

Dean Slain By Dismissed Teacher, Who Kills Himself

John Herman Wharton, of Syracuse, is shot by Dr. Holmes Beckwith, Socialist. Thought insane

"Even Rat Would Fight," Says Note

Life History Left by Gun-Wielder Says He Was "Victim of Injustices"; Complains of Students

Dismissed from the faculty of Syracuse University because of trouble with the students, Dr. Holmes Beckwith, professor of economics in the College of Business Administration, today shot and killed Dean John Herman Wharton, his superior, and then committed suicide in Dr. Wharton's office.

In an astounding 5,000-word letter "To Who It May Concern," Beckwith, who was a socialist and an atheist, declared he was being persecuted, that justice had been denied him and that in a position such as he was placed, "even a rat would fight."

Notified a week ago that he would not be needed on the faculty another year, Beckwith yesterday sent a long letter to Professor Wharton protesting at his dismissal. This letter was found on the murdered man's desk after the killing.

The university faculty met yesterday and Beckwith had presented his letter of protest to Dr. Wharton with the request it be read at the faculty meeting. He had evidently planned to commit suicide at the exact time of the faculty meeting yesterday, but changed his schedule and decided to kill Dr. Wharton also.

He left his rooming house shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and came to the university, where he was to hold class at 10. He went direct to the office of Dean Wharton and started discussing his case, again protesting his dismissal. A dispute evidently arose, according to Beckwith, upon his review and read at Wharton. Just as he did so Wharton, who was sitting at his desk started to rise. The first bullet struck him below the heart. He staggered across the room and fell near a radiator.

Four Shots Into Body Beckwith walked over to him and fired four more bullets into the prostrate man's body. One entered his neck and came out through the back of the skull, another went through his chest and two more went through his legs. This emptied the revolver.

Beckwith quickly ejected the shells on the floor, picked up his revolver and shot into his own chest. Before he fell he sent another bullet through the center of his forehead. He collapsed about ten feet from where Wharton was lying.

Professor C. L. Raper, head of the department of transportation at the university, and Miss Lillian Lang, Dr. Wharton's secretary, heard the shots and ran into the room. Professor Raper called an ambulance and notified Chancellor Day. The latter on arrival called the police. Both men were dead when the ambulance arrived and the bodies were taken to the morgue.

Under his coat, Beckwith was found to have been wearing a hunter's belt with a holster for a revolver and a knife. This was a long-bladed, keen-edged affair, which had been drawn out of its case.

Beckwith's trouble at the university started almost as soon as he came here last September. He was a strict disciplinarian. He always locked the classroom doors at the hour set for work to start, and all tardy ones were credited with absences. He never gave a "run" and held his students in the room regardless of whether their studies had been finished. His lessons, the students say, were long and required much outside work.

The climax came with the mid-year examinations, when he reported thirty-one out of fifty students as having failed to pass his city. Petitions asking the faculty to remove him were circulated and presented to the faculty. This action was followed last week by notice of his dismissal at the end of the year.

Epidemic of Hysterical Hiccoughs Seizes Town Doctors Baffled by Strange Malady in Indiana, Pa. Patients Shriek Continuously

Special Dispatch to The Tribune INDIANA, Pa., April 2.—A new and peculiar kind of malady in the form of hiccoughs, intermingled with wails and shrieks, is being emitted by the patients, who are sleeping over this city. The city and county medical authorities are puzzled over the complaint, and are straining every effort to combat it.

Mrs. James Laughlin, of 105 Chestnut Street, was the first person stricken with the disease. The woman during her hiccoughing would frequently go into paroxysms, during which she would alternately shriek and then go into prolonged fits of weeping. During these paroxysms her voice could be heard for several hundred feet from her home.

Gambler's Son, Feted as Harding Kin, Prospered on Bogus Checks

Chicagoan, Who Took Little Sister Pearl, the "White House Child," to Inaugural in Private Car. Still Owes Road; Held for Impersonating U. S. Official

Special Dispatch to The Tribune CHICAGO, April 2.—Everett Harding called himself the cousin of President Harding. He hired a private car to go to the inaugural ceremonies in Washington. He took his little sister Pearl, ostensibly to live in the White House and cheer up the Hardings with her childish chatter. He was content, he said, to be assistant secretary to the President.

