

WEATHER FORECAST.
Warmer to-day, followed by showers to-night and Friday.
Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 43.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 89. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DEAD, MANY INJURED, IN START OF 2,700 MILE AIR RACE; LIEUT. MAYNARD SETS 2 MILES A MINUTE PACE TO CHICAGO; POLICE RIDE DOWN REDS ATTEMPTING FIFTH AVENUE PARADE

5,000 BOLSHEVISTS ARE ROUGHLY HANDLED IN WASHINGTON SQUARE

Clubs and Fists Used Freely on Heads of Soviet Demonstrators.
FIVE ARRESTS MADE
Speaker Howling Defiance of United States Taken as He Talks.

LITERATURE IS SEIZED

One Banner Read, "Deport Us to Russia; There We Shall Be Free."
More than a hundred mounted policemen and foot patrolmen, with swinging clubs and punching fists, rode and walked into a crowd of 5,000 Reds gathered in Washington Square yesterday afternoon to praise the Soviet Government of Russia and send their love to Trotsky and Lenin, and smashed so many heads that the meeting was broken up almost before it had time to start.

During the first two or three minutes of the "meeting of protest" it was one of the biggest Red demonstrations ever staged in New York; when the police got going and the thud of the nightstick and the crash of the copper's flats were heard as they fell upon shaggy head and whistled law, it became the biggest rout of Reds the city ever saw.

The mob formed about 2:30 o'clock, apparently under the leadership of one Anthony Topolsky, of Greenpoint, who harangued his fellow Reds from the vantage point of the park fence, but two or three minutes later three detectives of the 53rd Squad came along and tried to break up the meeting. Their efforts were not successful.

Parade Is Cut Off.
The Reds, under the leadership of Topolsky and others, flaunted their banners, howled defiance to the United States, and earnestly engaged in several little private fights in various parts of the square. The detectives slipped out and called for the reserves, and about the time the reserves left the station house the Reds decided to parade up Fifth avenue.

The howling mob, practically all of them yelling their defiance in Yiddish and Russian, because there were few who could speak understandable English, had reached Eighth street when the mounted policemen appeared. The cops rode directly at the column, several of the Reds being knocked down by the hoofs of the horses, and those who weren't fast enough to get out of the way were knocked down by the clubs of the policemen. All the banners that were being carried by the column were seized and destroyed by the police, one of them reading, "Deport us to Russia; there we shall be free," being ripped into shreds by a big Irish police sergeant. At the first onslaught of the police the Reds promptly scattered, taking refuge on the sidewalks and in the yards of the houses that line lower Fifth avenue.

The police made eight arrests, five of them before the meeting in the square began. Detectives had learned of the meeting through advertisements which had appeared in two Russian newspapers, calling upon the Bolshevists to lay down their work and join the demonstration. On the suspicion that the call came from the Russian Soviet headquarters, in 123 East Fifteenth street, detectives of the bomb squad called there on their way to the meeting.

They found quantities of literature being handed up as if for carrying in the parade and arrested Dora Lipkin of 115 Perry street, Mampetz, Karl Bohm of 221 East Fifteenth street, John Kozicki of Bridgeport, Conn., and Abe Brook of 13 Norfolk street. During the meeting Topolsky was arrested because he was not able to show a permit to hold a meeting. David Klipper of 346 East Seventeenth street and Samuel Simon of 99 Seventh street also were arrested.

Detectives of the bomb squad made all the arrests and took the prisoners to the station. The mounted policemen and the reserves were breaking up the meeting. There they were charged with disorderly conduct, with the intimation that other charges will be brought against them as soon as the District Attorney has made an investigation.

BUDGET BUREAU TO FRAME ALL U. S. FINANCES

House Leaders Agree on Abolition of Old Appropriations System.
GREATER ECONOMY IS AIM
Comptroller to Be Auditor and President Held for Any Extravagances.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A national budget system with many sweeping changes in the present system of governmental appropriation and accounting was agreed to-day by the special House committee on the budget composed of leaders of both parties. The legislation was framed with the view of accomplishing much greater economy to prevent the continued deficits in the Treasury at a time when the country must start paying its bonded war debt.

The legislation will be called up Saturday, Republican Leader Mondell said, and because of the fact that House leaders composed the budget committee its passage is predicted. The new system under the wording of the bill would not go into effect until the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1, 1920.

