomes a chance to wipe a few ciphers off the books. The Government of Samara knew there was small likelihood of collecting the sum in full, so it was ready to take portions of it in service. All we contributed was 250,000 rubles to the crew, about 37 in New York, with which to buy bread, as there had not been time to provide it for the trip.
Volga a River of Beauty.
Stavropol is seven hours above Samara. It is the name for a township with 140,000 population and also for a town of 10,000, and for a landing. The Volga is comparable in scenic glory with the Danube and the Rhine. We sailed along between steep mountainous cliffs of murky turquoise and a plateau fringed with a low line of trees, some already aflame with autumnal gold.
Now and then a pocket scooped out of the cliffs made room for a town of mud colored cabins surrounding a Byzantine church with festive beaming domes.
Stavropol Landing was made up of two floating docks, one red unimlike warehouse and two unpainted shanties on the bank of a plateau. Behind them was a wide stretch of tan colored sand leading up a steep grade to the edge of a fir forest.
To my bewilderment I saw behind the landing great stacks of bulging grain bags piled high on the strand, covered with tarpaulins and guarded by a solitary soldier with fixed bayonet. My mind had been keyed to anticipate starvation and no food. I was not disappointed, but I was perplexed and I turned on the courier with the remark that I had come a long distance to see people dying in the streets and not to survey some neat instance of Soviet efficiency.
"What is in those sacks?" I asked.
"Wheat," replied the secretary from Samara. "Three hundred and twenty-four tons of it which just arrived the day before and will be distributed to the villages immediately."
The sight of so much food broke the strain under which my eyes had remained for a week in Syzran and Samara. So instead of waiting for carriages that were to take us to the

Paris Express Airplane Lands With Crash; 5 Dead

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Four passengers were killed outright this evening when the Strasbourg-Paris express airplane crashed while making a landing at Le Bourget. The pilot of the machine was so badly injured that he died later in a hospital.

MAN SLAIN IN GUN BATTLE IN SALOON

One Suspect Arrested in Death of Hoboken Man in Columbus Avenue.
MOTOR GUNMEN SHOOT Fire Volley in Crowd of Youths in Tenth Avenue and Escape.
A pistol duel in a saloon at Columbus avenue and 109th street, in which one man was killed and another injured, and an attack by gunmen on fifteen members of the old Owney Madden gang at Tenth avenue and Thirty-fourth street brought a score of detectives from Police Headquarters last night in an effort to run down the fighters before they could leave the city.
The victim of the murder, Walter Vogie, 27, of Hoboken, was shot to death as he was emptying his gun at his assailant. Following a chase from the saloon to a tenement on 108th street near Manhattan avenue, a man who said he was Frank Devlin of 156 West Eighty-fourth street was arrested. He was locked up pending an investigation of Vogie's death.
During the duel the saloon was wrecked, glasses and mirrors and other bar fixtures being splintered with bullets.
The shooting at Tenth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, according to persons in the neighborhood, was the outcome of a craps game a year ago. A man known as "Kid" Hooker, it was said, Hooker received a beating that sent him to the hospital, but the members of the Madden gang, with Madden in Sing Sing to read the newspaper accounts, had vowed to have confessed mortification that the "kid" was not sent to the morgue.
"Kid" Hooker, the police were told, was recognized as one of the six or seven men in a big black taxicab that rolled west in Thirty-fourth street at 9:30 o'clock and made half a turn into Tenth avenue. At the moment the stoop of the house at 474 West Thirty-fourth street was being used as a loading place by the remnants of the Madden gang.
Hundreds Dodge Shots.
One of the youths on the stoop evidently recognized one of the men in the taxicab. The next instant the hundreds of women and children on the street near by became panic stricken as his shot rang out.
"Duck fellows—they're going to shoot," he yelled.
The men on the stoop ducked as far as they could. The taxicab taxicab picked up speed. The men riding in it stood up and pointed revolvers at the crowd on the stoop.
"Here's a couple of presents for you guys," one of them shouted and then the cab fairly blazed with the flashes of revolvers. Fully twenty shots were fired and the bullets struck all around the men on the stoop.
The crowd rounded the corner and stood for an instant pointed north in Tenth avenue. Once more the men in it stood and fired. Again the men on the stoop were hit. The taxicab was not turned on a burst of speed and it shot up Tenth avenue and disappeared.
Witnesses—there weren't many willing to admit they heard the shots—said the light of the taxicab was not turned on and that the license number could not be distinguished.
Policemen Martin Delano and Mahon and McCorder of the West Thirtieth street station running up a few minutes after the cab disappeared, found the street corner in pandemonium. Several women had fainted and were on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. The Madden gang was running around shrieking with fright and the men of the tenements were beginning to appear from the cellars as they rushed at the first sign of trouble.
Gangsters in Panic.
On the Thirty-fourth street stoop, according to Policeman Delano, the man who had been attacked, Delano's opinion was that they were too frightened to move. Presently they volunteered the information that they hadn't the slightest idea why the taxicabmen fired at them.
The scene of the attack on the Madden gang is only five blocks from the vacant lot in which Policeman Neville of the West Thirtieth street station was murdered two weeks ago.
According to the police of the West 109th street station the killing of Vogie in the Columbus avenue saloon was the outcome of another gun fight. Early in the afternoon, it was said, he beat up a man known as John Hagan. Hagan, whose age is 55 years, was led from the saloon by two friends.
The hours of the two who had taken charge of Hagan returned with another of their gang. Vogie was still at the bar drinking and serving him was William C. Heisman, one of the proprietors. Heisman dropped to the floor back of the bar when he saw the newcomers draw revolvers. Vogie drew with them and fired first, it was said. His shot was true when he received the wound that killed him. He dropped in front of the bar and his assailants, one of them shot through the neck, raced out of the door.
Devlin was the only one arrested, although two policemen were close behind the wounded man when he dodged into a tenement and disappeared.
SCHOOLBOY SHOTS HIMSELF.
SCHUYLER FALLS, S. D., Sept. 6.—Alonso Gray, 14, newboy, shot himself through the head yesterday while on a fishing and swimming expedition with several other newboys. He had told his companions previously that he did not want to go back to school.