He was fêted. He made speeches. He was elected to honorary membership in the Hamilton Club. His pictures were published in the newspapers. To-day, Everett Harding, twenty-six, 1846 Kimbark Avenue, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Mason, charged with impersonating a government official. He was arrested last night by Secret Service agents after a two weeks' hunt. He was found selling "Harding's celebrated chocolate" in a booth at a North Side bazaar.

Got \$10,000 for "Influence" Harding to-night is in jail at Waukegan. Secret service men say they have much evidence to show that he has secured Republican office-seekers out of \$10,000 with promises to use his influence for them with his "cousin."

Among his victims are said to be several members of the state Legislature and a score of Chicago business men. With rosy promises to "let friends in on" propositions in which the President was to have a controlling interest, young Harding launched a magazine, a candy-selling scheme and a hotel construction project. In these plans he permitted his visitors to invest their money, and his glib friends swallowed the hook. Secret service men say that two persons went heavily on some of Harding's projects that they are now facing bankruptcy.

The hotel was to be put up at Addison Street and Sheridan Road. The chain of "Harding Candy Shops," to be established over the city, was to have the personal attention of Harding's distinguished friends. The monthly magazine, The Inlook, was not only to be put out with the sanction of the President, but was to contain an article every month written by Warren G. Harding.

Politicians Fell Hard The lure was too much for the audience. Politicians began coming from all sides to consult this branch of the Harding family. His answer to their queries was to interest them in some of the Republican office-seekers. The end of the Republican campaign in Chicago was changed to tonight, and Harding could reap all the harvest.

According to secret service men, among whom "Jimmy" Sloan, who is assistant secretary to President Harding, and who came to Chicago to help run down the impostor, they have evidence of fraud dating back to the time of the Republican convention in Chicago. Although young Harding is not actually related to the President at all, he began telling his friends that he was the son of the Ohioan. Later this story was changed to "cousin" and the nature of self-styled relationship grew.

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Zionists Greet Einstein, Here For Palestine

Noted Scientist Arrives on Rotterdam; Entire East Side Decorated in Honor of Distinguished Visitor

Explains Relativity Idea Long Active as Agitator

Contents It Goes a Step Further Than Newton's Theory of Gravitation

WELCOMED BY ZIONISTS Before Professor Einstein was questioned a committee appointed by the Mayor and many prominent Zionists had welcomed him and his three fellow members of the Zionist committee, which arrived on the Rotterdam.

This committee, composed of Professor Einstein, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist organization; M. M. Ussischkin, chairman of the International Zionist committee, and Dr. Ben Zion Mossosson, director of the Jaffa Gymnasium, has come to this country chiefly to raise funds among the Jews of the country to make a Jewish homeland in Palestine possible.

The Mayor's committee, headed by Magistrate Bernard A. Rosenblatt, met the four distinguished Zionists at the pier of the Lackawanna ferry, took them on board the John F. Hyland, which flew the Zionist blue and white flag with its star of David, cruised about the bay in the semi-darkness pointing out the famous landmarks and then landed at the Battery, where a crowd of 4,000 had gathered to greet the visitor.

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Britain Acts To Fight Big Triple Strike

Nation Divided Into Eight Administrative Areas as Labor Alliance Talks of "Raising Fiery Cross"

3,500,000 Now Idle Or on Part Time Household Coal Ration To Be 100 Lbs. Weekly; Factories' Cut in Half

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, April 2.—With 3,500,000 workers idle or on short time, Great Britain to-night faces the most critical emergency she has known since the war. Although order now prevails and there certainly is no likelihood of a revolution, the government is not attempting to minimize the gravity of its position. If the railwaymen and transport workers make common cause with the coal miners in their present strike against wage cuts, at least 5,000,000 persons will be thrown into idleness immediately, and the total will be greatly swelled by the stoppage of related industries.

The deadlock in the miners' strike continues, with both mine owners and workers standing pat. The government is making no direct attempts to bring about negotiations.

Some additional safety employees—pumpmen and enginemen—who had remained at their posts, quit to-day, but the enrollment of volunteers to prevent the mines from flooding apparently has about counterbalanced these desertions.

Only Small Plants Flooded There has been a flood of contradictory reports about the condition of the mines after a two-day cessation of work, but it is safe to say that only a few of the smaller ones have been flooded to an extent that will make their reopening impossible. In Wales a few disorders, led by the important Aneurin Bevan, have been reported, but in general the strike has been orderly.

