

Mail Plane Crosses U.S. In 33 Hours

Machine Which Left San Francisco at 4:30 Tuesday Morning Lands at New York Yesterday Afternoon.

Proposed Time Beaten

The Associated Press. Hazelhurst, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Eight bags of mail, dispatched from San Francisco by airplane at 4:30 yesterday morning, arrived at Hazelhurst field today at 4:30 p. m., establishing a cross-country mail record of 33 hours and 20 minutes with allowance for time zone changes in the coast-to-coast flight.

The mail was transferred from plane to plane in a relay flight ordered by the Postoffice department to establish a new cross-continent mail record. The plane which arrived at Hazelhurst was piloted by E. M. Allison, member of one of the four teams which took part in the race, two planes leaving Hazelhurst field and two starting from San Francisco at the same time yesterday.

One of the westward bound planes came to grief when Pilot E. M. Leonard was forced to descend at Dubois, Pa., on account of bad weather. The second westbound plane reached Chicago yesterday and was unable to get away today.

The other eastward bound plane crashed to earth at Elko, Nev., yesterday, killing the pilot, Capt. W. F. Lewis.

Captain Allison piloted one westward bound plane as far as Cleveland, where it was taken over by another pilot on the second lap of the relay which ended at Chicago. He then took the winning plane in charge at Cleveland and returned to Hazelhurst field, bettering the time set for the flight by the Postoffice department by two hours and 40 minutes.

Hats off to Jack Knight, air mail pilot. And to the staff at the Omaha station of the air mail service.

For to them goes the credit of the first successful night flight of the aerial mail.

Jack Knight, a youth still in his twenties, is the first pilot to make an all-night flight.

He landed at Maywood field in Chicago at 8:40 yesterday morning, after flying 800 miles from North Platte.

Smith First to Arrive. Knight left North Platte at 10:44 Tuesday night, one hour and 24 minutes after Harry G. Smith left for Omaha.

Smith reached Omaha at 11:35 Tuesday night.

And at 1:05 yesterday morning the men at the Omaha station ran out on the field.

"That's Knight," they cried. "That's the way he always 'jazzes' his motor."

Chicago mail which came in Knight's plane was delivered to the local postoffice 20 hours after it left San Francisco, establishing a record for the service. It left the Pacific coast city at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Circles Field Three Times. And down through the cold, clear moonlight, came the plane, circling three times over the field.

Omaha Flyers Who Made Air Trips in Darkness



Here are the two Omaha aviators who successfully made the night flights in the 36-hour transcontinental air mail flight.

Jack Knight left North Platte at 10:44 Tuesday night. He arrived in Omaha at 1:05, leaving here at 1:55 and arriving in Iowa City at 4:45. He left Iowa City at 6:15 and arrived in Chicago at 8:40.

H. G. Smith left Cheyenne at 6:10 Tuesday night, arriving in North Platte at 8:35. He left North Platte at 9:20, allowing for the change in time, and arrived in Omaha at 11:35.

Prospectors Record Gold Mine Claims in Heart of Mile-High City

Denver, Feb. 23.—Peter Noonan and William Wickersham appeared at the county recorder's office here and staked a gold claim in the heart of the city of Denver.

The ground beneath the territory containing the city hall, the union station and a great part of the business district, the men allege they have struck a rich find of gold.

Two men who looked like typical oldtime prospectors appeared at a window in the recorder's office this afternoon. They dumped the contents of two canvas sacks on the counter. "Record these," they requested.

The clerk thought the men were joking. C. L. Enmich, deputy recorder, was called and the men explained their desire to him. They opened another sack containing a quantity of apparently rich ore specimens.

"We dug these out of lots in the heart of Denver," they explained, "and claim the ore bodies from which they came, by right of discovery. We want the ore and our claims recorded."

Enmich sent them away to make out the proper papers, saying the recording of gold claims had never come before the office in his previous experience.

The document later was presented for recording and has been duly entered in the files at the recorder's office.

Legality of the claim advanced by the two discoverers of the alleged ore body is questioned by some attorneys who have been informed of the circumstances.

Turks and Allies Conference at London Begins

London, Feb. 23.—Consideration of near eastern problems by allied and Turkish delegates began here this morning at 11:15 o'clock. The Turkish representatives entered the conference in two separate and distinct bodies, the Turkish nationalist envoys having refused to join the delegates of the sultan's government.

