OCT -4 1921 B509917

**WEATHER FORECAST.**
Increasing cloudiness; showers this afternoon or to-night; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 55.
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.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 34—DAILY. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1921. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## CREDITS 14 NATIONS WITH 6,000,000 MEN ACTUALLY IN ARMIES

### Summary of Fighters Now Under Arms Reveals Important Facts for Limitation Conference.

### PROBLEM IS SERIOUS

### China Leads With 1,370,000 Active Troops, France and Britain Next, Germany Last With 100,000.

### RESERVES TO BE FACTOR

### Japan's Forces Put at 300,000 and America's at 149,000; United States Only Power That Has Demobilized.

*By the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Active armies of the fourteen most important nations of the world to-day include approximately six million men according to figures obtained here and regarded as reasonably correct. With the inclusion of land armaments in the agenda of the forthcoming Conference on Limitation of Armaments these are the figures with which it is expected the assembled commissioners will have to deal.

While China stands first among the nations in this summary of soldiers actually under arms about September 1, 1921, being credited with 1,370,000 active troops, France is far ahead among the nations not distressed by civil strife in the number of men with the colors. The French army strength is placed at 1,034,000 men, the British Empire standing next with 740,500 and Germany last with 100,000. The United States stands thirteenth with 149,000 men in the Regular Army, exceeding only Germany, while Italy has 350,000 and Japan 300,000 active troops.

Figures for other Powers include Russia, 538,000; Poland, 450,000; Greece, 255,000; Spain, 253,000; Switzerland, 170,000; Turkey, 152,000; Czecho-Slovakia 150,000.

**Many Factors Are Involved.**

In considering problems connected with attempted reduction of armed forces ashore it is to be assumed, however, that the Washington conferees will if necessary take into consideration many other factors than the forces actually under arms in computing the army strength of any nation for purposes of discussion.

Reserve systems, the extent to which reserves have been organized for quick mobilization and the degree of training they have received all would be reviewed by technical experts.

In many countries some form of universal military service obligation rests upon the entire male population. Japan, Italy, France, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Spain all have in force such laws, while among British colonies South Africa, New Zealand and Australia have similar enactments.

By these factors the relative figures take on an even wider discrepancy than the national army strength is viewed from the standpoint of active armies alone. France, for instance, is estimated to have beyond her million men in arms, 4,270,000 reservists, the majority of them highly trained as a result of war experience, and the whole body included in a highly organized reserve system that will keep the nation's trained fighting personnel at that point.

**Enormous Reserve Forces.**

Italy's 350,000 fighting troops are backed by 4,627,000 reservists in an equal state of preparedness, and Japan's 300,000 by another army of 1,845,000 trained and equipped to take the field on short notice.

The United States has at present nothing in the way of organized reserves behind the Regular Army except the National Guard, the movement for organization of a voluntary reserve having just been started.

Still another angle of the army reduction problem which may come up at the conference is the proportion of active and organized reserve personnel to the man power of the nation, the available number of males of fighting age in the population. In France, Italy and some other countries virtually every male fit for army service already either is in the active army or has a definite place in the organized and trained reserve.

One thing clearly established by these army figures, military experts said, was that the United States alone among the victor nations in the war seems to have completely demobilized. The Regular Army to-day is little stronger in number than it was before the mobilization in 1917. The National Guard, due to reorganization after the war, is actually weaker.

## OLD SHELLS KILL THIRTEEN.

### Explosion of 'Duds' Occurs in Italian Fertilizer Plant.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 2.—Thirteen men were killed to-day when an explosion occurred in a plant making fertilizer from old shells brought from the battlefields.

The "dud" which was the cause of the explosion set off a number of other shells. In addition to those killed large numbers of persons were injured.

## TRYING BULGAR MINISTERS.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 2.—The National Tribunal for the trial of the members of the Radoslavoff Ministry and others charged with war crimes has been constituted and will open in ten days. The former Generalissimo Jecoff has obtained safe conduct through Rumania and left Berlin last night for Sofia to stand trial.