The action which the miners' partners in industry—factory, railwaymen and transport workers—will take was perhaps forecast to-day by James Sexton, secretary of the Dockers' Union, which is affiliated with the transport workers. He said: "The coming weeks are fraught with grave issues for industrial peace, and I would not be at all surprised if in sheer desperation the transport workers' alliance were raised in common defense, if no way out of the present situation can be found."

The government is going ahead with measures to prevent a breakdown of transportation. To-day the United Kingdom was divided into eight administrative areas, and the coal and transport workers were immediately dispatched from London to each district. It will be their duty to report the situation to the government and to advise what steps should be taken to avert any further or other disturbances.

On Monday a proclamation will be issued under the emergency powers act, limiting the supply of coal to individual households to 100 pounds a week. The proclamation will order a return to normal lighting, eliminating all display lights, and will ration coal to industries.

Constables Being Enrolled The government also is enrolling special constables for civil duty. Train service will be cut from 25 to 30 per cent next week, and the constables have just begun to come back to work for the first time since 1914, that is discontinued.

Among union workers generally there is widespread sympathy with the cause of the miners in the present strike, because the belief is held that this is the first move in a campaign to organize all industries. The newspapers, with the exception of The Daily Herald, the labor mouthpiece, deplored the strike.

James Henry Thomas, leader of the railwaymen's union, returned from Holland to attend a series of conferences scheduled to begin tomorrow. He refused to comment on the situation.

The railwaymen can strike on the recommendation of the union's executive, but the transport workers must submit the question of striking to a vote. A two-thirds majority is required to effect a walk-out.

LONDON, April 2. (By The Associated Press).—Long statements were sent out to-day for publication by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Newton, and by the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Lloyd George, and by Arthur Henderson and Frank Hodges for the miners, justifying the opposing attitudes. The miners' representatives excepting the government, are headlessly precipitating the crisis.

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Ship Strike Threatens on Both Coasts

16,000 Marine Workers on Pacific Seaboard May Go Out To-day Because of Wage Cut Last Friday

Reduction in East Ordered for May 1 Union Leaders Here Say 44,000 on Atlantic and Gulf Vessels Will Quit

The shipping situation on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, it was indicated yesterday, is approaching an unprecedented crisis through the resistance of the 60,000 marine workers on the two seaboard to the wage cuts which the big steamship owners of the nation purpose shortly to put into effect.

The storm is expected by local labor leaders to break out on the Western coast within twenty-four hours. The owners there ordered a general reduction of about 25 per cent in the wages of 16,000 steamship employees on April 1. Yesterday, advisers here say, the union leaders delivered a twenty-four-hour ultimatum to the steamship people to withdraw the reduction order or face a strike. In view of the determination of the steamship owners to go through with their wage cutting program, a tie-up of all Pacific Coast shipping is expected to be ordered to-day or to-morrow.

With both sides adamant in their attitudes on the wage question the trouble threatens to spread to the Atlantic seaboard, with the consequent paralysis of all overseas and coastwise trade. The agreement of the Atlantic coast workers, however, does not expire until May 1. The ship owners on this side of the continent have had a conference with Admiral Benson, head of the United States Shipping Board, in an effort to obtain the board's approval to their plans for readjustment of wages under favorable conditions. While Admiral Benson has indicated some readjustments were necessary he declined to approve the specific proposals of the owners.

Reductions Here 15 to 30 Per Cent The reductions contemplated by the owners here were not made public, but it is understood that they range from 15 to 30 per cent, affecting engineers, firemen, cooks, oilers, seamen, stewards and wireless operators employed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Thomas B. Healey, head of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, protesting against the conference with the representatives of the workers president yesterday, said: "The conference from Admiral Benson that the employees would be given ample opportunity to be heard on the matter."

"This attitude, however, he pointed out, the Railway Labor Board is delayed in reaching a decision on the wage agreements. This delay is coming about at a time when an advised Judge Barton, it is of importance that the Railway Labor Board decide the wage controversies as early as possible."

Senator Cummins said after the conference that unless the roads and employees proceeded to establish adjustment boards of their own will, it would be necessary to require their establishment by law.

President Harding and Senator Cummins have consulted at length in the last few days about the railroad situation. While it is not known what passed, there is every reason to believe the President as well as Senator Cummins is anxious to see the Railway Labor Board render the least feasible decision, since the board acts it will be impossible for the Interstate Commerce Commission or for any party in interest to know what the outgo of the road wage cuts will be.

