



YANKEE POLO TEAM BEATS ENGLAND'S BEST

Americans Win First Game for Famous Cup After Uphill Fight.

CROWDS LINE THE FIELD

Whitney and Milburn by Dashing Play Turn Impending Defeat Into Well Earned Victory at Hempstead.

The flower of England's polo players, here in quest of the famed international cup, made a bold and dashing stand, but were beaten by Harry Payne Whitney and his men of Meadow Brook on the field at Hempstead, Long Island, yesterday afternoon.

When the excitement was over the crowd, to the last man, had high respect for the English army officers, and the feeling was more or less general that the cup was none too safe, even with one victory tucked away.

The game yesterday was not without its accidents, but fortunately none resulted seriously. In the first few minutes of play Larry Waterbury lost his mallet when it became entangled in his brother's bridle, and almost at the same moment Devereux Milburn's pony crossed his legs and fell heavily.

For five periods the Britons forced the fight, and not only outplayed but out-generaled the famous players who went to England two years ago and brought back the coveted trophy which has been in competition off and on for twenty-five years.

Just when the outlook appeared darkest, however, the voice of Harry Payne Whitney, captain of the defending team, could be plainly heard in the stands shouting to his men: "Wake up, you fellows! Get after that ball." Suddenly, as if by magic, the team woke up. Mr. Whitney himself set the example, and with dazzling speed and dashing abandon all four started an assault on the enemy's goal in the sixth period with such good effect that two goals were shot and the score was tied.

Then came the seventh and victory. The American players, who appeared to get faster and surer as the struggle progressed, rushed the ball up the field for a sharp attack on the English goal. One shot was missed, but a moment later in a scurry made directly in front of the posts Larry Waterbury made a sensational backhand stroke that sent the ball whizzing between the posts for the goal which spelled defeat for the plucky and clever Britons.

One period remained, but victory so hardy earned was not to be lost, so that in spite of the almost reckless play of the Englishmen, who once more took the aggressive, the home forces played cleverly enough on the defence to hold their winning advantage.

This in a few words is the story of a brilliant and sensational struggle that kept the crowd keeled up to concert pitch from beginning to end of a struggle that was forceful, exciting and gripping. There is more to tell, however, as few sporting fixtures of recent years have crammed so full of sensational situations, such daring riding, and such brilliant playing behind a setting which in itself was worth going far to see.

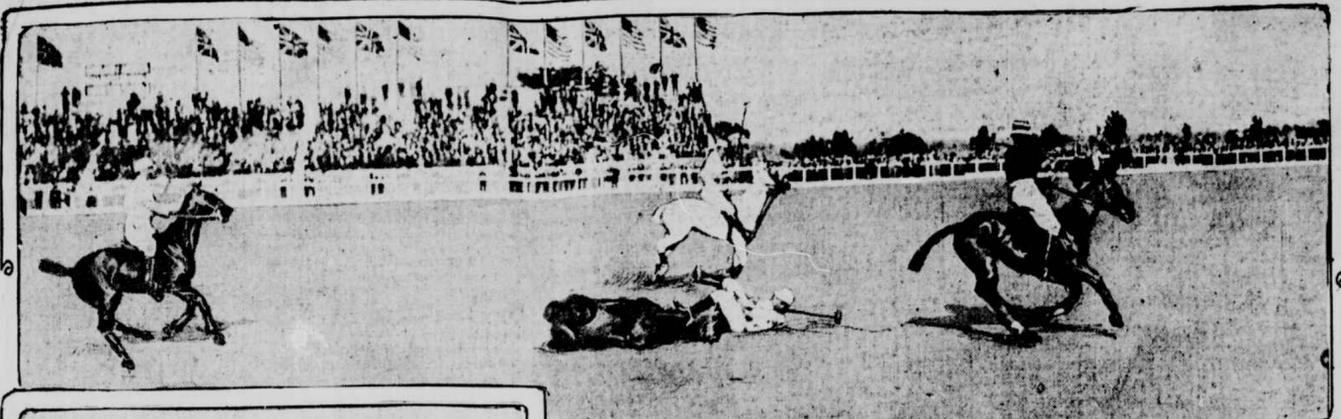
Harry Payne Whitney, by his dashing play and capable leadership, was largely responsible for the victory of the American team. He it was who, breaking away with the ball in the first few minutes of play, carried it down the field for a goal, and he it was who rallied his men when defeat was staring them in the face; and he it was who, after making many clever saves, led the charge in the sixth period and scored one of the two goals that brought the game to a tie.

