VILLANOVA HOLDS DIAMOND JUBILEE

Alumni Gather From All Parts of Country to Honor Alma Mater

DIPLOMAS TOMORROW

"Villanova: Alma Mater: hail!"

This greeting, shouted from a thousand throats, today stirred the leaves of the historic trees which guard the sanctity of Villanova College, noted educational institution on the Main Line, as the alumni, foregathered from all over the country, assembled to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the institution. Wherever they may roam, whether on distant battlefield or aboard Uncle Sam's ships, today is "Alma Mater Day" to every son of Villanova.

The diamond jubilee is to be held in connection with the annual commencement exercises of the college today and tomorrow.

In addition to the jubilee celebration and the commencement exercises, Villanovians have found a place on the extensive program for the especial honoring of the sons of the college who have responded to their country's need and are now in service.

When tomorrow's sun rises, its rays will touch the folds of a new flag floating proudly beside the Red, White and Blue. On this new banner, symbol of the patriotic spirit of the college, will be blazoned 245 service stars. This flag is to be blessed this evening at 6 o'clock at a special ceremony at which Chaplain George J. Waring, captain of the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, will deliver the principal address. Following this ceremony, an alumni banquet is to be held in the college hall, the Rev. A. J. Plunkett acting as toastmaster.

Vice President to Speak

Tomorrow's service is to be featured by an address by Vice President Marshall, who will also receive the honorary degree of doctor of jurisprudence, an honor rarely bestowed by this college, having been accorded but two other men, William H. Taft and Grover Cleveland.

An event notable in the history of the college will be the conferring for the first time of degrees upon women. Sister M. Cosmas and Sister M. Dolora, both from Villa Maria, Frazer, will each receive the degree of bachelor of arts, having completed the necessary course of study. These pioneers of co-education at Villanova are to be the forerunners of a school of women who will this summer pursue general college courses of study, from July 1 to the middle of August.

The degrees will be conferred during the commencement exercises, which will begin tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, on whom will be conferred the degree of doctor of laws. E. de Cartier, Belgian Minister to the United States, will also receive this honorary degree.

Eighteen alumni will receive the degree of master of arts, two of these being in the service of the United States. Twelve alumni, two of whom are in service, will receive the bachelor of arts degree, while ten graduates will receive the degree of bachelor of sciences. Three of these are in service.

Mass by Apostolic Delegate

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop John Bonzano, will celebrate pontifical mass. He will be assisted by the Rev. Charles M. Driscoll, provincial of the Augustinians, who will act as assistant priest. The deacon of the mass will be the Rev. James F. Green, president of St. Rita's College, Chicago; the Rev. John B. Leonard, prior of Villanova monastry, will act as subdeacon, and the deacons of honor will be the Rev. James T. Reilly, of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence, Mass., and the Rev. E. G. Dohan, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Greenwich, N. Y., formerly president of Villanova. The Rev. George S. Walker and Rev. Charles Melachoir will be masters of ceremony.

Assisting the Apostolic Delegate will be Bishop McDevitt, of Harrisburg; Bishop Hoban, of Scranton; Bishop Monaghan, of Wilmington. The Rev. John I. Whelan, '93, editor of the Brooklyn Tablet, will deliver the jubilee sermon. Mass will be followed by luncheon in the dining hall.

During the commencement exercises in the afternoon the salutatory will be delivered by Edwin Stanford, and Joseph J. O'Leary will be valedictorian. The Rev. Francis A. Driscoll, the vice president of Villanova, will present the candidates for degrees, and the Rev. James J. Dean will, in the name of the college, confer the degrees.

Villanova this year rounds out seventy-five years of educational work.

Yankee Wounded Ask New Crack at Boche

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to see Floyd Gibbons, the details of whose experience with the marines northwest of Chateau-Thierry already have been cabled. The surgeons had taken out what a machine-gun bullet had left of his eye, and nurses were dressing a wound in his left shoulder and another which went through the same arm between the shoulder and the elbow, fortunately missing the bone.

He was serene and philosophical over his misfortune, thanking his lucky stars that it was no worse. He was more concerned over the gap his absence would leave in the service of his newspaper than in personal consequences to himself. He was confident he would be back at work within a few days. He was saved from death by his helmet, which the bullet penetrated before putting out his eye. He brought the helmet away as a souvenir.

Mr. Gibbons was with a conducting officer, and ambitiously approached the firing line, where he was caught under machine-gun fire. The two found what shelter they could, but dared not move for two hours, when they went back to a dressing station, and Mr. Gibbons got first aid. Then he rode all Thursday night in an ambulance to Paris and was operated upon soon after his arrival.

