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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

THE WEATHER
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,287 (Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.) MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Drug Kills Daughter of Railway Chief

Sara Cowen, Divorcee and Rich, Found Dead in Hotel; Said To Be Registered Addict

Powder in Room Believed Morphine

Man Companion, Called Husband, Finds Body on Floor in Their Suite

Miss Sara Campbell Cowen, thirty-three years old, daughter of the late John K. Cowen, former president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and ex-member of Congress, was found dead of morphine poisoning in the Hotel Maryland, 104 West Fortieth Street, yesterday morning. She was worth a half million dollars in her own right. Police say she was a registered drug addict.

A mysterious feature of the case is that an unknown man registered at the hotel with Miss Cowen last Friday night as "S. Cowen and wife." It was said at the hotel that Miss Cowen had been out all Saturday night with a man and two women and returned to the hotel at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Once Social Favorite

Miss Cowen's home was in Baltimore, and dispatches report she was once a great social favorite there. Her friends have not seen her in years. She was considered one of the most beautiful girls in Baltimore when she made her début. Both her parents died shortly after she entered society.

In April, 1909, Miss Cowen eloped from Baltimore with Charles Monson jr., son of a capitalist of New Haven, Conn. They were married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York City. In 1919 a divorce was awarded to Mrs. Monson, with the restoration of her maiden name, by a court in Seattle. She charged Monson with drunkenness and non-support.

Her father was powerful in politics and in business. He took an active part in the successful political fight waged against Gorman and Rasin in Maryland in 1895. In the financial battle for control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad he worsted the late J. P. Morgan. He died in 1904.

In New York City Miss Cowen was best known at the Post-Graduate Hospital, where she was a probationary nurse for nine months. In the nurses' directory at the hospital she is registered as the "daughter of the late J. K. Cowen, former president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company." She was described by Miss Jeanette Murdock, supervising nurse at the Post-Graduate Hospital, as being beautiful, highly educated and an accomplished pianist.

Mourned at Hospital

Miss Murdock said last night:

"We remember her well here and we feel sorry for her. She had a charming personality. Our records here state that her father and mother are both dead. She told me she had no children. She often spoke of aunts and uncles, but never of brothers and sisters.

There is no doubt in my mind that she was wealthy. She dressed richly and always had an abundance of money. She came here in April and left last January. While she was with us she was well liked, and she did not use drugs or alcohol while she was here. I believe she just fell into bad company after she left. She was just a probationary nurse, but she always did her work well. She was well liked, but I never saw her after she left. That is all I know about her."

The police say their records show that Miss Cowen had taken the cure for morphine addiction at the Blackwell's Island Welfare Hospital in March. Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, 1 East Fifty-sixth Street, acting chief medical examiner, after an autopsy said that Miss Cowen's death was due to an overdose of the drug to which the police assert she was addicted.

Arrival at Hotel

Eugene Halthuisen De Horst, clerk on duty at the Maryland when Miss Cowen registered, said that she came in with a man and carried six pieces of baggage. "It was all rich baggage," he

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Dies After Wife's Kick; Self-Defense, She Says

Husband on Deathbed Tells of Quarrel When He Interceded in Behalf of Son

SHARON, Mass., July 31.—The police to-night were awaiting the report of the autopsy on the body of Levi W. Lombard, sixty-five years old, inventor and machinist, before charging his wife, Mrs Katie W. Lombard, with having caused his death by a kick in the stomach.

Before Lombard's death at a hospital to-day he told of a quarrel with his wife that started last Wednesday evening when she refused her son Archie permission to leave the house. Lombard remonstrated and when he followed the child and his wife upstairs she is alleged to have kicked him.

Lombard then left the house and his wife is said to have followed, hitting him twice on the head with a missile. Lombard sought refuge in his machine shop, where he was found by neighbors.

Mrs. Lombard told the authorities she kicked her husband in self defense.

Crisis in Lisbon Cabinet

Soldiers Playing an Important Part in Portuguese Situation

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Another political crisis, in which the soldiers are playing an important part, has arisen in Lisbon, Portugal, according to The Daily Mail. A dispatch from Vigo, Spain, dated Sunday, said the Lisbon garrison was called out at 4 o'clock Saturday morning and picketed the streets and placed guns in the principal thoroughfares and squares.