## *JAPAN, UNPREPARED FOR TRADE COLLAPSE, FIGHTS FOR RECOVERY*

### Five Men for Every Job, Partly Paralyzed Markets and Widespread Unrest Disturb Her Statesmen, Seibold Finds.

### GOVERNMENT MAIN PROFITEER WITHOUT BENEFITING WORKERS

### Contracts in War Supplies Produced 10,000 New Millionaires—Gamblers Raise Food Prices, Causing Great Distress, Rice Still Being 30 Per Cent. Above Normal.

***Japan's urgent need of a trade revival is described in the following article by a NEW YORK HERALD staff correspondent. It is the seventh of a series based on an investigation of Far Eastern conditions and bears on the armament and transpacific problems that will be taken up in Washington November 11.***

**By LOUIS SEIBOLD.**

*Staff Correspondent of* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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TOKIO, Sept. 15.—Caught in the backwash of the great World War, business conditions in Japan have added to the perplexities of the Government, confronted with the problem of finding room and occupations for the teeming millions that overcrowd the Empire proper. No better proof of the depression that exists in all lines of trade can be furnished than to quote the export and import figures for the first six months of the present year ended July 31. During the same period last year Japan exported goods valued at 536,110,618 yen as against 289,594,431 yen for the current period, showing a decrease of 246,156,187 yen. The imports slumped from 494,132,195 yen to 315,353,290 yen, a decrease of 178,778,905 yen, or a total depreciation in both of 424,935,192 yen. A partial revival in both exports and imports in August followed a pronounced slump in July, but the figures are still far behind those of a year ago.

If any additional proof of the collapse of trade conditions in the Mikado's Empire is needed, it is pretty clearly indicated by the fact that few salesmen from foreign firms are coming to Japan and that the homeward bound ships are booked to carrying capacity. Further evidence of the falling off of Japanese trade relations with other countries is established by the great surplus of labor over current demands. One authority on labor conditions told me a few days ago that "there are five men for every job in the industrial field with the demand constantly falling."

## *Japan's Merchant Marine Able to Contest for World Trade*

Japan, less than most of the other countries directly involved in the war between the Allied Governments and the Central Powers, was not prepared for the reaction that set in about a year ago. During the conflict the Japanese economic market had enjoyed an unparalleled boom, which produced a great many war millionaires but did not carry the same benefits that were assured to labor in the more active belligerent countries.

The chief reason for this was that the Government itself was the most conspicuous profiteer. The more important productive agencies of a war character were not only under the control of the Government but were operated by it. The most notable instance of this was the Government monopoly of munitions, for which the inefficient Russian Government provided most of the money and a very large percentage of the raw material.

The Mikado's Government made enormous profits out of munition making and also in transporting and marketing its own products and those of other countries in ships which have since furnished the basis for a merchant marine that is quite adequate to give vigorous commercial battle for the trade of the Pacific, and perhaps the world. But the Japanese Government did not share the enormous profits made by it with the labor that produced it, an omission that is chiefly responsible for the widespread unrest that prevails throughout the empire and has recently disturbed its statesmen a good deal more than they care to admit.

Japan first became aware of the deflation that had already set in in other parts of the world about a year ago. Two developments were responsible for the awakening. One was the wartime substitution of machinery for hand labor in the cotton, silk and other mills. The other was the steadily diminishing volume of foreign orders for these products and an oversupply of bottoms in which to carry its trade.

**Collapse of Silk Market.**

The first jolt received by Japan was in the collapse of the silk market ten months ago. Before the war raw silk was selling in the Yokohama, Tokio and Nagasaki markets around $6 a pound. During the third year of the war it arose to $18 a pound and hung around there until the decline set in a few months after the armistice. Raw silk is now around $6 again, with an oversupply on hand and no new orders to keep them running at more than one-third of the time.

Silk is selected because it is one of the chief items in the foreign trade of the Mikado's Empire. The history of it is the history of every other commodity which Japan is contributing to commerce. With the falling off of imports, war prices, which had soared in the imperial island quite as much as anywhere else, hung on and brought great distress to the people.

