

\$24,510 in Mail Loot Recovered

\$7,480 Found in Possession of Fred Poffenberger's Father and Brother When Arrested.

Collins May Have Rest

Postal inspectors, who, except for the arrest of Keith Collins, have brought to a conclusion the investigation of the Burlington mail train robbery in Council Bluffs on the night of November 13, yesterday counted the currency which has been recovered from various caches and hiding places, where it was secreted by the men now under arrest.

The grand total of recovered loot is \$24,510 in currency, \$1,050 in bonds and three diamond brooches valued at about \$75 each, according to a statement made last evening by W. M. Noel, postal inspector from Sedalia, Mo., who has been in charge of the investigation here for the last four days.

Currency Found in Home.
The currency found at the home of T. A. Daly, 2753 Seventh avenue, totaled \$15,620. This was concealed in a jar of lard, a can of coffee, the chicken coop and several other caches. It was taken to the Daly home after the robbery by Fred E. Poffenberger, 19, and was his share of the loot divided between him and Keith Collins, driver of the automobile, after they had "double-crossed" their confederates, the Phillips brothers.

Young Poffenberger later took \$10,000 in currency from the \$23,000 which he first brought to the Daly home and divided it between his father, Fred A. Poffenberger, 2439 Sixth avenue, and his brother, Clyde R. Poffenberger, 26, 1617 South Ninth street. Of this amount \$7,800 was found in a Sunday morning, when the father and brother were arrested.

Older Brother Arrested.
When the younger robber admitted during examination that he had given his brother, Clyde, \$7,000 on Monday following the robbery, federal agents arrested the older brother. He was found at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. O. H. Jacobson, 1617 South Ninth street, where he and his wife make their home.

After a grilling of several hours, Clyde told officials he had concealed the money in the vault of an out house at his home. A search was made and \$6,840 was found in a trunk in the rear of the home at 2439 Sixth avenue.

Face Serious Charge.
The brother and father of the young mail robber will face the same charges placed against Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Daly and H. A. Reed, that of concealing property which they knew had been stolen from the government. The penalty for this offense is as great as that provided for the actual robbery of the mails, a maximum of 25 years and \$5,000 fine.

No statements which have been made to agents who examined the persons indicate that any more of the stolen loot is still concealed anywhere in the city. All of the stuff which the youths admitted they purloined from the mail pouches either has been recovered or accounted for in some other manner.

Keith Collins, former army aviator living at 1839 Seventh avenue, who was branded by the youngest Poffenberger Saturday night as the man who drove the automobile used by him and his accomplices, is believed to be in possession of about \$25,000 in currency, the balance of the \$50,000 shipment known to have been stolen.

Admit Burning Bonds.
Orville Phillips turned over to postal inspectors two bonds, one \$50 Liberty loan bond and the other a \$1,000 City of Bordeaux or French bond. The Phillips brothers and Fred E. Poffenberger admitted burning more than \$1,000,000 worth of these French bonds and say they also destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of bonds and securities found in the pouches. Telegrams from insurance companies indicate that more than \$5,000,000 worth of bonds and securities were in the pouches stolen.

Postal inspectors said tonight that their work in Council Bluffs is completed, that no other suspects have been implicated by the confessions of the youthful mail robbers and that no more of the loot known to have been stolen is missing.

Keith Collins Sought.
They will now turn their attention to the apprehension of Keith Collins, the auto driver, first implicated by his Omaha sweetheart, Miss Ella Peterson, 1706 South Tenth street, whose suspicions were aroused by his sudden possession of large quantities of currency. Collins disappeared when his fiancée refused to marry him on short notice and insisted on postponing the wedding.

Collins is said to be a man of erratic type from the confessions of the Burlington mail train. He is well educated, of refined appearance and manners and dresses neatly. He was invited to participate in the robbery by Fred E. Poffenberger, who was only a casual acquaintance, and who played cards with other friends once or twice at the Collins home, 1839 Seventh avenue.

The Phillips brothers, Merle and Orville, did not know Keith Collins and his identity was guarded from them by young Poffenberger, who planned to "double-cross" his two pals by arranging with Collins to drive away with the car after only part of the sacks had been loaded.

Republicans to Urge Early Passage of Peace Resolution

Opponents of Treaty as Negotiated by Wilson to Make Strong Effort for Measure to Declare State of War at End.

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, Nov. 21.—A radical program of action in German and Austrian peace treaties and the league of nations question is to be strongly urged upon President-elect Harding by the more thoroughgoing republican opponents of the peace negotiated by President Wilson. The salient feature of this program are:

1. Complete rejection of the treaty of Versailles.
2. Disengagement of the United States from the enforcement of the peace terms.
3. Recognition of a state of peace by resolution of congress.
4. Negotiation of treaties of amity with Germany and Austria.