The members of the Portuguese Cabinet were then conferring with the President and important events were reported as impending, the dispatch added.

Narcotic Squad Rescues White Baby in Den With 2 Negroes

Boy of Three, Believed Kidnaped, and With Black and Blue Bruises Covering Body, Found in Raid on Basement in West 112th St.; Addicts Arrested

A white child of three, bruised and emaciated, was yesterday brought into the sunshine from an unwholesome den in the basement of 2 West 112th Street, where he was found sleeping between two negroes, during a drug raid led by Dr. Carleton Simon, Deputy Police Commissioner.

His body was black and blue with marks of beatings. When gently awakened by the raiders he cowered in fear from Carrie and Clarence Brown, who, according to Dr. Simon, are confessed drug addicts. He was taken to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and will be formally arraigned in the Children's Court to-day.

The Browns were arrested on a charge of impairing the morals of a minor. They were arraigned in the Washington Heights Court yesterday and were held by Magistrate Moses Rittenberg in $500 bail each for examination on Wednesday. They were unable to explain satisfactorily how the child came to be living with them. The surmise is that he may have been kidnaped, although no child answering his description is on the record of the missing at present.

Says He Has Two Mamas

Dr. Simon describes him as a child of Jewish extraction, gently bred, but in low physical condition as a result of ill-treatment, malnutrition and lack of fresh air. Every effort will be made to find relatives of the child. He gives his name alternately as "John" and "Jimmy Brown" and says he has two mamas, "one black and one white." His hair is light chestnut and his eyes are brown. A short scar is visible across the bridge of his nose.

The Browns yesterday told contradictory stories of his parentage and said they had had him for three years, in fact ever since he was an infant. Neighbors tell of having seen him only during the last three weeks. He was kept in duress under threat of being beaten and was not allowed outside of the stuffy den where he was found early on Sunday morning.

The basement where the furnaceman and his wife lived has been under observation by the Narcotic Squad for some time past. In search of drugs and in response to a complaint that a white child was on the premises, Dr.

(Continued on page three)

Doctor's Wife Held With Son In Gem Theft

Mrs. Adams Accused of Receiving Stolen Goods When Youth Is Locked Up Second Time in Month

Flat Looted, Says Actress

Myrtle Tannehill's Charges Fail to Shake Faith of Young Bride, However

Charged with robbing the apartment of Miss Myrtle Tannehill, an actress, January 11 last, Elwood Adams the twenty-two-year-old stepson of Dr. Charles B. Adams, of 47 Irving Place, is a prisoner in the Seventh District prison in default of $7,500 bail.

Adams was arrested yesterday by Detective Jack Kiernan, of the West Sixty-eighth Street police station. His mother, Mrs. Beatrice Adams, who was placed under arrest on Saturday by the same officer on the charge of criminally receiving stolen property, was arraigned with her son in the West Side court before Magistrate George W. Simpson and released on furnishing $5,000 bail.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty through their lawyer, Alexander H. Kaminsky, former Assistant District Attorney.

This is the second time since July 10 that young Adams has fallen into the hands of the police. He was arrested on that date charged with instigating jewelry thefts amounting to $40,000 by Jean Cunningham from homes in which she posed as a maid, but had been out on $5,000 bail. The young woman pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Alfred Talley in General Sessions July 22 and sentence was suspended indefinitely. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where, it was said last night, she is soon to become a mother.

Adams, who says his real name is Cox, was married only six weeks ago, and his bride, who visited the prison last night, was dumfounded when she learned of the new charge against him. She refused to believe him guilty and blamed all their troubles on the jealousy of the Cunningham woman.

Male Accomplice Hunted

In this later case against the former dental student he is accused by the police of entering Miss Tannehill's apartment with a pass key and stealing pearls and other jewelry amounting to $2,500. Detective Kiernan said that Adams had a male accomplice, who has not been arrested yet.