Another feature that contributes to the business depression existing throughout the empire is reflected in the tea market. The demand for Japanese teas, which have always had a high place among tea drinkers in Great Britain and the United States, has not only fallen off during the last two years but the price has slumped on an average of 20 per cent. on all grades.

In 1918 41,876,000 pounds of Japanese tea were sent to the United States. Last year it was 27,915,600 pounds. The cause most generally attributed to the slump in the tea trade is the surplus on hand in foreign countries. Foreign tea exporters now in Japan view the situation apathetically and do not look for any improvement for two or three years.

**Inflation of Credits.**

When Japan was faced with the new and unfavorable conditions, for which it was not fully prepared, there was a natural deflation of credits and advance in the rates of interest. The business interests immediately began to demand the deflation of the volume of currency as a means of checking the upward tendency of prices, and the Government assented to this plan. The money markets responded to this strain and were soon in distress, due to the disclosure of unsound business methods in financing the ambitions of profiteers, who were quite as numerous and probably more audacious than in the Occidental countries.

The failure of several important banks and business concerns precipitated a panic, one of the victims being the Seventy-fourth Bank of Yokohama, which had become involved in the efforts at profiteering of a group of war speculators. Hundreds of failures of trading houses, the closing of workshops, and suicide of men who had been ruined in gambling in war industries came in rapid succession, and induced the Government to suspend the share, rice, silk, cotton and other exchanges for many weeks.

Capitalists who had made tremendous profits and business men caught with heavy surpluses of goods were not the only victims. The farmers, who are not organized as they are in the United States, suffered perhaps more than persons engaged in industrial lines. The banks began to call loans and refused to extend credit on collateral that, under ordinary conditions, would be regarded as gilt edged. The Bank of Japan, which is controlled by the Government, finally extended credit to the extent of 300,000,000 yen, and the business world set about adapting itself to the processes of readjustment.

**Most Disturbing Feature.**

Business conditions are still very sensitive throughout the empire, but the majority of financiers and leading manufacturers with whom I have talked since coming to Japan agree that the worst is over. The most disturbing feature of it is the surprising attitude of labor, which was deprived of enjoying any of the benefits of war profiteering.

Some of the leaders in the Japanese business world are conceded to have made tremendous profits through the favor of the Government or because of their extensive interests with foreign countries. Most of the money made by this group, who have built palaces for themselves and imported expensive motor cars, was through the flotation of companies engaged in producing war material and supplies. The companies engaged in these lines of business had a combined capital of 313,000,000 yen in 1915. Five years later 10,263 joint stock and partnership concerns were operated on a capital of 1,152,886,000 yen. In 1914 there were 17,062 factories, employing 853,964 hands. In 1918 23,361, employing 1,409,196 hands. Present estimates place the number of factories in operation at 1,500 and number of employees at 750,000.

It is practically impossible to secure reliable data regarding the extent of the fortunes made by some of the con-

*Continued on Fourth Page.*

## CLEMENCEAU ASKS ARMS CONFERENCE TO REPAIR WRONGS

### Ex-Premier Talks of Failure in Execution of Versailles Peace Treaty.

### 'CAUSE OF THE EVIL'

### 'Chiefs With Subordinate Powers Wielded Control,' Says the 'Tiger.'

### SPEECH STIRS THE FRENCH

### Made at Unveiling of Statue of the Venerable 'Father of Victory.'

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 2.

No political speech in years has been awaited in France with so much expectancy as the moving discourse pronounced to-day by former Premier Georges Clemenceau at the unveiling of his statue at St. Hermine in Vendee before a great multitude attracted there by the fact that the "Father of Victory" was about to break his long political silence.

In a measure, however, the exact effect of the speech on French politics cannot be measured for some days. The vigorous octogenarian did not castigate his enemies as some had expected him to do, and the idea that Clemenceau himself hoped by to-day's discourse to regain power had been long ago dismissed. By many it was regarded as his valedictory to active political life.

