

MAYNARD CUTS MANY MILES BY CROSSING LAKE

Leaves Chicago Determined to Make His Objective, Bryan, O.—Disdains Safe Shore Route.

(Continued From Page One.)

Lieutenant Maynard's machine, and the engine was ready to be transferred to the "parsons" plane when authorization for the change was received by Lieutenant Wells from Washington. In the meantime, the mechanics had loosened the motor in Maynard's machine and the transfer was made during the night.

Mechanics Work Fast. The work of the mechanics, sent from Ak-Sar-Ben field to Wahoo to make the change, is said to be the fastest that has been accomplished at any of the flying fields of the country for similar repairs.

Although it became evident during the early part of Thursday night that the transfer of motors could be accomplished by early morning, neither Lieutenant Maynard nor his mechanic would retire for the night preparatory to resuming the flight. They remained at the side of the plane until the last bolt had been put into place and then mounted the craft for the trial flight. Less than 10 minutes time was consumed in this flight and the plane returned to the ground. It was filled with gasoline and oil and the flight for Omaha started.

The exact time of leaving the cornfield at Wahoo, for the trip to Omaha was not secured, but it is believed that it was not earlier than 7:50 a. m., thus making the time from that place to Omaha, a distance of 40 miles, but 25 minutes.

Flight Is Remarkable. At Ak-Sar-Ben field, Lieutenant Maynard regarded his accident of yesterday philosophically and remarked "that like a ball game, a race is not over until the ball has landed. His exceptional record flight from San Francisco to Sidney, Neb., through the severest kind of weather and flying conditions, is regarded as remarkable by the War department and for that reason the rules of the contest were stretched, in the opinion of officers yesterday in an attempt to overtake and wrest the honor of leading the entrants in the cross-country derby flight.

Major Spatz Withdraws. Advice from Buffalo yesterday stated that Maj. Carl Spatz, who is returning to San Francisco from Mineola, had withdrawn from the race and had turned his plane over to Capt. Lowell H. Smith, who will make the return trip in it. Captain Smith was the second of the transcontinental flyers to arrive in Omaha after the start of the derby. He was bound for Mineola. Due to unfavorable weather and a minor accident he was forced out of the lead of the eastbound flyers and arrived at Mineola in third place. Major Spatz was the first of the eastbound aviators to land at Hazelhurst field.

On the return trip Captain Smith got as far as Buffalo, where the wings of his plane were destroyed by a fire from a lantern which had been placed over the plane to prevent its being run into. The refusal of the War department to permit him to make a change put him out of the race, but a later ruling, issued yesterday, following the accident to Lieutenant Maynard and the permission for him to change the motor of his plane permitted the return of Captain Smith.

On the arrival of Major Spatz in Buffalo yesterday, he found Captain Smith, ready to continue his flight, but without a plane. Major Spatz then volunteered to withdraw from the race and permit Captain Smith to use his plane, which was communicated to Washington and was accepted, Captain Smith leaving a short time after Cleveland, O.

Lt. E. C. Kiel, second racer to land at Mineola, hopped off yesterday on his return trip to San Francisco and should reach Omaha today. The flyers from the west, returning to Mineola, so far on the return trip have been meeting with much more favorable flying conditions than the westbound flyers and consequently have made a better showing to date than the west-bound pilots in the second leg of the 5,400-mile flight.

Maynard Tells Bryan Story of His Trip

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The story of how they repaired their damaged airplane in a Nebraska cornfield was obtained from the "flying parson," Lieut. B. H. Maynard, and his observer, when they passed through Chicago today. Except for the breaking of a crankshaft in Nebraska, they believed they were making better time going east than they did westward. Lieutenant Maynard was rather cryptic, merely saying he flew better than he talked. All the night, while the pilot slept, W. E. Kline, Maynard's observer, with a farmer mechanic and attaches of the Nebraska good roads service, who happened to be near Wahoo, Neb., when Maynard

plunged into a cornfield, toiled to install the big Liberty motor from the wreck of Capt. Roy Francis' bombing plane into No. 31. These two did the skilled work alone.

Trusted to Luck. "We trusted to luck—and went to work," Kline explained. They rigged up a chain over the limb of a big tree and with it lifted out the broken motor and hoisted it to the new engine.

