

World League For Aviation Is Proposed

Generals Charlton and Livingstone, Here From England, Urge the Move

Warn Against Schemers

Selling of Stock Under Wild Promises Would Injure the Airplane Industry

An aerial league of nations to cooperate in the development of aviation was advocated yesterday by Generals L. E. O. Charlton, C. M. G., and Guy Livingstone, both of the British Royal Flying Corps.

General Charlton is the first air attaché to be appointed by any government to one of its foreign embassies. He arrived here Saturday on the Aquitania with Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, to take up his new duties. General Livingstone has just completed an important special aviation mission to this country for the British government.

"I have not yet had time to establish my office in Washington," said General Charlton, "but it is the intention of my government, and will also be my endeavor, to cooperate with those identified with aviation in this country to the fullest possible extent. I have been appointed to this new post by the British government not only in a military capacity, but also in a commercial capacity. Cooperation should be the keynote in all aviation development of the immediate future, and the greatest development of the art will be in the line of commercial endeavor."

Attend Aero Exposition Both generals stated their views while on a tour of inspection at the Aeronautical Exposition at Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

"It is exhibitions such as this," said General Charlton, "that will be invaluable in the development of aviation, especially in educating the public to the possibilities of commercial aviation."

General Livingstone was equally emphatic upon the gradual development of aviation along safe and "safety first" lines. He said:

"The most important thing to emphasize at this stage of aerial development is the necessity for cooperation between the great nations. Let us place our cards on the table, so that we can benefit fully from all information that will help in the evolution of flying. America and Great Britain more particularly should get together."

"Personally, I don't think it matters a bit who first crosses the Atlantic—American, Frenchman, Italian or Briton."

"Very probably the Atlantic will be crossed this year. In fact, I think it will be accomplished within the next two months. It is a serious, not a game problem that confronted aviators some years ago in the crossing of the English Channel."

Luck a Tans-Atlantic Factor "Latham came within a few yards of the English coast before his engine failed him. Then a little later Bleriot by a little luck succeeded in making the crossing. After all, there is a good deal of luck in the matter of long-distance flights, and the man who meets with favorable weather conditions will be the first man over the Atlantic."

"It is here that we can begin our cooperation. Let us state plainly what are our plans, what we have accomplished, and also put down upon the table the accumulated observations on weather and other conditions that have been charted."

"Great Britain has already established an Air Ministry that cooperates with manufacturers and coordinates all the branches of aircraft development. At the present moment in this country we have the army, the navy, the postal service and the Interior all engaged in aviation development. In the natural evolution of things I feel quite sure that within the next five years there will be a Department of the Air in this country to coordinate all these activities. It is a matter of business, and with their great business sense Americans will quickly realize its necessity."

"The aviation industry will be reared if irresponsible companies are formed, which make great and impossible promises, and then sell stock to the public, giving very small or no return."

"The story of aviation is so good that it seems a pity to overstate it, and thereby lose the confidence of the public. I am quite convinced that if someone told the public right now that it was possible to fly an airplane 600 miles an hour the story would be generally believed."

"I think you will have a sound aircraft industry here in five years if the manufacturers do not tell the public they are going to fly to the moon in a few minutes."

"Don't let us tell the public that airplanes are going to supersede the Twentieth Century Limited or the London-Manchester Express. The airplane is not going to supersede other forms of transportation, but it will be an adjunct to all of them."

Aviation Dinner Is Given A special dinner was given last night at the Hotel Vanderbilt by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, which, in conjunction with the Army and Navy departments, is running the Aeronautical Exposition. In the absence of Secretary of War Baker, who was with President Wilson, the guest of honor was General Thomas H. Barry, Great Britain, represented by Captain Sykes, France by Captain Latouille and Italy by Captain Tappi. Among the other American officers present were General David C. Shank, General T. A. Bingham, Colonel A. M. Miller and Colonel G. E. Harris. The officers of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, headed by Frank H. Russell, president, were present.

French Palace Suggested As Wilson's Residence PARIS, March 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Emile Constant introduced a resolution which would place at the disposal of President Wilson on his return to France one of the French palaces. In the resolution the Palais du Louvre or the Ministry of Marine are suggested.

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Governors Told Business Needs A 'Mind Cure'

Continued from page 1

overthrow of the American government by force.

Alien Policy Indorsed The conference was so pleased by the Secretary's account of his attitude toward the Bolsheviks and the revolutionary aliens that a resolution was spontaneously adopted indorsing his stand.

Secretary Baker added a note of optimism in his account of how war industry was being tapered off, instead of being turned rapidly to adjustment of contracts, including, now, those informal contracts lack of validity of which has held up needed adjustments for months and has been one of the contributing causes of business stagnation and unemployment.

Secretary Daniels told how the navy is employing more labor than at the busiest period of the war and of the long continued demand for labor in his department, arising from the fact that the expansion of the navy is going on rapidly and that the permanent personnel would be five times as large as before the war.