The suggestion which Clemenceau advanced that the Washington conference for the limitation of armament should repair what France had lost through the faulty execution of the Versailles Treaty and his reference to the making of the treaty, "I am not here to accuse any one. Evil came from the fact that chiefs with the powers of subordinates wielded control that had to be controlled," are the cause of much comment.

**Chance for Redress.**

"The conference at Washington," said Clemenceau, "can find in the present state of things a beautiful occasion to redress the faults of execution to-day in evidence. More than ever the interest of the people of the world is showing solidarity, and from France such an appeal would be heard by all and would help to assure them that better than a doubtful world organzation is a stable European peace without which nothing can be established."

It is upon this part of his speech that political interest now turns, as it is the first time this idea has been openly advanced, and it unquestionably foreshadows an effort by Premier Briand's enemies when the Chamber meets to demand such a policy.

Clemenceau's policy would be to demand at Washington guarantees in lieu of American and British unratified engagements for assistance if France was threatened by attack which Clemenceau insists were offered to him by Woodrow Wilson and Premier Lloyd George before he had even asked for them. Clemenceau to-day also supported Andre Tardieu's construction of the treaty allowing France in default of these engagements or other satisfactory guarantees to remain on the Rhine after expiration of the time limit.

To-night's papers in treating of Clemenceau's speech dwell upon the errors of the treaty as having been due largely to him, and insisting that to-day's demonstration was for his service to France during the war and not afterward.

**Man of New Era Suggested.**

The *Liberte*, while giving him credit for victory, says that France now must look "for a man of the new era whose heart and spirit will not be carried away by London any more than by Berlin."

The *Temps* sees in the speech a great contradiction, saying that if France has not secured what she expected it was because of concessions she was obliged to make to the Allies and the Entente, which Clemenceau says was an absolutely essential condition. If Clemenceau had remained in power, the *Temps* says, he would have found himself in the same dilemma as the succeeding French Governments, because it is obvious that preservation of allied accord is more imperative for France than a strict application of the treaty.

## *MONUMENT UNVEILED FOR THE WAR PREMIER*

### *Victory Was of All the Allies, He Says.*

SAINT HERMINE, France, Oct. 2.—Georges Clemenceau's monument, unveiled to-day, depicts him in his well known slouch hat and surrounded by poilus facing the Germans in the trenches. The monument was erected in honor of the former Premier's activities during the war. In his speech at the ceremony Clemenceau said:

Let us remember and let us keep from substituting by vain words the acts which are expected of the country. Let us remember France's motto, "live in the peace of justice, or perish."

"Remember," was the keynote of Clemenceau's speech throughout. He continued:

Victory was a victory by all the allies. But as soon as the enemy was disarmed the trouble commenced in the Entente. At Versailles we bended Germany's knee. Why has she been permitted to forget it? We hold her signature to undertakings which count no longer. Yesterday we were the victors. Let no one place us in the situation where we ask whether we still are victors.

I see that some persons are mag-

*Continued on Third Page.*

## Prussian Marriage Rate Doubles; Birth Gain Slow

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
*Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 2.

PRUSSIAN statistics show the marriage rate has doubled since 1913. About fifteen persons in every thousand were married in 1913. In 1920 the rate was 28 and now it is 32. The housing shortage obliges young couples to remain under the parental roof. Twenty thousand families in Berlin and half a million in Prussia are seeking lodgings. The annual birth rate has not kept pace with the increase in marriages. In 1920 the average birth rate a thousand was 25, while in 1913 it was 29. The tendency of the birth rate to decrease was already in evidence a decade before the war. The surplus of births over deaths a thousand was 10 in 1920 and 13 in 1913.

## SHERIFF IS BLAMED FOR KU KLUX FIGHT

### Citizens of Lorena, Texas, Declare Officer Precipitated Battle During Parade.

### GRAND JURY TO BE CALLED

### County Attorney Refuses Demand to Proceed Against Wounded Official.

WACO, Texas, Oct. 2.—County Attorney F. B. Tierney to-day refused the demand of a committee of 100 prominent Lorena citizens that he file complaints against Sheriff Bob Buchanan and Deputy Sheriff Burton in connection with last night's fight at Lorena between parading Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and a Sheriff's posse, in which ten men were wounded, three perhaps fatally.

