

AVIATORS READY FOR TRANS-OCEAN CONTEST FLIGHT

American and British Airmen to Try for \$50,000 Prize Awarded First to Successfully Cross.

BATTLE ACES ARE ENTERED

Independent Backs With Forfeit Statement He Can Reach Irish Coast After 21 Flying Hours.

New York, Feb. 20.—(U. P.)—With three—possibly four—aviators ready to fly across the Atlantic from the American side to the British Isles, the Aero club announced today that three airmen in England have filed their entries for the trans-ocean event.

A prize of \$50,000 has been offered by the London Daily Mail for the first successful flight. An additional \$50,000 is offered if the trip is made in a British built machine and the start is from British soil.

Captain Hugo Sundstedt entered for the \$50,000, February 14. Since that time the three English entries have been made, according to a cablegram to the Aero club. The names of the aspirants on the other side of the water have not been made public. In addition to Sundstedt, who is experimenting with a powerful airplane at Bayonne, N. J., those who are figuring on essaying the flight from the American side are Brigadier Kenly, chief of aeronautics of the army, and Commander Towers, of the navy.

Kenly will not attempt it until an airplane is developed that can make a non-stop flight from New York to San Francisco. Towers is understood to be working on plans for development of a craft that can make the passage. Navy arrangements provide that the course shall be patrolled by destroyers.

Sundstedt, the independent, claims he can fly from New York to St. Johns N. F. and, after replenishing his fuel tank there, make the jump from New Foundland to Ireland, or possibly to the English coast, in 21 hours. He has deposited his \$500 forfeit in entering for the Daily Mail prize. According to the terms of the contest, entrants cannot make the flight until 14 days after filing their entry. In that time they must allow a thorough inspection of their machine by Aero club officials. Sundstedt, it is reported, might sacrifice the prize money rather than wait 14 days before making the attempt.

It was rumored today that Lieutenant Colonel William A. Bishop, the British ace of aces, is now contemplating a flight from New Foundland to Ireland. He was said to have an exceptionally fast plane "somewhere in Canada" ready for the venture.

PREMIER'S LUNG HIT-BY BULLET

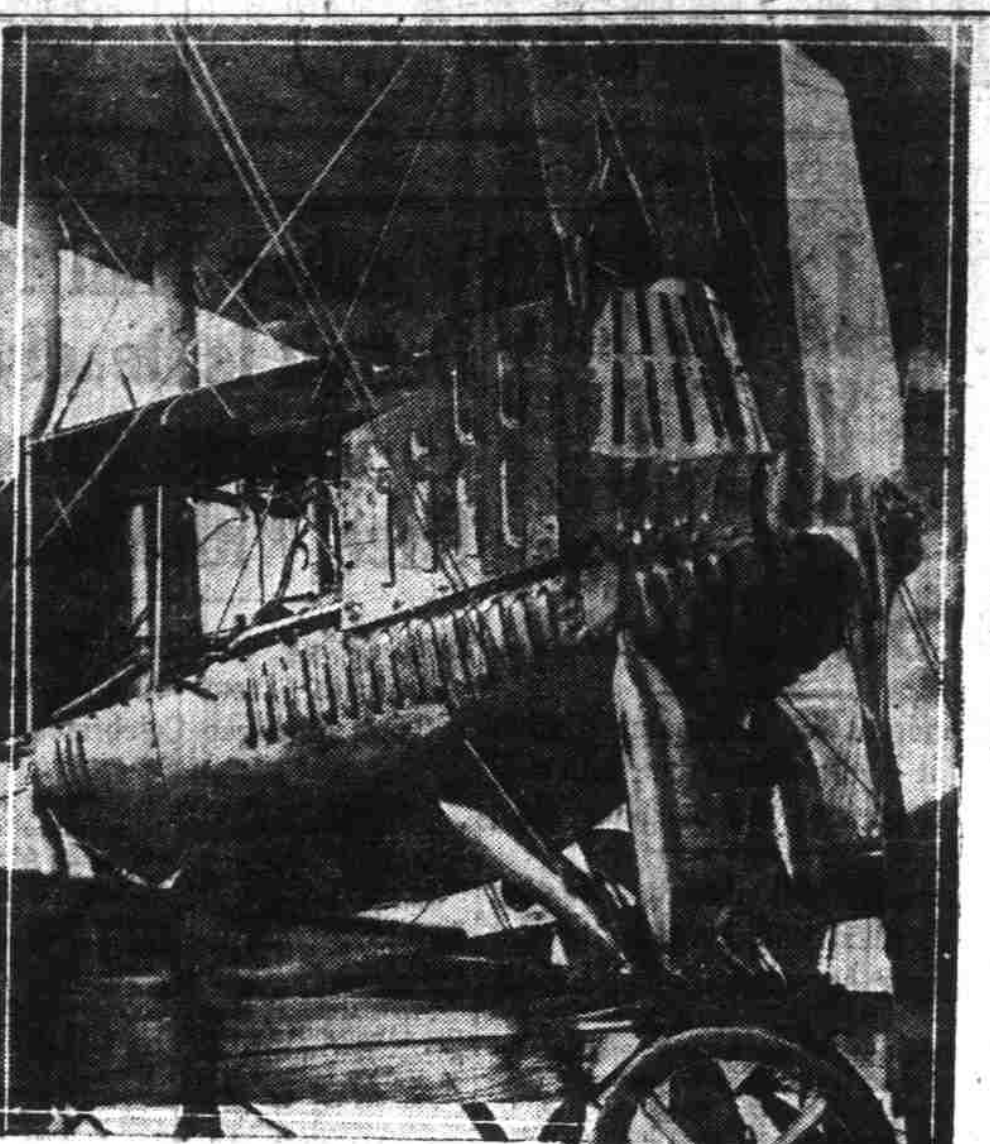
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and but for the police Emile Cotin, the assassin, would have been torn from limb to limb.