The proponents of this program believe that it squares with Senator Harding's acceptance speech in which he said:

"I promise you formal and effective peace as quickly as a republican executive to sign. Then congress can pass its declaration for or may turn to our readjustment at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that home for world relationship which shall satisfy both conscience and aspirations and still hold us free from menacing involvement."

Clash Expected.
In behalf of this plan it is contended that the American people voted overwhelmingly against entanglement of the United States in the affairs of Europe, not only through the Wilson league of nations, but through the sanction of the peace terms proper and membership in the commissions that will enforce those terms. There will be a clash between the advocates of this program and those who will accept the Versailles peace terms with the league covenant either eliminated or modified.

It is significant, however, that the republican senators now in Washington, representing all shades of opinion on the treaty and league questions, are practically unanimous in the belief that the Harding administration will declare peace with Germany and Austria by resolution, similar to the Knox resolution, vetoed by Mr. Wilson. Here are their views:

Boah, of Idaho, irreconcilable:
"A resolution similar to the Knox resolution declaring peace should be passed without delay and signed by the president. Then the United States should begin trading with the world."

Senator Borah said that the United States has nothing to ask of world and that the negotiation of treaties with Germany and Austria would not, in his opinion, be necessary.

Sterling, of South Dakota, reservationist:
"I am inclined to believe that the first step will be the passage of a peace resolution similar to the Knox resolution. I have been led to expect this from the speeches made by Senator Harding during the campaign. I am, however, a little lazy as to just where we will be left when we have passed the resolution. We declare a state of peace with Germany and Austria. But without a similar declaration on their part, I do not see that peace will have been formally established. The passage of a peace resolution by congress is not the method of making peace contemplated by the constitution of the United States."

Resolution First Step.
Norris of Nebraska, irreconcilable: "Of course the first step will be the passage of a peace resolution. With its passage many important laws enacted for the period of the war, or to expire within a specified period after the declaration of peace, will go out of existence, or will begin to near their end. We will be able to get rid of an army of secret service men for one thing. The new administration may negotiate treaties of amity and trade treaties with Germany and Austria if it sees fit."

But the first thing is to bring about peace by resolution. There is no reason why the United States should not make a separate peace. There are provisions in the treaty of Versailles which I consider just as iniquitous as the league of nations covenant."

Kenyon of Iowa, reservationist:
"Pass the peace resolution, probably a resolution similar to the Knox resolution, and then negotiate such treaties as we may desire. There is no doubt but what the senate will never accept a treaty which contains anything resembling Article 10 of the league of nations covenant."

Pass the peace resolution, probably a resolution similar to the Knox resolution, and then negotiate such treaties as we may desire. There is no doubt but what the senate will never accept a treaty which contains anything resembling Article 10 of the league of nations covenant."

Money in Form of Notes.
Sands testified he received the money in the form of "notes," some of which he discounted and described payments to Bolling and Sisler as both "payments" and "loans."

He also asserted that the money was understood as a commission to him for securing a loan from the bank to the ship building company with which the witness was connected.

The testimony of Sands was preceded by the testimony of a witness who swore he had secured from Sands an affidavit detailing the transaction. McCann further testified that when he took the affidavit to Sands to sign he declined to do so on advice of his attorney. He said he did not know what McCann said in what was testified to be Sands' handwriting and which Sands testified to being correct except to indicate the facts may be a little different. The document, however, was not made a part of the stenographers' minutes.

Money Was "Loan."
Sands said he did not think Bolling ever got a cent from anybody or that he got a cent from anybody. He said he gave him a "loan" later he stuck to a statement that Bolling was to get his share of the transaction—that he "gave" Sisler \$5,000—and that he had loaned \$5,000 to him, which note he still has. He said he never had any controversy with Bolling. He also told of a purchase from Bolling of a lot for \$900.

Vouchers Lacking.
Washington, Nov. 20.—Nearly one-half of the disbursements of the shipping board for the period of October, 1918, to February, 1920, and showed total disbursements of the shipping board of \$2,732,915.213, of which exception to the amount of \$1,184,326.243 was taken by the comptroller because of the lack of supporting papers. Subsequent production of supporting papers, however, the comptroller said, resulted in a credit to the corporation of \$7,023,898, leaving a balance as of February of \$1,137,700.345 disapproved by the auditors.

