



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
WEATHER—Showers tonight or tomorrow; cooler tomorrow.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 74; Min., 54
Detailed Weather Report Page 47.

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P TWO CENTS In New York City. THREE CENTS Elsewhere Except Within 200 Miles. FOUR CENTS Elsewhere Except In 7th and 8th Postal Zones

RAINBOW TRIUMPHS IN THE THIRD RACE; SERIES NOW 2 TO 1

SHE COMES FROM BEHIND

Trails Endeavour by 6.39 Minutes at Turn, Only to Win in Sail Home.

HER MARGIN 3.26 MINUTES

Quick Reversal of Form Puts Rainbow Back in Race and Heartens Americans.

SOPWITH ASKS DAY DELAY

Next Race Will Be Run Tomorrow to Allow the British to Get Another Genoa Jib.

By RUSSELL OWEN.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The third race for the America's Cup today went to Rainbow. The American defender made one of those sudden reversals of form which are typical of yacht racing. She won by 3 minutes and 26 seconds and by half a mile in distance.

Seldom in large cup races has there been such a complete turnaround in position. Endeavour, piloted by T. O. M. Sopwith, had the better of the start, rounded the outer buoy more cleverly and was ahead by 6 minutes and 39 seconds. On the reach home Mr. Sopwith made a few errors in judgment on tacks and lost so much time that he fell far behind. Also the head-sails on Endeavour either were not trimmed properly or did not function. But there was no doubt that the American yacht won her race fairly and by better sailing.

Crew on Its Toes. Now, after three races, two of which have been won by the British yacht, the American boat is back again in the running. The race today was crucial—if it had been lost to the British boat there would have been a breakdown in morale which would have assured a victory. As it is, the American boat's crew is on its toes, the skipper, Harold S. Vanderbilt, has recovered his confidence in his ship, and from now on it is anybody's race.

The fourth race will be sailed on Saturday, as after the finish Mr. Sopwith asked for a day's postponement so that he could get another Genoa jib. The one he has been using, borrowed from Vanitie, was torn Tuesday and in today's sailing it belied like a camel's hump. It was useless in pinching to windward.

The race was one that kept every one in the fleet keyed to attention. The start was like a meeting of clever boxers waiting for each other's leads and Mr. Sopwith had the better of it. Endeavour went over half a length ahead to windward and she was footing faster. Soon after the start Rainbow broke out her parachute spinnaker and began to crawl ahead.

Mr. Sopwith Waits. As she was in a position where she could have made a lot of trouble for Endeavour by spilling wind into her headsails, Mr. Sopwith waited. When Rainbow got far enough ahead so that she could not do Endeavour any damage, Mr. Sopwith broke out his spinnaker. It was almost a contemptuous gesture, although good racing, for he held it until it would do the most good. And then as the big parachute broke loose and lifted the British boat went ahead as if on the tow line of a tugboat.

She passed Rainbow in a short time and soon left her behind, and as the time passed the distance opened. This was one of the moments in this series for the America's Cup when it was apparent that the British boat was better on a certain point of sailing.

When the series started it was said that Mr. Sopwith could not match Mr. Vanderbilt at the start, that the American boat was better at beating to windward, that her crew was more proficient.

Marvel at Running. These aphorisms have been gradually destroyed in the other two races. Endeavour has proved herself at going to windward, has been a marvel at running, and her skipper has showed that he could give Mr. Vanderbilt the windward berth at the start and still beat him home.

There was no doubt in the minds of those who watched the start

Typhoon Sweeping Japan; Hundreds Reported Dead

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TOKYO, Friday, Sept. 21.—A school building collapsed upon 500 small children in Kyoto during a disastrous typhoon that roared across Central and Eastern Japan today, causing some 200 casualties, including many deaths, Rengo News Agency reports said. At least twenty persons were reported killed or injured near Kyoto when two passenger trains were overturned by the typhoon. A falling school house at Momoyama, near Kyoto, caused ten known deaths.

Inrushing seas inundated 2,000 houses in the village of Fukura, near Kobe, and many persons were feared to have been drowned. The blow struck Gifu at 10:30 A. M. at a velocity of seventy-eight miles an hour. Osaka police reported more than 100 persons were known to have been killed there. The newspaper Asahi said there were indications that the greatest national disaster since the 1923 earthquake had struck Japan, adding that more than 150 school houses had collapsed in Osaka alone.