When mother and son were brought to court yesterday morning, and the latter's examination was set for to-morrow, Attorney Kaminisky endeavored to have the bail reduced in each case. The detective apprised the court that the youth was already out

(Continued on page three)

Six Drowned In New York Waters in Day

Another Who Drops Into East River While Asleep Rescued; Girl Swimmer Lost Near Family Camp

Four Bathers Victims

Business Man Goes Beyond His Depth at Brighton Beach; Body Is Recovered

Six persons were drowned yesterday in the waters of New York City and vicinity. A number of bathers were rescued.

John Bernhard, of Elizabeth, N. J., was drowned while swimming in in the Kill van Kull off Holland Hook, Staten Island. Peter Nadus, of 100 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, was caught in a Hell Gate current near the Ricker estate, in Astoria, and was drowned. The body of a man about fifty-five years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighing 200 pounds, was found in the Harlem River at 225th Street.

Albert Roberts, of 9 Henry Street, Brooklyn, fell asleep on a pier at the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and rolled into the river. Patrolman William Larakamp, of the Poplar Street police station, dived in and rescued him.

Hyman Udasin, twenty-five years old, of 71 East 109th Street, Brooklyn, a wholesale confectioner, was drowned at Brighton Beach. He was brought ashore after he had gone down and Dr. Levin, of the Coney Island Hospital, worked for some time with a pulmoter in an effort to revive him.

James Russo, sixteen years old, of 87 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, was seized with cramps while swimming off Oceanic Walk, Coney Island, and was rescued by James Canazrow, of 113 Powell Street, Brooklyn, and taken to Coney Island Hospital.

George Colleigh, thirty years old, of 521 West Fiftieth Street, was drowned in Jamaica Bay off the Broad Channel station of the Long Island Railroad when a boat in which he was rowing capsized. His brother, John Colleigh, and a third man were with him at the time.

An unidentified man was drowned in the East River off Thirty-first Street last night. Several boys saw him struggling in the water and called Patrolman Delane, of the East Thirty-fifth Street station. The man's clothing was found on the dock. He wore gray trousers and a gray coat, a white shirt and green tie.

NEWTON, N. J., July 31.—Silvia Cortwright, sixteen years old, was drowned to-day in Island Lake, near where she was camping with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cortwright, of this place, and her sister, Edith, fourteen years old.

The Cortwrights and Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Beatty and their sixteen-year-old daughter, Beatrice, were swimming in shallow water when the three girls stepped into deep water and called for help. Mr. Beatty and Mr. Cortwright, although not strong swimmers, got Beatrice and Edith Cortwright ashore and, seeing nothing of Silvia, supposed she had managed to reach safety.

They discovered, however, that she was not on the shore and sent for help to the Y. M. C. A. camp at Slater's Lake, a mile and a half away. Doctors and expert swimmers were sent. The body of Miss Cortwright was recovered by Joseph Boyle, of Montclair, from thirty-five feet of water, and physicians worked over her for more than an hour in a vain attempt to restore life.

America Soon to Learn Its Women Have Ears

Hairdressers, Assembled in Convention, Ready to Decree Hair Must Be Coiffed High

CHICAGO, July 31.—The National Hairdressers' Association, whose first annual convention opens here to-morrow, is fighting to make America safe for ears and insists that the hair be dressed high on the head.

Ears will come out. They will not emerge timidly and reluctantly. Neither will they be half revealed, half concealed by any curls. But the ear, the whole ear, in pairs, will be a feature of the winter landscape, say the experts.

American designs for American women is now the slogan, according to Charles Meeker Kozlay, of New York, temporary chairman of the convention. He believes we have followed too long in the wake of Paris hair waves. A return to the high, "dignified," carefully constructed coiffure is predicted.

When Out of Town

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New York Tribune

Trotzky Denies Massing Troops Ready for Drive

Declares Red Army Is Much Smaller, but Admits It Can Be Quickly Increased

RIGA, July 31 (By The Associated Press).—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik War Minister, in an interview with the Rosta Agency at Moscow, denied all reports in circulation that the Bolsheviki are mobilizing against the states bordering on Russia. The interview quotes Trotzky as saying that the Russian Red army is three times smaller than it was nine months ago, and that it is being still further demobilized.