FORGED PERMITS VALUED AT MILLION SEIZED AT PIER HERE

15,000 Cases Freed in South on Blanks Stolen in Hart's Office.
MANY ARRESTS NEAR Baring of Bootleg Ring Here Expected as Result of Biggest Haul.
TWO HELD IN SHIP PLOT Men Said to Have Negotiated for Whiskey Landed from Vessel Off Jersey.
About 15,000 cases of whiskey, valued at more than \$1,000,000 and shipped here from distilleries and bonded warehouses in Kentucky and Maryland by use of forged permits, were seized by Federal prohibition agents yesterday on several piers along the North River. This is the largest seizure made in this city since the Volstead act went into effect.
A few weeks ago it was discovered that 500 blank permits had been stolen from the office of Harold L. Hart, Director of Prohibition for New York State, and an investigation disclosed that many of the stolen permits had appeared at distilleries and bonded warehouses filled out in an apparently bona fide manner.
The permits called for the release of between 25,000 and 30,000 cases of whiskey, with New York city as the only objective point. Washington authorities were consulted and it was decided to allow the liquor to be shipped in order to lay a trap for another gigantic bootlegging ring.
Fifty enforcement agents for the last week have been scattered along the piers night and day watching the arrival of the whiskey, which has been in progress for more than a week. Several persons appeared in large automobile trucks with transportation permits, but were not allowed to remove any of the wet goods pending further investigation of their papers, which were seized.
Watch Rum Caravans.
Beginning early yesterday morning and continuing throughout the day large trucks, guarded by enforcement agents, transported the seized booze from the piers to the Knickerbocker Warehouses, which are leased by the Government for the storage of seized liquors. Persons residing in the neighborhood watched the rum caravan throughout the day. For an hour yesterday afternoon a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD mingled with the throng watching the unloading of the rye and bourbon, some of which had been bottled in bond more than ten years ago.
Officials in prohibition headquarters in West Twenty-seventh street refused to give information about the seizure except to confirm the confiscation of liquor being shipped here through forged permits made on blank papers stolen from Director Hart's office.
It was learned from other sources that thousands of cases of whiskey are in transit to this city and on arrival will be seized on the allegation the liquor was obtained and shipped for forged permits. It is expected that many arrests will be made within a few days and the cases brought before the Federal Grand Jury.
Already several men well known in the bootlegging trade who do business on a large scale are under surveillance not only by prohibition agents but operatives of the Secret Service and Department of Justice. These men will be prevented from leaving the city pending a thorough investigation of their past and present activities.
Under the direction of Mr. Hart an investigation has been going on for two months into every permit issued since prohibition went into effect in this city. Mr. Hart, who is a Republican, succeeded Charles R. O'Connor, a Democrat, last May. During Mr. O'Connor's tenure of office thousands of permits were issued to apparently legalized wholesale liquor concerns that were only supposed to sell liquor for non-beverage purposes.
Rum Sold to Saloons.
It is a well known fact that nine-tenths of this liquor reached bootleggers who sold it to saloons and other places where drinks are bought at high prices. Mr. O'Connor's name was forged to thousands of permits which brought the release and illicit sale of millions of dollars worth of all brands of liquor in this city, which is considered the drinking Mecca of the country by prohibition officials here and also in Washington. Special Secret Service men for weeks have been busy investigating thousands of apparently legitimate permits issued since the advent of the Volstead act. Already several men formerly engaged in liquor traffic have left the country after learning from underground sources that their activities were being made the subject of a searching inquiry.
Yesterday's seizure is only one of the few developments expected to take place within the next few weeks as the result of the announcement of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes in Washington that a vigorous campaign had been planned and was actually in