The sisters told me of a remarkable case. A young chap was brought in two days ago, badly gassed. He died, and when they looked him up, they found that his father was an officer in the German army, although the son was a naturalized American. The address of his nearest relative was in Germany. He was wrapped in an American flag and buried in Paris.

Mr. Morrow, of Morgan & Co., and I went to see No. 5, which was completed this morning and has plenty of spare room for convalescents and walking cases which do not require surgical attention. It has 1000 beds and was completed in thirty days. The material is in Messoneau tents, of which there are fifty-one. In addition to its Paris hospital plants, accommodating 2500, the Red Cross has several near the firing line, and is opening others.

The existing hospital—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's—has been like special service in the recent emergency. It opened it in 1914, and it has been used by the French, but its 500 beds were ready when needed for Americans. It is located near the Meaux, and served as a casualty clearing station, where urgent operations were performed. Two other hospitals are being opened today in the [illegible] military nurses have been called for from America, and after seeing what I have today, I hope that American women who are in a position to do so will not miss this unequaled opportunity for the noblest service it has ever been in the power of human beings to render. Nurses and surgeons should come quick.

What the percentage of efficiency in the American Red Cross organization is I am unable to estimate, but I have no hesitation in saying that it has done work in these last few days that would justify its existence and the support given to it if it never did anything else. The Red Cross has been getting ready. It has been collecting money and spending it, filling warehouses and accumulating medicinal and other supplies for months past. It has 6,000,000 surgical dressings in stock in Paris alone. It has 600 or 700 camions and motor vehicles, 500 of them in Paris. The personnel in France numbers 2700.

Draft Inquiry Is Started Here

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Smith and Magistrate Watson, the Vare boss of the Germantown ward." The statement in part follows:

"Mr. Willard, the chairman of District Board No. 2, is quoted as saying that his board will welcome an investigation of the charges our board has made. This is exactly what he said last January when the charges were referred to Governor Brumbaugh. But there has been no investigation. I do not know that the fact that Mr. Willard is one of the Vare leaders of the Twenty-second Ward, that he is a close political associate of Mayor Smith and Magistrate Watson, the Vare boss of the Germantown Ward, has anything to do with this. But the fact is that the efforts of District Board No. 2 to defeat the workings of the selective service regulations were proceeding without official interruption to a successful conclusion until Provost Marshal General Crowder made the announcement, last week, that all of the men placed in deferred classes in violation of the regulations would have to be returned to the classes in which they belong.

"It became necessary for me, in an effort to halt this disposition, to deal unfairly with the young men in our district, to appeal directly to President Wilson, which I did; and the President, without a day's delay, ordered the investigation which followed, and which was conducted by General Crowder's office, the Provost Marshal personally taking a hand in it.

"In that case District Board No. 2, after holding in its office over three months the appealed case of a young man who claimed that his mother was mainly dependent upon him, despite the fact that she had an independent income of $1200 a year and had three other sons, granted his appeal and exempted him from army service.

"I took this case, with that of another young man in our district who had claimed exemption on the ground that he was the support of his mother, a widow, without any trust fund income, to President Wilson to illustrate the attitude of District Board No. 2. I called attention to the fact that District Board No. 2 had exempted the man whose mother had the $1200 income independent of his support and had denied exemption to the son of the mother who had no income except that produced by the daily toil of her offspring.

"Our country is worth fighting for, but those who represent the country in enforcing the draft law passed by Congress would be unworthy the trust reposed in them if they permitted such rank injustice. Those who thought Provost Marshal General Crowder was going to stand idly by and permit such a game to be played to the end mistook the man President Wilson has assigned to represent him in the enforcement of the draft regulations."

Gunfire is Fierce On British Line

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thirty prisoners were brought back, and that is a small episode compared with the great happenings in which the French army is engaged south of the British lines. All our thoughts and hopes for good fortune are with them, while our men wait for their turn to resist once more the fierce efforts of the enemy to smash through our lines.

There is not a British soldier who does not understand the fullness of the tragedy not the simple splendor of the courage of those French people who are menaced by the latest assaults of the enemy, so that after nearly four years towns and villages which seemed beyond the danger zone, though not very far away from the line down across the map of France, are now threatened.

Some can hardly visualize the meaning of this. As we here see it every day, it means that each time the enemy has gained a few miles of ground a new long belt of France has been drawn within the evil spell of war's most monstrous cruelty. The Germans' guns as they advance reach out to the villages along all that strip of country, smashing more old chateaus of France, more farmsteads and cottages.

The German aerodromes have been advanced and their night raiders come further west or south, searching out new targets for destruction and flinging down explosives on sleeping women and children under the thatched and tiled roofs of small towns which expected no harm until these demons of the night came with their terorr. So during recent weeks along many roads there has been a stream of refugees getting away with their babies from the new danger zone.