Whitney was ably supported by Devereux Milburn, who, while not playing up to his best form, was responsible for two goals by his accurate hitting and did much in "feeding" his forwards with the ball under the stress of one furious attack after another by the Britons. The Waterbury brothers were criticised by some for "missing" in the most unusual way, but, in the whole, they, too, played in a way to earn the plaudits of the crowd.

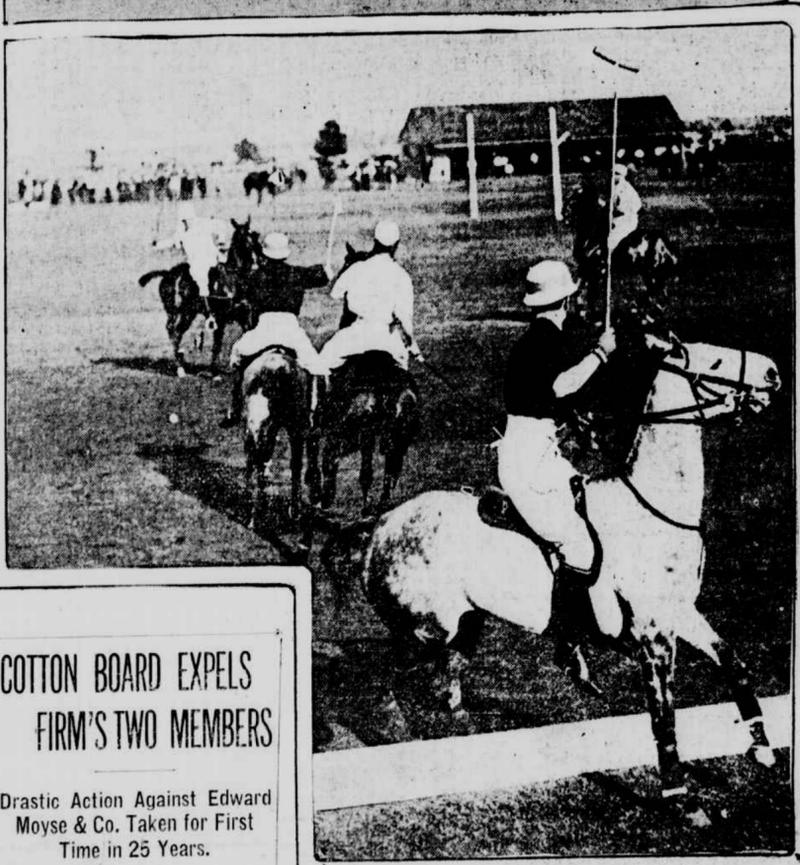
Lieutenant Edwards, at No. 2, was the outstanding star of the English team. He was everywhere—riding off, hitting and blocking. He shot all four goals for

A SHARP PLAY AT THE INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH—MILBURN GETTING UGLY FALL.

(Photograph copyright, 1911, by American Press Association.)



LARRY WATERBURY RIDING OFF CAPTAIN LLOYD. (Photo by Camera News Association.)



PLAYERS IN A BUNCH, FOLLOWING A HIT TOWARD THE BOUNDARY. (Photo by American Press Association.)

WARSHIP RUMOR DENIED

Contracts with Argentina Reported Defaulted.

