

STRAIGHTAWAY CLEAN CUT FLIGHT IS MADE IN 16 HOURS 12 MINUTES

London, June 15.—(By Associated Press.)—The final goal of the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier than air machine, was realized this morning when two young British officers, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic ocean.

Their voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident, so far as can be learned. It was a straightaway, clear cut, flight achieved in 16 hours and 12 minutes—from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1,900 miles.

But the brief and modest description which comes from the airmen at Clifden tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fogs and mists hung over the north Atlantic and the Vickers-Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggled to extricate herself from the folds of the airplane's worst enemy.

She rose to 11,000 feet swooped down almost to the surface of the sea, and at times the two navigators found themselves flying upside down only 10 feet above the water.

Before coming to earth near the Clifden wireless station, Alcock circled the wireless aerials, seeking the best spot to reach the earth but no suitable ground was found so he chanced it in a bog.

The wireless staff rushed to the aid of the aviators. They found Brown dazed and Alcock temporarily deafened by the force of the impact. As soon as they were able to be escorted to the wireless station they telegraphed the news to their friends, then had breakfast.

"That is the best way to cross the Atlantic," said Lieutenant Brown, after he had eaten.

The landing was made at 9:40 o'clock, British summer time. In taking the ground the machine struck heavily and the fuselage ploughed into the sand. Neither of the occupants was injured.

Much of the flight was made through a fog, with an occasional drizzle. This hampered the airmen considerably during their journey.

Capt Alcock explained the silence of his radio instrument during the trip by saying that the wireless propeller blew off soon after the airplane left Newfoundland.

"We were much jammed by strong wireless signals not intended for us," he added.

When word was received here of the accident to the machine in landing arrangements were made for mechanics to leave London immediately to make repairs.

Word came from Clifden this afternoon that the pilot and the navigator of the biplane were leaving for Galway whence Lieutenant Brown planned to travel by train to London, arriving there on Tuesday morning. Captain Alcock, however, hopes to be able to fly to London in the machine which made the record flight as soon as it could be repaired. It was planned to have him give an exhibition over London in the machine, if possible.

The aero club received a message from Clifden not long after the transatlantic flight had ended, signed by the airmen, which merely stated that they had completed the flight in 16 hours and 12 minutes. They requested instructions from the club.

In reply the club telegraphed Captain Alcock:

"Keep machine intact until observer arrives."

The air ministry stated that certain marks were put on the airplane at Newfoundland which must be officially identified by a member of the royal air force before the flight is declared to have been officially completed. It was said at the ministry that it was probable one of its officials would leave Dublin in an airplane to relieve Alcock and Brown. It was hardly believed there that the machine could be

NINETEEN PERSONS ARE DROWNED IN ALABAMA

Tuscaloosa, June 15.—Nineteen persons are known to be drowned, while rescue parties, aided by powerful searchlights pre tonight dragging the Warrior river near Tuscaloosa for the bodies of 12 others who are missing from a pleasure party of 53, who were cast into the water at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon, when a gasoline launch turned over in mid-stream near the manufacturing suburb of Holt.

The boat, the "Mary Francis," was owned by Sam Alston, a Tuscaloosa capitalist, who had been giving weekly boat rides to the children of the city. Alston was rescued after he had exhausted himself in the water endeavoring to save his guests. Physicians declared tonight that he is in a serious mental condition as a result of the tragedy.

Most of the victims were women and children, as are practically all the missing. An overcrowding of the launch is given as the cause of the accident, though the boat was supposed to have a passenger carrying capacity of 60.

Among those who were rescued was Sam Clabaugh, postmaster of Tuscaloosa and former secretary of Congressman at Large John W. Abercrombie. He was hauled from the river by three little girls, who were expert swimmers.

The known dead are: Tom Clabaugh, five year old son of Postmaster Clabaugh; James Weir, son of A. S. Weir, manager for S. H. Kress and company; Mrs. Sallie Wilkinson; Robert Clear, a boy; Bell Allbright, Newton Allbright, adults Mrs. Fred Bishop and four children; Miss Margaret McGuire; Mrs. Luther McGehee and child; Lindsey, a newsboy; Mrs. M. L. Waddell and child; Miss Sarah McGifford; Miss Blanche Buckner; Miss Grace Shelton; Joe Steirman, a boy.

The tragedy took place about five miles from Tuscaloosa between Holt and Riverview. It was witnessed by several persons standing on the banks of the river, which is approximately a quarter of a mile wide at that point.

