

PARIS REDS EXPLODE BOMB; MANY HURT

Communists in Clash With Police at Demonstration at Salle Wagram.

SIX ARRESTS MADE

Police Guard American Embassy With Detail of 5,000 Men.

DEMANDS ON HARDING

Anarchist Leaders to Cable for Release of Sacco and Vanzetti Pending Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 21.

A hand grenade was thrown as 5,000 Communists encountered the police at the exit of the Salle Wagram following a protest meeting there to-night over the conviction of Nicolo Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two Italians, for murder in Massachusetts last summer. Seven policemen were injured and several of the persons in the manifestation were hurt.

As the grenade exploded the Reds, who had declared their intention of demonstrating before the American Embassy here, lost their enthusiasm and permitted themselves to be guided along the avenues near the Arc de Triomphe without further incident, hundreds of police, municipal guards, cavalry and infantry stationed in the adjoining streets preventing access to all the ways leading to the Embassy building in the Rue de Chaillot.

Second Grenade Thrown.

A second hand grenade was thrown outside the Metro station in the Place des Terres, a short distance from the Arc de Triomphe and near the Salle Wagram. This happened an hour after the protest meeting closed, however, and no one was injured.

An unexploded bomb was found under a bench in one of the avenues running out from the Arc de Triomphe and near the Avenue Wagram. It was a "lemon bomb," not unlike the one sent to Ambassador Herrick.

During the meeting inside the Salle Wagram the crowd constituting the riotous meeting outside resisted the cavalrymen who were trying the force the demonstrators to move on. Some one in the crowd drew a revolver and fired three shots, and one of the mounted men fell from his saddle. Another with drawn sabre charged into the crowd and cut down the man who had shot his comrade.

To-day the police arrested six anarchists, including two Italians who arrived here from Rome recently, in their crusade against Communist agitators. M. Leullier, Prefect of Police, expects to arrest the accomplices if not the actual perpetrator, of the attempt on the life of Ambassador Herrick inside of forty-eight hours, THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent was informed to-night.

"We have obtained a full description of the man who mailed the package in the Rue de Pontaise, and believe we will be able to locate him without much trouble, although his anarchist friends in the Belleville district are keeping him hidden until the excitement is over," a high police official declared.

Only a few moments before the first hand grenade was thrown to-day, Prefect Leullier revealed the extent of the precautions he had taken, declaring: "Never since the Ferrari incident at the Spanish Embassy have the Paris police provided such protection to the American or other Ambassadors here. We have decided that Ambassador Herrick is not to be molested because of the fanatic group of Reds who want to protest against the execution of two Italians who have been condemned 4,000 miles away from Paris."

Streets Are Patrolled.

As early as 7:30 o'clock this morning police detachments, mounted and unmounted, began arriving in the vicinity of the Salle Wagram, while the adjoining corners rapidly filled with Republican Guards. Long before the hour set for the meeting cavalry patrolled the streets incessantly, while infantry in the Pepliere barracks were held in readiness. The full force of Ambassador Herrick's protective guard to-night was estimated at more than 5,000.

The mass meeting, which was accorded wide publicity as a protest against putting Sacco and Vanzetti to death, against the United States Government and against capitalism, was without untoward incident, although the speakers were bitter in their denunciation of the United States Government and American capitalists. It is estimated that no less than 5,000 persons were present. Outside were staged overflow meetings.

It was admitted to-night, however, that this meeting was only a move in preparation for a greater demonstration to be held here Sunday afternoon, when red groups from the suburbs intend to unite with the Paris groups and manifest their opposition outside the American Embassy building and the residence of Ambassador Herrick.

Asked whether the police would prevent the meeting Sunday, Prefect Leullier did not mince his words. "If it takes every policeman in Paris such insults must cease," he declared. His determination in this connection is shown by the fact that every police agent and detective, as well as the army detachments, is now supplied with real ammunition instead of blank cartridges, which usually are sufficient to disperse Communist mobs in Paris.

At to-night's meeting a resolution was passed following harangues by Marcel Cachin, Monmousseau and Flater, a widely known anarchist leader, to be forwarded to President Harding by cable demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti pending a review of their case by the superior court of Massachusetts, to which it has gone on appeal. The resolution declares that it is manifest that the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was a persecution of two innocent men because they are members of the extremist party.