Dawn was breaking when the last nut fastening the propeller was tightened and the engine ready. "O. K., warm her up," said Lieutenant Maynard. "Kline climbed into the cockpit and manipulated switch and throttle until satisfied that the big power plant was ready for his chief. Then he scrambled into the rear cockpit and dozed beside Trixie, the German police dog, while Maynard took up his share of the race, fighting the bumps in the air and worrying about the route.

One reason why they are breaking records is that Maynard does a lot of things not taught or countenanced in the flying schools. Coming into Grant park, he had too much altitude, officials say, and according to the "Hoyle" of flying, should have gone around the field again.

"Side-Skids" Down. Instead Maynard did a dangerous-looking skid one way, then the other way, and set his plane down. This doesn't take so long. When time came for Maynard to leave, he didn't run down to the other end of the field and "take off" into the wind. He simply "gave" the gun" and took off from that part of the field where he happened to be squarely across the wind. It was more dangerous, but quicker. He held the ship close to the ground for 100 yards, zoomed it a couple of hundred feet—that is, shot his plane almost straight up—turned the nose southeast and was on his way to Bryan, Ohio.

Crowd Welcomes Questions. Dozens of questions were fired at the pilot by the crowd. "Don't you get awfully tired?" asked one.

"No, I don't get as tired as some of them. One aviator whom I met on the way to the coast looked like a corpse. This country is all right to be squally across the wind. It is stopped as if description were impossible.

"Which side of the country would you recommend to cross-country flyers?" "Well, I'd recommend the west if they want to get pretty country," he said.

Lieutenant Maynard said that he rarely went up more than 2,000 feet or, at most, 3,000 feet above the terrain over which he is flying, and that he didn't run his motor to the limit of its possibilities. Good to Movie Men. When motion picture men crowded about him as he clambered out of the seat, the "flying parson" smilingly tried to oblige them all as they leveled their cameras at him.

Lieutenant, would you mind picking up your dog again? Now hold that a minute," they pleaded, and the hero of the air race good-naturedly turned this way and that. "Trixie enjoyed it, too, and let one photographer get a snapshot of her as she aimed a caress at Maynard's nose with her long, active tongue. Before Lieutenant Maynard accepted lunch from Red Cross workers, he carefully lifted the dog out of the plane. He said Kline, who was sitting by the engine, but he took care of the dog himself. Trixie sleeps most of the time in the air and saves her energy for the stirring receptions she meets on the ground.

Smith Tells How Spatz Gave Up His Machine

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Capt. L. H. Smith, who for the first half of the transcontinental air race was closely pushing the leader, Lieut. B. W. Maynard for the lead, on his arrival at 5:22 today, on the return trip west, told how misfortune had overtaken him in various guises since he last saw Chicago. He did not talk freely, but answered the questions of newspapermen.

"I believe my hard luck is over," he said. "Was Spatz tired of the flight?" someone asked. "No," said Smith. "I wanted to fly bad, and he was simply good enough to give me his ship and his chance."

First Half Finished by 17 on the Coast

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—With four arrivals here, 17 of the contestants who started from Mineola, N. Y., in the army airplane service race twice across the continent had tonight covered the first half of the course. Another was also added to the five who had doubled back from here on the second leg of their 5,400-mile flight.

Preparing a Reception for Maynard on Arrival

Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Army officials at Roosevelt field are planning to give a rousing reception to Lieut. B. W. Maynard, who is leading on the home trip of the army's transcontinental race and is expected to reach here shortly after noon Saturday.

Aviator Flies From Paris To London In Hour and Third

Paris, Oct. 17.—A new record for the airplane trip from London to Paris was set this afternoon by Captain Gathergood, who made the flight in one hour and 20 minutes.

RINGER HITS AT CIVIL SERVICE LAW IN HOUSE

Jenison Called His Cat's-paw— Omaha Policeman Protests Amendment to Post-Office Month.

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for rape by violence, was defeated on the close decision of 34 to 49. It was the most warmly contested oratorical effort of the legislative assemblies.

Every member of the Douglas county delegation supported the resolution with the exception of Porter, who was absent.