President Wilson was enthusiastically received by the members of the conference, mingled with them at the buffet luncheon served in the White House and came out smilingly later to be photographed by the movie and still-camera men along with the forty-six governors or their representatives, and the hundred-odd mayors of major cities who are attending the conference.

Text of President's Speech The President, in his speech to the delegates, said:

"Mr. Secretary and Gentlemen of the Conference: I wish that I could promise myself the pleasure and the profit of taking part in your deliberations. I find that nothing deliberate is permitted since my return. I have been trying, under the guidance of my secretary, Mr. Tamm, to do a month's work in a week, and I am hoping that not all of it has been done badly, but inasmuch as there is a necessary pressure upon my time I know that you will excuse me from taking part in your conference, much as I should be profited by doing so."

"My pleasant duty is to bid you a very hearty welcome and to express my gratification that so many executives of cities and of states have found the time and the inclination to come together on the very important matter we have to discuss. The primary duty of caring for our people in the intimate matters that we want to discuss here, of course, falls upon the states and upon the municipalities, and the function of the Federal government is to do what it is trying to do in a conference of this sort—draw the executive minds of the country together so that they may profit by each other's suggestions and plans, and so that we may offer our services to coordinate their efforts in any way that they may deem it wise to coordinate."

Wilson Sees Call for Labor Secretary of Labor Wilson said, in part:

"There has been a great deal of hysteria in connection with reconstructions. We are passing through exactly the same kind of an atmosphere that we passed through immediately following our entrance into the world war in our normal supply of labor somewhere between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 workers; so if we could engage in our pre-war activities on a basis immediately there would be a shortage of the supply of labor. But we are not in a position to do that because of the fears that I have already made reference to, and that brings us to the consideration of how we are going to create a buffer reservoir that will take up the surplus labor during the period of demobilization and keep it busily employed."

"Nearly two years ago, in the form of the Industrial Workers of the World, we found a very general propaganda taking place upon the basis that every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces. Now, that is a very pleasant theory; to my mind, a very sound one. It is what we are all in the solidarity of the basis that has been laid for something false that is to follow."

"But they had failed to take into consideration the American mind; they had failed to take into consideration our public school system; they had failed to realize the fact that the average American workman has at least a smattering of knowledge of industrial history."

Speaking for Governor Campbell, of Arizona, Ernest W. Lewis said that the copper mining industry in that state was greatly depressed and that 12,000 out of 60,000 miners were out of work and the number would increase unless the price of copper could be stabilized.

Conditions in West Good Speaking for the Governor of Arkansas, General Livied England and business and labor conditions were satisfactory. Positions were being found for all returning soldiers, chiefly because of the efficiency of the Federal Employment Service.

The Governor of Connecticut was represented by Lee A. Korper, Federal Employment Service director for that state. He said that in spite of the great demobilization of war workers there were only 25,000 unemployed.

Governor Townsend reported the situation excellently. Mayor George L. Baker, of Portland, Ore., rather bluntly told the conference just before adjournment this evening was all he had heard so far. "Just conversation, nothing else." The members attended a reception at the home of John Hays Hammond this evening.

The conference, which is presided over by Secretary Wilson, will continue to-morrow and Wednesday, or until it arrives somewhere beyond conversation, which Mayor George L. Baker, of Portland, Ore., rather bluntly told the conference just before adjournment this evening was all he had heard so far. "Just conversation, nothing else." The members attended a reception at the home of John Hays Hammond this evening.

The hearts of the men and the

O'Leary Tells Why He Flays World League

It Is Aimed to Bring About British-American Union, Man on Trial Declares

Wanted to Go to War

He Reads From Many Books to Show Others Have Had Sentiments Like His Own

Explaining his opposition to all things British, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, on trial in the United States District Court before Judge A. N. Hand, charged with violation of the espionage act, declared yesterday that it was primarily due to the "subtle and adroit British propaganda" constantly at work in the United States, with the purpose of making a "British-American union" possible.

Attacking the league of nations, O'Leary said the American people "were rising to resist its adoption," because it was an invasion of America. "The aim of the league of nations," he declared, "is to destroy the sovereignty of the United States and to bring about a British-American union."

O'Leary, who was on the witness stand, read all day from books, pamphlets and speeches by historical personages—Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton and Lincoln—to show that he was not alone in his hatred of England, and from the works of Englishmen—Joseph Chamberlain, Viscount Haldane and Cecil Rhodes—to show their "real attitude toward the United States."

Says Wilson Gagged Congress Earlier in the day O'Leary said under direct examination that he had criticized President Wilson because he had "gagged" Congress.

"President Wilson," he said, "took from Congress the right to think, to speak and to vote freely. That's the reason I criticized him."