Quebec Puts Limit on Drinking by Americans

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—The Quebec Liquor Commission, which controls the sale of intoxicants within the province, will not sell liquor to Americans for export purposes unless the American Government gives its consent, it was announced today by G. S. Simard, chairman of the commission. Americans will be permitted to purchase small quantities of liquor for consumption while in the province.
The announcement followed the seizure at Lacolle yesterday of seventy barrels of beer at a picnic of 3,000 New York State Elks. It was charged that the beer was obtained without a permit from the commission.

GRAFT CASES WORRY QUEENS POLITICIANS

O'Leary Demands Meyer Rush Exposure, but Chairman Is Adamant to Influence.
EDUCATION PROBE NEXT Hirshfield Busy on Food Inquiry—Police and Firemen Deny Buying Jobs.
Evidence showing that contracts for public works have been sold in Queens in possession of the Meyer committee and is being suppressed until after the primary elections, Denis O'Leary, Democratic candidate for Borough President in Queens, charged yesterday in a letter to Senator Schuyler M. Meyer. All this evidence is detrimental to the Connolly borough administration, Mr. O'Leary said, adding that the committee's policy was being determined by political expediency.
Senator Meyer answered that it was true the committee had gathered much evidence indicating municipal affairs in Queens are bad, but that the committee would not permit the wishes of candidates in the primaries or the general election to determine the order in which facts developed in the preliminary hearings are to be presented in open sessions.
"We are now going to show up everything that is questionable," said Senator Meyer.
Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens, said he was as dissatisfied with the Meyer committee as Mr. O'Leary. The investigators should take the public into their confidence, he said and added that if all the evidence obtained by subcommittees was made public it would be shown there was nothing wrong with Queens. The attacks made against his administration were all inspired by political opponents, Mr. Connolly said.
Sorting Out the Evidence.
Council and subcommittees were at work yesterday sorting the evidence to be offered on Thursday when the hearings are resumed. The Board of Education comes next in the investigation. That department is to have a general overhauling. What has been done and not done by the Hyman administration in our years to improve educational facilities; charges of favoritism in making contracts and waste in purchasing sites and the general administration of the educational department are all to be the subjects of inquiry.
Through subcommittees and investigations, the committee has been foraging into Queens Borough affairs for four months. Mr. O'Leary stated in his letter, and witnesses who appeared on August 23 were told the investigation in that branch of the Government was not to be completed until September 20. The public ought to know the facts before voting in the primaries, he stated, inasmuch as officials who must be held responsible are candidates for re-nomination.
"The testimony you have before you shows that favoritism has been given certain contractors or interests; that money has been paid for contracts for public work; that the contractors affected admit paying large sums for such contracts, amounting to one hundred to \$1,000 and another to \$3,000, and you cannot deny you have documentary evidence of the truth of these admissions, even including checks that have passed," O'Leary stated.
Mr. O'Leary gave the names of several persons who, he stated, had testified regarding the payments he alleged had been made.
Food Expert Again a Witness.
David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, kept up his counter attack on the Meyer committee yesterday by again calling his star witness, Raymond Smith, formerly a Federal food investigator, who has been testifying in this single handed inquiry for two weeks. Smith testified, he participated in drawing up the regulations for the reorganization of the Food and Market Administration, which was to include inspecting privately owned warehouses and relieving the owners of such storeshouses of the duty of reporting on their products.
Under these rules, Smith stated, the packers were to be heard 450,000,000 pounds of poultry to maintain prices during the war.
Continued on Third Page.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ADMINISTRATION

