

'Sky Pilot' Lands at Mineola, Winning 5,400-Mile Race; Fall of Petrograd Is Reported in Paris and London

WEATHER

Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.
Full Report on Page 15

Gov. Smith, In Challenge, Flays Hearst

Asks Publisher to Meet Him in Debate and to Submit to Questions on Public and Private Life

Wouldn't Pay Price Of His Support

Editor "Most Dangerous Man in America," Woman in Audience Declares

After remaining silent for nearly six months under the constant attacks of William Randolph Hearst and his newspapers, Governor Smith yesterday turned on the editor-politician at a reception and luncheon of the Women's Democratic League of the State of New York at the Hotel Astor. The Governor challenged Mr. Hearst to meet him in public debate, each agreeing to answer all questions touching on his public and private life.

Every counter-blow aimed at Hearst by the Governor was cheered by his audience of 2,000 women. Every mention of Hearst's name and that of his papers was hissed.

When the Governor reminded his hearers that "year ago at this time the Hearst papers were being burned in public squares because the people had in their minds that Hearst was not loyal to his country in his hour of need," the women rose and fairly yelled.

"And we'll burn them again!" somebody shouted.

"Most Dangerous Man in America" As a Governor finished a wry picture of Hearst as the advocate of the Bolsheviks, Miss Isabel A. Ennis, president of the Brooklyn Women Teachers' Association, who sat at a table adjoining the dais, cried out:

"Hearst is the most dangerous man in America!"

"You're right!" and similar cries of approval came from all parts of the hall.

"Hearst," said the Governor, "has been loyal to nobody; not even to his own."

This shot brought the audience to its feet shouting approval. Did the Governor's challenge to Hearst to meet him in public debate.

"The Women's Democratic League of the State of New York will hire Madison Square Garden for any day or night convenient to Mr. Hearst if he will accept the challenge," said Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, president of the league.

"The Governor's challenge to Mr. Hearst after he had finished his speech," the women were still applauding him when he rose and waved his hand to them.

The Governor's Challenge When he obtained silence he said: "I am not unmindful of the fact that my frank and open and honest talk today to you is bound to subject me to a further burning criticism. I stand ready to meet Mr. Hearst in any part of this city or state, if he is willing to meet me. My friends will hire the hall, he will get half the tickets, he will get the assurance of an absolutely fair, square deal."

"I have been in public life now for nearly twenty years, elected public life. He can get up on the platform and he can ask me any question, but I won't answer it if it is not in the public interest. If he will let me do the same."

The Governor declared that Hearst's attacks on him followed his appointment of Robert L. Luce to the Supreme Court to succeed Clarence J. Shearn, a former chief counsel to Hearst, who resigned. Political agents of Hearst asked the Governor to name a Hearst man to the place, and the Governor refused.

Refused to Pay the Price "The attacks by the Hearst papers could never have been made on me," said the Governor, "if I had shown the proper degree of subservience to the power of the paper—a subservience that carries a public man to the very point of humiliation."

Governor paused after this explanation to pay the price of his slow and steady voice, which penetrated to the farthest corners of the room. Then he shouted:

"Then followed what was more than applause. It was an uproar. Women were on their feet, some standing on chairs. All were clapping their hands. Many were crying 'Hearst! Hearst!' for nearly three minutes, then the Governor resumed.

At the table with the Governor were Mrs. Luce, the Tammany candidate, including Justice Luce, and his running mate, Irwin Untermyer, and Mrs. Untermyer, to whom the reception and luncheon were given. Justice Luce is a bachelor.

The Milk Controversy The Governor began his attack on Hearst by referring to the first attack made upon him by the Hearst papers, which charged him with being responsible for the high cost of milk and for the acts of the Department of Farms and Markets.

"Now, I want to get down to a little subject that I think I ought to say something to you about here today," said the Governor. "I didn't pay any

War Charity Makes Mercier Poor Man

N. Y. Committee of Fifty to Raise Fund for Cardinal Who Sacrificed All

Some of the sacrifices made by Cardinal Mercier in the interest of his depopulated countrymen—those about which he was silent while here—are to be recognized in a substantial way by a group of New York citizens.

Not until after the Cardinal had left the city did it become known that, in addition to the physical hardships he had endured in the war, he had given away all his available resources and drawn heavily upon his personal credit in order to relieve the suffering of the less fortunate.

It was his intention to return to his own country without knowledge of this financial problem of his own becoming public. He had intended, it was said, to meet his obligations without outside assistance.

The New Yorkers who learned of this situation have banded themselves into a committee of fifty, which includes members of every religious organization. It is their purpose to raise a testimonial fund as a practical expression of their regard for the heroic prelate.