Cotin is about 35 years old. He stands six feet and his fiery red hair reaches to his shoulders. He speaks French, but with an unusual accent.

Cotin is an anarchist and is known

READY TO FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC



among his lawless associates as "Mileu." The man is believed to be a disciple of the Lenin regime in Russia and has frequently boasted to his friends that he is "a super-Bolshevik."

The anarchist Cotin is reported to have planned his attack upon Premier Clemenceau seven months ago. He is a carpenter by trade.

He declared he was "going to kill the man who was preparing for another war."

Exhaustive inquiry among the eye-witnesses established the fact that Cotin was unassisted and it is now believed that nine bullets were fired instead of seven, as reported yesterday. Traces of nine bullets were found upon the motor car in which the premier was seated when the attack was made.

Motive for Crime Uncertain

"It is nothing; I am all right," exclaimed the premier as he stepped from the motor car and started to walk to his home.

Although he walked amidst an admiring crowd unassisted, as soon as he reached his residence, Mr. Clemenceau was immediately put to bed and surgeons were summoned. The first fears were dispelled when no trace of a hemorrhage was found.

While the medical examination was under way, President Poincare, A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and most of the members of the peace conference, called. In the meanwhile a great crowd had gathered outside of the premier's residence and were shouting "Long live Clemenceau!"

The motive for the crime is not yet certain, but it is believed to be the of an isolated anarchist who sought to remove one of the strongest figures in the peace conference.

Police on Both Sides

The shots were fired at a distance of about six feet, but fortunately the assailant was a bad marksman. One bullet which had crashed through the glass in the door of the automobile en-

I thought to myself that he was up to no good.

"Yesterday morning I noticed him again at the same place. At least, I thought it was the same man."

"The thought had hardly crossed my mind when the man raised his arm and opened fire. The first bullet broke the glass of the window in my automobile."

"M. Clemenceau is doing as well as could possibly be expected," it was officially given out by Sister Theonisse, the wounded man's nurse.

Search was made today of the apartments of Dreyfus, the anarchist who helped defend Cotin after the shooting, and a trunkful of anarchist literature was found.

After Dreyfus was seized yesterday morning he overpowered the policeman who was holding him and fled, shouting, "He did well!"

Dreyfus was quickly retaken.

It is learned that Dreyfus came to Paris from London. He claims he had no hand in the attack and merely saw Cotin do the shooting. He is being detained, however.

The premier passed a good night. He had no fever, and upon awakening today was in excellent spirits.