'Working Way Out of Impressive Rate,' He Writes.
CITES BUDGET CUTTING Immigration Law, Agricultural Measures and Veterans Bureau Praised.
PEACE ALSO ESTABLISHED Looks for Assurance of Good Wages and General Employment.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—President Harding reviews the history of the first six months of his Administration in a letter made public here to-day addressed to Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois. The President expresses pride in the achievements of the Republican Administration for what it has accomplished and looks forward to even greater achievements.
The letter contains recommendations for the closing period of the extraordinary session and dwells upon the likelihood that the approaching international conference will reduce the necessity for military expenditures.
By indirection the letter attacks the extravagance of the last Administration and cites examples of wastefulness and inefficiency.
In citing the accomplishments of the Administration the President calls attention to the fact that savings so far made amount to three-quarters of a billion dollars, when compared with expenditures for the last fiscal year; a billion and a half less has been appropriated than the last Administration asked of Congress, and three billions less than were expended in the second preceding fiscal year.
Saver Times at Hand.
The President ascribes conditions to the mental attitude of war times toward extravagant expenditures in Government and believes the foundations have been laid for saner handling of the public funds.
The President is especially pleased with what has been done to ameliorate conditions in agriculture and says this alone would ordinarily have constituted a striking accomplishment for an entire session.
For the next period of the extraordinary session he confidently looks forward to the passage of the tax and tariff measures, the bill providing for the funding of the foreign debt and the funding of the railroad debt to the Government. He anticipates the bill providing for funding the foreign debt will be followed by a beginning in the payment of interest on these obligations and that the railroad measure will develop opportunity for increased employment.
Gives Credit to Congress.
The full text of the letter to Senator McCormick, which will appear in the Congressional Record to-morrow, follows:
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, August 23, 1921.
My Dear Senator McCormick: Thank you for your letter of congratulation on the accomplishment of the Administration down to date. You have been good enough to speak kindly of the work which the executive departments have accomplished, as well as of that which has been done by the Congress. For myself I feel disposed to emphasize what seems to me the remarkable achievements of the extraordinary session of the Congress.
In view of the fact that during the war practically no consideration was given to preparation for the new conditions which would come with the return of peace, and that in the two years after the armistice there was hardly any more administrative attention to these problems, I cannot but account it a monumental accomplishment which has marked the work of the extraordinary session down to the time of its recess. For two years before the inauguration of the present Administration a Republican Congress patiently and acidulously labored to reduce expenditures. These efforts, despite that the Administration was not at that time in political accord with the Congress, produced results which we can summarize in the statement that the appropriations for the current fiscal year will aggregate about four and a quarter billion dollars, and that this is:—
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DEVALERA CHARGES DECEIT; BRITISH CABINET IS WARNED AN ULTIMATUM MEANS WAR

Daugherty, to Jail War Grafters, Will Ask Congress for Six Year Limitations Statute
Congress will be asked by Attorney-General Daugherty to act quickly and pass Senator New's bill raising the statute of limitations bar from three to six years in order that the Department of Justice may not be defeated in its programme to prosecute war grafters.
"I am ready to ask that this legislation be speedily enacted," said Mr. Daugherty. "It is necessary that Congress pass the bill to save embarrassment for the Government in the many cases brought before it for investigation."
Mr. Daugherty said he was not able now to disclose the number of cases that probably would be affected by the three year statute of limitations. He had been informed that in numerous cases, however, counsel for prospective offenders were prepared to plead the statute as a bar to criminal prosecution.
It was Mr. Daugherty's opinion that the Government still can win most of the cases it has had under investigation if the remedy is given.
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U.S.-GERMAN TREATY IS ALARMING FRANCE