WINSTON LAWYER GIVEN \$100 FINE FOR CONTEMPT

Mount Airy, June 15.—John C. Wallace, prominent Winston-Salem lawyer, made a little pilgrimage to Mount Airy yesterday, and went away a much peeved man after having landed in the recorder's court, where he drew a \$100 fine for contempt. Mr. Wallace, with a party from the Forsyth metropolis, was passing through the town when Sheriff Belton noticed that they had a 1920 license on their automobile. He halted the party and made inquiry about the license for the present year when Mr. Wallace assured him that, being a lawyer from Winston, he knew what he was about, and assaying to go on. Surry's big sheriff, who has had some trouble enforcing the automobile law, suggested he also knew what he was about, and took the party up to Judge Tilley's court. The judge, who is known for a cool and cool official, let the party off with the payment of the costs. They protested somewhat, and one of the party suggested that if that was the way they were going to be treated they would visit this burg no more. Judge Tilley explained that he was only trying to enforce the law, whereupon it is said that Wallace retorted with some feeling that the court was "rotten." Judge Tilley fined him \$100 for contempt, and declares that it will have to be paid unless a higher court revokes it. An appeal was taken from the decision of the judge both as to the contempt and the automobile license.

repaired before several days had passed and it was thought both aviators would proceed to England by train.

Alcock and Brown stood the trip well.



1—View of Sunk, a section of Flume that is wholly Slavie and is separated from the Italian part of the city by a canal. 2—Company of German frontier troops in action near Riga. 3—Senator P. C. Knox, who presented in the senate a resolution designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty.

CHATHAM AND WOOD WILL GO TO EUROPE

Daily Sentinel.

Mr. H. G. Chatham will go to Washington in the next few days for a conference on details of the trip to Europe to be made by a special commission to study a post-war trade and financial conditions. Mr. Chatham was in February appointed a member of the national commission to represent North Carolina by Governor Bickett, and immediately after receiving the notification from Governor Bickett he was to attend a conference in the offices of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Washington to discuss plans for the commission.

Recently Governor Bickett was asked to appoint another member of the commission from North Carolina and Mr. Wood H. Wood, a native of Winston-Salem, now a prominent business man of Charlotte, was appointed as the second member. Mr. Wood is president of the American Trust Company, of Charlotte.

Mr. Chatham states that the tentative plan is for the high commission, to sail for Europe about August 1, and that he is making his plans to go. They will be on foreign soil about thirty to sixty days, visiting the principal European cities and trade centers, and gathering data and information which will be embodied in a voluminous and enlightening report that will be made public after the return of the commission from abroad.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and Southern Commerce Congress are vitally interested in the approaching tour of the commission through Europe, and the work of the commission will be in a measure under supervision of the national chamber of commerce organization.

This commission, it is pointed out, will be received everywhere in Europe with utmost cordiality and welcome. "All Europe is today looking to the United States for vast assistance in the post-war representative commission going to Europe with the full endorsement of the United States government and with the full government backing, will be accorded all of the honors due to such a representative body. The commission will be received in the cities of Europe and England with great ostentation, it is anticipated, and the members will be the center of intense interest wherever they sojourn on their trip thru Europe.

The importance of the commission's work at this critical period in the political and business history of the world, is readily recognized at home. On its findings may depend in great measure the future business relations between the United States, and especially the south, and the countries of war-torn Europe.

The commission's tour of Europe will be directly towards the establishment of closer and more satisfactory business relations between the south and Europe. While the commission is representative of all sections of the United States, as understood here, it will especially direct its work to a study and develop-

MENT OF THE INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH IN EUROPE

ment of the interests of the south in Europe, the Southern Commercial Congress, as stated, being one of the chief backers of the plan, with the full approval and backing of the government of the United States.

The Charlotte News says: Gov. Bickett wrote Mr. Wood a formal letter last week, informing him of the appointment of himself and Mr. Chatham as the North Carolina members of the national commission. In his letter the governor stated that details of the journey would be communicated to Mr. Wood and Mr. Chatham by the U. S. chamber of commerce within a few days. "We expect," said Mr. Wood Saturday, to receive a letter from the United States chamber of commerce during the next two or three days, bringing with it more detailed information about the visit of the commission to Europe. I expect that the start will be made about August 1, and it is probable that thirty to sixty days will be required to complete the work of the commission."

