

**The Weather** —OREGON— Fair without change in temperature; moderate northerly winds. Friday—Max. 62; Min. 31; River 3.8 falling; Rainfall none; Atmosphere clear; Wind north.

# The Oregon Statesman

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SEVENTY-FOURTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1925

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE LOSE IN WAR TESTS

### Officers Admit Defeat in Demonstrations Approimating Battle Conditions; Planes Victors

## GUNNERS FAIL TO FIND TARGETS; LIGHTS FAIL

### Illumination Devices Unable to Pick Up Planes Within Their Range

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Mar. 6.—Officers of the anti-aircraft defenses here admitted defeat tonight in tests participated in by Langley field aviators to demonstrate the effectiveness of their weapons. The demonstration was arranged by the war department as an outgrowth of the recent air power controversy at Washington when witnesses told the house aircraft investigating committee that anti-aircraft guns had given aviators during the war little cause for apprehension.

Argument is ended by members of congress and high army and navy officials and officers, including Brig. Gen. Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service whose open and vigorous disagreement with aviation policies of the two departments gave rise to the recent controversy and found a sequel in the announcement at Washington that Lieut. Col. James E. Fehet would succeed him in his present position April 27, when his term of office expires.

During the tests today anti-aircraft three-inch guns failed to score a single actual hit on sleeve targets towed by army airplanes and tonight anti-aircraft illumination devices failed to pick up any of the aircraft flying in the darkness overhead until the machines had revealed their positions by dropping burning flares.

Defeat admitted. Officers of the anti-aircraft defenses conceded frankly that the airplanes all were within the range of the searchlights when finally picked out by the lights, and also that the targets were within range of the three-inch guns when the firing test took place.

In the night problem, five powerful searchlights were switched on at full power, sufficient to send a beam of light 19,000 feet into the air, but were unable to find the aircraft as they flew at ranges less than half that distance.

General Mitchell was on hand throughout the tests to cheer on the fliers. He appeared enthusiastic over the selection of Lieut. Col. Fehet, declaring "they could not have selected a better man for the job."

"As for me," he added, "of course, I shall carry on. I hope to be assigned to duty with headquarters in Chicago, but am willing to go wherever I may be ordered."

## PROWLER IS TAKEN IN EARLY MORNING

### G. L. Snook Arrested; Deputy Sheriff and Fire Badge Is Carried

A man giving the name of G. L. Snook was arrested this morning at about 3 o'clock while he was prowling around a house at 1270 N. Sumner street. Paul Burris and another man saw him, and before he could get away, covered him with guns, and notified the police.

According to the police, Snook had been at Salem for about two years, and lives at 1370 N. Cottage street. He is said to be a projectionist at a local theater. Two large bunches of keys of all descriptions were found on him, together with a deputy sheriff's badge from Clackamas county. A firman's badge from the Oregon City fire department was also in his pocket.

The police describe the man as a degenerate, basing their opinion on the fact that many obscene pictures and literature were found in his possession. He is now held at the city jail.

## Parachutes Save Lives of Two Aviators When Ships Crash in Clouds

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 6.—For the first time in the history of aviation, according to local army aviators, parachutes today saved the lives of two fliers, who crashed in mid-air. The pilots were Lieutenant C. D. McAllister and Cadet Charles A. Lindberg, students of the advanced flying school at Kelly field.

The student pilots were flying in a nine-ship formation at the time of the accident. The pursuit formation was gaining battle experience by attacking a DH-4B observation plane flown by First Lieutenant Russell L. Maughan, several hundred feet above the clouds at an altitude of 5000 feet.

The pursuit fliers came down from above in diving attack, three ships attacking in V-shaped for-

mation. The first and second formations had pulled away and the third formation with Cadet P. R. Love in the lead, dived for the attack. As Cadet Love pulled away from the slower observation ship, Cadet Lindberg passed almost directly beneath while Lieutenant McAllister attacked from the west side at the same time. The ships came together as the pilots began to regain altitude approximately 200 yards in front of Lieutenant Maughan's plane. Cadet Lindberg was the first to clear the falling ships. The pilots fell for several hundred feet before they pulled the rip-cords of their parachutes. The chutes opened out and a moment later the wrecked ships shot by them. Upon reaching the ground the planes burst into flames and were destroyed.