The County Attorney declared that the Grand Jury here would be called to investigate the incident and that pending its action he would take no steps in the matter beyond an investigation by his department for evidence for submission to the Grand Jury.

J. D. Willis, local attorney, acting as spokesman for the Lorena delegation, charged that the Sheriff and his deputies precipitated a "promiscuous shooting and cutting affray which endangered the lives of Lorena men, women and children."

Following the meeting with the County Attorney the Lorena citizens drew up a resolution, signed by 200 additional Lorena citizens and saying:

In order that the world may know the facts, we desire to make public the following statement:

We do not believe that the members of the Ku Klux Klan who staged the parade violated any law or that they had any intention of violating any law.

We attempted to prevail upon the Sheriff of this county and his deputies through the medium of dozens of representative citizens to permit the parade to be held, guaranteeing that it would be law abiding and orderly.

We induced the leaders of the parade to accede to the Sheriff's demand that two of the paraders should be unmasked.

We implored the Sheriff not to jeopardize the lives of our women and children.

We unequivocally place the blame for the shedding of blood on the Sheriff.

We admire and we honor the spirit and the individual that kept the American flag from being trampled to the earth.

We conclude by affirming our belief in the preservation of America for Americans and by offering tribute to the little band of men who last night showed their calm and determined action that their lives supported this principle.

The third statement in the above resolution repudiates the assertion of Sheriff Buchanan last night when brought to a hospital here, to the effect that the masked men would not unmask.

Asked if he had any statement to make regarding the resolution, County Attorney Tierey said he had nothing to say.

Physicians attending Sheriff Buchanan would not permit him to be questioned, in view of his serious condition. He did not make a formal statement last night.

The fight occurred when Sheriff Buchanan, with Deputies Burton and Wood, attempted to disperse the marching Klansmen, who were masked and robed, after, according to the Sheriff, they had refused to divulge their identity. He had agreed to permit them to parade, he said, if they would allow him to identify those participating.

After a conference with two masked leaders at a house on the outskirts of the town, where he tried to persuade the Klansmen to desist from violating what he interpreted as the law against unknown masked men marching in a public demonstration, the Sheriff declared there would be no parade.

Immediately afterward the throng of more than 3,000 people gathered to witness the parade saw the column of white clad figures begin their march toward Lorena, down the road leading in from Waco.

As the marchers advanced cheers from the crowds which lined the road greeted them, mingled with hoots and jeers from those admonishing the Sheriff not to interfere.

When the leader of the column, bearing an American flag, reached a point a block from the main business street of the town Sheriff Buchanan, followed by his two deputies and a crowd of curious spectators, halted the standard bearer and grappled with him, in an attempt to snatch the mask from his face.

Other marchers then came to the assistance of their leader and in the melee which followed the Sheriff was knocked down.

A single pistol shot was heard and as the Sheriff fought his way to his feet fifteen or twenty more shots were fired in rapid succession.

## SPEEDING CAR HITS TREE, KILLING TWO; CHORUS GIRLS HURT

### Party of Six in Accident Which Wrecks Machine in West Paterson, N. J.

### ONE DIES IN HOSPITAL

### Victims Found in Road by Borough Marshal, Who Summons Physician.

### DRIVER IS UNDER ARREST

### Held in $1,000 Bail on Charge of Homicide—Few Motor Mishaps in This City.

Two persons were killed and four others seriously injured early yesterday morning when a touring car in which they were speeding on McBride avenue, West Paterson, N. J., left the road at the Browerton turn, crashed into a tree and overturned. The dead are:

Irene Cavanaugh, 22, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bohnke, 762 McDonough street, Brooklyn, with whom she lived.

William Shane, 26, a law student and son of Nathaniel Shane, chief of detectives of Passaic county, of 22 Jane street, Paterson.