Comptroller Warwick declared that at least 25 per cent of all vouchers received were unsupported by documents or other papers explaining or justifying the payment.

Bolling Is Drawn Into Ship Probe

That Brother-in-Law of Wilson Participated in Distribution Made by Alleged Go-Between.

Money Split Five Ways

By The Associated Press.
New York, Nov. 21.—Charges that R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of President Wilson and treasurer of the shipping board, participated in the distribution of \$40,000 alleged to have been given by a shipbuilding contract were contained in testimony today before the Walsh investigating committee.

The money, it was charged by Tucker K. Sands, former official of the Commercial National bank in Washington and alleged go-between, was given by the Wallace Downey ship building company of Staten Island. Others he alleged participated included Lester Sisler, former secretary of the shipping board and John Cranor, said to have been interested as a representative of the Downey company in shipping board contracts. Mr. Sands' replies to questions proved contradictory at times.

Split Five Ways.
He charged there was an understanding that \$15,000 was to go to Cranor and that the remaining \$25,000 was to be divided among Cranor, Bolling, Sisler and himself. He at first said he knew neither Mr. Bolling nor Mr. Sisler had anything to do with the board's contract and that he did not believe Mr. Bolling received any of the money.

Later, he testified, he gave Bolling \$1,800 in the nature of a loan, but that Bolling paid back \$300 and that he had taken no note from the treasurer. Afterwards, he said, the \$1,800 was "paid" payment to Mr. Bolling for his share, and that the Cranor loan, as he "did not think it would look right."

Don't you know as a matter of fact that this payment had nothing whatever to do with the shipping board? Chairman Walsh asked.

"I can't say I always thought it had," replied the witness.

Money in Form of Notes.
Sands testified he received the money in the form of "notes," some of which he discounted and described payments to Bolling and Sisler as both "payments" and "loans."

He also asserted that the money was understood as a commission to him for securing a loan from the bank to the ship building company with which the witness was connected.

The testimony of Sands was preceded by the testimony of a witness who swore he had secured from Sands an affidavit detailing the transaction. McCann further testified that when he took the affidavit to Sands to sign he declined to do so on advice of his attorney. He said he did not know what McCann said in what was testified to be Sands' handwriting and which Sands testified to being correct except to indicate the facts may be a little different. The document, however, was not made a part of the stenographers' minutes.

Money Was "Loan."
Sands said he did not think Bolling ever got a cent from anybody or that he got a cent from anybody. He said he gave him a "loan" later he stuck to a statement that Bolling was to get his share of the transaction—that he "gave" Sisler \$5,000—and that he had loaned \$5,000 to him, which note he still has. He said he never had any controversy with Bolling. He also told of a purchase from Bolling of a lot for \$900.

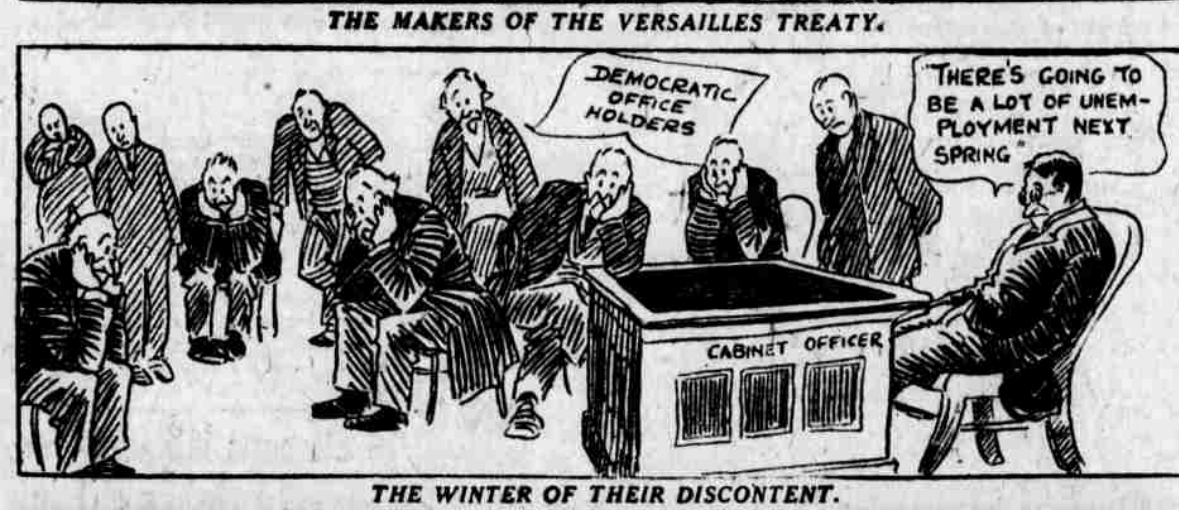
Vouchers Lacking.
Washington, Nov. 20.—Nearly one-half of the disbursements of the shipping board for the period of October, 1918, to February, 1920, and showed total disbursements of the shipping board of \$2,732,915.213, of which exception to the amount of \$1,184,326.243 was taken by the comptroller because of the lack of supporting papers. Subsequent production of supporting papers, however, the comptroller said, resulted in a credit to the corporation of \$7,023,898, leaving a balance as of February of \$1,137,700.345 disapproved by the auditors.

