

### Mob at Pier Attacks Crew of Aquitania

#### Battles Scores of Police as Big Liner Arrives Manned by Strike Breakers of Upper Classes

#### 20 Shots Fired, One Hurt, 3 Arrested

A mob of several hundred men landed the Cunard Steamship Company's docks at the foot of West Fourth Street last night when the liner Aquitania warped into her pier shortly after 7 o'clock, following a record-breaking trip across the Atlantic with a makeshift crew, composed largely of members of the English upper classes. These had manned the ship when a strike had threatened to tie her up. It was against them and their action that the rioters last night staged their demonstration.

The police guard of forty men that had been thrown about the piers in expectation of trouble was compelled to charge and use clubs freely before the attackers could be dispersed.

Soon after 6 o'clock Captain Miller, shore officer at the Cunard docks, piers 54 and 55, notified Police Headquarters by telephone that a mob was gathering near the piers and asked that reserves be dispatched there. Sergeant Thomas Hughes of the Charles Street police station and Sergeant Michael Kelly of the West Fourth Street station, with fifteen men from each precinct, were rushed to the docks, where pickets with banners denouncing "aristocratic strike breakers" were parading.

The strike breaker is beaten. A mob was in an ugly mood. This was demonstrated once when a negro strike breaker named Philip Brown, living at 148 West Forty-third Street, dashed toward the police, streaming with blood, pursued by a band of strike breakers. He was kicked and clubbed.

A detachment of patrolmen, led by Patrolman John Dilg, of the Twentieth Street station, charged the mob scattered as the police advanced. Twenty shots were fired by the police, who captured three of Brown's assailants.

When the Aquitania reached her pier there were shouts of "Down with the Dukes!" and several hundred men surged toward the dock. Captain William J. Clark, of the Charles Street police station, directed a charge, and a determined advance was made with clubs and weapons. The mob fell back, but again formed and, with excretions, returned to the attack. Several police reserves arrived, and the crowd was pushed back to the far side of the street.

Aquitania was not made fast until 11:15. At that time the police had the disorderly element fairly well under control. Captain Sir James Charles and Staff Captain F. E. Storey of the Aquitania, who would be the passengers were permitted to land.

**Parade With Banners**

After the police charged the banner waters continued to parade until they were forced away from the docks. The banners displayed, among other legends:

"Dukes and counts are strike breakers as the Aquitania. What about it?"

"English nobility goes to work as strike breakers."

"Aristocratic aristocrats stand by their class. Strike breakers stand by years."

Although there was disorder for nearly two hours in the vicinity of the docks the only serious injury was suffered by Brown, the negro strike breaker. He was attended by Dr. Renwick of the New York Hospital. The negro was employed by the Atlantic Transport Company. The men arrested were W. Rooney, thirty-two years old, Breman, of 207 Tenth Avenue; Ernest Bradford, twenty-three, Breman, living at the Terminal Hotel; and Henry McNally, twenty-five, Breman, 25 South Street. The prisoners were charged with felonious assault.

**Passengers Are Protected**

All first class passengers of the Aquitania and part of the second class list were landed under police protection within an hour after the ship docked.

Strikebreakers who participated in the disorder, are said to have been on their way to a meeting to have been held in the men's hall on Twenty-second Street. The disorder was said by the police to have been precipitated by inflammatory banners carried by Sinn Féiners, among whom were five women.

**Aquitania Sets Record Manned by Amateurs**

Passengers Volunteer as Strike Breakers; Games of Chance Thrill the Smoking Room

The ability of Britain's aristocracy and middle class folk to jump quickly into a breach and fight a strike successfully was demonstrated last night when they brought the Cunard liner Aquitania to this port from Southampton on the fastest trans-Atlantic run that has been made by any merchantman since 1914.

Not only did the big Cunarder make a new post-war record for sustained speed, but her passenger list was the highest that has been brought to these shores since the signing of the armistice.

Altogether the fast journey across the Atlantic with an improvised crew was not uncomfortable. Nearly all the travelers expressed themselves as having had a "awfully lovely time" unaccompanied by the inconveniences they had expected. What was lacking in service was made up for in joviality. Travelers expected things might go wrong occasionally, and when the expected did not happen they appeared to be disappointed.

The trip throughout was one of merriment. There was plenty of entertainment, and gambling among gentlemen was carried on in the smoke room.