"The honor thus conferred on the two North Carolina business men was entirely unsought by them, and the announcement from the governor's office last week was the first that the delegates from this state had concerning their appointment on the commission."

HUNS WILL SOON KNOW FINAL TERMS OF PEACE

Germany will know probably within the next 48 hours the final terms on which she must make peace or face a further invasion of her territory by the allied armies.

Indications in Paris Saturday were that the terms would be given the Germans Monday. If they are delayed Monday, which appears unlikely, the Germans will receive them Tuesday. Meanwhile, the work of putting the terms in shape is being pushed rapidly.

After receiving the terms, the Germans will have a maximum of five days, it is indicated, in which to reply. The Germans themselves, it is said, are partly responsible for the brevity of the time in which to consider the final terms.

Nothing authoritative has come from the German side as to the German attitude. The convention of the majority socialists, or the administration party in German, made no clear statement on the peace situation. The convention, it is reported, will continue in session at Weimar until the peace conditions are received.

The supreme allied blockade council met Saturday in Paris to consider measures to be taken in case the Germans decline to sign. The five neutral nations nearest Germany have declined to participate in an economic blockade should the allies request it.

Military plans for a forward movement from the Rhine, should the Germans refuse to meet the final terms, were completed several weeks ago. There are no indications that any additional measures have been taken by Marshal Foch in the past few days.

BULLETS ARE FALLING ON THE AMERICAN SIDE

Washington, June 15.—Reports of fighting between rebels and government forces in Juarez, Mexico, directly across the Rio Grande from El Paso, were scanned closely today by state and war department officials. The fact that bullets had fallen on the American side of the border, endangering American life and property led to the belief that some action might be ordered by the United States government out so far as could be learned tonight at the state department no steps had been taken. At the war department it was reiterated that Major Gen. Derosey C. Cabell, commanding the border guard, had instructions to deal with the situation as he saw fit.

Dispatches to the state department said Villa forces attacked Juarez at 12:20 o'clock this morning and remained in possession of the town two hours before being driven out by the Carranza troops under General Gonzales. The dispatches said no Americans were killed although stray bullets wounded several persons in El Paso. The war department in later dispatches, forwarded through Houston, was informed that Villistas still controlled the important sections of Juarez. The telegram said a Japanese had been killed and a Mexican woman wounded in El Paso by bullets from the Mexican side.

General Aguilar head of a special Mexican mission to Washington, tonight made public a dispatch from Juarez saying that in the battle early today it has been officially reported that the Villistas suffered losses of 87 dead, three wounded and 45 prisoners. Among the dead, the dispatch said, was Jose Castro, said to be a general in the Villa army. Another officer, Jesus Billo, who was severely wounded according to the dispatch, was said to have had in his possession valuable plans and letters belonging to Villa.

TWO TRANSPORTS BRING MEN OF THE 81 DIVISION

Charleston, S. C., June 15.—The transports Santa Malta and Suwanee arrived here today bringing units of the 81st (Wildcat) division from overseas.

The Santa Malta brought 1,630 officers and men and the Suwanee 1,986. The troops from the Santa Malta, which came in at dawn, were sent during the day to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., for disinfection before being distributed among other camps for demobilization. The Suwanee did not arrive until late in the day and was tied up at the port terminals tonight, ready to unload tomorrow.

Troops on the Santa Malta consisted chiefly of men of the 306th engineers, attached to the 81st division. No details as to the soldiers aboard the Suwanee other than they were chiefly 81st division troops were available.

DR. M'BRAYER'S LETTER TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

Dr. L. B. McBrayer, director of the State Hospital at Sanatorium, issues the following letter to returned soldiers:

We desire to call to your attention the wonderful opportunities offered you by your government.

1. Uncle Sam was needing men by the millions when he said that you were sick with tuberculosis—maybe not very sick so far as you could tell. But Uncle Sam said you were too sick to join his armies.

2. Needing men as he was and having the tuberculosis experts of the United States at his command, and using them, it is not likely that he made any mistake about it.

3. Now he offers to give you treatment of the best and most approved kind, pay all the bills and in addition pay you thirty dollars a month while you are taking the treatment.

4. Not only that, but while you are taking treatment he furnishes you a teacher, who in addition to teaching you the things that will be most helpful to you in mechanics, agriculture, handiwork or in books, makes a study of your attainments and we furnish him a statement of your physical condition, then taking all this with your past experience in every activity, he plans such future education as will be most suitable for you and arranges for you to get it. Mr. Hyde is doing this work in the North Carolina Sanatorium and a most splendid work it is.