Trotzky added that it was true the Soviet government was increasing the number of military schools, and that the army which the government could put in the field, if compelled to do so, would be stronger than that of the past. He denied that the Russian Red army regiments were fighting under the banner of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, against the Greeks.

Labor Move Launched for Square Deal

Guarding Rights of Public and Non-Union Toilers Basis of New Workers' Policy Adopted Here

End of Strikes A Leading Object

Loyal Labor Legion Draws Up Program to Stop Strife Throughout U. S.

A new labor movement recognizing the rights of the public and the unorganized wage earners and advocating arbitration of labor disputes has been initiated by the Loyal Labor Legion of New York City, of which F. Paul A. Vacarelli, former vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, is the head.

The innovation, according to a statement issued by Mr. Vacarelli, grew out of a meeting of the Loyal Labor Legion last Friday night, when a new constitution embodying the latest ideas on labor was adopted. Mr. Vacarelli attaches great significance to the movement, inasmuch as he asserts that 90 per cent of the organization's membership is composed of elected officials of American Federation of Labor trade unions, representing a membership of more than 20,000 in this city.

Four clauses, in particular, of the legion's new constitution are expected to arouse the opposition of old-line labor leaders.

Recognizes Public's Right

These clauses provide that hereafter the Loyal Labor Legion recognizes:

1. The right of men and women to work regardless of membership or non-membership in trade unions.
2. The rights of the general public as a party at interest in labor controversies.
3. The necessity for laws establishing courts of arbitration, with power to enforce obedience to their decision.
4. The settling of differences between employers and wage earners "without intervention by persons not personally affected by or direct parties to the matters in controversy."

The last clause appears to aim at the elimination of "professional agitators masquerading as labor leaders."

The new constitution, says Mr. Vacarelli's statement, was submitted by a committee appointed for that purpose, composed of Chairman Clarence Lazarus, of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers; F. P. A. Vacarelli, president of the Loyal Labor Legion and president of the Scow Trimmers' Union; William L. Fink, secretary of the Harbor Boatmen's Union; Patrick J. Lee, International Longshoremen's Union; James H. Smith, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Frederick Lawrence, chairman of the American People's League.

To Notify Trade Unions

The meeting authorized the appointment of Lawrence, Fink and John Nebernburgh as a committee to inform trade unions throughout the country of the new principles laid down in the constitution and to devise methods for bringing organized labor into line for their acceptance.

A preliminary statement of the legion, also given out yesterday by Mr. Vacarelli, reads in part:

"The Loyal Labor Legion is fully sensible of the tremendous opposition that will be aroused by its action, and is prepared to make a most aggressive campaign against powerful influences in the American Federation of Labor. The legion is convinced that the extremely offensive and militant attitude of numerous labor leaders is harmful to the cause of labor, that oldtime methods must be discarded as having outlived their usefulness, and that an entirely new system of handling disputes between wage earners and employers must be practiced.

"Labor's unenviable position to-day, with some 4,000,000 A. F. of L. members and 2,000,000 unorganized workers out of employment, of whom about 500,000 are idle in this city, is due in large part to the unwise leadership of men who ran amuck and called hundreds of strikes immediately following the war. When the greatest need was increased production, reckless labor leaders encouraged their followers to make impossible demands, compelling hundreds of plants to suspend operations.

"Labor Needs New Ideals"

"Organized labor needs a new birth. The doctrine of peace and prosperity must displace that of rule or ruin. New membership and new vision must enter the A. F. of L. from top to bottom, and principles and methods accepted that will bring peaceful agreement on reasonable bases rather than destructive warfare for unattainable demands."

Japanese Officers Slain In Vladivostok Uprising

Unsuccessful Revolt Is Followed by General Strike, Supported by Radicals

VLADIVOSTOK, July 31 (By The Associated Press).—Partisan bands inside and outside this city have conducted an unsuccessful revolt against the government, being immediately overcome by the militia. There were casualties in street fighting.

The uprising was followed by a declaration of a general strike, which is supported by the radical elements.