Red Flag Displayed.

As the thousands poured out of the meeting municipal guards and police closed in to divert the Reds in both directions along the Avenue Wagram. The Communists, among whom were many women, bareheaded and wearing red flowers or red ribbon in their hair, burst into song, singing the "Internationale." Behind the front ranks the Communist red flag appeared, and as the police pressed forward to prevent it being shown in the streets of Paris contrary to Prefect Leullier's interdiction, the first grenade burst at the feet of the inspector leading the assault.

The police have obtained sufficient scraps of metal from the grenade to prove that it was of the type used in the early part of the war and known as a "lemon bomb," thousands of which were brought back from the trenches as souvenirs before the Government issued orders preventing this.

Police lines were maintained outside the American Embassy and the residence of Ambassador Herrick all night to-night. Many letters of protest and others of a threatening nature continue to arrive at the American Embassy and the Consulate-General. The life of Consul-General Thacker has been threatened unless he interceded on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Appeals by Anatole France, Romain Rolland, Henry Barbusse and a woman who calls herself "Severine," and by Ferdinand Buisson, president of the French League of Citizens Rights, were forwarded to President Harding to-day asking him to use his power as President on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and to pardon them.

M. Buisson appeals to the President on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti in order to alleviate the troubles of mankind "who suffer and doubt, whether right or wrong, that the present social organization is directed against them because they are of the weaker class."

Demonstrations, it was announced, will be made on Sunday by radicals before the American Consulates in Lyon, Lille, Bordeaux, Marseilles and other United States Consulates in France.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—An invitation to the working class in the Parisian region to demonstrate before the American Embassy Sunday is published by the "Sacco-Vanzetti Committee." It specifies that no flags, emblems or placards will be tolerated, and there must be no songs, nor cries which might be considered a seditious character. Only cries of "Justice and Liberty" will be permitted.

An attempt to hold a demonstration at Havre was broken up by the police.

TO PLEAD FOR MRS. BURKETT.

Mrs. Emma Richardson Burkett of Hillsdale, Ind., who was convicted last week of forging the late Theodore Roosevelt's name to a note for \$50,000, will be sentenced next Monday. She was to have been sentenced yesterday, but when she appeared before Judge Talley her counsel informed the court that Mrs. Burkett's husband is on his way here to make an appeal for her.

BOMB OUTRAGE AROUSES AMERICAN REDS TO ACTION

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cases took on the international importance they were trying hard to attribute to Salsedo. Vanzetti is known as one of the best Italian orators in radical ranks, while Sacco is the philosopher and student.

Great efforts had been made by the New England Reds for months before the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti to raise funds for the Salsedo and Ella Casanova. That fact gave rise to one of the charges circulated through-out the Boston territory during the trial and which unquestionably had great bearing on the public mind although never brought out in the court trial as any part of the proceedings.

The charge was that some of the radical leaders in New England had been instructed by the Red chieftains to raise \$50,000 within a certain time to be used in connection with the Salsedo and other cases. The money had not been forthcoming, it was charged. The radicals of New England were cooling and did not turn their purses upside down to help some New York agitator. It was that pressing need for funds to make good the attempt for New England that it became necessary to resort to a holdup to get the money, it was charged.

The story was circulated widely. It was recognized by the defence committee's publicity bureau and denounced as a cruel and inhuman means of underhanded attack. No one appears to know who originated the story and certainly it never was given any official recognition or endorsement. But the repetition did as much as any other thing to rouse the anger of radicals and give them grounds for their cry of persecution.

New Evidence Offered.

In the demand for the new trial, it is expected counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti will claim discovery of new evidence. Practically the entire case against the two men was based on the testimony of a woman who called herself "Severine," and by Ferdinand Buisson, president of the French League of Citizens Rights, were forwarded to President Harding to-day asking him to use his power as President on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and to pardon them.