Crosier Makes Rabid Talk. Representative Crosier contributed the most radical speech of the morning. "The official records show that 26 cases of rape have occurred in Omaha during the past four months," he said, "and the official reports show 45 of them. If necessary I'll get the physicians' certificates to show this. Womanhood has not been protected and therefore the people of Omaha resorted to mob violence. Today a girl in Omaha is lying in a hospital with her breasts cut off by a negro brute, and is dying of cancer. A 10-year-old girl was terribly maimed as a result of a negro's attack. A woman, who became a victim of an assault in her own home while her husband was away, is now a wailing maniac.

Threatens Court House. "We are going to do everything in our power to protect womanhood in Nebraska. If those young boys at Omaha are sentenced to the penitentiary, we'll tear the rest of the court house down.

Representative Snow and other speakers opposing the resolution declared that failure to enforce the present law against rape was responsible for the mob attack instead of putting additional measures on the statute books.

Wants Death Penalty. Representative Fuhs said that legislation to punish mob violence was of more importance than the measure proposed in the Reynolds resolution. Mr. Windham said in extreme cases he would be willing to impose the death penalty for rape, but he did not believe a special session was necessary.

Representatives Dyball of Omaha replied. "The honor of our women is worth more than the \$10,000 to \$12,000 which a special session would cost," said Representative Dyball. "I have heard from many of the best women in Omaha and their husbands, who came to me and asked me to take the matter up with the governor, which I did."

The opposition to an additional session triumphed on the roll call. Hold Amendment Valid. Satisfying themselves that Attorney General Clarence A. Davis erred in his legal opinion holding against the Jenison house amendment to the Omaha police bill, H. R. No. 1, on the ground that the governor in his call for the special session did not authorize the particular section of the statutes to be amended, members of the senate judiciary committee proceeded Friday morning to declare the amendment valid.

After amending the amendment, the committee adjourned until 5 p. m. to amend it some more. Power of Removal. The amendment in question in effect took the police department of Omaha out from under civil service and placed power of removal of any officers and men in the hands of the police commissioner. The committee lifted the power over into the hands of the city council.

The committee rejected the "saving clause" suggested by the attorney general to preserve the rest of the act if the particular amendment was passed over his opinion, by stipulating that if any section of the act was found invalid, it would not invalidate the whole act, with the same acumen as it dealt with the body of the opinion.

Declare Commission a "Fizzle." "This act raises the pay of the Omaha police department; lets the whole act fall, including the salaries, if the department or individuals care tonight covered the first half of the course. Another was also added to the five who had doubled back from here on the second leg of their 5,400-mile flight.

Peterson and Hoagland criticized the commission form of government. "It's a fizzle in Omaha and it's a fizzle in Lincoln, because there is no co-operative administration," said Senator Peterson, who is city attorney of Lincoln. It is expected the senate will ac-

Two More Changes In Peace Pact Fail

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and by Senator Kellogg, republican, Minnesota, who argued that the purpose could be served sufficiently by reservations. In the course of the day various other features of the treaty and the peace negotiations were discussed, Senator Brandegee, republican, Connecticut, and Wadsworth, republican, New York, attacking the dispatch of troops for Silesia, and Senator Hitchcock and Senator Nelson, republican, Minnesota, defending the action.

The move to further Ireland's cause in the league was made by Senator Walsh, democrat, Montana, who introduced a resolution expressing it as the sense of the senate that once the league is organized the United States should bring before it under Article XI, the right of the Irish people to self-government. It was this article, which permits any member state to call attention to any condition threatening the peace of the world, which President Wilson repeatedly quoted on his western trip as holding out hope for subject peoples and embodying his views on the Irish question.

Clerks Read Treaty. Although no formal action was taken by the senate relating to the committee on the offer of Colonel House to tell it what he knew of the Versailles negotiations as soon as his health permits, it was said, there was a possibility that he might be asked to appear even though the committee had completed its work on the treaty.

In their reading of the treaty text, a formality required by senate rules, the senate clerks about completed during the day the first half of their task. Most of the time they were dropping away with an audience of less than half dozen senators, and when they resumed in a filled chamber after the vote on the Fall amendments, their voices were drowned out so effectually that Senator Robinson, democrat, Arkansas, asked that they be called to order so as not to interfere with conversation on the floor."

The reading will be resumed tomorrow and the leaders hope to complete it during the day.