The Japanese command participated in the fighting as a result of an attack by the revolutionists near Nikolsk in which several Japanese officers, including Colonel Miwa, Divisional Chief of Staff, were killed. The revolutionists dynamited a bridge, derailing a Japanese troop train.

TOKIO, July 31 (By The Associated Press).—Newspaper advices from Vladivostok say that the workmen who have gone on a general strike are committing acts of terrorism with bombs and by shooting. The Japanese commander has issued 2,000 rifles to Kappell forces, with which to make common cause against the partisan bands. An expedition is to be sent to Spasskoye, on the railway north of Nikolsk.

Merciless Heat Drives All London to Seashore

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, July 31.—All London is moving to the seashore this week-end. A continuation of the drought and excessive heat, the fact that to-morrow is a bank holiday, and the announcement by railroad lines of the revival of cheap excursion rates for the first time since 1914, have resulted in a general exodus from the city. Round-trip railroad tickets to the resorts are selling for one-third more than the one-way fare.

Hotel keepers at the seaside report that their accommodations are overrun and that thousands are sleeping in the open.

Calder Denies Rumor He Has Quit Lockwood

Insists Brooklyn Legislator Is His Choice for Mayor and Will Be Nominated Despite Fusion Deadlock

Curran Forces Optimistic

Foresee Victory at Meeting To-morrow; Rival Obtains Citizens Union Support

United States Senator Calder last night denied reports that he was prepared to drop Senator Charles C. Lockwood and support Borough President Henry H. Curran for the mayoralty nomination. Senator Calder added that not only was he for Lockwood for Mayor but he believed he would be nominated.

The report that Calder was abandoning Lockwood and getting behind Curran had been given to newspapers for publication earlier in the day by a leading member of the coalition group of the Republican-Coalition movement who had talked with Senator Calder. When Mr. Calder was asked to comment on the report, he inquired the name of the man who circulated the story. When told that the information had been given on condition that the source be kept secret, Senator Calder dictated the following statement:

"The report that I am ready to drop Senator Lockwood for Borough President Curran is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I believe that Senator Lockwood is the strongest man the Republicans can nominate for Mayor, and I believe that he will be nominated for Mayor."

Calder Returns from Capital

Senator Calder said that, with one or two exceptions, he discussed the mayoralty situation only with Brooklyn Republican leaders. He arrived in town early in the day from Washington, and had only fragmentary reports on recent happenings.

Senator Calder said that he would wait over until to-morrow, when the Republican-Coalition conference meets to decide on a slate to submit to the Republican voters in the primaries in September.

Friends of Curran were insistent yesterday that his strength would continue to grow and that when the conference finally got down to a vote the deadlock would be broken and Curran would be chosen.

In the event of the deadlock continuing beyond to-morrow, some of the Brooklyn Republicans will move for the adoption of the resolution of Dr. E. E. Hicks, a member of the executive committee of the Republican-Coalition Committee, which was offered at last week's meeting, but which Dr. Hicks was persuaded to withhold.

The resolution calls for the nomination of a straight Republican ticket. It was said last night that this proposal, which is still in possession of Dr. Hicks, was drafted after the author read in the newspapers on his return to town last week that Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican county chairman of Kings, had repudiated the pledge he made a few days previous to Senator Lockwood that he would support the latter.

Tammany Only Issue, Says Hicks

"I am hoping that the situation will be clarified by Tuesday," said Dr. Hicks last night. "If it isn't I shall move for the adoption of my resolution. I am not interested in any man's candidacy. I am solely interested in defeating Tammany, which has given us, under Mayor Hylan, three and a half years of the worst misrule this city has ever suffered."

Livingston is said to be secretly backing the candidacy of County Judge Reuben L. Haskell, of Brooklyn, and his principal purpose is declared to be to

(Continued on page four)

Reds to Free U. S. Captives In Few Days

Mrs. Harrison, First To Be Released, Reaches Riga; Refused Pledge Not to Talk About Bolsheviki

Says She Was Not Held in Dungeon

Lost Weight in 10 Months, but Food Was Good as at Soviet Tables Outside

RIGA, July 31 (By The Associated Press).—The release of all Americans still in prison in Russia may be expected within a few days, according to Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison, of Baltimore, who herself passed many months in imprisonment at Moscow, but who was released and came here under the protection of United States Senator France, of Maryland. She was informed before leaving Moscow that all would be out soon.