The most seriously injured are Marcella White of Garnersville, N. Y., and May Lorraine, 171 Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn, both chorus girls in the Greenwich Village Revue, which on Saturday night completed a week's run at the Orpheum Theatre, Paterson. They are in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson.

Charles J. Lawler of 289 Fulton place, Paterson, owner and driver of the automobile, and John Clarken of 668 Main street, Paterson, were less severely hurt. Lawler was arrested on a charge of homicide and admitted to $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Clarken was held in $500 bail as a material witness.

**Automobile Is Wrecked.**

According to Prosecutor Bernard J. Stafford, Lawler said the party had been taking a midnight pleasure ride and he was returning to Paterson when the searchlights of a passing automobile blinded him so that he did not see the turn. The road is open at this point and motorists are accustomed to speed up.

Lawler must have been going at least fifty miles an hour, the police believe. The rear of his car sidewiped a tree, which caused the automobile to swing around and crash into a second tree. The machine was reduced to junk and the six occupants were unconscious in the road when the accident was discovered by Borough Marshal Henry Scheuerman of West Paterson, at 4:45 A. M.

He summoned Dr. J. J. Ives of Little Falls, who found Miss Cavanaugh had been instantly killed. Shane and the two injured girls were rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where Shane died at 7 o'clock last night.

He was one of the most popular young men in Passaic county. His father, who saw him at the hospital, said the boy in a moment of consciousness before he died, told him the accident occurred at midnight, but this statement was doubted by the police, who said it would not be possible for the wrecked automobile to remain unnoticed for so long.

The police believe the crash was the result of a joy ride, but Dr. Ives, who examined all of the injured shortly after it occurred, said none of them had been drinking.

The dead girl was a friend of the other two and was visiting them. She was not an actress. At her aunt's home in Brooklyn it was said she was a "home girl" and not given to midnight frivolity.

**Fewer Sunday Accidents.**

There were fewer motor car accidents than usual on Sunday in the city yesterday. Four persons were injured, according to the police record. There were no deaths.

Hugh Clinton of 500 West Fifty-third street, and John Mackin of 541 West Fifty-second street, were thrown through the windshield of the car Clinton was driving when it hit an ambulance standing in front of Reconstruction Hospital at 100th street and Central Park West. Clinton, who was not hurt so seriously, was arrested on a charge of driving while intoxicated.

William Beneke of 204 Dickman avenue, Long Island City, and Joseph Van Cura of 2067 Mohegan avenue, Long Island City, were bruised and cut when the automobile in which they were riding ran into a tree on the Grand Concourse at St. George's Crescent, The Bronx. Sam Sibleo of 2046 Second avenue was hit by an automobile at Second avenue and 106th street. He was taken to Harlem Hospital with a possible fracture of the hip.

## *BEE CAUSES MOTOR CRASH; WOMAN HURT*

### *Accident Happens When the Driver's Hands Leave Wheel.*

A bumblebee settled on the neck of George Buttenmeyer of 106 Elm street, Yonkers, as he was driving an automobile yesterday afternoon in Washington street, Peekskill. Buttenmeyer let go of the steering wheel to swat the bee and his machine struck an automobile occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Smith of 171 North street, Newark.

Mrs. Buttenmeyer was riding in the front seat beside her husband, and the shock of the collision threw her forward against the windshield. She was cut and bruised and so shocked that she had to be taken to the Peekskill Hospital. Neither Dr. Smith nor his wife was injured.

## Speed for Newspapers in Mails Urged by Hays

*Special Despatch to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.

THE United States mails are to be speeded up to insure prompt delivery of daily newspapers to readers. In new instructions to all postal employees throughout the United States Postmaster-General Hays directs every one on the postal service payroll to expedite handling of newspapers distributed to subscribers through the mails. He says:

"A newspaper is preeminently a thing that a man wants when he wants it. If he cannot have it when he wants it he does not want it at all. It is up to us to see that he gets his favorite newspaper promptly."