Among the executive members of the committee are Archbishop Hayes, head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, and Bishop Charles Burch, head of the Metropolitan Protestant Episcopal Church Diocese.

George L. Duval, a member of the committee, explained its objects:

"In his heroic work Cardinal Mercier has exhausted his resources and pledged his credit to a vast extent. He is returning to Belgium to confront a continuation of the desperate conditions there and a renewal of his struggle destitute of physical resources. The Cardinal is recognized and proclaimed by the spokesmen of our leading universities, the greatest commercial organizations and the bar associations as a personification of the moral force triumphant. This of itself makes him the creditor of the world at large, but in addition to that he has stood as a bulwark against the forces of radicalism and disorder and the spread of Bolshevism by allaying the discontent of his people."

Molly Steimer, Red Agitator, Is Arrested

Charged with Mailing "Arm Yourself" Pamphlet to Justice Weeks and Others; Held as Crime Inciter

Molly Steimer, twenty-year-old leader in the local Red colony, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with mailing to Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Assistant District Attorney Alexander L. Rorke and Detective Sergeant Gegan, copies of the anarchist "Arm Yourself" circular, the distribution of which last week caused the police and Federal authorities to start still in its wake.

Miss Steimer was arrested at Canal Street and the Bowery by Detectives Jerome Murphy and Louis Herman, of the 1st Precinct, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Hitchcock, on complaint of Detective Sergeant Gegan, alleging violation of Section 211 of the United States criminal code which prohibits the mailing of matter tending to "incite to arson, murder or assassination."

Ethel Bernstein, now at liberty under \$2,500 bail to await grand jury action on a charge of criminal anarchy, and another young woman, unknown to the police, were with Molly when she was arrested. They insisted on accompanying her to headquarters and remained with her when she was being taken to the station.

Detective Walter McCoy saw Miss Steimer tearing up two letters she had taken from her handbag. He rescued the papers and pasted them together. They were written in German and were turned over to an interpreter.

Case in Court To-morrow Miss Steimer was subjected to four hours questioning and locked up at Clinton Street station. She will be arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock to-morrow.

Following the appearance of the "Arm Yourself" circulars last Monday police guards were thrown about the homes of Justice Weeks, Mr. Rorke and Detective Sergeant Gegan and special precautions were taken to prevent any outbreak that might have been planned in Justice Weeks's courtroom, where the trial of Carl Piavio and Gust Alonen, accused of criminal anarchy, has been in progress since Monday.

preventing the anarchy cases and Gegan has been working on cases against Reds.

Miss Steimer technically left the courtroom. He called her to the bench and informed her he did not intend to make a martyr of her by punishing her. Mollie smiled.

She is a Russian, rather pretty and noted for being self-posessed at all times, she lives at 55 Avenue C.

Three Named To End Pier Strike Here

Mayor Hylan, Paul Vaccarelli and J. L. Hughes, of Philadelphia, Picked by the Secretary of Labor

5,000 Who Returned Quit Work Again

Shipowners Decide to Use Non-Union Men and Troops to Break Tie-Up

Troops Ordered Here To Picket Harbor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 18.—A detachment of 500 men of the 12th United States Infantry embarked here to-night on the transport George Washington for New York, taking with them a number of machine guns. It was said here they were to be used for picket duty on the piers in connection with the longshoremen's strike. The George Washington will return to Old Point on time to take aboard King Albert of the Belgians and his party on October 30 for the return trip to Belgium.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson announced at Washington last night the appointment of Mayor Hylan, F. Paul A. Vaccarelli and James L. Hughes as a special conciliation commission to attempt to settle the longshoremen's strike. Following the decision of the largest longshoremen's local not to go back to work, the 5,000 men who had returned walked out again yesterday, leaving harbor traffic in a jam worse than ever.

Mr. Vaccarelli is a former vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association and is now head of the Harbor Pilots Association, who have just returned to work under an agreement with the railroad administration. He is credited with having great influence with a certain element of the longshoremen.

Mr. Hughes is Immigration Commissioner at Philadelphia. He was instrumental in the settlement of the harbor strike last winter.

Nothing to Arbitrate—O'Conner Apprised of the action of Secretary Wilson, T. V. O'Conner, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, said: "There is nothing to mediate or conciliate. There is only one issue here and that is the issue of integrity. The question is, Why do the longshoremen insist on refusing to abide by the word, given the National Adjustment Commission? The I. L. A. will not recognize Mr. Vaccarelli, no matter in what capacity he comes."