The "Tiger" is following the progress of the peace conference committees closely, receiving reports at his bedside and had insisted upon hourly reports despite anything the physicians might say to the contrary.

M. Clemenceau, who has a wide knowl-



The giant plane which Captain Hugo Sundstedt, well known Swedish aviator, hopes will carry him safely across the Atlantic, is ready for its final trial flights before the big trip is begun. The plane is equipped with two powerful Liberty motors developing 440 horsepower. One of the giant motors is shown at the left. At the right is Lieutenant Paul Micella of New York, an aviator in the American air service, who will act as second pilot to Captain Sundstedt in the proposed flight. The flyers expect to make the trip in 22 hours.

tered the right shoulder, striking the blade and traveling downward towards the right breast.

This is the conclusion of the various eye-witnesses.

The premier emerged from his residence in the Rue Franklin shortly before 9 o'clock. He wore a fur-lined overcoat and derby hat and carried a portfolio under his right arm. Stopping briskly across the sidewalk, M. Clemenceau entered a military limousine driven by a soldier chauffeur. The Rue Franklin—a short street—was completely empty. As the motor car moved slowly away it was accompanied by four bicycle policemen. Two rode in front and two behind.

Just as the car turned from the Rue Franklin into the Boulevard de Lessert a man wearing a raincoat jumped from a crowd of women shoppers in front of a grocery store. This man stood at the curb with a pistol in his hand and took deliberate aim at M. Clemenceau as the automobile passed by.

Driver Shifts to High

At the first pistol shot the driver of the car threw it into high speed and it literally leaped from the ground as it bounded forward. As the final two shots crashed into the rear of the limousine the chauffeur brought it to a halt with a grinding of wheels.

A large crowd, attracted by the noise of the shooting, ran towards the motor car. In the meanwhile M. Clemenceau had remained seated, although he had momentarily leaped to his feet after being struck by the first bullet.

When the car stopped he calmly opened the door and stepped out and commenced to walk towards his home, a short distance away.

The crowd and the policemen leaped upon the assailant, bearing him to the ground. After a brief struggle the man was disarmed, but while this was happening the race of the people had arisen to such a pitch that they were shouting for his heart's blood.

The first impression of the men and women was that the man was a Bolshevik, and it was then that they set up the cry of "Death to the Bolsheviks!"

Socialists Decried Attack

The departure of M. Clemenceau from his home was unusually early. He had made an appointment for the preceding evening to meet Colonel E. M. House and Mr. Balfour at the Hotel Crillon to take steps for speeding up the work of the peace conference, and he was on his way to the Crillon when the attack was made.

The earliness of the shooting showed that the assassin had arrived on the scene at an early hour and was prepared to wait a long time for his intended victim.

"That a Frenchman should fire upon a man nearly 80 years of age is abominable," said Marcel Sembat in the Socialist newspaper L'Heure today.

The newspaper Intransigent proposes that the war cross be awarded to the premier for his bravery.

The newspaper points out that M. Clemenceau was wounded "in the performance of his duty," adding: "It was the odious act of an imbecile and will make all good people rally the stronger to the support of the premier."

"London, Feb. 20.—(U. P.)—The attack on Premier Clemenceau was interpreted by the British press today as an instance of an outcropping of "Bolshevism" throughout the world. Morning newspapers, fearing an epidemic of assassinations, suggested that international action should be taken to deal with anarchists. The Daily News denounced the attack as "mad dog" politics.

Premier Awaits Attempt

By Ernest P. Orr

Paris, Feb. 20.—(I. N. S.)—Premier Clemenceau revealed to friends that the assassin had been waiting for him for at least two days and that his presence had been noted by the premier.

Seated in an arm chair and wearing his favorite skullcap, the aged statesman gave the following account of the attack:

"When I drove past the spot Tuesday I saw a stranger—a rather suspicious looking man, staring at me.

edge of medicine himself, insisted to the doctors that his wounds were very slight and they were of such a character as would not interfere with his following the biggest questions of the peace conference.

The surgeons agreed that his iron constitution would be far in his favor. At the same time, the premier had a narrow escape. If the bullet which entered his body had deflected the frac-

tion of an inch it might have shattered the spine or penetrated a lung.