The committee in its report to the House made four distinct recommendations for changes in the present financial system. These were:

1. A bureau of the budget shall be established as a separate Government department with a director and an assistant in charge. The bureau will consider all requests for appropriations, eliminate duplications and extravagance and submit all requests to Congress in the form of a single budget with an estimate of Government receipts. The President is charged through the bureau with the responsibility of recommending to Congress in his annual message a budget with an estimate of Government receipts. The President is charged through the bureau with the responsibility of recommending to Congress in his annual message a budget with an estimate of Government receipts.

2. All Government expenditures shall undergo an independent audit by an auditing department with the Comptroller-General as its head. This replaces the present system of having each department audit its own accounts. The Comptroller-General is to serve during good behavior.

Navy Fliers Die in Fall in Florida Bay

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 8.—Three naval aviators, Machinist Charles E. Seibold of Pensacola and Boatwains Roy and McMillan of Wetmore Park, Rochester, N. Y., and Paul Dreichel of Hammoncton, Cal., were killed to-day in the fall of a seaplane into the bay. The plane sideslipped and fell 500 feet.

WILSON FRETS AT TREATY DELAYS

President Gaining, but Anxiety Over League May Cause Relapse.
MUST KEEP ON "RESTING"
Worries Over Industrial Conference as Ruses Foil His Calls for Senators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The national industrial conference dissolved to-day into a large number of groups and sectional meetings. Because of the reasons adopted yesterday that inhibit conference consideration of any matter not presented with the approval of an entire group, the body when it met this morning found itself again without any business and adjournment was forced.

The general conference will meet again to-morrow morning and by that time it is expected the various groups will have formulated some plan of action upon which the conference can proceed.

Two things in particular appear to be on the President's mind as matters urgently requiring his personal attention. One is the situation of the peace treaty and the League of Nations before the Senate; the other is the industrial conference. In the treaty fight the President thinks his personal efforts on the side of attestation and ratification are necessary. So far as the industrial conference is concerned, Mr. Wilson is and has been extremely anxious to put his ideas of a programme before the delegates.

However, Dr. Grayson, Riffin and Hitt thus far have succeeded in making their patient adhere to their rules and resist his call for the "rest cure," which they deem of the greatest importance in treating his malady. They will not even let Mr. Wilson read the newspapers, although Mrs. Wilson reads to him to some extent.

Bulletins at the White House to-day described the President's condition as follows:
10:20 P. M.
The President has passed a good day, but there is no decided change in his condition.
11:55 A. M.
The President continues to improve slightly. He is stronger to-day than at any time since his illness began.
The President's attending physicians are not yet ready to say the President is "out of the woods." They are immensely encouraged at the response he has made to the treatment given him, but are fearful of the possibility of a setback which might have serious consequences.

LABOR MEETING TO GET DOWN TO BUSINESS TO-DAY

National Industrial Conference Expected to Make Progress.
THREE GROUPS AT WORK
Capitalists and Labor Leaders Fraternize at Suggestion of Chairman.

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Summary of Accidents in Air Race.

FOLLOWING is summary of accidents, three of them fatal, on first day of 2,700 mile air race:
CASUALTIES.
Major D. H. Crissey, pilot and Sergeant Virgil Thomas, observer of plane No. 66, killed in making a landing at Buena Vista Field Salt Lake City.
Sergeant W. H. Nevitt, observer for Col. Gerald Brandt of plane No. 4, killed in making a forced landing at Deposit, N. Y. Col. Brandt, injured seriously.

CRASHED.
Air Commodore L. O. E. Charlton, R. A. F., in plane No. 9, crashed at Interlaken, N. Y. Neither Commodore Charlton nor his passenger was injured.
Second-Lieut. George C. McDonald, plane No. 35, crashed at Plymouth, Pa. Neither pilot nor passenger injured.
Plane No. 10, Lieut. D. B. Gish, pilot, with Capt. de Laverne, French Air Attache at Washington as passenger, took fire from a defective carburetor over Canadise, Livingston county, N. Y., and was forced to land. Neither pilot nor passenger injured.

BULGARS IN GRIP OF BOLSHEVISM

Theodoroff Ministry Is Forced to Resign and "Reds" Hold Power.
TREATY TO BE RETURNED
Peace Delegation Will Be Changed and Sent Back to Paris Conference.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Oct. 8.—The latest despatches received in Paris indicate that Bulgaria is heading fast in the direction of Bolshevism. This is supported by the reports that the Theodoroff Ministry, just returned to Sofia from Paris with the treaty, has been forced to resign, and will be succeeded by a new Government dominated by the Agrarian Communists and headed by M. Stamboulliski, a notorious Socialist and pro-Communist.

