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The contempt of scoundrels for honesty does not arise from their familiarity with it.

Root and the Presidency

I do not know what Root wants or intends to do. He can be nominated for the Presidency if he wants it, and without any effort on his part.—William Barnes.

THE Albany leader who talks thus about the former Senator from New York and former Secretary of State and Secretary of War is not understood to be nominating Mr. Root for the Presidency. He is merely diagnosticating the political situation.

The friends of Mr. Root, however, who hope to see him occupying the White House in spite of his own statement that he is too old. will not welcome any beoming from Barnes, even so indirectly as in a general diagnosis of the political situation. The grandson of Thurlow Weed is a discredited politician, however great his abilities may be. The Roosevelt description of him was naited fast to his hide by the Syracuse jury. Hundreds, of thousands of independent Republicans would oppose any man whom Mr. Barnes favors merely because he was favored by Mr.

Therefore, the influential leaders who are supposed to be hoping to draft Mr. Root into the service of the Republican party next year would better get together and put a muffler on Barnes before it is too late, or their candidate will be so heavily overweighted by the burden of Barnes as to make it impossible for him to run.

Jitney Is as Jitney Does

CITY SOLICITOR RYAN has darkened the days of the jitneymen by informing them that the "sight-seeing" ruse will have no standing in court. If a litney litneys, in short, It is a jitney, and not all the signs in the world will hide its essential jitneyness.

After Friday, then, the deluge. The straw at which the drivers can clutch is an offer from a company to bond them at a hundred and fifty dollars each, which is not exorbitant. The riding public has little concern with the law's delays. It has signified its desire for the new transit system, and still looks to the city to make that new system

Meantime the jitneymen are being raked fore as well as aft by an i per gallon on the price of gasoline. The rise in price seems to be universal. It comes with a strange and significant suddenness after the raising of wages at Bayonne; behind it may even be an intention on the part of the refining companies to pay all their employes properly. Who can tell?

A Mother Comes Back Home

NECESSITY, until the outbreak of the Great War, was familiarly considered as a blood relative, on the maternal side, of invention. At the beginning of the war she seemed estranged from her progeny. It was said in America, by Americans, of Americans, that they could not get along without German dyes.

Now mother and child are reunited. Whether the experiments made in Philadelphia the other day will prove that a dye has been perfected or further discoveries must be awaited will not change the important fact. Americans have gone to it and have begun to make for themselves what they previously bought from others. They have been thrown upon their own resources and, despite the dire predictions of their friends, those resources will soon prove sufficient, if they have not already.

A Local German Scare

THE publication, in various New York papers, of data concerning German-American and German activity in the United States, was bound to have a local effect. The stories there printed are some of them very important and some not; some are false, no doubt, and some true. Their total effect is likely to be indifferent.

It is to be hoped that the stories are better "planted" than the one about German ownership of Cramps' Shipyard, That story was immediately denied. Its full absurdity can be easily seen. Not even if the yard were German owned would this country permit it to build battleships for use in the present war. Not even if the yard built and sent such ships could Germany use them.

In the race for sensational news this item was as good as any other. It will serve perhaps to make its sponsors a little more careful bereafter.

The Crime of Riches

ME BRYAN used to say that no man ters. When he had accumulated a considerable sum he changed his mind and said that a mun is entitled to what he earns and that It is impossible to pay to some men as much on they have merited, because their services eannot be measured in dollars. A man's own wealth affects his opinions about the coime of riches. The man without money is filtely to believe that the man with money le an enemy to society and to advocate limitthe the size of fortunes and to favor configuration of targe estates by the Government as the death of the bolder.

A is a dittle assembling to find the chairmin of a theyernment communion advocat-

\$1,000,000, as Frank F. Walsh, of the Commission on Industrial Relations, is credited. with doing. A majority of his colleagues refuse to agree to any such revolutionary recommendation. They apparently think that so long as this is a country of unbounded opportunity the Government should do nothing to discourage men of great

financial ability from exercising their skill, There may have been a time when this was merely a million-dollar country, but that time passed long ago, and today this city alone probably has more enterprises in which there is an investment of a thousand thousand dollars than there were in the whole nation a hundred years ago. If Mr. Walsh wants to draw the line between criminal and innocent riches he will have to put it a long way above a single million dellars to entitle his recommendation to the respect even of the most radical.