SEAMEN TO STRIKE ON MERCHANT LINES

40,000 Unlicensed Workers in Atlantic and Gulf Ports Called Out Oct. 8.

FEW COMPANIES EXCEPTED

Better Conditions, More Pay Asked—Failure to Obtain Federal Aid Scored.

A general strike among unlicensed seamen on merchant ships operating from Atlantic and Gulf ports, ranging from Portland, Me., to Galveston, Texas, was called last night by the district committee of the International Seamen's Union of America, meeting at the Governor Clinton Hotel. The ships affected by the action employ about 40,000 men and operate in domestic and all foreign trades.

The action will become effective Oct. 8 and will include all ship lines except the Eastern and Black Diamond lines and companies operating tankers. The Eastern has a contract with the union, and the Black Diamond and tanker groups are negotiating agreements. If these negotiations fail the men will be called out there, also.

The strike was called in protest against general conditions on American ships, according to Patrick J. Keane, representative of the union to the Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York. The number of men employed on the ships has been decreased about 25 per cent and wages slashed up to 50 per cent in recent years, while living costs of the families of seamen have increased, he said.

Seamen Sign Pledge Cards. The action was taken after seamen's unions all along the coast had been sounded and pledge cards distributed to determine the willingness of the men to quit work. More than 5,000 cards had been received last night, Mr. Keane said, and more were en route. Many of these, he said, were from men who are not members of the seamen's union, but who indicated their willingness to quit whenever the union called them out.

Victor Olander, secretary and treasurer of the international, presided at yesterday's meeting and reported the apparent unwillingness of Federal Government groups dealing with maritime bodies to grant maritime employes any measure of relief. He previously had reported his dissatisfaction with the government's attitude when he acted as labor adviser on President Roosevelt's national maritime code committee.

The National Labor Relations Board will confer this afternoon in Washington with Mr. Olander, a representative of the board said tonight.

After Mr. Olander had submitted his report and another agent had told of the response to his visits to

O'Ryan Quits Police Post; Two Deputies Also Out

Commissioner's Resignation, in the Mayor's Hands Since Sept. 13, Accepted, He Says—Fowler and Allen Quit.

Announcement that Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan's resignation, which has been in the hands of Mayor LaGuardia since Sept. 13, has been accepted was made at 3 o'clock this morning from the commissioner's suite in the Hotel Lexington by Second Deputy Commissioner Harold L. Allen.

Mr. Allen made the announcement to THE NEW YORK TIMES by telephone. A few minutes later General O'Ryan confirmed the statement in his Hotel Lexington suite. "The statement is absolutely correct," he said. "I got the acceptance a few days ago, but merely held on in order to clean up the Lindbergh investigation."

General O'Ryan, after this brief confirmation, turned on his heel and disappeared into another room of the suite, cutting off any possible interview. "Amplification will come later," he said, as he turned away.

Mr. Allen then said that both he and Third Deputy Police Commissioner Harold Fowler, appointed by Mr. O'Ryan after the commissioner took office on Jan. 1, had tendered their resignations to him on the same day that the general sent his letter of resignation to the Mayor, and that their resignations had been accepted.

At the same time that Mr. Allen telephoned to THE TIMES announcing



Times Wide World Photo. Commissioner John F. O'Ryan.

ing the Commissioner's resignation took office on Jan. 1, had tendered their resignations to him on the same day that the general sent his letter of resignation to the Mayor, and that their resignations had been accepted.

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CURLEY LEADS COLE IN MASSACHUSETTS; CLAIMS HE HAS WON

Ex-Mayor, Ahead in Primary Fight for Governor, Declares Roosevelt Endorsed.

WALSH IS RENOMINATED

Senator Gets Big Vote—Bacon Leads Goodwin 2 to 1 in Republican Governorship Race.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Former Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts, tonight claimed victory in his contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor against General Charles H. Cole and Frank A. Goodwin in today's primaries.

Returns from 628 precincts, or more than a third of the 1,716 in the State, including 90 out of the 367 in Boston, gave: Curley 53,211, Cole 35,035, Goodwin 5,612.