## ELEVEN CAMPS MADE IN PARK

### First Week of Camp Ground Season Finds Many Returning From South

Eleven motorists made use of the Salem auto camp during the first week of the 1925 season. Most of them were returning home from California where they had been spending the winter.

The first night when the camp was opened two automobile parties were registered, while the second night one party was registered. However, the succeeding night six autos were accommodated, while last night four parties were cared for. One man has signified his intention of remaining in Salem for a week and has engaged temporary quarters.

Many applications for quarters have been made, but due to the lack of stoves in the tents, the campers did not decide to move in. Practically everything is getting fixed up for the rush of tourists later in the season. The camp grounds have been whipped into shape, the stoves repaired, the fences repaired, the tents stretched and many other details necessary for the care of the camp grounds have been performed.

At this time, however, nothing has been done on the proposed community house. Construction plans are to be decided later. This house will be used to display the products of the Willamette valley, to house an information booth and other affairs.

HUGHES IS FETED. WASHINGTON, March 6.—A surprise farewell party was given Charles Evans Hughes as he boarded a train late today to leave Washington, where he has served four years as secretary of state.

## TYNAN ON STAND IN PRISON CASE

### Nationally Known Warden's Testimony Closes Civil Service Hearing

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 6.—(By the AP.)—The testimony of Thomas J. Tynan, nationally known road building warden of the Colorado penitentiary, on his trial of malfeasance in office, brought by former Governor Sweet and the abrupt withdrawal from the inquiry of the complainant and his counsel, today virtually brought to a close the hearing before the state civil service commission that had been in progress for a month.

When Warden Tynan took the witness stand in his own defense he faced an empty table that, until today had been occupied by Sweet and his two attorneys, F. S. Caldwell and Ernest Morris. The charges against Tynan were based on a survey of the prison by Thomas Mott Osborne, former Sing Sing warden.

At the opening of today's session the complainant withdrew from the trial, refusal by the commission to hear his statement regarding its action Thursday in excluding Morris from further participation in the proceedings.

In his statement, given to the press, Sweet declared that the commission had not given him a fair hearing and that Assistant Attorney General Nagle, who is advising the commission, had been prejudicial and erroneous in many of his rulings.

## STOKES TRIAL BRINGS CLASH OF ATTORNEYS

### Trial Judge Launches Bitter Attack on State Prosecutor for Line of Cross Examination

## STATE HAS DESTROYED CASE, JUDGE DECLARES

### W. E. D. Stokes, Aged Millionaire, Undergoes Caustic Questioning

CHICAGO, March 6.—Less than two hours after it had begun its cross examination of W. E. D. Stokes, wealthy New York apartment hotel owner, charged with conspiracy to defame his wife, the prosecution was warned by Judge W. N. Gemmill that it probably had destroyed its case.

The court was so emphatic in his denunciation of the methods of Milton D. Smith, assistant state's attorney, that after warning the prosecutor that a court review would probably throw out a conviction of Mr. Stokes, he added he was not certain but that the trend of the cross examination transgressed so far he himself would have to reverse a jury verdict against the aged millionaire.

Questions Are Fired. Without producing the postal cards for the trial records, Mr. Smith in a roaring voice demanded Mr. Stokes give a "yes" or "no" answer as to whether he had sent missives to Mrs. Stokes, the Stokes children, Muriel and Jimmy, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Miller, Mrs. Stokes' mother, denouncing his wife for alleged association with negro men.

With hands clenching the arms of the witness stand, Mr. Stokes strained forward and hurled an equally wrathful "I never did" as Mr. Smith read each postal. Judge Gemmill stopped the reading, terming it "very improper."

A few minutes later Mr. Smith asked: "Didn't notorious woman visit your apartment at the Ansonia hotel and was not that why Mrs.

## GOP COMMAND MAJORITY IN UPPER HOUSE

### For First Time in Two Years Republicans Able to Swing Working Majority in Senate

## DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION DECLARED ONLY NOMINAL

### Bourbons Decide in Conference Not to Use Obstructive Tactics

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The republicans, commanding a working majority in the senate for the first time in two years, proceeded today to reorganize that body with precision and dispatch.

They were given the support of three of the four senators they have dismissed from their councils, and had only nominal opposition from the democrats who, in a conference earlier in the day, decided against the employment of any obstructive tactics.