Censorship Is Un-American and Dangerous

HEAR no, see no, speak no evil," is perbrows" whose efforts to establish and cucourage a moving picture consorable have so far resulted in a mingling of farce and insult. If it is, they should be reminded that the words are addressed to each individual and require no Olympian assistance to be made effective.

Censorship is an office peculiar to tyrants: in a country of which the very foundation be resistance to tyranny, it is wholly and wilfully and obnoxiously wrong. It is wrong inherently because the genius of the American people and of American institutions is opposed to it, and it is wrong in the head because it is based on had logic, bad psychology and bad morals. It is an attempt to force righteousness-and whose conception of righteousness?-opon men and women, and righteousness must be won, not without dust and heat, by each man for himself, It is a negation of the very fundamental thought of democracy, which is the privilege of choosing without coercion or restraint.

The police power to stop outrages upon public morals is granted. No insult to common decency can live on the stage, on the platform or in the printed page. But with the police that power should remain. It should not be used except at the instance of the public; it must not be used against their expressed will and desire.

There is a censorship of moving pictures which cannot be overawed. It is the censorship of the patrons. To interfere, by Icgal ss, with the free activity of their taste and judgment is to render vain the long battle for liberty through which mankind has struggled. A movie censorship today forbodes a press censorship tomorrow. So inaldiously is liberty always undermined.

Leave the movie censorship to those who go to the movies. They are quite capable of judging properly.

The King Made Contraband

THE decision of Great Britain to place cut-I ton on the contraband list has been expected for some time. Every time a big gun is fired a considerable part of a bale of cotton is used to drive the shell to the trenches of the enemy. Cotton is an essential element in modern ammunition. To permit cotton to reach Germany is to permit an indispensable requisite of war to reach the enemy. The Allies have been doing their best for months to keep cotton away from Germany by a been the cause of much friction between the United States and Great Britain. The moment cotton is formally declared to be contraband the cause of part of the friction will

The market for American cotton will not be seriously narrowed by the decree, for the Allies have permitted little of the stable to get through the blockade, and the sales in Norway and Sweden have not been affected one way or another by the war. And Great Britain, anyway, buys more of our cotton and the market in China will remain open, and the mills at home ought to be able to use what Germany has been in the habit of

Get Your Money's Worth

FITHE delegates to the annual convention of Pennsylvania Scalers of Weights and Measures were not the first men to discover that the public cores little about full measure when it buys. Unscrupulous merchants discovered it long ago. They have given short weight for years, with little protest from the consumers. Now and then a thrifty and careful housewife has weighed the things she has bought and then compelled the merchant to make restitution of that of which he has been cheating her. But most of them are indifferent, and so the few scoundrels among the tradesmen prosper.

The officials whose duty it is to enforce the law regulating the standard of weights and measures may some day be assisted more generally by the public, but the cost of living will have to soar still higher before the average family will begin systematically to insist on getting its money's worth. And so long as it does not insist it will be practically impossible for any corps of official inspectors to detect all violations of the law.

The Vares are still taking city contracts. The weather man deserves a vote of

As a professional abandoner the Grand Duke has no equal.

The Allies have no objection to the Germans' getting cramps.

Eggs seem to be just as good as pepper for throwing in the eyes of footpads. The sights one sees in the jiineys certainly ought to justify calling them sightseeing

So long as the Liberty Bell gets back home. it matters little whether it comes by the Southern or the Northern route.

The German Crown Prince says that Verdun must be taken. Then why does he not take it? He has been at the job long enough,

"Hooks and Eyes for Kaiser."-Industrial News. An English correspondent writes that he is under the impression that straitjackets need neither.

Motherhood has just been "charged" against Mrs. Lucy L. W. Wilson. Where are the good old-fashioned men who used to

Germany, which has been preparing to invade England for a long time, is now getting ready to invade Finland, perhaps because it seems easier.