I saw many of them today and yesterday, as on other days, and always in my memory there will be a picture of these farm wagons crowded with little families of French crawling along the roads mile after mile, on long trails, with children wedged between household furniture, and young girls tramping behind the carts to give the brave old horse a lighter burden.

They are sad sights, but above the sadness is the wonderful courage of these people, even of the little ones, who understand, because they, too, have seen what death is—such death as came a few days ago to some children in a French town, torn to ribbons by bomb explosions—and, above all, of the women who are the leaders of these journeys. Not any of them weep. They have a strange, stoical patience and resignation to this adventure of war. They often camp in a field at night, like gypsies leading a nomad life, though they come from cozy homes, some of them from prosperous farms and shops, where during all their life before they have been safe and stationary.

It is but one manifestation of the courage that is in the soul of France, in all this gallant people never greater than now, when the days are most critical.

During the last two days I have been out among the French soldiers and people, and their calmness, their confidence, the spirited way in which they refuse to lose heart or hope are astonishing and admirable. They do not believe that the Germans will ever set foot in Paris, and are as certain of that now as they were in the black days of 1914. They say:

"Even if the enemy took Paris it would not end the war. We should go on fighting just the same until the Americans are ready with their strength; but the Germans will never enter Paris."

With that spirit in the French people and the French army after four years of war and with the Americans in great numbers on the roads of France and with our army still strong after all its bitter and costly fighting, the Germans can never win to the end of the war, even if they should win part of the way. Today's news comes to us that the French are holding them well.

WILSON DENIES CHARGES OF COPS

Tells Business Men Reasons for Dismissals of Policemen

'NO POLITICAL ACTIVITY'

Director Wilson today denied all charges made by dismissed policemen who aired their grievances against heads of the police department before a meeting of the municipal affairs committee of the United Business Men's Association on April 26.

The Director's denial took the form of a public letter to William A. Dunlap, chairman of the business men's committee, and was in answer to one sent him by Dunlap complaining of the treatment accorded the dismissed policemen.

Charges filed against the policemen discharged, together with citations of alleged unbecoming conduct on their part in the past are set forth in the letter. The Director also declares that all trials are open to the public and that each defendant is given ample notice to prepare his side of the case.

Director Wilson further denies that Assistant Director Davis or any other official of the Bureau of Police was guilty of political activity in connection with their duties as heads of the police force.

Reasons for Dismissals

The reason for the dismissal of Harry F. Johns, president, and Henry M. Dickerson, secretary of the Patrolmens' Benevolent Association, are explained at length by Director Wilson. Johns and Dickerson, it is charged, have been the leaders in the agitations against Director Wilson and other police officials.

Dickerson, according to the Director, was dismissed for taking absence without leave. Johns, the Director says, was discharged for conduct unbecoming an officer and recklessly wielding his revolver, resulting in the shooting of a boy.

Both officials of the patrolmens' association, the Director charges, have been before the trial board on previous occasions. The Directors' letter to Mr. Dunlap in full follows:

In reply to your communication of May 25, 1918, concerning a meeting held by your committee on April 26, at the Colonnade Hotel, before which appeared certain members of the Bureau of Police, and in which you inform me statements were made concerning the dismissal of these men, I beg to advise as to the true statement of facts concerning each individual case.

John F. Collins, engineer on the police boat John R. Reyburn, was discharged on April 8, 1918, with one Granville Jefferson, a pilot on the Reyburn, for shooting crap for money on the boat. Both men were served with four days' notice in accordance with the act of Assembly, and were not, under law, entitled to a hearing before the police court of trial.

William S. Hawley, patrolman, was dismissed on April 13, 1918, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, after having been before the court of trial on five previous occasions.

John J. Eichorn, patrolman, was discharged on July 11, 1917, for neglect of duty, he at the time having been detailed on a vice quarantine and had absented himself from his post.

Had Other Employment

George W. Conn, patrolman, resigned on January 31, 1918. He had failed to report for duty after having been notified to do so. An investigation showed that while a member of the Bureau of Police he was engaged in other employment in direct violation of the rules of the department. Under the by-laws of the Police Pension Fund Association his resignation waived any rights he therefore had in the association.

Jesse Yost, patrolman, was dismissed on December 4, 1917, for disobedience of orders. He was charged with failure to remove an automobile truck in order to permit fire apparatus to pass and had been before the court of trial on four previous occasions.

Patrick Green, patrolman, had been fined five days' pay for neglect of duty, which fine was entirely justified under the evidence in the case. Green resigned on September 29, 1917, because I, as Director, refused to remit his fine.

August Herman, patrolman, was discharged on January 16, 1918, for neglect of duty and the finding was entirely justified by the evidence.

William Weldon, patrolman, was dismissed on December 15, 1917, for failure to patrol his beat for seven consecutive hours and had previously been before the court of trial.