Comptroller Warwick declared that at least 25 per cent of all vouchers received were unsupported by documents or other papers explaining or justifying the payment.

It would appear," he added, "as if the emergency fleet corporation considered approval of the resident or district auditor as sufficient authority or justification for a voucher, especially inference to 'imprest funds.'"

Alleged Auto Tire Thief Killed by Seymour Marshal
Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Harold Bennett, 19, a farm hand, was shot and killed at Seymour by City Marshal H. M. Lord. Lord stated Bennett was trying to escape to get an automobile. He is alleged to have stolen auto tires. Bennett's companion, named Snyder, escaped, but was later captured. The auto, loaded with auto tires, is being held by the authorities. Bennett came from Oakdale, O.

Cartoons of the Day



Norris to Urge Amendment to U.S. Constitution

Senator Would Abolish Electoral College and Choose President by Direct Vote of People.

Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.
Washington, Nov. 21.—A resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, doing away with the electoral college and providing for the direct election of president and vice president by the people, will be introduced in the senate as soon as it comes before Senator Norris of Nebraska.

Senator Norris' proposal, however, will leave to the states the same number of electoral votes they now possess, and they will be certified to the president of the United States by the proper state officials. In this way, if fraud occurred in the elections of one state, it would be isolated in that state and could not affect the total to the extent that it might if the popular vote alone were considered and added together for a grand total throughout the country.

It is Senator Norris' opinion, also, that too long a time elapses after the election of a new president until he takes office. He sees no reason why Senator Harding should wait four months and two days to enter the White House after the people have elected him. The need for bringing about an immediate settlement of peace between this country and Germany and Austria, now delayed for more than two years after the cessation of hostilities, are determining once and for all what the position of this country shall be toward the league of nations brings home the necessity for such a reform, he says. He believes the newly elected president should take office early in January following his election. He favors, too, having the duties of congress ended upon its election. This would require a further amendment of the constitution.

Nebraska Signal Absorbs Eleventh County Paper
Geneva, Neb., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—The Nebraska Signal, Geneva newspaper, appears this week with another county organ it has absorbed. Ten other newspapers of Fillmore county had previously been incorporated with the Signal, the eleventh one being the Milligan Times. Charles Smrha, former owner of the Times, continues as editor of the Milligan columns of the Signal.

Geneva Schools to Stage Big Historical Event
Geneva, Neb., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—The Pilgrims, a historical pageant, will be staged at the auditorium here Tuesday, in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth rock. The program is in charge of Miss Elizabeth Hamann, director of music in the city schools, and Miss Bess Curtis, kindergarten teacher. A short address will be delivered by Charles H. Sloan.

Marketing of Farm Crops To Be Discussed at Meetings
Columbus, Neb., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Marketing farm crops, as the largest problem facing the farmers of this country today, will be the subject discussed at three meetings to be held in the county this week under the auspices of the Platte county farm bureau, as announced by County Agent R. E. Blackburn.

Sutton Chief of Police Is Removed by Mayor
Sutton, Neb., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Mayor J. B. Scott, with the unanimous vote of the city council, removed the chief of police on account of his failure to enforce the ordinances against drunkenness, and appointed E. H. Spangler.

Convicts Used to Improve South Dakota State Park
Custer, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Additional convicts have arrived here from the Sioux Falls penitentiary and are at work at Sylvan lake, purchased some months ago by the state, where extensive improvements are being made to the hotel and other buildings at the lake and in the surrounding region, which now is at state park. The convicts now are engaged in this work.

Found Guilty of Assault.
Table Rock, Neb., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Joe Wheeler, charged with a statutory assault, whose case was tried in district court at Pawnee City, was found guilty by the jury. Sentence has not yet been pronounced by the court.

44 Persons Killed in Dublin Riot

"Black and Tans" Invade Foot Ball Game and Fire on Crowd—Pre-Arranged Attacks Staged in City.