5. You can't get any of this education except in the sanatorium until the doctors assure the government that you are physically well enough to take it without detriment to yourself, but the government is willing and anxious to give you the treatment that will make you physically fit.

6. And then the government will send you to a college of medicine, law and literary college, mechanical or agricultural college or high school or wherever you can go and benefit most considering your past advantages, your desires for the future and your physical condition. They will pay all your tuition and pay you sixty-five dollars per month, which is intended to cover your board and clothes.

7. At the North Carolina Sanatorium, N. C., they are cutting all red tape of their own and the government's and admitting you promptly on receipt of a statement from you that you desire to accept their advantages and that you will observe the rules of the Sanatorium and the school to which you may be sent. And at the Sanatorium they make application for your war risk insurance, your bonus or anything else that you are entitled to from the government.

8. Who ever heard of so many advantages offered to any one? And all you have to do is to accept it.

9. If you are interested, write us or consult the chairman or executive secretary of the nearest home service section of the American Red Cross.

10. The above applies to white soldiers only. We are endeavoring to make the same arrangements for colored soldiers and will be glad to render any assistance possible until such arrangements are made.

AMERICANS BEAT THE GERMANS IN THE AIR

Washington, D. C., June 16.—American fliers inflicted upon the Germans double the loss they suffered in airplanes and balloons. An official report today announced that 755 German planes and 71 balloons had been destroyed, while the American losses were 357 planes and 43 balloons—only victories which have been absolutely confirmed being credited to American fliers.

IT IS NOW FELT THAT THE HUNS WILL SIGN

Paris, June 14.—The changes in treaty which Germany will be asked to sign will not be communicated in a preliminary way to the smaller powers of the interallied conference. The council of four, however received this afternoon the delegates of Poland and Czechoslovakia as the two smaller states chiefly interested and outlined to them the council's determinations.

Belgium, for some reason, was not represented. The four had before this placed their approval on the new financial clauses and the remaining sections of the treaty, and had sent the reports thus approved to the drafting committee, which will work all day tomorrow and probably a good part of Monday preparing the reply to the Germans.

The communication will consist of a letter of transmission of about 4,500 words, explaining in detail the motives of the council and giving a detailed statement of all changes made in the original draft.

It is doubtful whether the complete new text will be in print in time to be handed to the Germans, when Secretary Dutaosta or one of his aides goes to Versailles to transmit the reply to Von Brockdorff-Rantzau without any formal ceremony.

The five-day period accorded the Germans includes the three-day notification required for the denunciation of the armistice.

The latest confidential reports from Berlin are distinctly more optimistic regarding the chances of the German signature to the treaty. The leading German statesmen have abandoned their earlier attitude of uncompromising refusal to sign the terms unless radically altered, and are now saying instead of "we won't sign unless—", "the far milder and more reasonable, "we will sign, if—"

The council of four has not granted all the concessions the Germans have suggested, but perhaps have gone far enough to make it possible for the Germans to climb down gracefully and accept such concessions as they have obtained.

Count von Bernstorff, for example, is quoted as admitting that Germany can sign if admitted to the league of nations, given representation on the reparations commission and granted a plebiscite in the disputed regions of the eastern frontier.

It is thought in conference circles here that concessions on the first two points are sufficient to permit the present government to swallow these sections of the treaty, though with a wry face, and that the grant of a plebiscite in Silesia but in West Prussia or Danzig may ultimately be accepted on the principle of half a loaf is better than no bread. Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, has added to von Bernstorff's three points, two others, bearing on the surrender of the former German emperor and Germany's acknowledgment of her guilt for the war. But the objections on these points of honor are not believed to be insuperable.

The reports indicate that the treaty will not be signed by the German delegation as it is at present constituted, but that this his delegation will be representing the three majority parties in the parliament.

AMERICAN TROOPS CROSS BORDER INTO MEXICO

El Paso, June 15.—The 24th infantry, fourth battalion, crossed the international border to Juarez at 11 o'clock tonight. The fifth and seventh regiments crossed at three fords east of El Paso.

A battalion of the 92nd artillery crossed east of the stockyards. There were approximately 3,600 American troops on Mexican soil ten minutes after they were ordered to make the crossing.

Troops patrol the entire El Paso waterfront to prevent Villa raids.

The reinforcements are expected to arrive tomorrow. They will be used for patrol duty along the river front.