

ONLY 3 VETERANS OF CONFEDERATE ARMY TO MARCH

DALLAS, Texas, May 22.—The shadow of the once great army of the Confederacy passed through the streets of Dallas today throwing kisses to the populace as though saying farewell on their last journey. The kisses were returned a hundredfold by the multitude who for three hours were transported again to the stirring days of their forefathers as the Confederate veterans, gray uniforms, battle flaps, rebel yells and all, ended their thirty-fifth reunion in brilliant pageantry.

Only three veterans marched on foot. The others rode in automobiles, and a few, the remnants of Forrest's cavalry, were on horseback. One of those who walked was Major John Crowley of New Orleans and he carried a banner which read "Only one left of Bob Wheeler's 'Tigers'."

EARL OF YPRES DEAD.

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dia, where he performed brilliantly in bringing cavalry commands up to a high point of efficiency. Sir George had not forgotten the service and brought Colonel French out of retirement to write the new cavalry book. The result was characterized as "a masterpiece of lucid explanation and terse precision." Then the question arose as to who was to carry out the alterations called for in the book. Some answered "the one who suggested them." French was made assistant adjutant general of cavalry and proceeded to climb upward to the command of the first 100,000 British soldiers who met the first terrific onslaught of the Germans in the World War.

The Earl of Ypres underwent an operation on March 19. Soon thereafter he was reported to be recovering but subsequently his condition became worse.

In the meantime French had made extensive reforms and was given command of a cavalry brigade. In the maneuvers of 1898 he attracted the attention of the entire British army. In these, through extraordinary daring operations, he completely baffled his opponent, a general using methods which had been regarded as efficient and necessary until French's genius made them antiquated. French became a major general the next year.

Cavalry leader, Boer War

The Boer War was to French only another opportunity to show the ability which the British military authorities had shelved seven years before. He was given the chief cavalry command and in numerous operations he proved himself both a great strategist and a superior tactician. He was mentioned in many dispatches and went back to England at the close of the war to be knighted and given the command of all the troops at Aldershot with the rank of lieutenant general.

In 1907 French was appointed inspector general of the forces and five years later he was made chief of the imperial general staff. He was made a field marshal in 1913 and as such went to France at the beginning of the World War as commander in chief of the expeditionary forces. Here again he displayed his extraordinary ability as a military leader. He was, in a way, responsible for the change in the British cabinet resulting in the creation of the ministry of munitions, at the head of which former Premier Lloyd George succeeded in awakening the munitions manufacturers to the necessity of rallying to the aid of the soldiers in the field.

In the early engagements in France French's army was outnumbered by the enemy and short of high explosives to halt the German advance. To the latter was attributed the necessity for the strategic retreat from Mons, in which he handled the sorely tried British army to masterly fashion. Later with 1,000,000 men under his command he scored his great victory at Ypres.

Reporting on his operations the field marshal wrote: "The glorious troops under my command had gone gallantly to their death when a few more guns and a few more shells would have many times saved their sacrifice. And still no sufficient supplies came." Criticized at home for permitting the Germans almost impudently to entrench themselves, French became involved in a controversy with Lord Kitchener, his former South African commander, then secretary of state for war.

The late Lord Northcliffe made a visit to the British front and upon his return bluntly told the facts of the shell shortage. It was then that the change in the cabinet was made with the result that the factories speeded up and turned out an immense amount of shells and other war implements.

Replaced by Haig

After 16 months of intensive warfare in France, French relinquished command of the British forces to Field Marshal Haig and returned to England. He was created a viscount and made commander in chief of the troops in the United Kingdom, a post he held until 1918. Then he was made lord lieutenant of Ireland, and served until April 30, 1921, when the Home Rule Partition Act took effect and Viscount Fitzalan became viceroy. On December 19, 1919, while motoring through Ireland an attempt was made to assassinate the lord lieutenant. His party was fired upon from ambush, but French escaped injury.