The overthrow of the Theodoroff Government will not be without effect on the peace treaty. It is understood that the Bulgarian delegation will be changed completely and new plenipotentiaries will be sent to Paris with the treaty. Bulgaria's twenty-eight days of grace, within which she must return the treaty to Paris, expires October 14. The day, they made it plain that they stood ready to oppose any programme, any action or recommendation that will pass the labor delegation in absolutely solid and that they will oppose anything that proposes to enhance labor at the expense of the farming community.

MARRIED FOLK PAY MOST INCOME TAX
\$8,390,968.851 Received From Family Heads.
Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Married folks in the United States are far the most substantial income taxpayers. Analysis of the tax returns filed with the Treasury for the calendar year 1917 shows heads of families in the vast majority as taxpayers. The number of returns filed by husbands, including joint returns of husband and wife, was 1,459,723. The total net income of these couples was \$2,907,045,758.

Under the 1917 act, as well as under the act of 1918, husbands and wives whose combined net income was \$2,000 or more were required to make a return either jointly or separately. The number of wives making separate returns for 1917 was 29,520, their total net income amounting to \$207,045,758. From single men who, as "heads of families" were allowed the same exemption of \$2,000 granted the married men were received 72,558 returns reporting income of \$2,000 or over, the total net income amounting to \$412,096,152. The number of single women in this class was 23,358, their net income totalling \$174,811,231.

Major Crissey and Sergts. Thomas and Nevitt Meet Death in Crashes.

FIVE PLANES WRECKED
Several Machines Lose Way After Start From Mineola—Land Safely.
SIXTY-TWO MAKE START
First Honors Go to Flying Pastor, Who Makes Wonderful Speed.

Sixty-two airplanes, piloted by the best fliers of the United States air service, took the air early yesterday morning on the 2,700 mile flight across the continent. Forty-seven of these fliers took off from Mineola, bound for San Francisco, and fifteen set out from San Francisco, headed for New York.

Before sundown three contestants were dead, several others were injured, five airplanes had crashed when their pilots attempted to land them and several others had wandered far off their courses in the maze of confusing railroads and rivers between this city and Binghamton and in other sections of New York State. Notwithstanding this, however, the majority of the pilots in the race were carrying on as firm in their purpose of reaching their destination as ever.

The honors on the first day go to Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, flying a De Havilland biplane with a powerful 400 horsepower Liberty motor. Lieut. Maynard, known among aviators the world over as the "flying parson," flew from Mineola, L. I., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 810 miles, making five stops of thirty minutes each at the control stations along the way in nine hours and twenty-nine minutes, flying at a rate of about two miles a minute.

The "flying parson," who started tenth from Mineola, was the only one of the Mineola starters to reach Chicago. Three other pilots reached Bryan, Ohio, the next control station to Chicago. Those are Second Lieut. L. S. Webster, Major Henry J. Miller and Capt. H. Drayton, all of whom also new in De Havilland machines.

Crash at Salt Lake City.
Of the fifteen San Francisco starters eleven reached Salt Lake City. Here the worst crash of the day occurred. In attempting to make a landing at Buena Vista Field, near the city, Major D. H. Crissey and his mechanic, Sergt. Virgil Thomas, were killed. Crissey died instantly, but his observer lived a few minutes.

The aviators were just completing the first lap of the international airplane derby and were the ninth of the east-bound entrants to reach this city, the first over the top of the mountain. As the De Havilland machine approached the field Major Crissey was seen to signal a greeting to his brother aviator, Col. Brandt, who was waiting to circle the field preparatory to landing. With the engine shut off the machine had started to turn into the straightaway before descending when it suddenly turned and dived nose down, 150 feet into the pond of mud and water. Major Crissey, who was commander of the first over the top of the mountain, was killed. His mechanic, Sergeant W. H. Nevitt, was instantly killed. The third fatality occurred at Deposit, N. Y., when Major Gerald Brandt, flying a DH-4 Bluebird, attempted to come down because of poor oil pressure and crashed. His mechanic, Sergeant W. H. Nevitt, was instantly killed. The fourth fatality occurred at Interlaken, N. Y., when a Curtiss biplane crashed between the motor and big oil tank of the machine. To Dr. M. F. Dyer of Binghamton, one of the physicians who attended him, Col. Brandt told how he noticed the oil pressure of the new Liberty motor he was driving go down to zero. Realizing that his motor would go dead shortly he circled the field and finally saw a field in which he thought he might land. The Curtiss biplane landed heavily and plunged into a depression in the ground which crushed the front of the machine. Brandt, his mechanic and observer, were killed. The machine was demolished, but both Commodore Charlton and his

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