No formal notification of the release of the Americans has yet been received at Riga, and the American officials have not been advised as to whether the prisoners will be freed one at a time or in a group.

Mrs. Harrison related her story to-day and pictured her life in prison as differing far from sketches of her sufferings drawn from time to time by travelers arriving in the Baltic States from Russia. Although under close confinement for a considerable time, Mrs. Harrison gave an unemotional statement of her experiences. She was thin and frail, and her recital was interrupted occasionally by a deep cough as she unresentfully told of the events from the day of her arrest to her release.

Worked Six Months Unmolested

"I was first arrested on April 4, 1920, two months after I arrived in Russia by way of the Polish frontier," said Mrs. Harrison to-day. "I was detained two days for cross-examination, then was released, and for six months was permitted to work unmolested in Moscow.

"In October I was again arrested by order of the Cheka (the Soviet inquisition). I was charged among other things with having come to Russia without permission, with having supplied food illegally to American and British prisoners and with having been in communication with people hostile to the government—all of which was true. The examiners were polite, but they made me realize the seriousness of my position.

"Then I was put in solitary confinement for six days—not in a dungeon, but in a room like a small single room of a hotel. At no time was I in a dungeon, and this was my only solitary confinement in Russia. I was removed on my own request to a general room, with the occupants varying from seven to eleven, where I spent nearly eight months. This building was not originally a prison, but was an old rooming house. It was primarily used for detention only, and the physical discomforts there were due to this fact.

"Generally speaking, the rations were as good as or better than in the Soviet dining rooms outside, but I, like the others, inside and out, lost weight on them. Food packages from outside were permitted weekly, and in these I shared intermittently. There were periods of several weeks when I got nothing from outside and some packages sent apparently never reached me.

Told of Prospects for Release

"I had one more hearing in November, which was without result. At intervals after January 1 I was informed officially that there were prospects of my release if the American government formally demanded it on the basis of trade negotiations or in exchange for Communist prisoners in America.

"On June 6, by order of the prison physician, I was removed from Cheka detention to the hospital in another and better equipped prison especially for women, where I remained until released, receiving every care and attention. The first word of immediate prospect of my release came through Senator France, who called on me on July 23, and I was finally freed and taken to a railway station, arriving just seven minutes before the train left for Riga."

Mrs. Harrison declared she gave no pledge to the Bolsheviki not to talk

(Continued on next page)

King on U. S. Territory

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 31.—King George to-day was on American territory. This was when he visited the United States battleship Utah to return a visit paid him on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert by Vice-Admiral Albert S. Niblack, commander of the American naval forces in European waters, who is here to attend the Cowes regatta.

Lightning Bolt Fells Thirty At N. Y. A. C. Bathing Party

A party of thirty men, members and guests of members of the New York Athletic Club, were shocked and thrown to the ground yesterday afternoon when a bolt of lightning struck a flagpole near the summer pavilion on the end of Huckleberry Island.

The party had gone in bathing in the afternoon. While they were frolicking on the beach an electrical storm arose and the men sought shelter in the pavilion. They had hardly all crowded into the structure when a bolt of lightning struck a flagstaff thirty feet away.

One of those bowled over by the bolt, which split the pole, was Dr. Joseph F. McCarthy, of 601 West 115th Street. He received a burn down the right arm from the shoulder to the wrist and was temporarily paralyzed on the entire right side of his body.

Two members of the group who had scrambled to their feet lifted the doctor from the floor and placed him in a chair. Though he was painfully burned, he remained in a sitting position and gave directions for the treatment of several members who were so badly shocked that they had to be revived by artificial respiration.

Among these were Major Lawrence Donovan, U. S. A.; Michael Hedberg, who is stroke on the New York Athletic Club crew; J. G. Calhoun, A. Elliott Ranney and R. E. Stewart, all members of the N. Y. A. C.