## POLICE CHIEF ADMITS AUTOMOBILE THEFTS

### Said to Have Involved Prominent New Britain Men in Gang That Ran Liquor Also.

### HE SOUGHT $130,000 BAIL

### Wallingford Cops Accused in Plot, With Rum Ring Clearing House a Feature.

*Special Despatch to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—Detective Sergt. A. J. Richardson, formerly chief of the New Britain detective force, under arrest with his two sons charged with the theft of and with having received stolen automobiles, has confessed, it was learned to-night. Hugh M. Alcorn, State's Attorney, and a stenographer spent two hours in Richardson's cell yesterday. Mr. Alcorn would not tell to-day the nature of their conversation, but it was said the former detective sergeant made a full statement of his connection with automobile thefts and with rum running, and named many men of prominence in Connecticut.

Richardson sent for the State's Attorney after efforts for three days to get rich and influential former friends to raise the $130,000 bail demanded for his release and that of his sons. After the talk with Mr. Alcorn, Richardson was allowed to receive visits from his daughter Isabel and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wallace Richardson.

It also was learned that Richardson's arrest resulted from a tip given to an automobile insurance detective by a rival band of automobile thieves.

The latest development in the joint investigation of automobile stealing and rum running is that the police of Wallingford, Conn., also are involved, it is said. Wallingford has been a bootleggers' clearing house, it is declared.

George H. Cohen, Assistant United States Attorney, said that Richardson would be prosecuted under the Dyer act for interstate transportation of stolen automobiles regardless of whether he is convicted by the State authorities. Action by the State would not be a bar to Federal action, he said.

Miss Gladys M. Andrews, socially prominent in New Britain, to-day denied she had anything to do with the liquor business. She said that she had met Jacob Winkle, who is held in $50,000 bail on charges similar to Richardson's, through a business transaction, and had gone riding with him in an automobile later shown to have been stolen, but never had any knowledge of any illegal transactions. Miss Andrews will be questioned to-morrow by State police.

Edward Cotter of Bridgeport, who had been held as a material witness in the murder case of Louis Winkle, an uncle of Jacob Winkle, has been released by order of Mr. Alcorn. He went back to New Britain, had a quarrel with a policeman and was rearrested, it was learned. It is said important arrests are to be made soon in the three murders laid to bootlegging—those of Louis Winkle, Enio Rinaldino and John Allen, the last named a New Britain city official.

## *WRANGEL MEN KILLED IN DALMATIAN WRECK*

### *Trainloads of His Troops Going to Albanian Frontier.*

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Monday).—A despatch to the London *Times* says reports from Bari, Italy, are to the effect that several trainloads of troops of the former Russian anti-Bolshevik leader, Gen. Wrangel, have passed through Ragusa, Dalmatia, on their way to the Albanian frontier.

The despatch adds that many of the Wrangel forces have been killed or injured in a railway accident near Ragusa.

## *EFFORT TO GET A 'BEAT' HALTS DEATH IN CHAIR*

### *Newspaper Man's Instinct Responsible for Reprieve.*

SCRANTON, Oct. 2.—Disobedience of instructions by a newspaper man, who scented a news "beat" in a letter received from Floyd E. Smith, sentenced to be electrocuted for the murder of his child, resulted to-night in a thirty day reprieve for the convicted man. Smith was to have been executed tomorrow morning.

Before leaving the Bradford County Jail at Towanda yesterday for the Rockview Penitentiary Smith wrote a letter to the newspaperman with instructions not to open it until after the electrocution. The newspaperman opened the letter at once and found that it contained a protest of the writer's innocence and a statement of how the child met its death.

The letter was referred to a Scranton lawyer, who telephoned its contents to Gov. Sproul. The reprieve was granted a few hours later.