Henry M. Dickerson, patrolman, was discharged on December 12, 1917, for absence without leave for four days. At the trial he admitted that his absence was due to his condition caused by drinking. Dickerson had been before the court of trial on several previous occasions.

Harry Johns, patrolman, was dismissed on December 4, 1917, and the testimony at the trial substantiated the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. He was previously discharged from the service of the bureau on October 14, 1912, on the same charge and that of disobedience of orders in that he discharged a revolver recklessly, carelessly and without cause, as a result of which a boy was shot. The only reason he was reinstated was because the boy's father interceded in his behalf. He had been before the court of trial on two previous occasions.

There is no truth in the statement that either Assistant Director Harry C. Davis or any one connected with the Department of Public Safety ever interviewed any one either directly or indirectly concerning the politics of any one connected with the department.

All trials are open to the public, defendants are entitled to be present with witnesses and counsel and all parties are given an opportunity to be heard. Each defendant is served with a copy of the specifications at least five days in advance of the hearing in order that he may prepare any defense he may have to the charges.

In view of the fact that your communication was given to the newspapers before it was sent to me I assume the same privilege and I beg to advise you, therefore, that I have given out this reply to the newspapers for publication.

SHIPWORKERS STUDY ENGLISH

1000 Alien Employes at Chester Yard Improving Leisure

Imagine close to 1000 aliens of many nationalities who can neither speak nor read more than a few words of English hard set to the task of assimilating 600 words from an English dictionary, and you will have a mental picture of a stunt now in full swing at the Chester Shipyard.

These foreigners have been impressed with the importance of going through with this course. They have been told it means better jobs and more money to the successful ones. Besides they understand it means American citizenship. The company has undertaken the huge task of improving the leisure time of foreigners to mutual advantage. The company wants the best service it can get from them on the ships.

Evening schools have been established and competent teachers instruct them in their respective trades. The English lessons are prepared so they can be directly applied to the daily work. Classes are held each Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7.30 in the Industrial building, in the yard. Easy lessons in arithmetic are also forced upon the aliens and they try hard and some succeed.

GIRLS AID RED CROSS

Oak Lane Youngsters Raise $32 by Means of Bazaar

A contribution of $32 has been made to the Oak Lane branch of the Red Cross by the Willing Workers of Oak Lane, an organization of little girls. The money was realized at a bazaar held Saturday by the young folk.

Those who aided in the bazaar are Florence Meyer, Dorothy Schumaker, Miriam Sekenuit, Christine Falch, Dorothy Griffiths, Esther Sheppard, Agnes Bacchie, Gene Both and Catharine Brangard.

PRISONER A DESERTER

When Charles Solides, a supposed Austrian, was arrested and taken before Magistrate Imber at Second and [illegible] streets on a petty larceny charge, today, it is alleged, he said to n[illegible] "Don't let them get my uniform."

Questioned by the magistrate, he admitted he had entered the National Army under the name of Frank Linh and had deserted from Camp Meade. He was turned over to the Federal authorities and locked up.

U. S. WAR MEDALS ARE CRITICIZED

These distinguished servrice crosses and medal, intended for American war heroes at the front, have been scorchingly condemned by the National Sculpture Society as inartistic and meaningless. The cross for calor at the left was the first made by director of the mint here, George P. Morgan, from the sketch of Captain Amor Embrie, of the Engineering corps. It was later replaced by the cross in the center. The medal at the right is for distinguished service

ARTISTS CONDEMN MEDAL DESIGNS FOR REWARD OF WAR BRAVERY

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many of the soldiers abroad who had seen the medals were disgusted with them because of their asserted crudity and lack of meaning.

One sculptor, criticizing the oak-leaf effect, said even mint or tobacco leaves would have been more appropriate if the metal designer were determined to have shrubbery of some sort.

Another said, "For an archbishop it might do, provided the archbishop didn't have much artistic taste; but for a soldier—never!"

National Disgrace, Says Secretary

"It amounts to a national disgrace," declared Augustus Likeman, secretary of the National Sculpture Society, in New York, "that our boys, who risk life and limb and brave the tortures of hell, should receive in return insignia that are positively contemptible, from the artistic standpoint, in comparison with the decorations awarded to the soldiers of our Allies.

"In France, Italy and England it is recognized that the very highest artistic talent is none too good for the devising of decorations that shall embody the nation's appreciation for deeds of conspicuous valor. There are plenty of men here able to design fit emblems, and they are only too eager to give their services gratis, if need be, to this work, but the trouble is these men have never been consulted in this matter.

"Under President Roosevelt a start was made toward establishing a national commission of fine arts in this country. Under President Taft that commission was given an authoritative standing. The commission was to be consulted on memorials and all matters of national artistic import.