At the same time, and following close on the heels of the threatened use of troops by the Federal authorities to move Shipping Board vessels in the harbor, the shipowners have openly declared war on the striking longshoremen.

Throwing aside their waiting policy, they delivered an ultimatum to the pier workers yesterday, giving them until to-morrow to return to work. Failing in this, they announce that ships will be moved at all costs with union or non-union labor, and that the assistance of soldiers, volunteer workers will be invited, it was stated, and their protection assured by police and government forces.

An ultimatum of the owners followed a meeting of the standing committee of the Transatlantic Conference at 59 Pearl Street. At the close of the meeting Frederic Toppin, the chairman, declared that the International Mercantile Marine, gave out a statement indicating the course the shipping men who control the 108 lines affected by the strike intend to pursue.

Whatever may be necessary, said Mr. Toppin, "will be done to end the present intolerable situation. Our policy has been reversed. We will still welcome back the strikers if they want to come, but whether they come or not we are going to move the ships."

He said further that the shipowners would remain inflexible on the wage question and will abide by the decision of the National Adjustment Commission, which the longshoremen have rejected in violation of their agreement. He was hopeful that with the backing of the government authorities the strike would be broken and the wage award of the commission enforced.

Those Who Returned Quit Again The situation as far as the strikers are concerned has now reverted to the condition of a week ago. When Local 791, the "key" body of the International Association, voted to stay out, those who had returned to jobs walked out again yesterday morning. There are at present about 250 vessels lying idle, 147 the property of the Shipping Board.

The transport service at Hoboken, declared Major E. Ormonde Power, in charge of labor supply, is being taken care of wholly by soldiers and sailors. Any longshoremen willing to return, he said, will be given protection and will be fed and provided sleeping quarters if necessary. An effort is being made by Major General David C. Shanks, in charge of the Port of Embarkation, to have the pay of soldiers.

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Surrender of Kronstadt Is Rumored

Yudenitch Captures Gatchina; Workmen Offer to Desert Bolsheviks and Join His Forces

Heavy Gains Made On Entire Front

Thousands of Prisoners Taken; Cavalry Said to Have Occupied Capital

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Stock Exchange was posted at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

"Official: Petrograd has been taken."

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Further reports from Scandinavian sources that Petrograd had been entered by forces of the Russian northwestern army were received this afternoon. The "Skanska Dagbladet," of Stockholm, according to a message from the Swedish capital, reported that the cavalry of that army had reached Petrograd.

The white flag was hoisted over the Bolshevik fortress of Cronstadt Friday night, according to a Helsinki dispatch quoting a Finnish General Staff report.

Workmen Desert Lenin. General Yudenitch has captured Krasnaia Selo and Gatchina, south of Petrograd, where he met workmen from the city, who asked that the northwestern Russian army refrain from shelling Petrograd and pledging if this promise was given to join the anti-Bolsheviks, according to another Helsinki dispatch received here.

The capture of Gatchina, it was stated at the War Office, has been confirmed from British sources. The Bolsheviks were driven from town yesterday.

The Estonians, operating in the coastal region along the Gulf of Finland, the official advice state, are within a few miles of Krasnaia Gorka and are facing the fortress of Cronstadt.

In the centre of the advancing line official information is that the anti-Bolshevik forces Thursday pushed very fierce fighting with great success below Luga, eighty miles south of Petrograd.

Fall of Cronstadt Doubtful The reports of the surrender of the fortress of Cronstadt are regarded in private military and naval circles here as merely intelligent anticipations of the actual event. The Associated Press this morning that no reports had been received regarding an Allied bombardment of the fortress. The Admiral commands the Allied operations, there it was suggested that it would be obvious that official notifications of such an event would have been forwarded to London.

The view of military experts in London is that in the event of the fall of Petrograd the Bolsheviks in Cronstadt would be virtually cut off and compelled to surrender.

The capture of Gatchina by the anti-Bolshevik forces represents the furthest advance on Petrograd this year. When the movement was undertaken last spring the advancing troops were thrown back from in front of that place. The importance of its capture is emphasized by the statement that Gatchina has been considered the strongest position this side of Petrograd.

Fierce Fighting on Orel Front. A wireless communiqué from General Denikin's headquarters reports very fierce fighting with the Bolsheviks northwest and northeast of Orel, and also in the region of Mogilyov, on the Bessarabian frontier. A number of minor successes are reported.

A wireless message from Tsingtau, Russia, on the Sea of Azov, received from Helsinki, announces that the Don Cossack troops captured 9,000 Bolsheviks in the vicinity of Voronezh, recently occupied by General Denikin after hard fighting. (A Bolshevik counter offensive in this vicinity was reported this week.)