(Continued on next page)

### Volunteers Ignored the Draft On Advice of Their Officers

#### Former Commander Tells How Men Got Questionnaire Just Before Battle, as Explanation of Errors; Another Hero on New List

Men who volunteered their services when war came, one of whom still is in a military hospital, are posted by the War Department as deserters in the list of "draft dodgers" published today. A possible explanation for the constant recurrence of such incidents was found in a statement made by a former captain of the 18th Infantry that he and many other company commanders advised their men to ignore draft notices.

In the list of 216 additional names of men classified by the War Department as slackers is that of Benjamin Granville, twenty-five years old, wounded hero of the 165th Regiment (old 69th), N. Y. N. G., who still is in a hospital for treatment of an injury that may cost him his leg.

Inquiry at 409 East Fifty-second Street yesterday, the address mentioned in connection with Granville's roster, elicited the information from Granville that he had enlisted in Company B of the old 69th Regiment in June, 1917, before he was twenty-one years of age. He was twenty-one years of age when he was drafted. His Federal service number was 111,111, issued in August of the same year and his name is on the roster of the regiment. Application for Federal muster signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Latham C. Reed.

He went with his regiment to Mineola and then to France, where he served for eighteen months.

When his regiment returned to the United States Granville was still in a base hospital in France. When his regiment was helping smash Germany's final drive on the Champagne front he had been hit by shrapnel and lost two fingers of the left hand. He sought temporary treatment and returned to the States, this time to be gassed so severely that he probably will never entirely recover. A month or so after his regiment returned Granville came home as a hospital patient and has since been under treatment at Gun Hill (Continued on page four)

### 2,000-Ft. Fall Kills Woman And Aviator

#### Bride of Paterson, N. J., Air Enthusiast Meets Death on First Flight as Husband Waits Below

#### Plane Crumples After Nose Dive

#### Wm. Coates, Ex-Army Flier, Chosen by John Brady to Take Wife Up

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune*

PATERSON, N. J., May 20.—William Coates, twenty-six years old, a commercial flyer, living at the United States Hotel here, and formerly a lieutenant in the United States air force, and his passenger, Mrs. Hazel Brady, of 15 Ryle Avenue, were killed today when Coates's plane fell 2,000 feet at Peeknask, a few miles from here.

Coates was bringing his machine out of a nose dive, it is said, when first one wing and then the other crumpled and the plane plunged to the earth, tearing a large hole in the ground, completely wrecking it and killing the two instantly.

**Wife of Aviation Enthusiast**

Mrs. Brady was the wife of John Brady, an internal revenue collector, and a flying enthusiast. Since their marriage last July, Mrs. Brady had frequently expressed a desire to share the enjoyment which her husband received from flying with Coates and other army flyers whom he knew.

Last fall Brady promised his wife that the first fine flying day of spring he would let her go for an airplane ride. He believed that by that time she would have forgotten her desire, but she had not. So yesterday she yielded to her entreaties and drove her husband as the machine taxied across the field. Brady waited until the plane was in the air and saw that Coates had headed toward this city. The flyer had said that they would be back at Peeknask in half an hour. Brady got into his automobile and drove around to await his wife's return.

As he drove into the field thirty minutes later he saw men running across it. He stopped his machine and followed. When he reached the wrecked plane his wife and Coates had been found dead.

**Wings Crumple Before Fall**

The plane, according to those who witnessed the accident, had successfully negotiated a loop while a short distance from the field on its return trip and was coming out of a nose dive when one wing suddenly crumpled. According to spectators the plane continued a moment in straight flight and then the other wing collapsed. The next moment the machine plunged downward and buried itself more than 200 feet in the earth. Both passengers were thrown out. They were dead when picked up.

It was said at the field that Lieutenant Coates had been an instructor in aviation at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I., during the war. He was one of the first pilots engaged when the Peeknask field was opened.

### Martial Law Declared in Mingo County

#### Rioting and Bloodshed Rampant, Says Governor, Turning Strike Area Over to State Police

#### Bans Arms, Parades And Radical Press

#### Miners at Once Appeal to Non-Union Men to Quit and Offer Aid

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 20.—Governor Morgan today issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Mingo County. What has been termed a "lockout strike" has been in progress in the coal mines of the Mingo field for almost a year and, according to the Governor's proclamation, a "state of war, insurrection and riot is and has been for some time in existence."