Others who were in the party but who were only slightly hurt or escaped injury altogether were Harry S. Austin, attorney; Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank L. Ryan, Eugene O'Brien, screen actor, and Robert Warwick, actor.

All the members of the party were thrown in a heap. None for a moment knew what had happened, and several arose dazed, only to collapse again. Others, however, were only winded by the force of the shock which hurled them to the floor and were able to carry out Dr. McCarthy's instructions.

Eight of the men, after receiving first aid treatment, were placed in a boat and taken to Travers Island. All the other members of the party, however, revived quickly from their experience and were able to attend a baseball game on the island later in the afternoon.

League Order Closes Danzig Arms Factory

PARIS, July 31.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Danzig says the arms and munitions factory there has been closed by order of the Council of the League of Nations.

A dispatch from Geneva last month referred to an order which the Danzig factory had received shortly before the free city came under the supervision of the League of Nations, for a large number of rifle barrels for Mexico. It was decided that the Council of the League could do nothing concerning the stopping of the manufacture of the rifle barrels, but it was declared that the Council could see to it that a promise to transform the arms plant into a bicycle factory or some other industry of peace was put into effect.

Plymouth Is in Fancy Array to Greet Harding

President To-day Sets Foot Where Pilgrims Landed From Another Mayflower to Establish This Republic

He Speaks in Afternoon

After Ceremonies Yacht Will Sail on Journey to Summer Lodge of Mr. Weeks

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 31.—This old colony town to-night was on the eve of another event of importance in its long history. As the climax of a year of celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims it has set to-morrow apart as the day for the principal exercises and prepared to welcome as its guest the President of the United States. President Harding will be the first Chief Executive to make the pilgrimage to Plymouth Rock while in office.

While the Presidential yacht Mayflower, with President Harding and his official party abroad, was cruising leisurely toward this port, where she will anchor to-morrow morning, the people of Plymouth and its many summer residents stirred themselves to make ready for his coming. The narrow streets were garlanded and arched with streamers, the log cabin that first housed the Pilgrim women and children was reproduced and graves of the forefathers were marked anew. Heavy thunder showers failed to check the preparations.

Official guests from countries connected with Pilgrim history preceded the President. Isaac Foote, Deputy Mayor of Plymouth, England, was received formally by the Selectmen, who made him their guest when he brought the greetings from the mother town. Jonkheer William de Beaufort, Chargé d'Affaires of the Dutch Embassy at Washington, came to-night as the official representative of Holland. In the absence of the British Ambassador Captain Sydney R. Baley, naval attaché of the British Embassy, came to represent him.

Bodyguard of Troopers

When the Mayflower puts into Plymouth Bay to-morrow morning she will find anchored a naval force, consisting of the battleships Delaware, North Dakota and Pennsylvania, and the British cruiser Cambrian, sent from Bermuda. The President's yacht will bring a convoy of five destroyers.

A submarine tender will bring President Harding ashore from the Mayflower early in the forenoon, the navy will relinquish its charge to the army at the dock, where Troop C, the crack outfit of the 3d Cavalry, will act as a bodyguard, accompanying the President to his place in a parade that will bring from the old colony settlements many floats and marching delegations.

The President will leave the line of march two miles from the start and will retrace in a formal pilgrimage the movement down Leyden Street, first street of the colony, which the forefathers and their families traversed on their way to the church, which they built as the ground floor of their fort. From a stand at the foot of Cole's Hill, where were buried the first of the Pilgrims who died in the new country, the Executive will review the marching, then attend an informal luncheon at the Samoset House.

Among those in line will be Girl Scouts, and Girl Scout officers will have charge of two first aid tents. Members of the first national Girl Scout officers' training camp, at Longpond, in this town, will present a birch bark scroll of greeting to Mrs. Harding, who is

(Continued on next page)

Three Children at Play Smothered Under Sand

Fourth One Expected to Die of Injuries; Father Hears Moans, Finds Them Under Cave-In

EASTON, Md., July 31.—Three children were killed and one was so seriously injured that she will die when a sandbank under which they were playing late this afternoon caved in, burying them.