Upon retirement as lord lieutenant of Ireland, French was created an earl by King George. His new honor was not gazetted for nearly a year afterward, when it was officially announced that he had elected to be known as the Earl of Ypres after the place of his great victory in the war. Some surprise was occasioned by his title selection, it being quite unusual to take the name of a region once for a title, only a few such examples appearing in the British records. The earl was an ardent admirer and student of Napoleon whom he regarded as the greatest strategist the

world has ever known. In following closely Napoleon's campaigns he had covered much of the very ground in Belgium, where years later he was called upon to combat, as formidable a foe as the Little Corporal ever faced. French's knowledge of Belgian soil was said to have been an enormous help to him. And this, some insisted, was another bit of French luck.

In 1880 he had married Eleanor, daughter of R. W. Selby-Lowndes.

NO NEWS FROM AMUNDSEN.

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noon that Captain Roald Amundsen and five companions in two planes had hopped off from King's bay, Spitzbergen, at 5:15 P. M. (1:15 A. M. eastern standard time).

Previous advices to the Associated Press said the flight of 650 miles to the pole would require at least eight hours, but that the expedition might be gone several days in case landings at or near the pole for observation were found feasible.

The take-off was effected after months of careful preparation, supervised personally and supported financially by Lincoln Ellsworth, New York engineer and explorer, who is a member of the expedition.

Despite the precautions, the expedition is of the most hazardous nature. A forced landing might put the men afoot hundreds of miles from an accessible post of rescue. At least they would be far from the two "mother ships," the *Farm* and *Hobby*, which were left behind at King's bay.

The pilots are both experienced. Previous advices said Amundsen was to ride behind Lieutenant Rouser Larsen, while Ellsworth would be navigator of the machine piloted by Lieutenant Oskar Omdal.

The expedition waited for favorable weather at King's bay since April 13. M. Hesselberg, director of the Oslo, Norway, meteorological station, made minute observations. The report yesterday must have been so favorable that Amundsen decided to hop off.

The Amundsen-Ellsworth pole dash started the first of three flights this summer. The all-American MacMillan navy expedition, with two planes, is scheduled to start June 17. Next month also a British expedition under Grettir Algarnson, a young Icelandic, intends to make the attempt in a "blimp," or non-rigid airship.

Have Month's Food.

OSLO, Norway, May 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—Given favorable conditions, the two seaplanes of the Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition which started from King's bay yesterday in an attempted flight to the north pole, should be back at Spitzbergen in about 24 hours from the time of the take-off.

The distance to the pole, 1100 kilometers, or about 650 miles, was expected to require about nine hours' flying time.

If a favorable landing place is not found at the pole the journey from King's bay to the pole and return should occupy about 18 hours and the planes should be back at King's bay by this afternoon.

If trouble develops and the planes must be abandoned, the party will try to reach Cape Columbia, Greenland, where the Peary expedition had a base.

Both planes were equipped with sleighs and with skills as were fully supplied with emergency provisions sufficient for one month. They also carried sufficient guns and ammunition for killing game in Greenland.

The Norwegian government has empowered Amundsen to occupy any land he may discover as Norwegian territory.

MURDERERS PAY PENALTY

(Continued from page one.)

kill himself, and did not want his livestock and pets to get into the hands of other people. Finishing this, he sought his neighbor, and slew him. He claimed Culver had had illicit relations with Mrs. Pearce.

Covell wrote out a statement, intending it for publication, declaring his innocence and laying the crime upon another person, obviously his brother, Dr. Covell, osteopath, who is now said to be in Eugene, and who is the widower of the slain woman. But Arthur Covell withdrew his statement. He addressed a statement to Warden Dalrymple which the warden had not received this morning. Whether it bears on the crime is not known. He left several other letters with the warden, addressed to different persons, including his nephew, Alton Covell, now doing life for committing the murder that Arthur Covell is believed to have incited.

Pearce left a few dollars at the prison. He requested that this be given to Floyd Hall and the Goldstein brothers of Portland, with whom he worked in the prison tailor shop, and who, he said, had been kind to him.

"Do you want me to read the death warrant to you now?" Warden Dalrymple asked Pearce just before he was taken to the execution chamber.