Soon after the Governor's proclamation appeared Charles F. Keeney, president of District 17, United Mine Workers of America, in a signed statement called upon all non-union miners in the Mingo field to strike and promised them union benefits while they were idle.

"Large bodies of armed men," Governor Morgan said in his proclamation, "have assembled in the mountains of Mingo County and fired into and shot up public and other buildings and fired into passenger trains while passing over the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Many lives have been lost and much property destroyed as a result, and riot and bloodshed are still rampant and pending."

**As Long as Necessary**

Governor Morgan also declared that the Government is authorized to "put down or control such insurrection and riot, and have been and are powerless to enforce the law," and had called upon him as Governor of the State to take control of the situation.

Governor Morgan's proclamation recited that the period of martial law shall remain "until the necessity therefor ceases to exist, provided, however, that the civil courts of Mingo County shall continue to have jurisdiction of and try all crimes, misdemeanors and offenses against the civil law."

The proclamation then details the rules which shall control the Mingo population as long as martial law shall be in effect.

"Public assemblage is forbidden in any public place in the county except by special authority, as are parades or demonstrations against the authorities. No person except municipal, state and Federal authorities, militia, police or other officers of the law are permitted to carry arms or have them in their possession. Explosives, ammunition or other munitions of war are also forbidden, except at their homes or places of business."

**Arrest Agitators**

All military and other officers shall have the right of way on a street or highway through which they may pass, and any persons entering or remaining in Mingo County, "for the purpose of inciting or abetting any strike, with the rights of citizens or property of Mingo County shall be arrested, detained and imprisoned."

All persons are admonished by the Governor to observe and carefully and rigidly comply with the civil laws of the state and with the "letter and spirit of this proclamation and these rules, and any person or persons violating the same in Mingo County shall be arrested, disarmed, detained and imprisoned."

Among the most drastic paragraphs in the proclamation is that which reads: "No publication, either newspaper, pamphlet, handbill or otherwise, reflecting in any way upon the United States or the States of West Virginia or their officers, or tending to influence the public mind against the United States or the State of West Virginia or their officers, may be published, distributed or circulated in Mingo County, and the publication, distribution, displaying or circulation of any such publication above specified is prohibited and any person or persons violating this paragraph shall be arrested, detained and imprisoned."

**Major Davis in Charge**

Major Thomas B. Davis, acting adjutant general, is designated commanding officer of the militia and made the agent of Governor Morgan in Mingo County. He is empowered to enforce the proclamation and to call upon the officers and members of the state police, the Sheriff of Mingo County and his deputies and all other peace officers are empowered to assist Major Davis, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment should they fail.

West Virginia has no National Guard, but an enactment of the late legislature gave some funds for a National Guard.

(Continued on page three)

### President and Hughes Pleased by Harvey's Speech, Senate Divided

#### Ambassador's Statement Regarding U.S. Stand on League Considered Reiterating Harding's Views

#### Democrats Resent Attack on Wilson

#### Johnson and Borah Declare Address Refreshing; Pledge to Britain

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Harding was distinctly pleased to-day over the speech of Colonel George Harvey, the new Ambassador to Great Britain, at the Pilgrims' dinner in London last night. Secretary of State Hughes is also known to approve it. Both the President and Secretary Hughes, it was said, had expressed themselves at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

In the Senate the feeling, judging by expressions obtained, divided sharply along the old lines, save that practically all the Republicans since the election are in hearty accord so far as scrapping the League of Nations is concerned, and the speech of Colonel Harvey, therefore, met general approval.

**Democrats Irritated**

The Democrats were particularly irritated over the reference to the expression "too proud to fight," regarding it as an unnecessary slap at President Wilson.

"Oh, 'too proud to fight' has come to be an historic phrase," said one official in discounting the seriousness of this.

The satisfaction in Administration circles and among opponents of the League of Nations in Congress seems to be based on the thought that now, at last, perhaps the people in Europe will accept as inevitable the fact that this country is not going to join the league. It has been annoying to the irreconcilable element, particularly in view of the whispers that Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover might lead the country toward the League of Nations, to have some of the foreign newspapers comment so hopefully about this country resuming its seat on the Supreme Council.