Mr. Curley, twice Chief Executive of Boston, has been bitterly opposed by the combined forces of United States Senator David I. Walsh, Governor Joseph B. Ely, Democrat, and General Cole's adherents.

Curley Sees Roosevelt Backed. Mr. Curley issued a statement in which he said: "Recognizing the importance of the election, I have conducted the campaign upon the only issue worthy of consideration, namely, work and wages."

"The primary vote is an endorsement of policies of our great President and I am confident that in November Massachusetts will join Maine."

Boston, conceded by political observers to be a Curley stronghold, was expected to boost his totals by a substantial margin when its 367 precincts were counted. Both Mr. Curley and General Cole have paid lavish tribute to the National Administration, but Mr. Ely, who declined to run for a third term and, instead, threw his strength to General Cole, World War commander and former public trustee of the Boston Elevated Railroad, has been an outspoken critic of the New Deal.

Senator Walsh, on the other hand, was renominated by a sweeping majority over former Lieut. Gov. Edward P. Barry.

WINANT BOARD ASKS FOR END OF STRIKE WITH JOBS ASSURED

President Approves Proposed New Machinery to Adjust Grievances.

UNION HEADS FAVORABLE

Plan Would Abolish Textile Board and Create Another With Broader Powers.

The text of the strike inquiry report is on Page 18.

By LOUIS STARK.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt's Board of Inquiry for the Cotton Textile Industry tonight called upon the United Textile Workers to call off the strike which began on Sept. 1, and upon the manufacturers to take back the strikers without discrimination on the basis of proposals providing for machinery to adjust the grievances which led to the walkout.

The board's report, submitted to President Roosevelt, was made public here tonight. After a hasty examination of the report strike leaders indicated that there appeared to be no insuperable obstacles to accepting it as a basis for ending the strike. Complete official acceptance by, tomorrow was indicated when the executive council of the United Textile Workers, already summoned to Washington, is expected to meet.

The board's recommendations, approved by Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Perkins, are for the abolition of the National Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board and the substitution thereof of a new machinery consisting of a Textile Labor Relations Board that would have the power to adjust grievances arising under Section 7a of the Recovery Act.

Nation-Wide Action Not Feasible. The board, in this connection, held that an industry-wide collective agreement between the employes as a group and the United Textile Workers was not feasible.

The new machinery would protect the workers in their right of organization, it was said. The report declared that the Cotton Textile National Relations Board had been "ineffective" in handling labor disputes, and pointed out that "the whole system of administering the labor provisions of the code has completely lost the confidence of labor in this industry and is for that reason incapable of functioning satisfactorily in the future."

This permanent board of three impartial members would have powers and duties in the textile field similar to those conferred on the National Labor Relations Board and the National Steel Labor Relations Board.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT. The following statement by the President accompanied the report: "The excellent report of the board of inquiry for the cotton textile

LINDBERGH RANSOM RECEIVER SEIZED; \$13,750 FOUND AT HIS EAST BRONX HOME; THE MYSTERY SOLVED, POLICE DECLARE

SUSPECT SELDOM TALKED

Jobless Carpenter Had No Close Friends but Bore Good Name.

CAME HERE AS STOWAWAY

Told Neighbors in Bronx He Quit Job After 'Making Money in Wall St.'

HAS A 10-MONTH-OLD BABY

His Home Furnished Simply Despite \$400 Radio—Known as an Ardent Hunter.

Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the blonde-haired, tight-lipped carpenter and former German Army machine-gunner who was arrested yesterday for possession of \$13,750 of the ransom money turned over to the kidnapers in the Lindbergh case, was a mystery to his neighbors in the Wakefield district of the Bronx.

In Needham Avenue lane, alongside the Hauptmann home, the neighbors gathered when they heard of the discovery of the money in Hauptmann's garage, and many expressed astonishment at the news. "He was a quiet man," said one person. "He would go by you and hardly ever say more than 'Hello'; he seldom talked. He was not what you would call sociable."

"He was a great hunter. I know that much," volunteered another man. "Every Fall since he lived here—and that's about three years, I should say—he would go away on hunting and fishing trips. Especially the last two years. I hear he went to Canada last Fall."