"But when the subject of these medals came up—a subject unmistakably within the commission's province—the fine arts body at Washington was simply ignored altogether, while the War Department rushed ahead on its own atrocities.

Mint Official Explains

Mr. Morgan said: "The crosses deserve criticism. They were not prepared as I wanted them done, but I had nothing to do but carry out orders.

"Captain Embrie made four sketches in a great hurry because he had to get away. We had to design the first crosses from those sketches. It is not easy to do that from a rough and rather vague sketch. We made a hundred and sent them to France and Embrie rejected them.' He said they were too ornate and bore the words 'E Pluribus Unum,' whereas they should have borne the words 'For Valor.'

"He sent back another sketch, nearer to his idea, and we made a design as near to that as we could. A hundred from it were sent over and were approved by Embrie.

"I suggested in the first place that the leading sculptors be asked to design crosses, or, at least, consulted.

"So far as the criticism of meaninglessness and lack of symbolism is concerned, there is nothing to that. They are as symbolical as any other nation's war crosses, and have as much meaning, though I'll adm t that isn't a lot.

"The medals were also designed by Captain Embrie and he accepted them. They are better than the crosses, being much like the seal of the United States. They also were criticized by the sculptors, but so far as I know they will not be changed."

"SERGEANT RYAN" IN COURT, BUT NO CHEERS OR KISSES

Discredited "War Hero," Through Attorney, Asks for Postponement of Hearing—Goes Back to Cell

SURROUNDED by court attendants, attorneys, spectators and a few prisoners, instead of his usual coterie of millionaires, "Sergeant Major Ryan," war hero, who won the plaudits of thousands and the kisses of fair maidens by his vivid description of American activities in France, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Judge Dickinson in the Federal Building today.

He was charged with unlawfully wearing the uniform of a United States soldier.

Asking a postponement of two weeks in order that "certain developments might be looked into," Attorney Francis T. Tobin, counsel for the "hero," declared that he would prove his client's name is Ryan, instead of William Hamm, as alleged by the police.

"He is not as black as he has been painted," said Mr. Tobin.

Judge Dickinson adjourned the case pending agreement between Mr. Tobin and United States Commissioner Kane regarding tthe two-week postponement.

There were no cheers for "Ryan" when he entered the court. There were no admiring girls rushing up to him and throwing their arms about him, "smothering" him with kisses. In fact, there was none of the frills of his recent exploits as a Liberty Loan and War Chest worker, in the guise of a Pershing veteran, wounded after he had "blown the whistle that sent the Americans over the top in their first charge against the Germans."

Instead, there was the cool formality of the Federal court. "Ryan" was arraigned and entered his plea; his attorney pleaded for a postponement and defended the would-be war hero, and the spectators and attendants looked on. That was all.

When court adjourned there was no large touring car occupied by wealthy hero worshipers awaiting him. Instead there was a return trip to Moyamensing Prison.

And there are no elaborate feasts and fashionable drawing rooms at Moyamensing, only the cold steel cells.

FINAL RULING NEAR ON TRANSIT LEASE

Decision Expected to Follow Meeting of Public Service Commission Tomorrow

A final decision as to the transit lease is expected to result from a meeting of the Public Service Commission in Harrisburg tomorrow. All the public hearings are over, and it is now up to the commissioners to annul or ratify the contract approved by Councils.

Since the lease was approved by Councils and signed by Mayor Smith, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has appealed to Councils to change the basic fare from five to six cents. Nothing has been done in the fare increase proposition pending the disposition of the lease for all the lines the city is to build after the war. Public hearings on this question may be held during the summer and early fall.

Opposing claims made by those for and against the lease brand the move as a "war necessity" on the one side and a move that should not be considered now because there is no immediate possibility of making it effective on the majority of lines. The plan to complete early the Frankford elevated has resulted in the argument being advanced for a short-term lease with the transit company for the operation of this one city-built line in conjunction with the Market street elevated.

Members of the commission hold that the question of increased fare is one that they have the power to deal with, no matter what action Councils may take. They also claim the right to review the action of Councils on any proposition involving a change in basic fare, despite the fact that the city is a partner with the company under existing leases.

Councils this week will approve the resolution giving Mayor Smith, City Solicitor Connelly and Director Twining the power to cancel existing contracts for subway construction work, but the money to pay the contractors for their probable losses will not be available until after the city sells $4,100,000 worth of bonds for transit work. This move waits the sale of $5,500,000 city bonds for mandamus and other purposes on Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA BOY WOUNDED THIRD TIME

Watler L. Gardner, 18 Years Old, Said to Be Youngest Soldier in Pershing's Army

When Walter L. Garden, eighteen years old, went to France as a United States infantryman a year ago, he promised his mother, Mrs. Edward Garden, 2505 North Stanley street, a birthday present.