The conference was held in Queen Anne's drawing room of St. James palace, the delegates assembling at a great horse shoe table.

Premier Lloyd George sat on the left side of the horse shoe with Premier Briand of France and Count Storza, Italian foreign minister. On the other side of the table sat Earl Curzon of Kedleston, secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Japanese delegates being seated at his right.

The Turkish representatives, who have a separate table, Towfik Pasha, representative of the sultan's government, looked feeble and ill when he was assisted into the room by members of his staff.

U. S. Note Of League

Only Brief Summary of Statement on Mandates Made Public by Members of Council.

Discussions All Private

By The Associated Press. Paris, Feb. 23.—The American note on mandates, occupied the league of nations council today. It was discussed in the strictest privacy, and the council decided to make public only a brief summary.

The note deals with the mandate attributed to the emperor of Japan over all former German islands in the Pacific north of the equator and calls attention to the fact that the United States has never given its consent that the Island of Yap be included in the territory under Japanese mandate.

The reservation is taken on the ground that Yap has an important bearing in cable communications and that no power can limit or control its use.

The United States declares itself not bound by the mandate and asks that the question be submitted to a new investigation.

No Action This Session. Members of the council consider it necessary to confer with their governments regarding the note and with this in view, they forwarded the text today. It is therefore considered unlikely any decision will be reached at this session. It was suggested that the matter might be referred to the supreme council, as it is declared that it was in reality that body which attributed Yap, along with other northern Pacific islands, to Japan.

Further than this it is expected that the council will merely acknowledge receipt of the note and give assurance that it will be dealt with through proper channels.

The summary follows: "The government of the United States declares it seizes the occasion to send the council of the league a copy of a note addressed to Earl Curzon (British foreign minister), on November 20, setting forth in detail the views of the United States on the responsibilities of mandatory powers."

Ask Text of Mandate. "A copy of that note has been sent to the French and Italian governments. The United States government draws the attention of the council to the request made in that note that the projects of mandate intended for the society of nations be submitted to the league and communicated to the United States government and that it have precise indications of the principles on which the United States conditioned its approbation."

"The United States government has received the text of the mandate over all former German islands situated in the Pacific ocean north of the equator, which text was approved by the council of the league December 17 in Geneva. The United States government declares it has never given its consent that the Island of Yap be included in territories subject to the mandate of Japan."

"It recalls that it has already so informed the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, informing them at the same time that its reservation rested upon the opinion that Yap enters necessarily into any project or system of practical communication by cable in the Pacific and that no power can limit or control its use."

"Consequently, the United States government is moved to declare respectfully that it cannot regard itself as bound by the terms of said mandate and desires particularly that note be taken of its protest against the decision of the council of December 7 upon this question."

"At the same time it asks the council, whose action resulted evidently from an exact representation of the facts, to submit the question to a new investigation which an equitable solution requires."

Cement Firm Officials Fined Under Sherman Act

Portland, Ore., Feb. 23.—R. P. Butcher, president of the Oregon Portland Cement company, was fined \$5,000 by Federal Judge R. S. Bean, following conviction of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Clark Moore, manager, was fined \$2,500. The government alleged conspiracy to divide western territory with a view to restraint of trade.

Harding to Take Oath On Same Bible Used by George Washington

Washington, Feb. 24.—President-elect Harding plans on taking the oath March 4 to press his lips to the Bible used at the first inauguration of the United States.

Up Grade



Witness Tells of Street Battle in Matewan Fields

Defendant, Freed by Court on Opening of Case. Turns State's Evidence Against Former Workers.

Williamson, W. Va., Feb. 23.—Isaac Brewer today told the jury trying 19 men in connection with the death of Albert C. Felts, a private detective, last May 19, in the street battle at Matewan, that Sid Hatfield, police chief, told Brewer he would cut Mayor C. C. Testerman in two with a bullet if the latter "messed around" Hatfield's business.

Brewer was one of those indicted by a grand jury in connection with the fight that resulted in the deaths of seven private detectives and three citizens, including the mayor in a little mining town. Baldwin-Felts men had been engaged there evicting miners' families from Stone Mountain Coal company houses. Before the case was called for trial the charge against Brewer was dismissed.