## PRIEST'S CRITIC DIES AT RIOT IN CHURCH AS HE NEARS ALTAR

### Son of Dead Man Says He Saw Pastor Rush at Father With Candlestick Upraised in Hand.

### TWO IN HOT DISPUTE

### Police Quiz Rev. Vafiadakis After Nicholas Varzakaos Dies Mysteriously in Greek Edifice.

### CONGREGATION IN FIGHT

### Seven Men and Boys Taken to Station House by Police—Swann Will Investigate To-day.

Nicholas Varzakaos, 40 years old, a prosperous fig merchant and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greek Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, 155 Cedar street, died in the church yesterday under circumstances that will be investigated to-day by the District Attorney's office. He fell to the floor dead, witnesses said, while trying to rebut a claim of church insolvency made by the Rev. Kerrilo Vafiadakis, the pastor. The police reported he apparently had been hit on the head with "some blunt instrument" although there was no cut or bruise and George Varzakaos, 15, the merchant's son, swore he saw the priest, candlestick in hand, rushing toward his father.

Benedict D. Dineen, Assistant District Attorney, spent the afternoon trying to ascertain what actually had happened in the church after Mr. Varzakaos leaped to his feet to answer the Rev. Vafiadakis. Eight men and boys, among whom was the priest, were taken to the Old Slip station to be questioned, and they told disconnected stories through an interpreter in which figured the wielding of the candlestick, an attempt to choke Mr. Varzakaos and a free-for-all argument among the congregation of 250 in which hot words, if not actually blows, were exchanged. Mr. Dineen finally gave up in despair and served subpoenas on the priest and Xanophen Rieskkos, the sexton, to appear this morning in the Criminal Court Building. An autopsy will be performed on the body of Mr. Varzakaos to establish the cause of death.

**Church Was Crowded.**

As best the detectives and Mr. Dineen could find out, the little white stone church in Cedar street was crowded to the doors when the trouble started. The Rev. Vafiadakis, who is 60 years old, short and stocky, and has a stubby gray beard, had just completed reading the Bible. He waved his hands to the congregation not to leave, saying he had a few more words for them. It was then, the witnesses said, that the priest announced finances were in such shape that the church, which has been in existence four years, would have to close its doors to-day. There also was a remark about the board of trustees, it was stated, which was to the effect that the condition of insolvency was due largely to the board.

Mr. Varzakaos, who had been seated half way down in the church with his wife, Mary, walked to the choir box just one side of the altar. When the priest had finished talking he announced he had a few words to say. "But I don't want you to talk," the Rev. Vafiadakis was quoted as having said. The merchant did not agree with the priest's point of view, and began:

"Ladies and Gentlemen——"

That was as far as he ever got, the witnesses said, for the next minute he was on the floor, dead. Witnesses said the priest and the sexton were standing but a few feet from Mr. Varzakaos when he fell and they all agreed to having seen the Rev. Vafiadakis jump down the three steps leading to the altar when the board chairman began to talk.

Not knowing Mr. Varzakaos was dead, the congregation divided itself into two bodies, one demanding he be allowed to talk and the other disclaiming his right to do so. Of course all of this was in Greek. In a moment the church was in a turmoil. The sexton had been distributing candles when Mr. Varzakaos began to speak and these were thrown about in the argument. The bedlam of noise and shrieks of men and women milling about in the narrow pews seeped out into the street. A policeman appeared, then another, and a third. Then a call for the reserves was turned in.

**Thought He Had Fainted.**

Meanwhile the trustees gathered around the body of Mr. Varzakaos, and, thinking he had fainted, carried him to the street. The churchmen were making efforts to revive him when the reserves appeared, along with an ambulance from Broad Street Hospital, as the first policemen to arrive on the scene felt certain there would be work for half a dozen physicians when the arguing Greeks finally were disentangled. Dr. Gainey said Mr. Varzakoas was dead.

The church was cleared in about five minutes, the congregation being driven east and west in Cedar street toward Washington and West streets. There were cries in broken English of "He hit him with the candlestick," but all inquiries as to who the "he" was elicited only a shrug of the shoulders. The policemen finally singled out seven men and boys who seemed to know most about what had happened and bundled them into a patrol wagon. The priest also was requested to make the trip to the station house.

"I was sitting in the choir box when my father left his seat and walked toward the front of the church," George Varzakaos told Mr. Dineen. "He walked