Yesterday her birthday present came. It was a letter from her son, but it said he had been severely wounded in a night raid May 11. A telegram from the War Department telling the mothers of her son's injury reached Mrs. Garden the same time as the letter.

Private Garden is said to be the youngest man in the regular army in France. He has been wounded three times.

He enlisted January 21, 1917, when he was sixteen years old. He will be eighteen years old July 23. He marched through Paris with General Pershing July 4, 1917.

A letter to his mother a month ago renewed the promise of a birthday present. The "present" follows:

"Dear Mother—Just a few lines to let you know I am feeling pretty fair at present. I have quite a surprise for you all, but please don't worry. I have been severely wounded. I was struck in the left hip with a piece of bursting shell on Saturday night, May 11, in one of our night raids. I feel fairly well now, considering my injuries. Am in a French hospital and had an operation performed upon me on the 12th. It didn't amount to much. Will write you more later. Hat just received your letter and Edith's picture the morning before I got hurt. Please tell my friends I was asking for them.

"This is the first chance I have had to write in twenty days. We have hardly had time to change our shoes in three weeks. This is the third hospital I have been in in five months, and it is very hard to tell where I will wind up."

Garden's father is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and is employed at Hog Island.

Paris Shelling Continued

Paris, June 10.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed today.

TWO-THIRDS RULE AGAIN IN COURT

Judges, However, Assert Their O K. on Transfer Bill Will Stand

SUGGEST AN APPEAL

The second assault on the legality of the $250,000 transfer ordinance passed by Councils without a two-thirds vote was made before President Judge Barratt and Judge Rogers in Court No. 2 today.

The new suit brought by George W. Mintzer, as a taxpayer, for a preliminary injunction to stop the Controller from countersigning warrants against that fund, and to have the measure declared null and void, was taken up for hearing.

J. Louis Breitinger appeared for the complainant, while City Solicitor Connelly and his chief assistant, Ernest Löwengrund, represented Controller Walton and City Treasurer Shoyer. Mayor Smith was also in court.

Some time ago the question of the validity of the ordinance, which was passed by a majority vote of Councils, was decided in the affirmative on a case stated brought by Peter J. Cavanaugh, an employe in the Fire Department, whose warrant was held up by the controller, because of the contention that the transfer bill from which Cavanaugh was to be paid was illegal because it did not have a two-thirds vote on its passage by the City Councils.

Did Not Appeal

Judge Barratt decided in favor of Cavanaugh and directed a mandamus to issue for the payment of his bill. Judge Barratt also at that time dismissed a petition of a taxpayer to intervene because the particular taxpayer had not shown special injury, separate and apart from the rest of the public.

Breitinger took no appeal but revived the controversy by filing a suit in which Mintzer as a taxpayer was the plaintiff, but substantially averring the same grounds of complaint as in the first suit.

The second case was first entered in No. 1 court and later transferred to Court No. 2, which heard and determined the original proceeding.

When Judges Barratt and Rogers called the second case today, Breitinger appeared to have difficulty in explaining what he considered a difference between the present suit and the former which the court decided in favor of the validity of the ordinance.

Assistant City Solicitor Lowengrund insisted that precisely the same questions which had been adjudicated by the court were raised in the second suit, and he said the law department was in an anomalous position in regard to advising the Controller what to do with warrants depending on the funds of the transfer bill for payment.

In the prior suit the court specifically ordered the judgment of Cavanaugh to be paid, while in teh present case an injunction was sought to restrain the Controller and the Treasurer from making any payments.

Judge Criticises Suit

Mr. Lowengrund, explaining that the warrants of a number of persons to be paid from the funds of the transfer ordinance were questioned, contended that these parties should be joined in the suit. Judge Rogers interposed with the remark that Mr. Breitinger evidently meant to argue that every person with a warrant against the city for work done should make it their business to go to Councils and see that the ordinance passed to pay them was a valid measure; that they must not rely upon Councils to do their duty, not even after a court decision that the action taken was valid.

"This is certainly a strange doctrine," commented Judge Rogers, "and as the question of the validity of the ordinance was decided by us before, I, personally, feel that this second suit should be forthwith dismissed. If this court was in error in upholding the right to pass such an ordinance by a majority vote, the proper recourse would be an appeal to the Supreme Court to review our action."

Decision Stands, Says Court

Counsel for Cavanaugh objected to the whole subject of the legality of the ordinance being reopened.

"es," interjected Judge Robers, "and the Controller had no right to refuse to countersign this warrant in face of the court's decision and in the absence of any appeal therefrom. We decided the legality of this ordinance, and we will not reverse ourselves unless ordered to do so by the Supreme Court."