Witness told the jury that when he met Hatfield before the fight the latter remarked, "Testerman is trying to carry water on both shoulders," further stating that Hatfield added that if he "messed around" in Hatfield's business, he would be "cut in two with a bullet."

Later, Brewer saw Hatfield in Chamber's hardware store, Felts, Testerman and C. V. Cunningham, a private detective, stood in the doorway.

Witness testified that Hatfield cupped his hands to Brewer's ear and whispered, "Let's kill every one of them."

A moment later, Brewer said, he stepped back from the doorway and Hatfield fired.

"Who did he shoot?" state's counsel asked.

"Albert Felts," was the reply. Brewer said he did not know who fired the shot that caused Mayor Testerman's death. He declared, however, that he heard another shot from behind him after Felts fell.

Brewer testified that he fell after being wounded in the hand. Hatfield is a defendant.

Eight Killed in Tram Car Wreck

Twenty-Five Others Injured in Crash—Four Children Reported Among Dead.

Shelton, Conn., Feb. 23.—Eight persons were killed and 25 injured late Tuesday when two trolley cars collided head-on on the Bridgeport-Shelton line in the southern part of Shelton.

The collision occurred about 500 feet south of a switch when both cars were traveling at a fair rate of speed. Witnesses said there was a loud report immediately following the crash and flames burst out in the wreckage.

There was said to have been a five-gallon can of gasoline in the front vestibule of the Bridgeport-bound car.

Only five persons were in the north-bound car and all were able to get out safely. The south-bound car, going to Bridgeport, had about 35 passengers.

Chairman Good Denies Failure to Provide Hospital Facilities

Washington, Feb. 23.—Charges that congress has failed to provide adequate hospital facilities for wounded and sick war veterans are not justified, Chairman Good of the appropriations committee declared in the house.

Critics, he asserted, have misrepresented conditions and executive departments entrusted with the care of disabled former soldiers have not made the use of facilities provided.

"There are 3838 empty beds in government hospitals today that could be utilized," he said. He denied statements of Twing Laporte, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of public health, that hospital facilities were inadequate and said he did not know why a young man about 26 years old down in the department as an assistant secretary, does not send men to hospitals we have provided for them."

McAdoo in Full Accord With Foreign Loan Policy

Washington, Feb. 23.—Complete accord with the treasury foreign loan policy was expressed by W. G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury. He had instituted this policy himself, he said, adding that the country was in honor bound to make good in full measure on its commitments under existing credits.

Mr. McAdoo conferred with treasury officials on personal business.

Railway Unions Protest Against Townsend Bill

Measure Which Would Allow Government to Make Partial Payment to Roads Subject of Attack.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—A protest against the Winslow-Townsend bill, which would allow the government to make partial payments to railways of money due under the guarantee given during federal control, was telegraphed President Wilson today by B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. The bill now awaits the president's signature.

The message charged the roads under a threat of breakdown of the transportation industry, are undertaking "to levy a tribute of hundreds of millions on the treasury of the United States" and adds, "we insist that the railroad owners shall not be permitted to enjoy the financial benefits of the transportation act and of this proposed amendment until they had demonstrated their willingness to guarantee human rights of their workers."

Charge Evaded. "A million and a half railroad workers protest against the Winslow-Townsend bill," read the message. "The sordid selfishness and sinister purposes of those who control the railroads have been revealed in the proceedings before the railroad board in the public utterances of the railroad executives and in their demands on the government."

"They evade or refuse to comply with the labor provisions of the transportation act. They deny the workers the fundamental industrial right of collective bargaining. They seek to destroy trade unionism. We have, through orderly procedure of the railroad labor board, requested a conference with railway executives to meet with the employees to create adjustment boards as provided by law and to settle matters in dispute as to rules in national agreements of which the railroads complain."

Decline Conference. "But the executives have declined to meet us in general conference. They hope to disintegrate our organizations by limiting the right of collective bargaining to an unfair and unequal basis. Hoping to secure a return to the unjust and unreasonable working conditions which prevailed before the war, they wish to pit the power of their compact national organizations against the employees of a single craft on a single railroad."

"In pursuing this course the executives are clearly violating the transportation act, which aimed to prevent interruption of traffic by protecting just and reasonable conditions through the provision for conference."