The amazing thing about the whole situation here to-day is that Colonel Harvey, so far as his statement about the League of Nations is concerned, did not say anything new at all. As one high official of the Administration put it, what Mr. Harvey said on this point was merely a paraphrase of what the President has said several times, including the statement in his inaugural address.

**Bearing on Silesian Problem**

The keen interest in what Colonel Harvey said about the League of Nations, therefore, is due not to anything new in his remarks, but to two other points—one that it brands as untrue the long-standing British expression, "too proud to fight," and Mr. Hoover are leading the country by almost imperceptible steps into the league, and the other that it again in strong terms expresses the opinion of the Upper Silesian question. Rightly or wrongly, French officials believe that President Harding is likely to favor the Franco-Polish point of view in the dispute.

*From The Tribune's European Bureau*  
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LONDON, May 20.—The French government has given unsatisfactory replies to Lloyd George's inquiry whether France would retaliate for German invasion of Silesia with the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, and Great Britain has had time to consider what action will be taken in these hypothetical questions should be put to a test. A growing restiveness on the part of the German population in Upper Silesia is noted, and recent dispatches forebadow the possibility of clashes with Poland's insurgent Poles. The next step in the negotiations rests with the French.

The Tribune learns on further authority that Great Britain is drawing nearer to a decision to make a real peace with her and enter into fruitful commercial relations.

A meeting of the Supreme Council, or (Continued on next page)

### Citizenship Is Denied Irvine As Immoral

#### Pastor of First M. E. Church, Richmond Hill, Queens, Resigns on Demand Two Days Before Court Action

#### Congregation Loyal to Him

#### Crusader Confronted With Affidavits Relating Conduct With Four Women

Supreme Court Justice Lewis L. Fawcett, in Long Island City, yesterday denied the application for citizenship of David Duncan Irvine, who until two days ago was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Richmond Hill, Queens, on the ground that Irvine was an immoral character.

Apparently ignorant of the petitioner's resignation from his church at the request of the Rev. Dr. A. S. Kavanaugh, district superintendent, Judge Fawcett said in rejecting the application that he would like to see Irvine unfrocked. He then enjoined Irvine from renewing his appeal before him, and appeared pleased when Wallace E. J. Collins, Assistant District Attorney, announced that the Department of Justice would try to have Irvine deported.

The former clergyman, who is a British subject, was not in court when Merton E. Sturgis, chief examiner of the New York Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, moved that the application be rejected, after he had presented affidavits which he said were the product of investigation in four states where Irvine has held pastorates.

**Four Women Involved**

Mr. Sturgis said that Irvine had admitted the truth of the contents of affidavits relating his relations with at least four women.

Mr. Sturgis said after the court procedure that Irvine had denied all of the charges against him until he was confronted with absolute proof, and then, holding up his hands, had cried: "You've got me right on this; I'll quit."

Last night Irvine would not discuss his position or answer questions. He seemed quite calm.

Irvine's former congregation remained loyal yesterday, and had no idea that he was not still their pastor. Wesley Huff, of 11610 Eighty-ninth Avenue, Richmond Hill, insisted that Irvine was innocent and would be supported to the limit by the 600 members of the church.

Mr. Huff and the other officers of the church did not know that on information from the authorities Dr. Kavanaugh had summoned Irvine to his office and that he the pastor immediately had resigned. This was related only last night by Dr. Kavanaugh, who said that when he took this step he did not know there would be any court action.

**Noted for Attacks on Immorality**

Irvine was born in Bangor, Ireland, and entered the United States in 1907. As a pastor in churches at Bay Shore and Brough Park E. I., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Waterbury, Conn.; and in Richmond Hill, he was noted for his attacks on all suspected of moral laxities.

In Bay Shore he disguised himself as a cabaret habitu  and frequented several resorts, feigning intoxication, buying drinks for girls. On the material he gathered he prepared a sermon criticizing the proprietors and informed them that he would preach it unless they obeyed the law. They obeyed.

In arraiging the dance he said: "I am afraid of no men and very few women." This sermon was entitled "Salome, or Drink, Dance and the Devil."

More recently Irvine has been the center of religious disension and has been accused by the Rev. Thomas A. Nummey, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Child Jesus, Richmond Hill, of slandering the Roman Catholic Church and inciting religious strife.