Judge Rogers then conferred with his colleague, after which Judge Barratt said the court would permit Mr. Breitinger to present his case.

The latter at once contented the ordinance had not the legal requisite number of votes. The court which reminded him this question had been determined, and directed him to take up what he thought were new points. The attorney then called to the stand William H. Felton, chief clerk of Councils, who was examined regarding the method by which the transfer ordinance was passed and later approved by the mayor.

Attorney Breitinger then called and questioned Arthur Morrow, secretary of Councils' finance committee, concerning the items under the transfer bill, which were meant to be paid by the city treasurer from the funds thus transferred.

7000 QUIT THEIR JOBS

Work on Subway Construction in New York Stopped by Strike

New York, June 10.—About 7000 subway construction workers quit their jobs this morning.

The strike ties up all work on the new subways in course of construction by the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid system.

Our Service

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COURT WON'T STOP WOMAN'S EVICTION

Judge Shoemaker Learns Mother of Soldier Was in Arrears for Rent

After being fully informed of the facts surrounding the eviction of Mrs. Anna Thomas, mother of a soldier in active service, from her home at 6040 Haverford avenue, Judge Shoemaker, in Quarter Sessions Court No. 1, today refused to interfere further with the proceedings.

Saturday afternoon, the Judge, on motion of counsel representing the woman, ordered the sheriff to stay his action until the validity of it could be tested. It was alleged at that time that Mrs. Thomas was an aged woman and also that she was not in arrears with her rent.

Joseph Moss, representing the landlord, however, differently informed Judge Shoemaker today, and as a result, the court will permit the sheriff to proceed. Mr. Moss said the woman was now seven months in arrears with her rent. Instead of being an aged woman, he said she was middle-aged and active.

He said his client, the landlord, offered to pay her $10 to move and cancel all the rent arrearages. She promised to accept this on one occasion, it is said, but when the day came for her to move she refused to do so.

The anti-rent-raising measure sponsored by Representative George P. Darrow is expected to stop any rent profiteering which may exist here. The bill is now in the hands of Admiral Bowles, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, for final approval.

District Attorney Kane, as well as Admiral Bowles is interested in the bill. Representative Darrow will confer with both of them today. Following the conference Mr. Darrow expects to take the measure to Washington for immediate introduction into the House.

"We have endeavored in this bill to prevent rent profiteering by the simplest methods we could devise," Mr. Darrow said. "No additional legal machinery has been provided for. The measure makes all due allowance for just increases, but will protect renters doing Government work, and any one else.

All persons who have been made the victims of unscrupulous landlords are invited to attend a meeting Thursday of the joint councilmanic committee investigating profiteering. It is the intention of the committee to summon the landlords later and hear their testimony.

The members of the councilmanic committee, appointed to investigate rent profiteering is composed of Common Councilman Colborn, chairman; Charles H. Von Tagen, Forty-second Ward; Albert M. Greenfield, Thirty-ninth Ward; James H. McGurk, Nineteenth Ward; William H. Tyson, Twenty-seventh Ward; Select Councilman William E. Finley, Thirty-ninth Ward; Eduard Buchholz, Nineteenth Ward; Richard Weglein, Twenty-ninth Ward; Charles E. Gill, Thirty-fourth Ward, and George C. Ulrich, Forty-second Ward.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Benjamin F. Menow, 4721 Tacony st., and Adelene H. Pfeiffer, Andalusia, Pa.
William C. Duffy, Camp Crane, and Marie M. Barrod, 5129 Knox st.
Walter McLaughlin, 1009 Jefferson st., and Jane B. Gassett, 946 N. Alder st.
Charles E. Weston Camp Meade, Md., and Elsie I. Long, Allentown, Pa.
William G. Warnicke, Camp Meade, Md., and Hattie E. Hahn, Lehighton, Pa.
William S. Thomson, 436 Belgrade st., and Anna C. Sager, 5646 Malcolm st.
Emil Levene, 5717 N. Park ave., and Juliette F. Shaw, New York city.
Charles H. Mason, 6133 Sansom st., and Rose E. Wilson, Camden, N. J.
Joseph W. Case, 458 N. 50th st., and Isabel G. Waugh, 1814 Pine st.
Morris Wilson, 1322 S. Stillman st., and Frances Marshall, 1809 Bainbridge st.
James B. MacArthur, Washington, D. C., and Isabel Pechin, Washington, D. C.
Samuel M. Ralston, 3151 Almond st., and Evelyn M. Sims, 3077 Salmon st.
Edward P. Hoy, 5007 Girard ave., and Myrtle Seal, 5188 Lancaster ave.
Jacob J. Nirdina, Pennsgrove, N. J., and Gertrude M. Hoch, Pennsgrove, N. J.
George Dotsko, 1838 Ridge ave., and Tasia Kanakl, 1639 W. Venango st.
Harry Alexey, 125 N. 16th st., and Mary Burns, 5219 Wayne ave.
William S. Drummond, Morton, Pa., and Mary S. Wilson, Sharon Hill, Pa.
Philip A. Walker, 505 Fitzwater st., and Anna C. Donnelly, 105 Lombard st.
James P. Nourse, 1736 Diamond st., and Mae P. Barley, 1433 N. 29th st.
Samuel Stup, 2626 S. Marshall st., and Reba Goldberg, 404 Mifflin st.
William Dracmel, New York city, and Ella Richards, 2434 N. 31st st.
David T. Kohler, 2004 Baldwin st., and Bertha V. Gouldey, 4309 Pechin st.
Martin McCarthy, 2721 N. 29th st., and Catharine Delgman, 2430 Oakdale st.
Francis X. Hagan, 2522 Ellsworth st., and Mary E. Sharkey, 2113 Moore st.
Morris Strasburg, 424 Tasker st., and Alice Rubenstein, 804 N. 7th st.