"No, no," said the old man, "Give your time to something more valuable."

Pearce requested that his body be cremated and this will be done in the state crematorium at the state hospital near the prison. Covell left a request that his body be turned

over to M. E. Hecht of Portland, for cremation or any other disposition. M. E. Hecht is believed to be a woman belonging to the same cult as Covell.

Among those who witnessed the executions were Peter Culver, brother of the man slain by Pearce and Doctors T. T. Manzer of Seattle, Earl V. Morrow and Earl Smith of Portland and R. L. Edwards and W. B. Mott of Salem.

Clemency is Refused

Governor Pierce late yesterday after listening to a delegation from Portland that asked commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment, refused to extend clemency to Covell and Pearce. The delegation was headed by Dr. Evangeline Wood as spokesman and others present were H. Hermina, I. Lease and L. D. Mahone, the latter an attorney.

"I have given long and conscientious study to the cases of Arthur Covell and L. W. Pearce," said the governor's statement. "I have read the testimony and have studied the cases from every angle. Each of these men was tried by a jury in the county where the crimes were committed, and each was found guilty. An able and impartial judge presided. Both cases were appealed to the supreme court of the state of Oregon and decrees of the lower court were affirmed. The mandates of our courts should not lightly be set aside. All the elements of first degree murder appear in each case. I can find nothing to justify the extension of executive clemency."

The two condemned men accepted the governor's decision philosophically. Pearce had expressed a wish that the governor would commute Covell's sentence.

History of Crimes

Crimes for which Arthur Covell and L. W. Pearce were sentenced to death were both committed in Coos county, in the extreme southwestern part of Oregon. Both men were convicted in 1923, and execution dates were postponed by appeals to the supreme court.

Arthur Covell, crippled astrologer, was convicted at Coquille, November 19, 1923, following a trial at which the state introduced evidence to show that he had influenced his sixteen-

year-old nephew, Alton Covell, to kill Mrs. Ebba Covell, wife of Dr. Fred Covell, a brother of Arthur. Alton was one of two step-children of Mrs. Covell. Alton Covell is now serving a life sentence in the state prison.

L. W. Pearce was convicted March 19, 1923, of killing his neighbor, James Culver, whom Pearce admitted on the witness stand at his trial that he had shot to death. Pearce was also charged with second degree murder in connection with the death of his own wife, who was choked to death in his home immediately before Culver was slain. Pearce claimed his mind was blank concerning his wife's death, saying he had been drinking moonshine whiskey and had become temporarily deranged. After his wife was killed Pearce killed his dogs and cats and was seized with an impulse to kill Culver, whom he fancied was to blame for his troubles.

Astrology figured prominently in disclosures following the arrest of Arthur Covell, but was scarcely mentioned at his trial, the prosecution confining itself to evidence concerning the death of Mrs. Covell. Arthur Covell had been living at the home of Dr. Covell, and was cared for by Mrs. Covell and the children. Bedridden with a broken back, as the result of injury in an automobile accident, he devoted much of his time to the study of astrology. Investigators who caused the arrest of Arthur

found notes in code which they said indicated he had planned many murders. Covell claimed these were written solely to amuse himself.

The prosecution charged that a month before the death of Mrs. Covell, which occurred September 2, 1923, Covell had planned to murder and enlisted the aid of Alton, Lucille Covell, 14-year-old sister of Alton,

admitted on the stand that she knew of the plan to murder, but said she did not think it would be carried out. Alton was alleged to have strangled his stepmother in the kitchen of her home by applying an ammonia-soaked rag to her mouth. Her husband was arrested at first but later was cleared of all suspicion. Later Alton was arrested and made a confession.

HUNT'S CRATERIAN TONIGHT

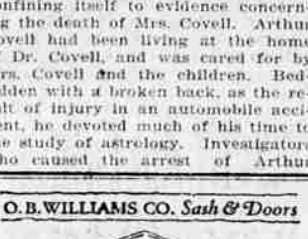
8:30 Curtain

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