Assassin Previously Arrested

Paris, Feb. 20.—(U. P.)—French authorities, with the cooperation of intelligence officers of the associated powers, were conducting a sweeping investigation in connection with the attack on Premier Clemenceau Wednesday when the aged statesman received a wound from a revolver bullet. The officials were working on the theory that the attack may have been only part of a plot against the principal allied leaders, although nothing had been unearthed so far as is known to support this surmise.

Emile Cotin, the assassin, is known to have attended a recent meeting of anarchists, in which the participants shouted "Death to Clemenceau!"

Cotin was arrested in company with several other anarchists at the time, but later released. His explanation of the shooting is that he regards Clemenceau as an enemy of the workers.

Cotin was mobilized for two months at the start of the war and then was exempted because of heart trouble. He went to work in an airplane factory, but was discharged for inefficiency and laziness after three months. Thereafter he was employed in a furniture factory. No papers were found upon Cotin save a minority Socialist newspaper, the Journal Du Peuple. His police record shows that he has served three sentences for inciting soldiers to disobedience.

Russian Plot Overheard

Paris, Feb. 20.—(U. P.)—A French consul who returned from Russia some time ago, overheard in the Russian library in Paris a month ago a Russian agitator discussing the possibility of disguising Russian soldiers in French uniforms as part of a plot against Clemenceau. The police watched the library thereafter, but were unable to obtain any further evidence of the conspiracy. It has been ascertained that Emile Cotin, the assassin, has been closely connected with Russian prisoners who were recently repatriated. No decision has been reached today whether Cotin will be tried by a military or civil tribunal.

President Sends Condolences

Aboard the U. S. S. George Washington at St. Paul, Feb. 20.—(U. P.)—President Wilson sent the following message of condolence to be conveyed to Premier Clemenceau:

"Secretary Lansing and the American mission in Paris:

"Please convey to Monsieur Clemenceau my heartfelt sympathy and my joy at his escape. I sincerely hope the report he was slightly injured is altogether true. I was deeply shocked by the news of the attack."

Practiced in His Room

Paris, Feb. 20.—(I. N. S.)—The pistol with which Premier Clemenceau was shot formerly belonged to a French soldier and was used in the French army in the war. The anarchist Cotin, who did the shooting, said he had bought the weapon from a demobilized French soldier. He had been practicing with it in his bedroom and when arrested said to the police: "You can see for yourselves that I am not skilled."

School Election Called

Castlerock, Wash., Feb. 20.—A school election has been called for March 1 to elect a director for three years. Mrs. R. Brewer is the retiring director.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause of colds, coughs, croup, E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c—Adv.

10,000 HEAR TAFT TALK WORLD LEAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Opponents of New Movement Are Going Back 100 Years, Says Ex-President.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—(U. P.)—Ten thousand men and women looked at the League of Nations from the Taft angle today, and those who favored the league had the benefit of a thorough-going lecture from an international lawyer to reinforce them.

William Howard Taft spoke to that many persons Wednesday night and praised the league constitution as a preventive of wars.

The Pacific League of Nations congress resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

The party will leave tonight for Salt Lake, where a similar congress will be held.

Taft explained his cooperation with President Wilson for the league as follows:

"President Wilson is a Democrat—I am a Republican. He is going to remain a Democrat and I am going to remain a Republican, but our differences in regard to national affairs end at the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

Regarding the men in congress who are opposing the league, he said:

"Of these gentlemen who are making lurid speeches I can only say they are reactionary to the last degree—they are going back 100 years."

Taft again predicted that the senate would ratify the "covenant of Paris."

ROTARIANS

When it's a "Question" of Eyesight, it is wise to display "Foresight" and promptly submit that Question to

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TODAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY

COLUMBIA

DIRECTION JENSEN-WIN HERBERG

STOPS FRIDAY MIDNIGHT

THOMAS H. INCE PRESENTS:
Enid Bennett



"Oh Cupid, Where is Your Magic Now?"

IN

"Happy Though Married"

WHAT'S the greatest difficulty in married life? If you are married to a beautiful girl, jealousy! The problem for Enid Bennett in this great picture is that she has a husband as fascinating as herself—and then comes along a gay mantilla of Spain, covering the most exquisite pair of shoulders in the world.

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