Hunting Accoutrements Found. This was corroborated by the fact that detectives, in their search of the Hauptmann home, found a double-barreled 12-gauge shotgun such as is commonly used by hunters. They also found an air-pistol, used chiefly for target practice by hunters who want to perfect their marksmanship.

One German couple in the group of 600 or more persons who stood in and around the lane at twilight remembered meeting Hauptmann and his wife at the Mirror Colony at Lake Carmel, N. Y., in the Summer of 1932, a few months after the kidnaping.

"He was the same up in the country as he was here in the neighborhood," the man said. "He talked no more up there than he did down here. I do remember, though, that he said something one night about making good money in Wall Street. I didn't pay much attention, of course, but now that I come to think of it, if Hauptmann was making money in Wall Street at that time he must have been about the only one who was."

The police said that as far as they could learn, Hauptmann came to the United States in 1923 as a stow-away on the liner George Washington. He was 25 years old at that time and worked as a carpenter. No one in the neighborhood seemed to know how long he lived in the Bronx, but most of the neighbors guessed that it was about five years.

Known as a Good Worker. Those who had hired him said he was a steady, reliable workman, who was proficient at his trade but then, as now, taciturn and inclined to sullenness. He was married about five years ago, one of the women in the neighborhood said. His wife, Anna, also a native German, was a waitress at Boston Road and Dyer Avenue in the Bronx before their wedding.

The Hauptmanns have one child, Manfred, a boy about 10 months old. His baby garments, washed by the mother, were flapping in the breeze from the Hauptmann wash line yesterday as the curious crowds assembled.

In 1932 Hauptmann suddenly gave up his work as a carpenter, much to the astonishment of his neighbors. Most of the persons living in the block were afraid to question him as to his source of income, but those who did got the scant information that he was "making good in Wall Street." One of the neighbors said he had boasted of "winning \$25,000 in the market."

Kurt Volkendorf of 3,424 Grace

Continued on Page Two.



Times Wide World Photo. MAN WHO GOT LINDBERGH RANSOM. Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Alien German Resident of the Bronx.

KEY CLUE PROVIDED BY CHANCE REMARK

'I've Got a Hundred of Them,' Hauptmann Told Attendant, Giving Him \$10 Gold Note.

AUTO LICENSE RECORDED

Gasoline Station Employee Says He Suspected Customer of Being a Counterfeiter.

A chance remark made by Bruno Richard Hauptmann to a gasoline station attendant who had noticed that the motorist had given him a \$10 gold certificate was the direct cause of Hauptmann's arrest in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping, it became known last night.

Hauptmann drove up to the station, a Warner-Quinlan service station at 2,115 Lexington Avenue, between 127th and 128th Streets, at 10 A. M. last Friday. Walter Lyle, day manager, went to the car. Joseph McCarthy and John Lyons, Lyle's assistants, were working near by, McCarthy within earshot.

Bringing his black Dodge sedan beside a gasoline pump in the station, which occupies the length of the block on the east side of the avenue, Hauptmann ordered from Lyle five gallons of gasoline, asking for a brand that costs a little more than the popular brand at the station.

Firm Had Given Instructions. Lyle filled the tank and told him the cost was 88 cents. Hauptmann gave the \$10 gold certificate in payment. Lyle, walking to a cash register, noticed the issue of the bill and recalled that the firm had sent a warning to all its employes that since the use of gold certificates had been outlawed counterfeiter might attempt to reproduce them.

The warning instructed employes to take the automobile license numbers of any person passing a gold certificate, as well as any bills of large denomination and to write the number on the bill.

As he handed over two pennies and nine \$1 bills in change, Lyle called attention to the issue of the certificate and remarked, "You don't see many of these any more."

"Ah, yes you do; I've got a hundred of them left at home," Hauptmann responded, starting his engine. Then he drove away.

DETAILS OF ARREST GIVEN BY O'RYAN

Capture of Suspect Result of Tracing of Lindbergh Ransom Money.

MERCHANTS AID POLICE

Commissioner Lays Capture to Close Cooperation by 3 Enforcement Agencies.

Police Commissioner O'Ryan gave details last night of the two-and-one-half year hunt for the Lindbergh baby's kidnapers by detectives solely assigned to the case. His story follows:

"The taking into custody of Bruno Richard Hauptmann today marks unrelenting and closely coordinated effort on the part of the New York Police Department, the Jersey troopers and the Department of Justice to bring to a solution the mystery of the Lindbergh kidnaping, and with the facts at hand we are satisfied that the first and most important stage of the police work has been accomplished."