Paris Is Expecting Request From Washington for Recognition of Pact.
DANGERS SEEN IN PLAN French Experts Suggest That U. S. Recognizes Versailles Treaty by Reservations.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Sept. 6.—The French Foreign Office denied to-day that any request had been received from the United States that France recognize the terms of the treaty the United States has just entered into with Germany, although it is admitted that the possibility of such a request has aroused considerable concern in official circles.
There is a strong belief that embarrassing judicial problems would arise if such recognition is granted unconditionally, on the ground that it would give Germany a new argument whenever she failed to live up to the terms of the Versailles treaty, which is not mentioned in the American document.
For instance, should Germany want to gain time she could declare that the American Treaty as recognized by France is not mentioned in certain financial arrangements, whereas the Versailles pact has not yet obtained recognition in the United States.
Legal experts here have already examined this danger, but are not willing to express an opinion definitely until a request for recognition of the new treaty comes from the United States. It is almost certain, however, that the American pact is in force, and that the American reservations to the Versailles treaty are not pressing for them, but that the French Government is not content with such vague "acceptance" as a guaranty of the rights of France. The likelihood of a mutual recognition of documents to the International Court of the League of Nations or to the Supreme Council, with the American member voting.
It is recognized, however, that in the event that Germany should pay up the American claims immediately to the advantage of her European creditors this would provoke a serious situation and would likely endanger the political status of almost every European country.
MINNESOTA VILLAGE WIPED OUT BY FIRE Thought to Be Incendiary—Many Refugees Penniless.
MCGRAITH, Minn., Sept. 6.—More than seventy refugees from the fire swept areas in the vicinity of Solana and White Pine, including those who at noon today were made homeless when the village of White Pine was wiped out, are being cared for to-night by the National Guard contingents stationed at this place.
Many of the refugees are penniless and are at a loss where to seek financial aid within a few days. The National Guard contingents are being housed in the buildings in White Pine were destroyed except one dwelling, several shacks and the school house.
Adj.-Gen. W. P. Rhinow said he was of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin.
The fire which to-day caused evacuation of Solana and Arhysda, a village numbered about twelve families, was checked late to-night when the wind died down and gave the fire fighters an opportunity to lay another break.
EARLY FROST IN NEBRASKA.
OMAHA, Sept. 6.—The first frost of the season, the lowest light one, was reported from the lowlands in the vicinity of O'Neill, Neb., last night. The lowest official temperature for the night was 40 degrees.

CHILE-BOLIVIA FIGHT IS SHAKING LEAGUE

Issue Is Dodged as Both Countries Make Threats of Withdrawal.
SANTIAGO REMAINS FIRM Tacna-Arica Boundary Question May Be Taken Up by New World Court.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
GENEVA, Sept. 6.—The South American dispute took a turn for the worse to-day and it is greatly disquieting to the European promoters of this second meeting of the League of Nations Assembly. Bolivia declared to-day through her representative that if her dispute with Chile over Tacna and Arica were not placed on the calendar here her delegates would have to ask for instructions from their Government as to whether they should remain at the conference.
The head of the delegation said it was possible public opinion would compel them to withdraw. The attitude of the Chileans remains unchanged, namely, that if the league decided that this was a proper matter on which to take action they probably would have to leave the meeting.
Interest in this situation, which seems to involve the future allegiance of much of South America to the League of Nations, completely overshadowed the opening proceedings to-day, which included the appointment of standing committees and election of president and vice-presidents.
Seats of nine Central and South American republics remain vacant, with no further word received from the missing, as to whether they intended to join the gathering here.
The agenda came up for discussion to-morrow, when Ambassador Edwards, Chile's official representative at London, will make a speech protesting against the league taking up the matter of the two provinces. Chile contends it is already settled and is not a proper subject for the league. Bolivia, opposing this, intimates that it is a proper subject, and that if the league does not take it up she will have little further interest in the league and will regard it as chiefly a European center of power.
Efforts are being made to compromise the matter in the direction of keeping it off the league's programme of business, but leaving it to continue to decide whether it is a proper matter for a new international court. Meanwhile electioneering has already begun here on the constitution of the court, which with disarrangement is the only matter of general interest pending.
The American countries, as last year, find that outside of these two questions they have little common interest with other members of the league in questions discussed here. It has not been decided yet how to proceed in these elections, but already the South American representatives have been meeting with the Canadians in an effort to unite on an American candidate.
The council elects eleven judges, the assembly eleven, and the successful names that are common to both lists are selected. Then both bodies must hold a new election in an endeavor to reach common lists. John Bassett Moore continues to have the best chance here for selection as American judge.
MEXICO'S 'WILD MAN' CAUGHT NEAR SYRACUSE Deputy Sheriff Stops Chase With Bullet.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SYRACUSE, Sept. 6.—The wild man of Mexico has been caught. He was brought down to-day by a bullet in the leg from the gun of Henry Vorce, a deputy sheriff, after an exciting chase across the fields and through the woods.
Taken to Oswego Jail this afternoon he gave the name of James King, and will be sent to Lake George chared with theft of a grip from Louis Goldensuff, 150 West Ninety-seventh street, New York city, a hotel employee.
King's arrest apparently solves the mystery of the "naked wild man" reported roaming the woods for the last few weeks. He says he has been wandering about that territory for some time, but refuses to admit he has been traveling without clothes.
White Sulphur Springs. The Greenbrier and Cottages. Delightful autumn days. Perfect golf. Every outdoor sport.—Adv.