### Glass and Floor Prices Inflated 400 Per Cent

#### Manufacturers and Jobbers Called Responsible for Prohibitive Building Cost by Lockwood Committee

#### Grip on Materials Bared

#### Employers' Association Accused of Failure to Rectify Despite Exposure

The flat glass and hardwood floor manufacturers and jobbers were attacked by the Lockwood Committee on Housing yesterday as being in a large measure responsible for the prohibitive cost of building construction through the price boosting operations of their combines in these two industries.

By virtue of their strong local and national control over these two lines of building materials, the members of these combines, it was shown by the testimony, have been able to raise the price of glass and hardwood floors 400 per cent, the increase taking place in both materials since 1915. In the case of glass there was a 250 per cent boost since the armistice.

**Builders Fail to Clean House**

In the course of the testimony bearing on this phase of the examination, Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for the committee, learned that despite the disclosures regarding alleged price fixing and illegal operations within the Building Trades Employers' Association, and the indictment and conviction of many of its members for violations of the state anti-trust laws, there has been no appreciable housecleaning within the organization and its personnel and procedure remain practically as they were before.

In connection with the glass combines was obtained from Joseph Elias, a plate glass jobber of Long Island City, and Edgar V. Jacka, of Holbrook Brothers, jobbers, of 89 Beekman Street.

Elias said that almost all glass jobbers and manufacturers of the country, about 200 in number, were banded together in the National Glass Distributors' Association, with headquarters in Chicago. The organization has an Eastern and Western branch, Elias asserting he was a member of the executive committee of the Eastern wing.

It was learned through the testimony of both Elias and Jacka that many of the rules of the association manufacturers operated their plants only three weeks in the year in two periods of about six weeks each, with their production limited by a quota established by the national organization. The plants are shut down on orders from Chicago and are permitted to reopen only when the market is in condition to take their products at a good price, it was said.

**Circular Ruled Price**

Elias identified a circular sent him by the national secretary, J. R. Johnson, containing instructions on how distributors should figure their prices. The circular instructed that the price of the manufacturers were to be trebled, including the freight, and then a discount of 50 per cent be allowed. Elias said this resulted in a profit of about 400 per cent since 1914, and that 250 per cent of this was tacked on after the armistice.

Elias said the union workers in the plants did not want to produce and were in favor of the shorter seasons.

Jacka said that there were in fact three individual glass manufacturers' associations—the National Window Glass Manufacturers, of Pittsburgh; the Plate Glass Manufacturers, of Cincinnati; and the Association of Manufacturers of Rough Glass, of Pittsburgh, aside from the National Distributors' Association, which includes both jobbers and manufacturers.

Jacka said they were all allied and bound to each other in one way or another.

Jacka said that the country's glass plants did about \$150,000,000 worth of business a year. Mr. Untermyer said that the figure was nearer \$350,000,000. Jacka explained that the plants were shut down twenty-two weeks in the year because of hot weather, then admitted.

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### Harding to Denounce Failure to Cut Prices

#### President Ready to Rebuke Certain Retailers' Attitude in His Address Here

President Harding, it was announced yesterday, intends to make pretty strong remarks on retailers who have failed to make adequate price reductions in his address Monday evening at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the founding of the New York Commercial.

His first engagement is for a luncheon of the Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor. In the afternoon he is to review the 23d Regiment in Brooklyn. Vice-President Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, also are to attend the New York Commercial dinner.

The Presidential party will come to New York from Washington on the Mayflower. The vessel will leave for New York on Sunday and reach New York Monday morning.

### Pastor Recognized in Prize Ring Is Cheered

#### Clad in Sweater and Sporty Trousers He Acts as Second in Two Bouts

DANBURY, Conn., May 20.—The Rev. Dr. James Campbell Bay, pastor of the Church of Christ (Disciples), leaped into the prize ring last night when he recognized wearing a sweater, sporty trousers and canvas shoes, wagging a towel before the battered visage of "Red" Cottrell, Danbury prizefighter, who was defeated by Denny McNelney, an expert in a bout at the Pastime Athletic Club.

The minister also was in the corner of "Kid" Eric, of Danbury, in another of the bouts of the evening. When the identity of Dr. Bay became known generally he was cheered by the large gathering.

Dr. Bay came here three months ago from the West. He is said to be an accomplished boxer.