President Harding has let it be known that he will not go over the head of the Railway Labor Board or of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This attitude, however, is not at all inconsistent with a desire on his part, which it is understood he has expressed to Judge Barton, to see the decisions of the Railway Labor Board expedited. It turns out that the Railway Labor Board is to decide in favor of lower wages, then it will follow that the Interstate Commerce Commission will be in a position to reduce rates.

Signalmen Refuse to Consider P. R. R. Cut Reject Managers' Demands in Pittsburgh Conference and Rail Labor Board Will Act

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—Proposals of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that 1,750 signalmen of the road accept wage reductions of from 15 to 25 per cent were rejected by representatives of the employees here late to-day.

Officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen received the company's proposals from the general managers' committee, which is representing the road at the series of wage conferences here. The managers proposed a cut of from 15 to 25 per cent, which in presenting their case called attention to what they termed the decline in living costs. They contended that the wage scale set by the United States Railway Labor Board in decision No. 7 was not "just and reasonable" at this time.

The employees' representatives held (Continued on page seven)

Archduke, Now in Vaudeville, Rejects Family Plea to Quit

By Wireless to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. BERLIN, April 2.—Herr Leopold Woelfling, who once upon a time bore the titles of His Royal Highness Archduke Leopold Ferdinand of Austria, Duke of Tuscany and several others, is being disturbed again by his relatives. The Hapsburgs—that is to say, most of them—have never been proud of Leopold. From his childhood he was the family scapegoat. They frequently remonstrated with him as a young man for his free thinking and for his indiscretions in discussing public affairs. He was a man of letters, and in 1902, after he had been dismissed from the army, he renounced his rank and right of succession to the Austrian throne and retired to Zurich to live in peace, writing.

After a time the 200,000 francs that the Austro-Hungarian treasury gave him to leave became exhausted. He sought and obtained an additional pension of 3,000 crowns a month. Still that wasn't enough, and he finally went on the stage as a performer in a cabaret. For months he has been a head

U. S. Paid \$71,580,330 Of Total Debt in March

Several Hundred Millions in Treasury Certificates To Be Retired in April

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The national gross debt was reduced \$71,580,330 in March, according to the Treasury statement to-day, which showed the total debt to be \$23,980,104,397. Of the total Federal obligations outstanding \$54,841,000 represents short term Treasury certificates of indebtedness, several hundred million of which Secretary Mellon has said will be retired during April.

Cuban Political Fight Fatal Candidate for Havana Governor Shot Dead on Street

HAVANA, April 2.—Fernandez Quinones, National League candidate for Governor of Havana province in the November elections, was shot and killed almost instantly this evening by Ernesto Colera, Liberal Representative for Santa Clara province. The shooting took place at Prado and Virtudes streets.

New York Tribune in the six months ending March 31, 1921, compared with the corresponding six months of a year ago Gained 22,905 in net paid daily average circulation 142,384 The net paid daily average circulation of The Tribune for the six month ending March 31, 1921, was 142,384 The largest circulation in the history of The Tribune

Wilson to Visit London, Says Newspaper There

LONDON, April 2.—Ex-President Wilson, according to Reynolds's Newspaper, is expected in London for a ten-day visit at the end of April. It says that room for a party of eight have been reserved at a leading hotel.

Viviani's Plea May Result in Postponing Action by Senate Despite Views of the President

By Carter Field WASHINGTON, April 2.—Viviani has failed to convince President Harding that the Knox resolution declaring peace with Germany should not be passed. The President, while agreeable to the remarkable statement made yesterday of full accord with the determination of France to force Germany to acknowledge responsibility for the war and pay to the limit of her ability, is still determined on the passage of the peace resolution.

French Fear Moral Effect in Europe of Passage of Present Resolution

The French, it is learned, have practically abandoned hope of obtaining a definite promise for the shelving of this resolution. However, they are almost sure that they will get the next best thing, which is a temporary postponement. They are almost sure also that if the Knox resolution does pass it will be accompanied by a formal announcement on the part of the Administration along the line of yesterday's forceful declaration.