2 DREADNOUGHTS ORDERED

Foreign Companies Fell Before American Concerns, Who Bid \$28,000,000.

A report circulating about the city and sent to London newspapers that the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, of Quincy, Mass., and the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., had defaulted their contracts to build two battleships of the Dreadnought class for the Argentine navy, was denied yesterday by a retired American naval officer who is familiar with the whole situation.

The two ships, which together will cost \$28,000,000, are to become the nucleus of the projected Argentine navy, and are to have a guaranteed speed of 22 1/2 knots. Each is to be of 28,000 tons. The Fore River company got the contract, and it is the Bethlehem Steel Company, and it is reported at the time that the order for so much material made it necessary to build an addition to the Bethlehem plant.

The reason why the American bid was lower than the English tender is said to have been that the steel for the ships and the armor plating was to have been supplied here cheaper than abroad. Wages were known to be higher here than in England or Germany, but the builders, it was announced, would save enough on their contracts for steel to enable them to balance the difference in cost of labor.

Preparations for laying the keel of one of these Dreadnoughts were completed at Camden on July 8, 1910. The contract for the armor and armament went to the Bethlehem Steel Company, and it was reported at the time that the order for so much material made it necessary to build an addition to the Bethlehem plant.

Foreign Bidders Cast Down. The prospect of the contracts coming to the United States was foreshadowed in November, 1906, when the Argentine Naval Commission met in London and the American, British, German and other tenders were forwarded to Buenos Ayres. The German government was said to have offered the German shipyards a bonus of 15 per cent to enable them to underbid their British competitors. The British builders were much cast down.

When it was announced that the American yards had captured the prize great envy was felt in England and Germany. No shipbuilding contract ever created more interest than that signed a year ago last February by Rear Admiral Bowles, N. S. N. (retired), and the Argentine Naval Commissioner, Admiral Garcia. Admiral Bowles gave out an interview at the Piccadilly Hotel, in London, as follows:

"I am not fond of being interviewed, as people over here appear to think that every American wants to talk about his country's commercial triumphs, but I certainly cannot refrain from expressing my gratification at the result of the long drawn out negotiations of the last year. "In addition to the arrangement existing between the Fore River Ship and Engine Company and the New York Shipbuilding Company, I think it is worth while mentioning the fact that the success of these negotiations was secured only by the active co-operation of the

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Special Summer Resort Number

SUNDAY, JUNE 4th You cannot afford to miss next Sunday's Tribune It will solve the question as to where you intend to spend your vacation this summer.

COTTON BOARD EXPELS FIRM'S TWO MEMBERS

Drastic Action Against Edward Moyle & Co. Taken for First Time in 25 Years.

SUSPEND FORMER PARTNER

Brokers Deny Charge of Violating a Customer's Order and Threaten to Bring Criminal Proceedings.

Edward Moyle & Co., cotton brokers, of No. 82 B'way street, were expelled by the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. The managers of the Exchange, after an investigation lasting several months, found the firm guilty of the charge of violating a customer's order referred to by M. H. Rothschild, Mr. Rothschild was a member of the celebrated Patten-Hayne-Scalco-Trown pool in cotton, against the members of which action was taken by the United States government.

In addition to expelling Edward and Felix H. Moyle, the two board members of the firm, which automatically bars the firm from the exchange, the board of managers also suspended for one year Hugh F. McElroy, who was a member of the Edward Moyle & Co. at the time the alleged offence was committed. Mr. McElroy retired about six months ago.

Moyle & Co. promise to begin criminal proceedings against several men whom they declare to be responsible for their expulsion. After the board of managers of the exchange had announced its decision, a member of the expelled firm said:

"We protest absolute innocence of Mr. Rothschild's charges. We never acted in any capacity as a broker in the sale of his spot cotton. We were convicted solely on perjured testimony and by Cotton Exchange politics.