### England Sees U. S. as Ally in Silesian Issue

#### Officials Are Delighted at Prospect of Col. Harvey Sitting in Council to Settle Boundary Dispute

#### Premier Compliments Him

#### Ambassador's Address Is Hailed as Assurance of Our Help in World Tasks

By Arthur S. Draper

*From The Tribune's European Bureau*  
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LONDON, May 20.—President Harding's decision to have Ambassador Harvey sit on the Supreme Allied Council when the Silesian controversy comes up, has brought profound satisfaction to the British. Even the League of Nations enthusiasts, who naturally were disappointed and chagrined by Colonel Harvey's positive declaration of America's determination to remain aloof, were pleased to learn that the United States will play at least a watching role in European discussions and they have not abandoned all hope that the United States eventually take its place in the league.

British officials were surprised by the Ambassador's announcement of America's policy in his speech last night at the Pilgrim dinner, particularly because recent notes from Washington have given little encouragement to those who hoped for American cooperation in the job of disentangling European knots.

**At Psychological Moment**

Colonel Harvey's announcement moreover, came at a psychological moment, because the British government is so sure of its stand on the Silesian controversy that the mere announcement that an independent party is entering the Council is sufficient to convince the British that they have gained a new ally.

Colonel Harvey pleased all Englishmen by his maiden utterance as Ambassador, although he disappointed many by his allusions to the League of Nations. He hasn't killed the league by his remarks, but he gave it a staggering blow.

The Ambassador is considered to have accomplished much by his speech toward improving Anglo-American relations. Whatever criticism his speech may draw his English critics are extremely friendly. One of the immediate results of his speech will be to hearten the statesmen who have the responsibility of shaping Great Britain's foreign policy. Neither Colonel Harvey said is expected to alter British policy toward Silesia, France or Germany, but, on the contrary, he said enough to encourage the British leaders to believe they are following the right course in demanding fair play and the orderly decision of the question of German and Polish rights.

The Premier's official residence in Downing Street this morning, where he was highly complimented by Lloyd George. The Premier, despite the belief of the Foreign Office, has always (Continued on next page)

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#### See to-day's Sporting Pages for Rice's cable from the athletic front.

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### England May to Honor Sims

LONDON, May 20 (By The Associated Press).—The admiralty is paying an unusual compliment to Rear Admiral William S. Sims, former commander of the American naval force in the war zone, who is coming to England to receive a degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge University. Destroyers will be sent out to meet Admiral Sims's ship and escort it into Liverpool.

Admiral Sims is immensely popular with the British navy, which desires to do all it can to show this. The Pilgrims Society has arranged a luncheon for Friday next in honor of Admiral Sims.

### Bomb Found by Boys Explodes; One Killed, 3 Others Injured

One boy was killed and three others were injured yesterday when a bomb which they found in a lot at Jefferson and Eleventh streets, West New York, exploded.

James Fallon Jr., twelve years old, of Tenth and Jackson streets, West New York, received major abdominal injuries. He died five minutes after being received at North Hudson Hospital. Victor Sereno, twelve years old, of 504 Jackson Street, was severely burned by powder; Walter Berger, sixteen years old, of 506 Jackson Street, suffered a serious injury to his ear when a piece of tin two inches long was imbedded in the left side of his head; Paul Granger, thirteen years old, of 503 Tenth Street, lost two toes, and Thomas De Naro, thirteen years old, of 580 Arthur Place, received burns about the hands and face. All the boys lived near the scene of the accident.

The explosion of the bomb caused much excitement in that section of West New York. Rumors that followed fast on the detonation said that the bomb was a time bomb set for Jefferson and Eleventh streets and

### Wife Shows Court How Her Husband Beat Her

#### Punches His Nose, Yanks His Hair, Then Drops Charges and Makes Up

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune*

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—William Young, arrested for hitting his wife, insisted in court to-day that he had only tried to persuade her to return home and had not used force.

"You didn't hit me," cried Mrs. Sarah Young, as she leaped to her feet. "I'll show you what he did." And she proceeded to wallop her husband on the nose, pull his hair and wreck his collar, while he meekly accepted his punishment. Magistrate's daughter interrupted with the admonition that, if she didn't behave, he would send her to jail.

Later, in the magistrate's private office, the couple effected a reconciliation.

The best writing papers are WHITING PAPERS—Adv.

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