An account of the rapid success gained by the army of General Denikin over the Bolsheviks in Central Russia is given in an official communiqué issued from the War Office today. A Bolshevik offensive campaign on an extensive scale against Tsaritsyn, on the Lower Volga, was opened, it states, on October 11. Operations were conducted on both sides of the Volga and also to the westward of the Volga as far as the Don River.

Counter Attack Routs Reds. During two days, it is stated, the Bolsheviks gained considerable ground. Then, however, General Denikin's Warangel and Ulagali delivered a sharp counter attack, recovering all the ground which had been lost and inflicting severe losses upon the Bolsheviks. Further to the west the Cossack forces crossed the Don on a wide front and cleared the triangle of ground between Novo-Grigoryevskaya, fifty-five miles northwest of Tsaritsyn, and Ust Medveditsa, one hundred miles northwest of Tsaritsyn, taking 1,200 prisoners, with many guns.

Still further westward the Cossacks occupied the line of the Koper River, one of the northern tributaries of the Don, from its junction with the Don to Tikhanskaya, taking the towns of Kalatoh and Pavlovsk, which lie westward of the Koper, between that river and Voronezh. Prisoners to the number of 2,500, including a complete Yelet battalion, were taken, and another Red regiment was destroyed. Large numbers of prisoners were also taken at

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Prof. I. Drinkwater, the Hypnotist, Who Recently Closed a Successful Engagement in the U. S. A., Is Now Touring England



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President Has His Best Day; No Operation

Glandular Trouble Yielding to Treatment; Royal Belgian Party Not To Be Guests at White House

President's Condition As Told by Bulletins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following bulletin on President Wilson's condition was issued at 10 o'clock to-night:

"The President had a comfortable day. He has been taking abundant nourishment and is feeling stronger. The improvement in the prostatic condition has been maintained very satisfactorily and no change in the simple treatment employed is contemplated."

"GRAYSON," "BERCUM," "YOUNG," "FLOWER," "RUFFIN," "STITT."

City Budget To Be Cut 35 Million on One Item

According to unofficial information from the Controller's office last night the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before Monday night, at which time the budget must be whipped into practically "final" shape, will scale down the 1920 budget of \$316,000,000 to about \$281,000,000 by eliminating the greater part of the \$42,000,000 increase accorded tentatively to the Board of Education for new buildings and other purposes.

The decision that no operation was necessary was made by Dr. Hugh Young, the Baltimore specialist, while Dr. F. X. Dercum, of Philadelphia, a noted neurologist, saw signs of improvement in the President's nervous condition. All of the doctors were agreed that he was making progress toward recovery.

The bulletin issued at 11:20 a. m. read:

"The President rested well last night. There is no material change to note in his general condition. No new symptoms have developed."

"GRAYSON," "RUFFIN," "STITT."

The programme of complete rest from official cares prescribed by Dr. Grayson and his associates will continue to be enforced, it was stated. There is no intention of referring to the President any matter not absolutely requiring the exercise of his official powers.

Dr. Grayson indicated that he would

Labor Parley Agrees to Pact On Bargaining

Tentative Plan Is Framed Subject to Action of Whole Conference; Report To Be Made To-night

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A tentative agreement on collective bargaining was reached by the general committee of the National Industrial Conference to-night, after an all-day session.

Committee members will consult with their respective groups to-morrow and final action on framing a report to the conference will be taken by the general committee to-morrow night.

The committee agreement was reached by taking the declaration of the public and labor groups as a basis and adding to the sentence recognizing the right of wage earners to organize "in trade and labor unions" the words "shop and other industrial associations."

The proposed compromise also substitutes for the sentence of the original declaration recognizing the right of organized labor to be represented "by representatives of their own choosing" the words "by representatives chosen by a majority of their own members."

The tentative declaration retained the form of the original and was broken up into twelve different parts, each item stating a specific principle, in order to be readily subject to amendment.

The discussion in committee, which totalled eight hours, hinged almost entirely on the right of "outsiders" to represent employees in negotiations with employers. It was a day of ups and downs, during which at times agreement seemed in sight, and at times the breach widened and compromise seemed impossible.

The committee recessed frequently to allow the labor and capital groups to caucus, and during the day numerous drafts of a declaration were submitted and rejected.

In a statement to-day C. S. Barrett, president of the Farmers National Cooperative Union and a member of the employers group of the conference, declared agriculture generally would "support labor in its demand that the right to collective bargaining be recognized by the industrial conference."