Assignments Held Over. Although action on the assignments of senators to the standing committees went over until tomorrow through an agreement between the republicans and democrats, senate approval was given to a resolution creating an extra place on committees so that regular republicans can be appointed to the places made vacant by the removal of the insurgents from their present committee ranks.

Opposition to the enlargement of the committees was voiced by Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, and there is prospect that the determination of the majority organization to remove Senators La Follette, Wisconsin, and Ladd of North Dakota from their committee chairmanships, and Senators Frazier and Brookhart from their committee rank will become the subject of some debate.

Program Is Secure. Administration leaders say, and those in opposition agree, that the program will go through, since the democrats have no desire that the question of committee chairmanships shall become the sub-

## Path of Black Gold Sweeps Entire Town; Everything Must Go

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 6.—The town of Layoye was literally wiped off the map of Wyoming today and its 1500 residents deprived of their homes by a ruling of Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy who ordered that the entire village and its populace must be moved in order to make a clear path for a giant of industry—petroleum.

Public buildings, business houses, homes—everything—must go, for Judge Kennedy decreed that the Ohio Oil company, which leased the land on which the town is located from the government for oil development is entitled to full possession within 60 days from today. On April 21, 1924, he held that the town had been established without legal basis but did not provide for enforcement of a removal order.

Today's decision means that if any sign of the town is left in 60 days those responsible will be subject to citation for contempt of court.

Layoye is a modern incarnation of the typical boom mining

town of the old west. Prosperity has been general since the town was established in 1920 and the hundreds of men employed in the breathless rush for oil spent as freely as they earned.

Layoye is located in the heart of the big Salt creek oil field. It puffed up between patches of alkali and sage brush almost overnight, 40 miles north of Casper when oil drilling demanded hundreds of men in that vicinity.

In 1922 it took on another spurt of growing which continued until 1923, and it still is the same bustling village, having one large mercantile establishment, three weekly newspapers, numerous moving picture theaters, automobile agencies and other institutions of work and play which fortune seekers demand.

Like the mushroom town that it is, its buildings are flimsy—hastily thrown together shacks for the most part—and can be easily demolished. It is expected that the business interests of the town will be transferred mostly to Salt creek, a neighboring oil town.

## SENATE TO ACT ON NOMINATION

### Debate on Confirmation of Charles B. Warren Is Now Expected

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Endorsed for a second time by the judiciary committee, the nomination of Charles B. Warren of Michigan to be attorney general, will be called up tomorrow in the senate with every prospect that it will be confirmed after some debate.

The first move of opponents will be to force consideration in an open executive session, but they were dubious tonight of success. Called in special session, the judiciary committee today ordered a favorable report on the nomination which was re-submitted to the senate yesterday by President Coolidge. Only one democrat, Overman, North Carolina, was present and on the previous occasion he voted for a favorable report.

This report was submitted to the senate later in executive session and Chairman Cummins asked unanimous consent that the nomination be made the unfinished business of the senate and that it be held on the calendar without interruption until disposed of, Senators Reed, democrat, Missouri, Walsh, democrat, Montana, and others opposing confirmation, said they had no intention of unnecessarily delaying action, and as a result the request was withdrawn.

## HERRIOT FACING CRISIS OF NATION

### Political Circles Stirred at the Difficulties Confronting Premier

PARIS, March 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Herriot was regarded in political circles here tonight as confronting the most difficult crisis of his career as head of the government. He is facing the all important question of a security pact and the entire nation is awaiting him.

Foreign Minister Skrzynsky of Poland, in a talk with the premier today, said Poland would not consent to a revision of the treaty of Versailles. In addition, Foreign Secretary Chamberlain of Great Britain, who arrived here this afternoon, presents another problem. It is assumed Mr. Chamberlain will advocate a favorable consideration of the German plan for a guaranteed pact which will expressly exclude the latter's frontier with Poland from the security pact it is supposed to provide. Secretary Chamberlain, in the opinion of the Paris press, is going to Geneva to give the finishing blow to the league protocol which was M. Herriot's greatest hope.

## SHOE THIEF SENTENCED

YAKIMA, March 6.—After pleading guilty to stealing 200 pairs of shoes from a shoe store here, Nernon Reynolds, negro, was today sentenced to 18 months in prison.