DEATHS

STRICKLER.—First-day, Sixth Month 9th, at Atlantic City, N. J., LETTIE SUPLEE STRICKLER, wife of Matthew M. Strickler and daughter of the late Milton R. and Martha W. Suplee. Funeral services Overbrook, Pa., Fourth-day, Sixth Month 12th, at 2 p. m. Int. private.

LANGE.—June 10, MARY SHREVE PATTERSON, wife of the late John T. Lange.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY, IN OFFICE OF ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING PLANT WHO UNDERSTANDS MAILING LIST; NO HAND ADDRESSING; HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF ARRANGING AND KEEPING LIST UP TO DATE; HAVE ELEGANT OFFICE FACILITIES; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT GIRL. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING ONLY TO V. V. FITTINGS COMPANY, ADVERTISING DEPT., 1910 N. 6TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER—Large mfg. corp. near Frankford and Allegheny aves. wants first-class stenog.; high school grad. preferred; give all particulars in letter. C 335, Led. Off.

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THE LINCOLN LOCUST ST. BELOW 13TH
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HELP WANTED—MALE

MEN (FOUR); GENERAL WORK EXCELLENT CHANCE TO LEARN TRADE

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS

DRAFTSMEN WITH MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE

POLISHERS

ELECTRIC SERVICE SUPPLIES CO. 17TH AND CAMBRIA STS.

CHAUFFEUR, middle-aged, married; Roman Catholic preferred; cottage on place; first-class references required. Joseph S. Clark, Chestnut Hill.

MEN, bright. Inquire Mr. Barnet, Willow Grove Park.

YOUNG MEN; must be over 16. Inquire Mr. Barnet, Willow Grove Park.

SODA DISPENSER; salary $22 per week. Inquire Mr. Barnet, Willow Grove Park.

SOLICITORS — Keystone Telephone Co.'s commercial dept. has vacancies in their West Phila., Camden, N. J., and uptown office forces for outside representatives; we offer a permanent position and a chance to grow; $60 per month to start. Apply 1713 N. 12th.

REPRESENTATIVES—Keystone Telephone commercial dept. has vacancies in its West Phila., Camden, N. J., and uptown office forces for outside representatives; we offer a permanent position and a chance to grow; $60 per month to start. Apply 1713 N. 12th st.

SURVEYORS (2) having had expe. in bldg. construction; excellent opportunity for advancement. M 1458, Ledger Central.

U-BOAT OFFICERS VERY COURTEOUS

German Propaganda Seen in Fine Treatment of Prisoners From Edna

CAPTAIN TELLS STORY

Another propaganda drive to dissipate America's knowledge of Hun viciousness is seen in the treatment accorded Captain C. M. Gilmore, of the schooner Edna, who was a prisoner eight days on a German submarine. With the captain were twenty-two other American prisoners.

The captain, who has been in this city the last four days, describes the attention he received as "royal, as if he was a member of the Hohenzollern family, while the other prisoners received similar treatment."

Philadelphians who have heard the captain tell his story of imprisonment aboard the submarine which tried to sink his schooner believe the Germans, in showing all possible courtesy to the prisoners, attempted to prove they were not barbarians and would not stoop to mistreat prisoners.

Captain Gilmore and his crew of five men were held aboard the U-boat.

"The Edna was caught May 25 about twenty miles off the New Jersey coast," said Captain Gilmore. "When the lieutenant in command of the party that boarded the Edna from the submarine stepped on the deck of the schooner he told me a friend of mine was aboard the submarine.

"I found a boyhood companion, Captain Sweeney, a seaman from the Maine coast, aboard the U-boat. Captain Sweeney's boat had been caught first and he and his crew were prisoners.

"That night at dinner the