"I am not willing," he said, "to withhold from any other group or association of men that which I demand for myself or my own group. Organized labor has asked that the conference endorse its position on collective bargaining; that it make known to the country that labor may, if it chooses, meet with heads of industry and arrange bases for the adjustment of wages, housing conditions and other matters which affect employment."

"This position, to my mind, is perfectly correct, and I don't see how I can oppose it without contradicting myself. The National Board of Farm Organizations has officially endorsed the Capper-Heraman bill. This bill gives to the farmers the clear right to collectively dispose of their products."

Guests Are Own Servants In Fight on Hotel Strike

Guests at the Great Northern Hotel are assisting the management in fighting a strike of house employees that involves thirty-two of the 100 workers.

Through Here Pays Tribute To Maynard

Aviator Arrives at Starting Point of Flight in 10 Days, 4 Hrs. and 25 Mins. After Departure

Describes Thrills Of Record Trip

Lieut. J. B. Richter, Who Started East Same Day, Arrives 2 Hours Later

Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the "flying parson," landed at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, at 1:50:05 p. m. yesterday.

In a remarkable exhibition of pilot-in, he side-slipped his famous De Havilland-4 down to the landing field exactly ten days four hours and twenty-five minutes from the moment he left the same spot on a flight to San Francisco and back.

Overcoming all obstacles and handicaps, the "sky pilot" defeated a field of sixty-three contestants, and was the first to complete the greatest aerial undertaking of history.

At the conclusion of the grueling 5,400-mile flight he appeared as fresh as he did ten days before, when he kissed his wife goodby at the moment of starting.

Two hours after Maynard had completed the double flight across the continent, Lieutenant J. B. Richter, also flying a DH-4, landed at Mineola. He left San Francisco the same day Maynard left Mineola, and was just completing the first 2,700 miles of the race.

Officials of the American Flying Club contest committee last night announced that as far as could be computed at present Maynard's flying time across the continent was as follows: Westward, 25 hours 28 minutes and 26 seconds. Eastward, 24 hours, 4 minutes and 8 seconds. To the latter must be added 18 hours—the time he was down at Wahwa, Neb., between controls, with engine trouble.

At 1:45 p. m. 2,000 persons assembled on the field discerned a speck above the western horizon. The speck grew until it was larger than a steam train, slipped several feet straight down and landed quicker than it takes to tell.

Thunderous Cheer for Flier

A thunderous cheer arose as the wheels of the machine touched the ground, and a moment later, as if by arrangement, the vast crowd opened up, and from the centre there walked a small, pale-faced, blue-eyed woman, with two small children tugging at her skirts.

"I just knew he'd do it," she exclaimed happily in the rich drawing accent of the pilot-parson's wife.

She ran to the machine, the crowd making way for her. But fast as she went, she was beaten in the race of congratulations to Major Maurice Connelly, who was the first to grasp the flying preacher's hand.

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Slowly, and as if with difficulty, Maynard climbed into his cockpit, and kissed her. Next he embraced each of his children with equal feeling. Then glancing around happily he got the first impression of the graying that had been staged to commemorate his victorious achievement.

He was greeted by the imperious demands of the photographers to "kiss her again," "kiss the children," "kiss his machine." Ranged about him was a battery of cameras—"movie" and "still."

Embraces Wife and Children

Undaunted and unabashed, he grasped the little woman who had been praying for his return into his arms, and kissed her. Next he embraced each of his children with equal feeling. Then glancing around happily he got the first impression of the graying that had been staged to commemorate his victorious achievement.

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In the meantime William E. Kline, the mechanic who has shared the pilot-preacher's triumph, climbed stiffly out of the rear cockpit. In his arms he held Tricie, Maynard's police dog, that made Tricie double flight across the country with him.

"How do Tricie enjoy the flight, parson?"

Tricie answered, "Bow-wow."

As soon as the camera men had completed their tasks into his arms he was escorted to a special tent by Colonel Archie Miller, commander of the Long Island flying fields. There a few privileged persons were permitted to enter with newspaper men to hear Maynard tell the story of his flight.

Proud Moment for Wife

He was seated in the centre of a circle, with Kline on one side and his wife and children on the other. It was a proud moment for Mrs. Maynard and her eyes clearly expressed the happiness and pride she felt.

At the outset he went over the details of the new transcontinental flight that has been arranged for him by the United States Air Service in a specially constructed machine.

"I can't say yet," he replied, "that depends—" He glanced at his wife, there was a slight shake of her head. This Maynard changed the subject.

This is the first flight across the continent that is to be made with only one stop. It will be from Mineola to Dallas, Tex., and thence to San Diego, Cal. On the return he will fly from the lat-