"The story as related by the detectives who have been engaged on the case for more than two and a half years might best be told in chronological fashion.

Bill Appears in Bank. "Within two days after the payment of the ransom money in St. Raymond's Cemetery a twenty-dollar gold certificate was discovered in the East River Savings Bank, on Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. However, 'despite untiring efforts on the part of the investigators, we were unable to discover a single tangible lead as to the identity of the passer of the ransom money, and for more than two years not one bill of the \$20 denomination appeared again."

"Meanwhile, some \$5,000 in five and ten dollar bills was passed to small storekeepers at various locations throughout the city. The small denominations of these bills and their common use made them practically useless to us, yet enabled an individual investigation for each specific bill. Despite the disheartening fact of the seeming failure, our men refused to be disheartened. Three weeks ago ten and twenty dollar gold certificates appeared in the Yorkville and Fordham sections of the city. Storekeepers, garage owners and all merchants, particularly gas stations, were asked to cooperate and requested to identify, as near as possible, the owner with each \$10 and \$20 gold certificate passed on to them. It was suggested, whenever possible, to mark either a

Continued on Page Three.

HELD AS EXTORTIONIST

Alien Is Identified by Taxi Man as One Who Dealt With 'Jafsie.'

WORKED NEAR HOPEWELL

Handwriting Similar to That in Ransom Notes—Ladder Also Points to Suspect.

ONE-MAN CRIME, IS THEORY

Cold Note Spent at 127th St. Gave Clue—Jersey Ready to Push Murder Charge.

Charged with being the man who received the \$50,000 ransom in the kidnaping of 20-month-old Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. at Hopewell, N. J., two and one-half years ago, a German alien named Bruno Richard Hauptmann was under arrest last night. He was caught in Washington, and Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Superintendent of the New Jersey State police, announced that the prisoner had been connected with the actual kidnaping as well as the receipt of the ransom. They declared their belief that his arrest would solve the entire kidnaping.

District Attorney Samuel Foley of Bronx County announced early this morning that Hauptmann would be charged with extortion, booked at the Barclay Av. police station and arraigned in West Farms Court this morning. He said there were many discrepancies in Hauptmann's story.

Hauptmann was turned over to the Bronx authorities after a conference at Police Headquarters in which Attorney General Wilentz of New Jersey participated, along with Police Commissioner O'Ryan and Federal officials.

Ransom Money in Garage. When Hauptmann was arrested near his home at 1,279 East 222d Street, the Bronx, a \$20 gold certificate of the ransom money was in his pocket. The passing of another of the ransom notes had led to his capture. Later the police found \$13,750 of the ransom bills in \$10 and \$20 denominations in the garage back of his home. They also said they had learned he had \$24,000 or \$25,000 on deposit with a brokerage house.

As \$5,000 of the ransom money had already been passed before his arrest, the police pointed out, all but about \$6,000 of the ransom has been accounted for.

Hauptmann was identified by John Perrone, a Bronx taxicab driver, as the man who on March 12, 1932, eleven days after the kidnaping, gave him \$1 to take a message to Dr. John F. Condon, the elderly educator known as "Jafsie," who acted as intermediary and paid over the ransom money in St. Raymond's Cemetery, the Bronx, on April 2, 1932.

Confronting the prisoner in the Greenwich Street police station last night, Dr. Condon picked him out of a line-up of twenty men, but hesitated to make a positive identification, although he has always said that he would be able to recognize the voice of the man to whom he gave the money. The police said that they regarded it as a "partial" identification.

Several persons, including gasoline station attendants and storekeepers in Manhattan and the Bronx, have identified Hauptmann as the man who gave them \$10 and \$20 bills which have turned out to be part of the Lindbergh ransom.

Department of Justice officials in Washington asserted that the kidnaping was a one-man job, and revealed that Hauptmann's handwriting was similar to that in the ransom notes, which all along have been considered to have been written by a German because of their peculiar construction and spelling, such as "gute" for "good."

It was also pointed out that Hauptmann's numerous occupations in-

Continued on Page Two.

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