"There is no free country," he continued, "where a man votes not because of his conscience, but because of his fear of being ostracized. Representative George W. Loft told me he was opposed to the repeal of the Panama free trade act, but had to vote for it because he feared being socially ostracized in the White House."

Discussing the famous "keep your mouth shut and obey the law" order issued by Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney General, in connection with its being reported by Victor Rieder, editor of the "Staats-Zeitung," O'Leary accused Mr. Rieder of "crawling" and of not standing up for his country.

Discussing the make-up of the old 69th, O'Leary declared the "69th was organized as every man in the 69th regiment to free Ireland."

O'Leary spoke of his wish in connection with many Irish societies to help stop "the attempt to kill the 'Star-Spangled Banner' and the National Anthem, and make us sing 'America' and 'God Save the King' at the same time."

O'Leary attacked the American press, which, he says, was the mouthpiece of the British Empire.

Asked by his lawyer what his own great ambition in life was, O'Leary said:

"I have had but one great ambition in my life and that is to become the managing editor of a great New York newspaper—a man like Dana or Horace Greeley, a real editor who feared no man and who could write what he thought and dared to print it."

Payment of Minister, Two Years Off Job, Criticized WASHINGTON, March 3.—Representative John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to-day assailed the State Department for continuing to pay the salary of Major E. J. Hale, Minister to Costa Rica, who has not been at his post during the last two years on account of the refusal of the President to recognize the present Costa Rican government.

Major Hale is a constituent of Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House.

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Senate Investigation of Bolshevism to Continue

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Under a resolution adopted to-day by the Senate the Overman committee will continue its investigation into the activities of Bolshevism propaganda in this country.

Hearings of the committee will be resumed Wednesday morning, March 5, with Raymond Robins, who represented the American Red Cross in Russia, on the stand. The following day the committee will hear Miss Bessie Heaton, who represented the San Francisco "Bulletin" in Russia; and on Friday David R. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, will be heard. Chairman Overman is of the opinion that the investigation can be concluded within two weeks.

U. S. Need Not Fear Japanese Through League, Says Taft

Reiterates Main Idea Is to Preserve Peace and Eliminate Secret Treaties; Minimizes British Power

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Former President Taft, in speaking before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce here to-day, reiterated his statement that the people of the United States need have no fear of Japanese immigration under the new government of the league of nations. "It would require the votes of from thirty to forty of the signers of the covenant to overrule the wish of the United States in any matter," said the former President.

In this connection, Mr. Taft said it would require a unanimous vote of the signers of the league, and that, therefore, the danger was so small that any actuary would guarantee that it could not take place.

Referring to the covenant of the league of nations, Mr. Taft said its main idea was the consideration of war or peace. He cited that the covenant presumed an organized league of nations, the elimination of secret treaties, and the cooperation of nations in keeping peace and preventing war.

"All wars are not wars against territorial integrity or political independence," continued Mr. Taft. "The Monroe Doctrine does not aim at anything except those two points."

"This is no trap," he said. "The nations are not to let somebody else act for them. Even the boycott, which is self-acting, must still come to Congress to determine whether there has been a violation making it necessary that such a boycott take place."

"It is said that England may have too much force because of her self-governing dominions. The British Empire will have but a single vote in the executive council. Australia and Canada may get votes in the council of delegates if the other nations so wish it. The Philippine Islands may do the same thing. What we want is a league that binds somebody to something. We want to organize the world so that we can stop this suicide of mankind."

"Several distinguished Senators have said that the proposition of a league of nations can be taken up later. They think that on some bright summer's day, when everything else has been cleared off the board, somebody—I do not know just who—will sit down and make up the league. I am not complaining, but still come to Congress to determine whether there has been a violation making it necessary that such a boycott take place."

"I am glad that Woodrow Wilson went to France and learned what the men of other nations think of this plan. The men of the other side are fairly yearning for his agreement. They want to know where the shoe pinches in this country."

China Peace Parley Ended by Disputes SHANGHAI, March 2 (By The Associated Press). The delegates of the northern Chinese government, in session here with representatives of the southern government for the purpose of adjusting differences which have led to fighting during the recent past, have telegraphed their resignation to Peking, asking that they be replaced by "more competent representatives who enjoy the complete confidence of the government."

It is understood that the actual reasons for the delegates tendering their

resignations lie in the fact that the Peking government has failed to enforce the armistice in the province of Shensi, where the military government is reported to have attacked southern forces, and also that Chu Chin-Chien, the chief northern delegate, is considered an untrusted mouthpiece, whereas the decisions of Tang Shun-pi, the head of the southern delegation, are binding on the South. If Peking accepts the resignations the peace conference will break up.

Observers here believe that if the conference is dissolved the northern militarists will have won a triumph, and that the Chinese-Japanese military convention providing for the building up of a new army, offered by men trained in Japan will go forward.

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