Discuss Profiteering. The state senate Friday morning gave Senator C. Petrus Peterson of Lancaster county unanimous consent to amend Senator Taylor's resolution demanding that the governor call another special session immediately to act on profiteering. Senator Peterson promised to support the resolution in the form in which he would amend it.

Speaking in favor of his resolution, Senator Taylor proposed a tentative legislative commission empowered to probe prices and profits, and to remain in session if necessary until the next session of the legislature. He asked that the evidence be public.

"Four months ago, the governor told us that the act bill would be sufficient to handle this question, but here we are, without anything having been accomplished, and a great unrest growing all the time," he said.

Taylor admitted that the unrest was a world condition, aggravated, he said, by congress refusing to ratify world peace. "Nebraska is only a small part of it, but it could not go amiss by trying to do something.

Senator Hoagland called attention that his trade commission bill in the last legislature had been killed—a measure with the same scope as Taylor's proposed commission. "This bill was killed by 14 democrats in the house, after it had passed the senate," he said.

Packer Bill Killed. "I also introduced a bill for the state license of packers, based on the Kenyon bill in congress, but this, too, was killed."

The senator from Lincoln county did not mention the fact that opponents of his bill claimed to see a joker in the fact that it did not provide publicity to "trade secrets" and cost prices. Senator Peterson, in asking unanimous consent for an amendment, to be submitted Saturday morning, declared that the language of the Taylor resolution, saying that free speech and free press had been abolished, was too strong.

"Maybe, that is extravagant; I know my failing, and I know how I feel; I am too glad to let the senator amend the resolution, for I am mainly interested in getting accomplished the purpose of the resolution," Taylor replied.

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Allege Coulter "Hoped" Mayor Would Be Killed

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streets. Metzger and Mactair both testified that when they met Coulter he was walking away from the scene of the attack on the mayor. "I managed to reach the side of the mayor and helped to place him in an automobile," added Mactair. "I saw a man climb a pole and suggest that the mayor should be hanged."

Metzger and Mactair explained that they had not sought to appear as witnesses against Coulter, but that they had related the incident to John Fitz Roberts of their office on the South Side. Police Commissioner Ringer stated that he first heard of the alleged remarks of the officer through Mr. Roberts. Harry L. Keen, proprietor of the Keen hotel, testified that during the Sunday evening of the riot Coulter came into his hotel, about 8:30 and asked for a drink of water. Mr. Keen said he noted that the policeman's head was bleeding and he testified that Coulter expressed an anxiety to return to "the job" as quickly as possible.

May Widen Inquiry. On resuming the Coulter hearing Monday afternoon, the city commissioners will decide whether a general police department investigation will be held, as suggested by Ralph Wilson, Governor McKelvie's personal representative, who is here to investigate the conduct of Douglas county officials in connection with the riot. Mr. Wilson Thursday stated to the city commissioners that the governor would be satisfied with a public hearing at which

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his personal representative might participate. If the council elects not to hold such a hearing, then Mr. Wilson will proceed to make an independent investigation along the lines as directed by the governor.

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NEW SECRETS BY VON BERNSTORFF COMING IN BOOK

Famous Spy Says Affairs Were Fine With Wilson When U-Boat Warfare Brought Crisis.

(Continued From Page One.)

Berlin, Oct. 17.—The cabinet has given Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, permission to avail himself of the German foreign office records, especially his dispatches from Washington, in writing his book, which promises to be one of the most interesting contributions to the history of the war.

The permission thus granted is unusual for the German government, and it is due to the fact that Bernstorff left all his records in the German embassy in Washington when he departed.

With the exception of strictly official publications, there has hitherto been an almost unbroken rule not to permit the use of government records for personal writings.

In the book, the manuscript of which is completed, the count tells the German people for the first time the full story of how America came into the conflict. He tells of his own futile long-distance fight against the U-boat war, of his relations with President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Colonel House, and of his efforts for peace.

U-Boats Brought Crisis. Conversations started by President Wilson, through Colonel House, in January, 1917, were abruptly broken off when they were most promising by the German declaration of unrestricted U-boat warfare.

Bernstorff also touches on Captains Boyed and von Papeu, and the incident that resulted in the virtual expulsion of both from America. The count has spent many hours reading the two-volume report of the United States senate investigation on German propaganda.

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