"The next step in the matter will probably be the indictment for perjury against two men and an indictment on an extortion charge against one man. That is all I care to say at present."

Meeting Lasted All Day. During the prolonged investigation into the charges against the firm, which grew out of certain transactions of M. H. Rothschild during last year, when the Patten pool created a sensation in the cotton market, some fourteen hundred typewritten pages of testimony were taken by the managers of the exchange. The meeting called yesterday to take final action on this matter lasted practically all day. A morning session was held, and from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 7:30 the board deliberated.

As soon as they decided the matter the managers called Edward and Felix H. Moyle and Hugh F. McElroy before them and announced their findings. It was expected that possibly Mr. McElroy would be let off with a reprimand.

This is the first time in about twenty-five years that a firm has been expelled from the New York Cotton Exchange.

President Marsh said that a statement would be read on the floor of the exchange this morning setting forth the details of the board's decision.

The firm of Edward Moyle & Co. has been in business here for about five years. The members came here from Summit, Miss., where they had conducted a large business in spot cotton and futures. Since they have been members of the New York Cotton Exchange they have taken a prominent part in the

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TO MOBILIZE AT SPITHEAD

British Fleet, 170 Strong, Will Require Six Square Miles.

London, June 1.—The admiralty has issued an official chart of the corollary review of the fleet at Spithead on June 24. Within the positions, covering about six square miles, will be gathered 170 British warships, from Dreadnoughts to submarines, while two square miles will be required for eighteen foreign warships and about sixty ocean liners and yachts.

The British vessels will be assembled in five long main lines, the foreign vessels forming the sixth line. Beyond the limits of the official review ground will be anchored hundreds of other yachts, merchant ships and pleasure steamers, forming an imposing display of British shipping.

GEORGIAN ASSAULTS NEGRO

Democratic Congressman and Champ Clark in Streetcar Fight.

Washington, June 1.—Representative S. A. Roddenberry, of Georgia, came to blows with a negro in a streetcar tonight. No great damage was done by the combatants. The incident, however, caused no little excitement.

Mr. Roddenberry, Speaker Champ Clark, Representative Ollie James and Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, were among a number of members who had boarded the car after the Democratic caucus shortly before midnight. A negro man and woman got on, and the woman sat beside Mr. Roddenberry. There remained between her and the Georgian a few inches of the longitudinal seat. Her escort sought to fill the space with a bulk fully twice that of Mr. Roddenberry, who is in the "bantam class."

As the negro seated himself and shoved back Mr. Roddenberry, the Georgian was quick as lightning and ducked or side-stepped them all.

Speaker Clark, Mr. James and Mr. Johnson then rushed between the combatants. The conductor and motorman also appeared and offered to put the negro off the car. The Representatives, however, decided that Mr. Roddenberry had asserted himself vigorously enough to teach a lesson and intervened on the negro's behalf. He was permitted to remain on the car.

STRIKE IN MAMMOTH CAVE

Glasgow, Ky., June 1.—The regular daily quota of sightseers at Mammoth Cave were turned away to-day, as the twenty-five men who acted as guides there for years struck because they did not like the new manager.

"WHITE WINGS" TO MARCH

"White Wings," to the number of about four thousand, will march down Fifth avenue on Wednesday. In the third annual parade of the Street Cleaning Department,

WASHINGTON COAT-OF-ARMS

Found in Selby Abbey—Origin of American Flag.

London, June 1.—Dr. Solloway, vicar of Selby, writing to his parishioners, refers to the exceedingly important discovery in Selby Abbey of the Washington coat-of-arms, which was the origin of the American flag.

He is following up several clues and hopes to be able to show the connection of the Washingtons with Selby. There is no doubt, he adds, about the correctness of the identification, and this, with other heraldic treasures possessed by the abbey and connected with the Washington family, will make a most interesting story when the various parts are pieced together.

BIG EAST RIVER FIRE

Waterfront Lighted Up by Blaze in Early Morning.