The dead are: Annie Belle Collison, seven years old; Ernest Covey, twelve, and Susie Covey, eight years old. The injured child was Lena Covey, nine years old.

When the children failed to return home for supper Mr. Collison began search. Nearing the sand bank he heard the moans of Lena and after calling for help he dug her out in an unconscious condition. Mr. Covey and other citizens joined and soon the bodies of the two Covey children were recovered.

All the children, except Lena Covey, had been smothered under the sand, according to medical examinations. No bones were found broken in any of the bodies.

New Council Of Nations to Be Created in Arms Parley

Washington Feels It Is Certain Harding's Bringing Together of Powers Will Mean Working Compact

League Has Been Put on Sidelines

Hughes Named as Probable World Figure That, According to Bryce, Conference May Develop

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 31.—With the practical certainty that the armament limitation conference will succeed—for it is apparent to every diplomat in Washington that the powers involved would never take the risk of having the conference meet unless they were prepared to force at least the appearance of success—interest here to-day is centered on what may follow it.

Dispatches from Tokio that there is a suspicion in Japan that the United States is trying to scrap the League of Nations and substitute something for it were of equal interest with the statement of Lord Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, that some big man might arise who would play as important a part in shaping history, though it is to be hoped in a different way, as Bismarck.

Both ideas point along the same road, it is felt here, and that road leads to the conference which is to meet in Washington becoming the real association of nations. Perhaps some new big figure, as Lord Bryce said, through force of intellect overshadowing the conference and through it the world, may be making history next year.

League on Side Lines

When President Harding designated Colonel Harvey to represent the United States on the Supreme Council, following repeated attempts of the League of Nations organization to establish a contact with this government, the death knell of "the league" was sounded, in the opinion of many keen international observers here.

Now another step along the same line is being taken, and the league again is helplessly standing at the side lines.

The disarmament conference not only is to take up questions of limiting armaments. It is to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern questions, many of which are acute controversies between the United States and Japan.

The first big job which this conference must undertake, practically, is to settle by mediation and arbitration simultaneously—though naturally neither term is used in any of the official statements, and will not be used officially in the discussions when they occur—the differences between two of the five most powerful nations of the world.

Some would unhesitatingly leave out France and Italy, torn as they are for the present by the war and economic conditions, and say the three most powerful nations of the world.

"Subject to Call"

This is the very kind of function for which the league was supposed to be created. Then the conference will come to another function which it had been hoped the league would undertake—the reaching of a mutual agreement for armament limitations.

But the point which is interesting Washington to-day is what will occur after the conference has adjourned with its purposes accomplished.

The real hopes of some of the President's advisers, and of some of the diplomats who have been on the inside of the negotiations throughout, is that the conference will adjourn "subject to call."

It is hoped that the benefits of this form of a meeting of minds, against which no such attacks as were made on the Wilson League of Nations could be leveled, will be obviously so beneficial that whenever troubles arise in the future the conference, with perhaps slight variations in membership, will be called together to smooth out the difficulties.

In this connection it is pointed out that from the very nature of things the agreement on armament limitation must be subject to revision from time to time, so that it would be practically a necessity to have another gathering at intervals of say five or ten years. No suggestion has been made, it is said, that would obviate this necessity. Even the proposal that no limitation as to number of ships or guns should be placed on any nation, but that the agreement should limit the amount of money to be spent annually, would not make unnecessary future meetings.

Russia's Future

As bearing on this it is pointed out that probably after a five or ten year period has passed some nation not included in the conference this year may become a menace through its armaments. Russia is suggested as a possibility in this direction. The Soviet government is reported to be indignant that it was not included in the present conference. This idea is for the present greeted with smiles, but it is the hope of every country involved that Russia will recover, and naturally if she should get on a firm footing within the next decade she will become a power to be reckoned with in any move for international peace which had as one of its features the curbing of heavy appropriations for national defense.

As the natural tendency of every body set up in any country is to absorb more and more jurisdiction as it goes along, it is suggested that this Washington conference, assuming, of