French Fear Effect Abroad

Such a statement, if made formally at the time the Knox resolution is passed, would, it is thought, prevent the passage of the resolution from having a great moral effect on Europe, which is what the French really fear. They have made it clear that it is not the technical establishment of peace with Germany to which they object, but the impression which such an action might create in Europe that the United States was not in sympathy with the French insistence that Germany should be compelled to make the reparations demanded.

If at the same time that the formal action restoring peace were taken the Administration should make it clear in an official statement that this government has not withdrawn its sympathies from the French claims for reparations, then, it is declared, the French would have very little objection to the resolution itself, despite the fact that it would block the resolution as such as anything else that Viviani came to the United States.

Divided Over Postponement It was in the hope of provoking an immediate public statement of friendship for France, and sympathy with the aims, that Mr. Viviani issued the statement made after his visit to the White House. However, this government replied not with a formal public statement, but with a statement made to newspaper correspondents by a spokesman of the Administration, weakened by an injunction that no one was to be quoted.

On the question of obtaining delay in the passage of the Knox resolution there is a grave division of opinion. Some of the Senators, who have been ardently for the Knox resolution, are displeased at the suggestion of postponement, but, what is more, President Harding's final determination on this, there are various circumstances which are playing into the hands of the French.

There has been a movement under way among certain Senators since before Viviani came to this country looking to delay action on the Knox resolution until after some of the pressing domestic legislation had been put through. Those who agree with this policy will naturally line up solidly with those who are in favor of the desire of the French for postponement of this resolution for international reasons.

Harding Views in Doubt Meanwhile the President, it is learned, although he has firmly held to the belief, as often announced in his campaign speeches, that the Knox resolution should be passed, has not decided definitely whether to urge that it be passed immediately, or to favor the exclusion of all other business before the Senate. During the campaign Mr. Harding left no doubt that he wanted to see an immediate declaration of peace with Germany. His advisers to-day are not sure whether he will insist on it or not. They lean slightly to the belief that his ultimate decision will permit some little delay.

If this slight yielding, in addition to the strategy of those Senators who are more eager for other legislation, should result in preventing the passage of the resolution until some little time after May 1, the French will be delighted. That is the date they have fixed for their further invasion of Germany in a final effort to compel her to agree to the reparations terms, as the sanctions under the Treaty of Versailles then become finally effective.

As was pointed out in The Tribune's Washington dispatches yesterday, the French are extremely nervous for fear of any indication of disapproval of her drastic measures with Germany on the part of the United States might rouse British and Italian objections to those measures. These objections were silenced temporarily by the tone of the latest German reply, particularly by her

Plans Act to Mediate All Rail Disputes

Senator Cummins, After Conference With Judge Barton, Hints Amendment to Present Law

WASHINGTON, April 2.—An important conference over the railroad situation, with special reference to railroad labor matters, was held to-day between Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and Chairman Barton, of the Railway Labor Board.

The subject taken up at the meeting related in part to whether additional legislation should be enacted in order to make the transportation act function as perfectly as possible in respect to the settlement of the wage and other disputes between the roads and their employees.

As a result of the conference Senator Cummins probably will offer a bill to amend the law which will make compulsory the establishment of adjustment boards to deal with disputes between the roads and employees on subjects other than wages. The law now supposes that the railroad and employees of their own volition will set up such adjustment boards. This has not been done to any extent. As a result, the Railway Labor Board cannot handle all this work.

In consequence of this situation, as Senator Cummins pointed out, the Railway Labor Board is delayed in reaching a decision on the wage agreements. This delay is coming about at a time when an advised Judge Barton, it is of importance that the Railway Labor Board decide the wage controversies as early as possible.

Senator Cummins said after the conference that unless the roads and employees proceeded to establish adjustment boards of their own will, it would be necessary to require their establishment by law.

President Harding and Senator Cummins have consulted at length in the last few days about the railroad situation. While it is not known what passed, there is every reason to believe the President as well as Senator Cummins is anxious to see the Railway Labor Board render the least feasible decision, since the board acts it will be impossible for the Interstate Commerce Commission or for any party in interest to know what the outgo of the road wage cuts will be.

President Harding has let it be known that he will not go over the head of the Railway Labor Board or of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This attitude, however, is not at all inconsistent with a desire on his part, which it is understood he has expressed to Judge Barton, to see the decisions of the Railway Labor Board expedited. It turns out that the Railway Labor Board is to decide in favor of lower wages, then it will follow that the Interstate Commerce Commission will be in a position to reduce rates.