A fire which destroyed the three-story building of the J. & F. Effert Company, at 13th street and Avenue D, lit up the entire waterfront of the East River early this morning. The flames for a time threatened to spread to the tanks of the Consolidated Gas Company, across the street, but were checked by the quick work of the firemen.

The Effert Company is a cigar box manufacturing concern, and the stores of dry cedar wood made lively material for the flames, which spread to the building of the Eagle Smelting and Refining Company, at No. 741 East 13th street. The danger of the flames spreading to numerous stables caused one hundred and fifty horses to be run into the street by the police and citizens.

RESCUES DROWNING GIRLS

Swimmer Saves Two School Teachers Whose Canoe Capsizes.

Two young women school teachers were rescued from the bay at Hudson Park, near New Rochelle, yesterday by George Hohmann, of No. 126 Locust avenue. Their canoe capsized while they were watching bathers. Neither of the young women would tell her name.

The girls were paddling about three hundred feet from shore, when one turned and waved to a friend on shore. The canoe capsized and they were thrown into the water. One could swim a little and struck out for the canoe, while she clung, screaming frantically for help as she saw her companion sinking.

Hohmann, who had been swimming and still wore his bathing suit, led several young men to the rescue, and reached the sinking girl as she went under the water the second time. He had to dive for her. They came to the surface, but in her struggles she dragged him down again. After a hard swim he brought her safely to shore, both nearly exhausted. Then he returned and helped other swimmers bring in the second girl and the canoe.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER

50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles. —Adv.

HARD HIKE FOR SOLDIERS

Hundreds Fall in March from Galveston to Houston.

THE MERCURY REACHES 106

Artillerymen Forage for Water—Column Spreads Out Over 4 Miles—Ambulances Full.

Galveston, June 1.—With the ambulances filled to capacity and private conveyances pressed into service to carry the sick and footsore, the first separate brigade of four thousand men, General A. Mills commanding, struck camp at the fifty-mile point on its five hundred-mile hike from Galveston to Houston and return. Three hundred men were prostrated.

With the temperature registering from 97 to 106, the column of troops was stretched over a line of three miles, when ordinarily the brigade would march in a one-mile line.

Men fell along the route bleeding at the nose, and others fell in convulsions, but the hike was pressed on, with the thermometer registering higher than it ever has at this season of the year in the history of Texas. The powdered limestone macadamized roads gave forth clouds of dust, which stifled the parched throats of the soldiers, who did not give up until they fell or were pulled from the ranks by the surgeons and hospital corps men.

At times more than one-half of the four-mile column was out of line. Nearly a thousand of the coast artillerymen saw service in the Spanish-American and Philippine campaigns, but they declared their experiences in these campaigns were not to be compared with this hike.

The railroad water tanks between Galveston and Houston were depended upon to supply water for the troops, but the facilities were so inadequate that men were forced to stand in line for hours before all of them could be served. They broke ranks and wandered about the farms seeking water, and in many instances emptied cisterns to which the owners directed them.

The canteens were filled in the morning and were supposed to last until noon, but almost invariably were empty after three hours out of camp. Many companies were so disorganized that only two meals were served, breakfast and supper. The sixty-pound packs which the men carried across their shoulders were abandoned in many cases and had to be picked up and loaded on wagons pressed into service for the purpose.

FIVE DAILY TRAINS TO COLORADO via Rock Island Lines from Chicago and St. Louis, morning or evening departures. Only two nights from New York. Low fares. 401 Broadway.—Adv.

Senator Stone said he was inclined to favor the appointment of a select committee to make the investigation, but as statements had been made reflecting on the integrity of members of the committee on Privileges and Elections, and this point had been made an issue, he had decided to support the Martin resolution, referring the question to them, as a repudiation of the charges against them.