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company's paymaster was shot and his funds, amounting to \$18,000 stolen. Sacco's alibi was that on April 15, the day of the crime he was in Boston, thirty miles from Braintree. Prof. Dentamaro, connected with the Haymarket National Bank, an attaché of the Italian consulate office and eight others, testified to having been with Sacco or having seen him in Boston within an hour or two of the time of the Braintree murder. He was at luncheon with Sacco and Vanzetti almost at the time of the shooting, according to the testimony.

Vanzetti's alibi was that he was in Plymouth, twenty-five miles from Braintree at the day of the paymaster's murder. Eleven Plymouth citizens, several of them Italians, testified to having talked with him there on that day. They recalled numerous little incidents which identified the day. One man remembered it because it was his wife's birthday and he bought fish from Vanzetti on the occasion.

There were thirty-four "face witnesses." These were the persons in the shoe factory yard or near it when the murder car drove in and who saw the four or five men in that car do the shooting. Some swore they identified either Sacco or Vanzetti, others could not identify either. One positively identified Vanzetti as the driver of the murder car, and the District Attorney conceded that was correct.

The picture men, coming on board from the police boats, were pretty busy by that time, but Beauty stood the bombardment like a veteran. They left sent for the newspaper men, telling Capt. Bailey he had a special word for them. Admiral Rodman, towering above Beauty-Rodman is by way of being a giant—introduced him and the Admiral cut loose with this:

"It's a great pleasure for me to revisit this country to which we are so much in debt for assisting civilization to maintain itself and for saving the world from devastation. I place myself in the hands of the American press, a mighty voice, and am among friends who, I am sure, will not let me slip."

He paused, smiling quizzically, then added: "It is quite easy to slip, you know. I appreciate mightily being here as the

BEATTY, SEA HERO, WELCOMED TO CITY

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while the guns were banging and the twelve destroyers were shooting past and the cheers were rising from the boats that were rather absurdly ducking and dodging in the harried waters of Quarantine. She was Elsie Field, a daughter of the late Marshall Field, one of the greatest of American merchants, when she was married to Beatty. Yesterday she wore a dark fur coat over a dress of dark blue, and her hat was a turban of dark blue velvet. She carried a huge bouquet of American Beauties of which son Peter very gallantly soon relieved her.

At 10:35 A. M. the Admiral went aboard the Vigilant and turned just before he reached the deck of the tug to give a farewell handshake to the commander of the Aquitania, Sir James Charles, commodore of the Cunard fleet. Lady Beatty and Peter followed the Admiral and there was another round of handshaking as the Admiral met those that had not boarded the Aquitania. The picture men, coming on board from the police boats, were pretty busy by that time, but Beauty stood the bombardment like a veteran. They left sent for the newspaper men, telling Capt. Bailey he had a special word for them. Admiral Rodman, towering above Beauty-Rodman is by way of being a giant—introduced him and the Admiral cut loose with this:

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guest of the American Legion. The last time I was in America was fifteen and a half years ago, when I came to attend the funeral of Marshall Field. Lady Beatty was with me then."

He chatted a little about his general plans in this country and about the conference on limitation of armaments.

Will Attend Conference as Expert.

"I can scarcely make a long stay," he said. "Some of us have to stay at home and keep the navy running, you know. I shall be at the conference for a time in the capacity of advisory expert on naval matters, for how long I can't say now. Everybody hopes for great things to come of that conference. Certainly we are entering it with the idea that it will accomplish great results."

The Vigilant, followed by a train of small boats and preceded by two destroyers, was under way for the Battery by that time and the Admiral was keenly interested in surveying the water picture spread about him. He greeted the Liberty Lady as an old friend. Governor Island was still Governors Island in his recollection. Fort Jay as ancient and as dingy as it was in the early days of the century. It was the approaching skyline that caught his attention and made him blink a bit.

"A wonderful change," said the Admiral. "One has to see it to understand the marvel of the thing."