That Hamilton (N. Y.) boy who was run over by a train at Washington, N. J., without injury, must have been hardened by his confliculties at all estates in excess of I maining in the Columb football eleven.

PAUL FULLER, NEW NATIONAL FIGURE

One of the "Barefoot Boys" Who Have Risen to Fame-International Law Expert Never Went to College.

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

HENEVER the world encounters a man who has achieved international distinction in law and letters without the aid of a college or law school education It is pretty sure to want a second look at him. We have plenty of self-made business men, but precious few of the self-educated whose chalarship attracts the attention of so scholarly a man as President Woodrow Wilson.

Such is Paul Puller, of New York, who was sent to Mexico by President Wilson to report on conditions in that war-torn Republic. He has been at the Administration's call in the deliberations which led to the recent All-American Conference, It wouldn't be fair to saddle on Mr. Fuller the responsibility for the Administration's mistakes within the last year, but during this period of experimentation Mr. Fuller, beuse of his sympathetic understanding of the Mexican situation and his comprehension of the Latin-American temperament, has proved bitneylf the most valuable adviser the President has had since he started the train of special investigators led by John Lind to find out what ailed Mexico. Of them all Euller is credited with the most complete understanding of the situation, which explains why he is being retained as the adciser of President Wilson and Secretary

A Motto From Solomon Who is this man Fuller? That was the question on many lips when it was aniounced nearly a year ago that Paul Fuller, of New York, was to be sent to Mexico as President Wilson's personal representative to confer with Carranza, Villa and other revoutionists who might spring up over night. It was useless to look in "Who's Who," because this man had so persistently shied from publicity that the biographers missed him. And even now he won't submit to the delights of being interviewed. His motto seems to be that of Solomon: "Let another man praise thee and not thing own mouth;

a stranger and not thine own lips." How this scholarly man was dragged into the limelight of the Mexican question is an interesting story. He is a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, of New York. His specialty has always been international law, and this subject he knows so thoroughly that New York lawyers instinctively turn to him when they need an expert. In addition to his knowledge of law Mr. Futler has built up a knowledge of Latin-American countries and of the languages and temperament of the people that is rarely to be met with.

A little more than one year ago one of his clients revealed to him a story of injustice in a certain republic below the Rio Grande which astonished and angered Mr. Fuller. Since it involved the American diplomatic service, Mr. Fuller decided that it should be brought to the attention of the Administration. Consequently, he wrote a letter to President Wilson explaining the situation briefly. The matter came to the personal atblockade of the coast. This blockade has tention of the President, and he asked Mr. Fuller to see him in Washington. Mr. Fuller went, and in the course of his conversation with the President revealed a situation that astonished the President as much as it had Mr. Fuller. The President determined that it should be brought to the attention of Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State. Mr. Bryan was sent for. He promptly confirmed what Mr. Fuller had said, but blamed it on the previous Administration, from which he said it had been inherited. With great firmness the President declared that no matter from evil which should be corrected at once. And It was.

Becomes "Special Representative"

It was Mr. Fuller's rare understanding of the situation which appealed to President Wilson. Mr. Fuller returned to New York and supposed he would hear no more from the President. But about three months later he received a request from Mr. Wilson that he come to Washington upon a matter of great importance to the State Department. Mr. Fuller went, and within a few days was on his way to Mexico to investigate conditions there, and particularly to prevent the looting of Mexico City by either the Carranza or Villa forces. In spite of his age, he is about 66, Mr. Fuller made the difficult trip overland through Mexico, halted both Carranza and Villa, and in the name of President Wilson told them that under no circumstances would the United States permit the eacking of the Mexican capital. The Mexicans were astonished to find an American who understood them and spoke their language. His warning turned back Villa and caused Carranza to issue strict orders against any vandalism by his forces, and to enforce strictly his orders when later his troops actually entered Mexico City.