Many Officers Victims

By The Associated Press.
Dublin, Nov. 21.—Thirty persons are reported to have been killed and many injured in a party when "black and tans" invaded a foot ball match today and fired on the crowd.

The Tipperary team was playing against the Dublin team in Croke park before a crowd of 15,000 when "black and tans" entered in force by the two gates and after a scene of wild confusion fired on the people.

Pre-Arranged Attacks.
Dublin, Nov. 21.—Fourteen persons were killed and six wounded in what appears to have been re-arranged simultaneous attacks on military officers and former officers in their lodgings in various parts of this city today, according to an official announcement. The streets of the city were immediately placed under a heavy patrol by the military, who resorted to firing their rifles in order to disperse crowds.

The assassinations occurred in various parts of the city at 9 o'clock this morning.

In one case, three of the assassins captured two "black and tans" while they were on their way to reinforce the troops and killed them.

The dead include two court martial officers.

Early this morning Captain Fitzgerald, a military officer, was shot in bed in Earlsfort Terrace. A quarter of an hour later two other officers were shot in their beds in Pembroke street, a quarter of a mile away and dangerously wounded.

Three men suspected of being secret service agents likewise were attacked and shot while asleep in Hampton street and still another man in lower Mount street was shot.

Capt. Donald MacLean and a man named Smyth, owner of a house, and another man named Caldwell, were shot in a house in Donnybrook.

Captain MacLean was killed instantly and Smyth died in a few minutes.

At a house in Baginot street, Captain Newberry was shot by five men.

Answer Cries for Help.
In the Gresham hotel two former officers were shot dead in a room. Officers were shot with men who are believed to have been "black and tans," who entered the hotel in Mount street, two men are reported to have been killed and a civilian wounded.

During the excitement in Mount street "black and tans" in a lorry heard cries for help and answered them. A fierce encounter ensued between Irish volunteers and "black and tans," in which two of the "black and tans" were killed and several volunteers wounded.

The official list of those killed in the murder and follows:

Major Dowling, Capt. D. L. McClean, Newberry, Bagally, Fitzgerald and Price; Former Capt. P. McCormick and Messrs. Bennett, Aimes, Mahon, T. H. Smith and L. A. Wilde.

Cadets Garrin and Morris of the Royal Irish constabulary were found dead in a garden after they had failed in an attempt to reach the garrison to spread the alarm of the massacre.

Several Wounded.
The wounded are: Colonels Woodcock and Montgomery, Captain Kinlough, Messrs. Murray and Caldwell and one other. Caldwell was first reported killed.

Captain MacLean and Messrs. Smyth and Caldwell were attacked.

(Turn to Page Two, Column Four.)

Man Held in Death Of Chicago Actresses Stages Hunger Strike
Chicago, Nov. 21.—James McCarthy, alias Michael Cox, ship steward, who was taken from a boat at San Francisco on a charge of being the "fourth man" in the orgy that preceded the death of Marie Ramsey and Lillian Thompson in Grant park last Sunday morning, has gone on a hunger strike. McCarthy denies any connection with the affair and refuses to eat until he has cleared himself.

The mate of the boat, however, says McCarthy boasted to him of his experiences with some drunken women last Saturday night. He will also be asked to explain the fact that when he went ashore he borrowed \$5 from the captain and when he returned early Sunday morning he had \$80 and a new suitcase. Some one robbed Miss Thompson of a considerable sum of money.

E. W. Arthur Buys Interest In Creighton Building
Ernest W. Arthur has bought from the Talmage-Thurston company its three-fourth interest in the Creighton Dental building, on the west side of Eighteenth street, between Douglas and Farnam streets.

Mr. Arthur already owned a quarter interest in this building.

The building was not made public, but the price was held for \$300,000. The price paid by Mr. Arthur is believed to have been on that basis.

The Weather

Forecast.

Nebraska—Fair and cooler Monday.

Hourly Temperatures.

5 a. m. 46 10 a. m. 50 5 p. m. 55 11 p. m. 50

6 a. m. 48 11 a. m. 52 6 p. m. 57 12 a. m. 51

7 a. m. 49 12 m. 53 7 p. m. 58 1 a. m. 52

8 a. m. 50 1 p. m. 54 8 p. m. 59 2 a. m. 53

9 a. m. 51 2 p. m. 55 9 p. m. 60 3 a. m. 54

10 a. m. 52 3 p. m. 56 10 p. m. 61 4 a. m. 55

11 a. m. 53 4 p. m. 57 11 p. m. 62 5 a. m. 56

12 noon 54 5 p. m. 58 12 a. m. 63 6 a. m. 57