Former Elections Committee Attacked

Senator Bristow, who favored the La Follette plan, accused Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Elections Committee, of having capitulated in the interest of a Democratic scheme of turning the investigation over to a sub-committee. This charge was based on the fact that the author of the resolution adopted was Senator Martin, the Democratic leader. Mr. Bristow also asserted that the old guard Republicans had formed an alliance with the Democrats and had placed the "mantle of Aldrich" on the shoulders of Martin.

ANOTHER LORIMER INQUIRY ORDERED

Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections Chosen to Conduct It.

LA FOLLETTE LOSES FIGHT

Work To Be Delegated to a Subcommittee and Begun at Once—Former Investigators Attacked and Defended.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 1.—The reopening of the investigation of the election of Senator Lorimer was ordered by the Senate to-day by a practically unanimous vote. After a prolonged discussion of the method of selecting the committee to make the inquiry, the Martin resolution placing the matter in the hands of the standing committee on Privileges and Elections was adopted as a substitute for the La Follette resolution by a vote of 48 to 20, the regulars on both the Democratic and Republican sides combining to defeat the more or less radical supporters of the Senator from Wisconsin. The substitute was thereupon adopted by a viva voce vote. The La Follette resolution provided that the inquiry should be made by a committee of five Senators who were not members when the case was voted on before, and therefore were supposed to be unbiassed.

It is expected that the committee on Privileges and Elections will select eight members and recommend to the Senate that this sub-committee make the investigation, on the ground that the entire committee of fifteen members, as provided by the Martin resolution, is too unwieldy, and it is further expected that this recommendation will be adopted and the smaller body will be made a special committee of the Senate. This will probably be done at the next session of the Senate, on Monday, and the investigation will begin immediately thereafter.

A Day of Bitter Debate.

The reopening of the investigation was ordered at the close of a prolonged session devoted to speechmaking and characterized by acrimonious debate. It was distinctively a "novices' day," Senators Lea and Kenyon both delivering their maiden speeches in support of the La Follette plan. Senators Owen, Works, Eristow and others carried on the discussion almost to the point of a filibuster, some of them openly attacking the committee on Privileges and Elections of the last Congress for the manner in which it had conducted the previous investigation. Senator La Follette himself, using the Lorimer case as a subject for further expatiation on his plans for the "democratization of the Senate" and the regeneration of the country, delivered another long speech, the fifth he has made on the question.

Replies to the charges and intimations of the group of radical La Follette followers were made by Senator Martin and Senator Stone. The former denied the existence of a secret arrangement with the regular Republicans as to the designation of the investigating committee. Senator Stone denounced the reflections made on the integrity of the Senate by the zealous La Follette followers. "There has been a great deal of politics, and to my mind, very small politics, introduced into this discussion," he said. "The methods adopted have aroused my indignation and my most profound contempt. I do not believe that the Senate of the United States is made up of dishonest men. I do not believe that the Senate of the United States ought to be spoken of in terms of opprobrium and reproach. These men," he added, pointing to a number of Senators sitting near him, "are not dishonest men. I, for one, believe in the honor and integrity of the American Senate."

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That the committee on Privileges and Elections had shirked its duty in the former investigation was charged unreservedly by the supporters of the La Follette resolution.

Senator Lea, of Tennessee, said he would no more turn the case over to the Elections Committee for another trial than he would submit to a second operation for appendicitis by a surgeon who had failed in the first operation to locate the appendix. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, intimated that the great trusts had busied themselves with the election of Senators so as to influence the selection of United States attorneys, whose friendship might be useful in the case of prosecutions.

The defence of the Martin resolution was conducted by Senators Dillingham, Martin, Bacon, Stone and others on both the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber.

Insurgents Stand by La Follette.

Most of the insurgent Republican Senators voted against substituting the Martin resolution. Of the twenty negative votes thirteen were cast by Republicans—Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gonna, Kenyon, La Follette, Perkins and Poin-dexter—and seven by Democrats—Davis,

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