Texas Solons Favorable to An Anti-Alien Land Law

Austin, Tex., Feb. 22.—The house committee on state affairs today reported favorably the anti-alien land ownership bill offered by Senator Dudley of El Paso. It is designed to prevent Japanese from acquiring land in Texas and follows closely the terms of the California law. The bill passed the senate with little opposition last week.

The Weather

Forecast. Fair and warmer Thursday.

Hourly Temperatures.	
5 a. m.	53
6 a. m.	52
7 a. m.	52
8 a. m.	52
9 a. m.	53
10 a. m.	53
11 a. m.	53
12 noon	54
1 p. m.	54
2 p. m.	54
3 p. m.	54
4 p. m.	54
5 p. m.	54
6 p. m.	54
7 p. m.	54
8 p. m.	54
9 p. m.	54
10 p. m.	54
11 p. m.	54
12 noon	54

Protect shipments of goods the next 24 to 36 hours from temperatures as follows: South, east and west, 25 degrees; north, 30 degrees.

Union Labor Challenges Government

Injunction as Now Used Against Strikes Denounced By Representatives of 109 Organizations at Capital.

Refusal to Obey Urged

By ARTHUR SEBEN HENNING. Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire. Washington, Feb. 23.—Open rebellion against the enforcement by the government of judicial injunctions in industrial disputes was declared today by the 200 representatives of 109 American Labor organizations who met here at the call of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

At the close of an all-day session the conference adopted a statement prepared by Mr. Gompers, which depicted organized labor as being ground between industrial autocracy and bolshevism, denounced the open shop movement as cloaking a campaign to destroy unionism and flung defiance to the government on the injunction question.

"The injunction as it is now used and abused in labor disputes is without sanction, either in the constitution or in the fundamental law of the land," says the statement.

"It is a pure usurpation of powers and authority. The only possible and practical remedy in the face of a power so usurped and so completely justified is a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunctions, which seek to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to do, or which seek to compel workers to do those things which they have a lawful and guaranteed right to refuse to do."

Only Course Open. "This is the only immediate course through which labor can find relief and this course it purposes to pursue. Labor realizes fully the consequences of such a course, but in the defense of American freedom and of American institutions it is compelled to adopt the course of defiance which it deems the only one."

Organized labor should carry out this threat in any of the cases in which unions have been restrained by injunctions from employing methods of coercion held contrary to law. The government would face a challenge to arrest the offenders and hale them into court for contempt. Enforcement of injunctions might result in sending hundreds if not thousands of working men to jail. If organized labor should back the Gompers' program with all its resources and the government should resort to serious proportions would test the power of the government to enforce the law.

The union leaders profess to believe that with the open shop movement growing, wages falling, unemployment increasing, high prices and profiteering continuing, and exports outlying, some of the methods, organized labor faces the gravest crisis in its history. They are going back to their organizations to help raise a great war chest with which to fight the employers and government enforcement of injunctions.

"Bill of Rights." Labor's "bill of rights" was set forth in the following propositions for which the union leaders ask: "Public support and recognition." "The right of the working people of the United States to organize into trade unions for the protection of their rights and interests." "The right to exercise collective bargaining by trade unions through representatives of their own choosing."

"The right to work and to cease work collectively." "The right collectively to destroy the willful patronage."

"The right to exercise collective activities in furtherance of the welfare of labor."

Commerce Commission Flooded With Claims

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is flooded with claims of overcharges by railroads during government control. The secretary of the commission, in a report to the courts, whether or not a question of rates is involved, and fixing the last day on which they may be filed as March 1, will probably bring 500,000 such claims before the commission by the end of the month. The commission believes Swift and company, it is understood, have 10,000 such claims.

President Signs First OF Appropriation Bills

Washington, Feb. 23.—The first of the big annual appropriation bills passed at this session of congress was signed today by President Wilson. It appropriates funds for the maintenance of the District of Columbia.

Three Constabulary Men In Dublin Castle Are Shot

Dublin, Feb. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—Three members of the royal Irish constabulary employed in Dublin castle were shot today, two of them being killed and the other seriously wounded by civilians almost at the castle gate at midday.

City Manager Plan Beaten

Fairfield, Ia., Feb. 23.—The city manager form of government proposed here, went down to defeat by a vote of 748 to 702 in a special election held today.