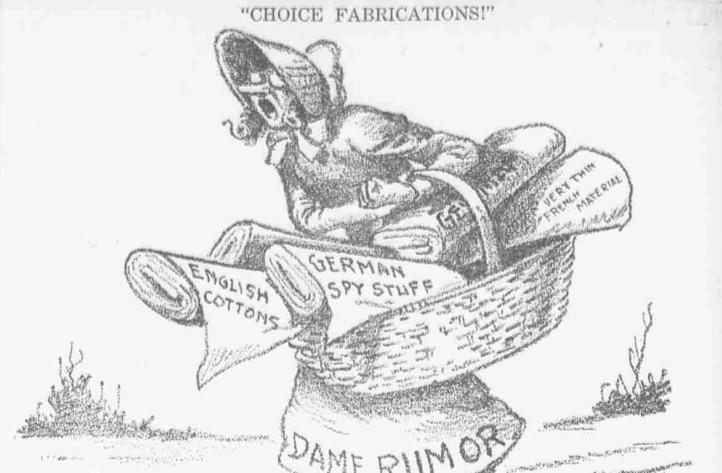
Fuller's early life is enveloped in some mystery. He came from New England stock, although he was born on a ship entering San Francisco from Cape Horn. He lost both parents during his infuncy, and spent the first eight years of his life in California, where he mastered the Spanish language. He entered New York as a barefoot boy, and in some way attracted the attention of Charles Coudert, a French school teacher, who had served under Napoleon, but had been exiled for participation in the Bonaparte plot. It was Mr. Coudert to whom the boy owed his education, for he was taken into the Coudert family. He learned French here, because it was the language of the Couderts. Mr. Coudert's sons had opened a law office in New York, and when 12 years of age young Fuller entered their employ. He utilized his time to such good advantage that he not only secured a good education, but mastered law, and when a young man was taken into the firm. He eventually married Mr. Coudert's daughter. It was in the expansion of this firm's law business that Mr. Fuller became the specialist that he is in international law, particularly us it dealt with Latin-American countries

SAFETY FIRST

An unnamed Senator is quoted as saying: "I certainly will support and vote for a law creating Government monopoly of all war supplies. equipments, ammunition, armor-plate and the like." All right. But don't do it until the United States itself is fully prepared for defense, will you!- Buffalo Express.

WOMEN IN TENNIS

The return of Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, who was May Sutton, to the tennis courts in championship play shows that the former titleholder is as good as ever, if not better. A match between her and the Scandinavian champion would move exciting.—Buttale Commercial.



THE CONVICTION OF INNOCENT MEN

Strange Cases in the Criminal Courts—Circumstances May Not Lie, but They Often Mislead-Remarkable Instances of Mistaken Identity—The Freakishness of Evidence

By ROBERT HILDRETH

are not the exclusive discovery of the layman or the lay reformer. Nor are the difficulties which they present wholly absent from other forms of evidence. Direct testimony is subject to the risks which arise from the observational incapacity of the witness, the faultiness of his memory and the possibility of deliberate falsehood. These and other considerations have led experienced American and English lawyers to declare their preference for circumstantial over direct evidence. Witnesses, they say, can lie, either intentionally or unintentionally, but circumstances cannot lie.

Even the testimony of eye witnesses of & crime is not always to be taken at its face value. As a measure of protection against error Professor Muensterberg would add to cross-examination certain psychological tests which he describes in his interesting book, "On the Witness Stand." Professor Muensterberg tells the story of "a painful scene" which occurred in Berlin in the University Seminary of Professor von Liszt, the famous criminologist

Memory on Trial

"The professor had spoken about a book. 'I want to throw light on the matter from the standpoint of Christian morality." Another student throws in, 'I cannot stand that!' The first starts up, exclaiming, 'You have insulted me!' The second clenches his fist and cries, 'If you say another word---' The first draws a revolver. The second rushes madly upon him. The professor steps

between them and, as he grasps the man's arm, the revolver goes off. General uproar. "In that moment Professor Liszt secures order and asks a part of the students to write an exact account of all that has happened. The whole had been a comedy, carefully planned and rehearsed by the thresactors for the purpose of studying the exactitude of observation and recollection. Those who did not write the report at once were, part of them, asked to write it the next day or a week later, and others had to depose their observations under cross-examination. The whole objective performance was cut up into parts which referred partly to actions, partly to words. As mistakes there were counted the omissions, the wrong additions and the alterations. The smallest number of mistakes gave 26 per cent, of erroneous statements; the largest was 50 per cent. The reports with reference to the second balf of the performance, which was more strongly emotional, gave an average of 15 per cent, more mistakes than those of the first half."