Issues Bitter Statement, Accusing Lloyd George of Offering Margarine as Real Butter.
PEOPLE RESENT HASTE Talk of Imposing Time Limit Badly Received and Reflected in Leader's Words.
HE HARKS BACK TO UNION Says Ireland Seeks Foundation for Real and Natural Union With England; Knows What He's Doing.

By the Associated Press.
DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—On the eve of a meeting of the British Cabinet at Inverness to take action on the Irish problem Eamon de Valera, the Irish republican leader, to-day quite unexpectedly issued a statement to the press in which, after reiterating Ireland's earnest desire for peace, he declared that peace could never be founded on make-believe.
"Let us lay aside the camouflage and put away the hypocrisy," said Mr. de Valera. "If England is issuing an ultimatum let it be an ultimatum."
War, not peace, would be the outcome of the imposition of England's proposals by force, according to Mr. de Valera, who went on to assert that England had no basis in right for a single demand she was making on Ireland, and would not dare to make such demands upon "a Power even nearly as strong as herself."
Unexpected Statement.
It was announced earlier in the day by the Sinn Fein leaders that there was nothing to communicate. Then suddenly came a call and a typewritten statement was given out. Though bitterness is to be observed in the pronouncement, it is noted that it does not amount to a rupture of the negotiations. Nevertheless its issuance at this critical moment is believed here to add to the gravity of the situation.
A communication was received by wire to-day from Robert C. Barton, the Sinn Fein courier, who carried the Dail Eireann's reply to Premier Lloyd George, and is still in Scotland, forecasting the possible result of the Cabinet meeting, and it is suggested that Mr. de Valera's statement was made in consequence of information contained in Mr. Barton's message.
The newspapers' suggestion of the imposition by the Premier of a time limit has been badly received. Arthur Griffith and others resent any attempt to force the pace. There is no sign, however, that the Sinn Fein leaders regard the position as critical. They talk as if they had months of argument before them and as though there was no possibility of the termination of the truce.
The British reply is expected to be delivered to-morrow night to Mr. Barton at Inverness, and in that event it is likely to be made public before the end of the week.
Trying to Deceive Irish.
The text of Mr. de Valera's statement follows:
"It seems that it is a grievous political sin these days to keep one's eyes open. Plain common sense is sneered at as rhetoric and logic. The British imperial statesmen are trying to sell Ireland second rate political margarine and are very angry because we do not accept the butter label they put on and believe all the advertising stuff they have had printed about it. If it were real butter it would not need all this advertisement.
"The Irish people know that the article pointed out in the shop as the article that will finally reach them, Ireland without butter and the Irish people will not be deceived into thinking they have got it until they see it actually delivered. The English press asks: Have we a will to peace? Yes, we have—and an ardent desire. It is for that very reason that we refuse to see things as other than they are. Peace will never be founded on make-believe hypocrisy.
"If England is issuing an ultimatum let it be an ultimatum. Henceforth, naked and unabashed, has been used against small nations before. Our nation has known it for long. Even our little children have experienced it, and no pretence will hide the threat of force. It is best recognized for what it is.
"England has no basis in right for a single one of the demands she is making on Ireland. She would not dare make them to a power even nearly as strong as herself. They are made to us simply because it is felt Great Britain is strong enough to enforce them and Ireland too weak to resist successfully. That is the naked truth, and it is useless attempting to hide it.
"For peace secured in these circumstances no one would have the slightest respect. Certainly no Irishman would feel bound by any arrangement thus arrived at.
"With this background of imposition by force, war, not peace, would surely be the outcome. Ireland and Great Brit-

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