Governors Island let go with nineteen guns, and then whistles began to toot merrily as the Vigilant, flying the naval ensign of Great Britain, neared Pier A. The destroyers Dahlgren and Graham steered off up the river, dipping their colors, as the navy tug nosed into the pier and the bands went into action. It was a very pretty scene and not without its little thrill. At the end of the pier Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang, representing Rear Admiral H. McL. Huse, commanding the naval district, received Beatty, and halfway up the narrow passageway leading to the open space at Battery Park the Admiral was met by the colors of the State of New York. They were carried before Lieutenant Governor Wood, who read an address of welcome, and to which Lord Beatty replied simply:

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your eloquent message. Such words I am indeed grateful for."

Here, too, the Admiral was greeted by Rodman Wanamaker, Commissioner

of Grover Whalen, Capt. Harry Gloster Armstrong, British Consul-General, Col. Lemuel Lloyd, commander of the British War Veterans here; Sergt. Maurice Chiles of the Canadian Black Watch, and by numerous naval and military officers and members of the American Legion. There was a fanfare of trumpets, a flourish of the clubs of the squadron of mounted police, a snappy presentation of arms by a provisional battalion from Governors Island and from a company of marines a blare of band music, waves of cheers rising and falling, one final tremendous shout and then the noise of marching feet and automobile motors. The guest was advancing on Manhattan and the island was all ready to surrender.

Lower Broadway was brilliant with flags—British and American—a nice show of the sort than was provided even for Gen. Diaz, and the crowds were notable in size and in demeanor. Once in a while a husky voice arose in "Hoorah for Ireland!" but these rare and casual episodes only served to accentuate the sober heartiness of Beatty's welcome. The streaming ticker tape interested and amused the Admiral as he touched his cap from time to time to the plaudits of sidewalk, roof and window. The policing was excellent, more men being used than at any recent celebration except the coming of the Prince of Wales, and they were needed at times to restrain the boiling curiosity of the spectators.

At the City Hall the Mayor received Lord Beatty upon the steps. There were British flags in sight, upon the facade, but none flew from the roof, which showed the national State and city colors. When inquiry was made about this the reply was offered that there is a city ordinance which forbids the flying of alien colors from the City Hall staffs. This did not meet the fact, however, that the Italian flag was flown from a City Hall staff the day Gen. Diaz was received.

Mayor Hylan greeted the Admiral with a long speech, in which he assured the Admiral that the city of New York recognized in him an outstanding figure in the making of world history. "Then he talked a good deal about disarmament possibilities, and finally presented to the Admiral the freedom of the city. Admiral Beatty replied very simply: "I am deeply touched by the warmth of the welcome you have extended to me

to-day. That welcome indicates truly and clearly that the heart of this great city understands the work that has been done by the naval forces of the Allies during the war. An American squadron, commanded by my gallant friend, Admiral Rodman, came to help me bear my responsibilities. It was a source of great strength to us besides being a token of the bond that unites the two countries. I am here to-day at the invitation of the American Legion, which can do much toward improving the condition of humanity and leading us into ways of peace. I hope that the conference which is about to take place will prove as fruitful as we expect and hope it will. In the meantime it would not be wise or useful to say anything more than that we are full of hope."

By this time the crowd massed all about the City Hall was so eager to get a close view of the famous sea fighter that it nearly wrecked the police lines. At times it looked as if the coast artillerymen, a company of the Thirty-fourth, would have to go to the aid of the police. The lines were finally reformed, however, and it was possible for the Admiral and his party to get started up town. The route taken was through Lafayette and Ninth streets to Fifth avenue, to Seventieth street and so to the home of Marshall Field at 550 Park avenue. There were big crowds all along the line. Lord Beatty showed special interest in the horses of the mounted police escort, asking numerous questions about them.

The Admiral let it be known yesterday that he wants as little fuss as possible made over him, and that he does not seek official or formal entertainment. He wants to be let alone and permitted to enjoy as much privacy as possible. He will leave New York with Gen. Diaz and Gen. Jacques on Sunday morning to go to Washington, according to present plans, he said after arriving at the Field home.

Soon after reaching there he changed from uniform to muffs and walked up Fifth avenue to 110th street with his host. Later he said that the changes in the avenue and in the city generally amazed him. Asked how he liked his reception, he answered in one word, "Immense." He declined to discuss the forthcoming conference except to say that, like everybody else, he had great hopes of it. He died at the Field's last night with Rear Admiral Rodman and other personal friends.

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