An early instance of the manufacture of circumstantial evidence is on record in the Bible, which records that Joseph's silver cup. was placed in Benjamin's sack. With all due respect it can be said safely that most men have had, at one time or another in their lives, some bitter or at least unpleasant experience caused by the fact that, in the common phrase, "appearances were against them." Literature abounds with cases of compromising appearances and of mistaken identity. Lady Macbeth, it will be recalled, "smeared the sleeping grooms with blood." Bulwer Lytton founded a novel on the story of Eugene Aram.

The Aram and Molineux Cases

Eugene Aram was an English schoolmaster. In Knaresborough, where Aram taught for several years, lived a shoemaker named Daniel Clarke. One day, shortly after making a purchase of valuable goods, Clarke disappeared. Suspicion fell on Aram, not as the man's murderer, but as his confederate in fraud. He was arrested and tried, but acquitted for lack of evidence. Thirteen years afterward askeleton was dug up near Knaresborough, and the citizens, remembering the disappearance of Clarke, declared the bones were those of the shoemaker. The suspicion of foul play had been reinforced by strange remarks of Aram's wife to the effect that her husband and a man named Houseman knew more of Clarke's disappearance than they chose to tell. Houseman, confronted with a bone of the skeleton, declared emphatically that it was not Clarke's. The denial only added to the belief that Houseman knew where Clarke's body had been bidden. Finally he said that he had

WHATEVER may be the defects and seen Clarke murdered by Aram and one perils of circumstantial evidence, they Terry. A skeleton was dug up in the place Terry. A skeleton was dug up in the place Indicated by Houseman and Aram was convicted of the murder of Clarke, Conducting his own defense at the trial Aram made a memorable address on the dectrine of circumstantial evidence. Before his execution he confessed his guilt to two clergymen. Whatever may have been the facts in the case of Aram, it is remarkable that on several occasions in the history of criminal trials men have confessed to crimes which subsequent events showed they had not committed.

One of the most famous criminal trials in American annals was that of Molineux, convicted in New York for the murder of Mrs. Adams. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial. It was charged that Mrs. Adams had died from a poison sent her through the mail. All over the United States an outcry arose against Molineux's conviction on circumstantial evidence. The public feeling over the conditions surrounding the trial and conviction of Leo Frank was no more rebellious. Molineux was granted a new trial by the New York Court of Appeals and on the second trial was acquitted.

Cases of mistaken identity are not uncon mon. A man named Jenkius was arrested at Newburgh, N.Y., charged with the murder of one Sarah Bloom, who had a short time previous mysteriously disappeared. The dead body of a young woman had been found, which Jane Bloom identified as that of her sister Sarah. She was very positive of the fact; described with great accuracy and minuteness certain physical peculiarities of her sister and insisted that the body was hers, notwithstanding directly opposite testimony given by Jenkins. But, during the investigation instituted by the Coroner, the original Sarah Bloom appeared in Newburgh alive and well. The young man Jenkins, who had been confined to await the result of the inquest, was at once set at liberty, all cause of suspicion against him having been removed by the discovery that Miss Bloom was living. The question then came up: How could Miss Bloom's sister have been so deceived as to testify positively that the dead body was that of her sister? The result of a comparison of marks upon the bodies of the two women, however, settled the doubt. The peculiar marks on the dead body and those on the body of Sarah Bloom were identical in form, position and number, The body had a scar on the left evebrow; Sarah Bloom had the same. The body had a sear on the middle joint of the middle finger of the left hand; Sarah Bloom had the same. The two middle toes of the left foot of the corpse were grown together nearly to the first joint; a similar peculiarity existing in Miss Bloom. The toes of both feet in the corpse and in those of Miss Bloom were compressed, as from wearing tight shoes. A mark, as from a ring which had been roughly drawn from the finger, was found on the hand of the murdered woman, but the ring was not found. Miss Bloom wore a carnellan ring on the corresponding finger. Those curious coincidences, very remarkable as far as regards physical peculiarities, seemed to justify the conclusions which were arrived at prior to the reappearance of the missing woman.