## GEN. MITCHELL DEMOTED; NEW MAN IS NAMED

### Assistant Chief of Army Air Service to Leave Office on April 27 When His Term Expires

## JAMES E. FECHET TO RECEIVE APPOINTMENT

### Mitchell Loses Rank of Brigadier General; Change Was Expected

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Brigadier General William Mitchell, center of the recent controversy over air power, will be succeeded as assistant chief of the army air service by Lieutenant Colonel James E. Fehet on April 27, when his term of office expires. The assignment, announced today and bearing out expectations that such a change would be effected, carries with it the rank of Brigadier General and General Mitchell will revert to his own rank as colonel after that date.

Statement Made. Commenting on the appointment at Norfolk where he had gone to witness an anti-aircraft gun demonstration near Fortress Monroe arranged by the war department as an outgrowth of the aircraft controversy, General Mitchell asserted:

"He is a good man. I shall abide by the department's orders." Immediately after the nomination had been announced earlier in the day, General Mitchell's office here had made public a statement he had prepared in advance, reiterating his position with respect to unified control of the government's air services and other points on which he has been in open disagreement with his superiors.

Recommendation Made. The war secretary's statement announcing that he had recommended Lieutenant Colonel Fehet for the appointment to the presidency which was regarded as practically the same as an actual order of assignment, although senate confirmation is required, made no other comment, saying that General Mitchell's future assignment had not been determined. Lieutenant Colonel Fehet, like General Mitchell, rose from the ranks. He served many years in the cavalry before he was transferred to the aviation service of the signal corps in 1917 after the outbreak of the world war, when he became a qualified pilot. He is now in command of the air service advance flying school, Kelly field, Texas.

Lieutenant Colonel Fehet has something of a reputation in army

## FRIDAY IN WASHINGTON

President Coolidge met with his reconstructed cabinet for the first time.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas was again named democratic leader of the senate.

Navy department announced yards where authorized naval building will take place.

The new senate was organized with Senator Moses, New Hampshire, as president pro tempore.

Republican senate leaders adopted a plan to deprive La Follette senators of the committee rank.

William Burgess, tariff commission member of Pennsylvania, advised the president he wished to retire.

Lieutenant Colonel James E. Fehet was nominated as assistant chief of the army air service to succeed Brigadier General Mitchell.

Alfred P. Dennis, Maryland, was nominated as a member of the tariff commission to succeed David J. Lewis of Maryland.

President Coolidge and other high government officials attended memorial services for the late President Ebert of Germany.

Another favorable report on the nomination of Charles B. Warren as attorney general was ordered by the senate judiciary committee.

## "What Hath God Wrought" in the Making Possible of New Miracle

Four years ago when President Harding was inaugurated it was five days before the Pacific northwest had pictures of the great event. When President Wilson for the second time took the oath of office it was seven days before a photograph reached this section.

The inauguration photographs from which the cuts herewith were made were transmitted from Washington to San Francisco by wire. Matrices were at once made there and these were dispatched to Salem by the first mail. Except for some kind of a fumble, they would have arrived here Thursday night, and appeared in yesterday's paper. Such arrangements had been made. The Portland Oregonian did get its copies Thursday night, and had the cuts in their paper of yesterday.

By the time of the next inaugu-

ration it is likely that this system will have been extended so that newspapers in Portland and Salem and other northwest coast cities will be able to print the inauguration pictures the day of the event.

How It Is Done. (The telephone people have furnished the following matter on the "Transmission of Pictures Over Telephone Lines.")

The purpose of the present test is to demonstrate the capabilities over transcontinental distances of a new system of electrically transmitting pictures devised by the Bell Telephone engineers. Four cities are connected together for the purposes of this test, the arrangements being such that pictures will be sent from Washington, D. C., to New York, Chicago and San Francisco simultaneously.

The length of the telephone line between Washington and San Francisco via New York is about 3600 miles, the greatest distance over which pictures have ever been transmitted electrically and the transmission time is only seven minutes.

This system of transmitting pictures electrically was first publicly tested in essentially its present form in May, 1924. The present demonstration is in anticipation of the opening of a transcontinental picture transmission service shortly to be announced by the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

The system is a development of the engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph company and the Bell Telephone Labora-



Chief Justice Taft administering the oath of office to President Coolidge at the Capitol on March 4. The photograph was transmitted over the telephone lines.