A False Confession

The foregoing story is told in Waterbury's American edition of Archbold's "Criminal Practice and Pleading." An equally strange story is that of a murder case cited in William Wills' famous essay on the "Principles of Circumstantial Evidence." It was the case of the two Boorns, convicted in the Supreme Court of Vermont in September term, 1819, of the murder of Russell Colvin. May 10, 1812. It appeared that Colvin, who was the brother-in-law of the prisoners, was a person of a weak and not perfectly sound mind: that he was considered burdensome to the family of the prisoners, who were obliged to support him; that on the day of his disappearance, being in a distant field, where the prisoners were at work, a violent quarrel broke out between them, and that one of them atruck him a violent blow on the back of the head with a club which felled him to the ground. Some suspicions arose at that time that he was murdered, which were increased by the finding of his hat in the same field a few months afterward. | Trocadero Danses and WARREN THAVE

These suspicions in process of time subsided. but in 1819 one of the neighbors having reneutedly dreamed of the murder with great minuteness of circumstances, both in regard to his death and the concealment of his remains, the prisoners were vehemently nocused and generally believed guilty of the murder. Upon strict search the pocketknife of Colvin and a button off his clothes were found in an old open cellar in the same field, and in a hollow stump not many rods from it were discovered two nails and a number of bones believed to be those of a man.

Upon this evidence, together with the deliberate confession of the fact of the murder and conceaiment of the body in those places, they were convicted and sentenced to die. On the same day they applied to the Legislature for a commutation of the sentence of death to that of perpetual imprisonment, which as to one only of them was granted. The confession being now withdrawn and contradicted and a reward offered for the discovery of the missing man, he was found in New Jersey, and returned home in time to prevent the execution. He had fled for fear that the prisoners would kill him. The bones were those of an animal. The prisoners had been advised by some misjudging friends that, as they would certainly be convicted upon the circumstances proved, their only chance for life was by a commutation of punishment, and that this depended on their making a penitential confession and thereupon obtaining a recommendation to mercy.

Wilkie Collins utilized a report of this remarkable case in one of his novels of

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW A year of war ends and a century of regret

begins .- Chicago Herald. Though in many respects an untutored man.

ranza in learning his A B C's.-New York Sun "field is still with us," says the Kaiser, "Same here," is the word from the Allies. Somebody is headed for the Ananias Club.—Atlanta Con-

Russian armies may be safe, but they probably feel like a pedestrian who has just ducked across a motor highway on a Sunday afternoon.-Wall Street Journal. Not often in the history of diplomacy has

note to Austria-Hungary,-Indianapolis The marvelous system of German railreads

carries the German troops wherever they want to go. Yet Germany's internal commerce goes on with evidently little disturbance. Why? Because Germany's marvelous system of improved rivers and canals is there to do the work.—Kansas City Times.

There are thousands of upright and law-abiling Georgians who have been proud of their State in the past, and to whom the sentence of outlawry upon it by the rest of the country will seem cruel and unjust. But to avert that sentence those law-respecting George lans must organize and assert their supremacy over the mob of barbarians who have brought their civilization to a standstill.-Brooklyn

THE UNATTAINED

They tear up the paving and then they proceed To pile up the tar and the gravel. The numerous signals of danger you heed Till you searcely know which way to travel. With tunnels and chasma they fill up the town While vapors arise, superheated; and this ready assurance effaces the frown, "It'll be a fine job when completed."

All restless we hurry and upward we gaze, And engage in behavolent movements; And work which we thought had won perma-

nent praise Is destroyed to make room for improvements. This great world of ours as for peace it strives on

Of its fond expectations in cheated. man says as he labors with brain and with brawn,

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