

Washington, Nov. 25.—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES AT EACH HOUR. Table with columns for hours 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and rows for temperature ranges.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

NURSES AND MEN OF HOSPITAL UNIT CITED FOR VALOR

Col. Carnett Led University of Pennsylvania Workers Under Fire

ATHLETES WON PRAISE

Son of Former Attorney General Bell and Rufus Jones Helped Wounded

Pershing's Roll of Honor for Pennsylvania's Unit

These members of Base Hospital No. 20, the University of Pennsylvania's unit in France, have been commended by General Pershing for bravery: Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Carnett, director. First Lieutenant R. H. Goldsmith. Miss Helen Pratt, nurse. Miss Marie Bergsdresser, nurse. "Bert" Bell, enlisted man. Rufus Jones, enlisted man.

Six members of the University of Pennsylvania's Base Hospital unit in France have been commended by General Pershing for bravery under fire. The list is headed with the name of Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Carnett, director of the unit, famous old Pennsylvania football player and noted surgeon.

First Lieutenant R. H. Goldsmith, one of the University of Pennsylvania physicians with the unit, was praised at the same time by the American commander in chief.

Two nurses likewise were cited for bravery. Miss Helen Pratt and Miss Marie Bergsdresser.

Two others who received the coveted citation were University of Pennsylvania men in the enlisted personnel, "Bert" Bell, noted athlete and son of former Attorney General John C. Bell, and Rufus Jones, of Lebanon, Pa., another undergraduate.

News of the honor given Pennsylvania's sons and daughters on the battle line came in letters to the University staff at home. All six have been working up at the front line, as a surgical team led by Lieutenant Colonel Carnett. He went to the front lines some months ago, leaving Major G. M. Pierson in charge of the base unit at Chateaufort, near Vichy, where the University base hospital has been in operation since they went to France.

Details Not Known The details of the action for which the members of Pennsylvania's operating team received their citation have not yet been learned by the hospital authorities here. Because of the censorship it was not possible to send back more than the fact that the six had been commended.

The work which Lieutenant Colonel Carnett's team did in the first line was extremely strenuous. It is known that Doctor Carnett's team operated in the San Michel sector. They were directly behind the lines, and had their hospital established in the grounds of a ruined chateau. Their operating room was a hut, and the wounded men were placed in improvised wards housed likewise in huts. The doctors, nurses and orderlies lived most of the time in a stable that had escaped most of the shelling.

One of the members of the team wrote during the height of the fighting: "We have not had one day off for three days. Most of the cases are abdominal wounds, multiple wounds or amputations. We have been going on night duty from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m. next day. From 8 o'clock in the morning until one in the afternoon we dress our cases. Then we sleep until 8:45 in the afternoon." A later letter told of seeing the effect of American artillery fire on the Germans. "It is a great sight. The Germans are getting, wallowed, and we expect the war to end very soon. It is depressing, though, to see the terrible wounds of some of our soldiers. They are brought in with abdomens torn open and legs hanging.

Nurse Tells of Shelling Miss Laura McMillan, one of the nurses, wrote of the experience of being shelled behind the front line trenches. "We went right up behind the line," she explained. "The first night we were out we slept on the floor of a ruined church. We were shelled everywhere we went.

R. R. MEN OFFER TO PAY \$2000 A MONTH

Employees of Roads Offered Out of St. Louis Want Director to Stay

Washington, Nov. 25.—(By A. P.)—A telegram signed by representatives of employees of railroads operated out of St. Louis, received at Director General McAdoo's office today, requested the director to give \$2000 a month as part of the director general's salary to keep him from retiring. "We are opposed to your resignation," said the telegram, "and are heartily in sympathy with your financial struggle."

The telegram was signed by J. H. Kirkland and H. J. Garrison, representing Wabash employees and O. E. Sumner, representing Missouri Pacific employees.



CITED FOR BRAVERY Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Carnett and Bert Bell, members of the University of Pennsylvania base hospital unit, who have been personally commended by General Pershing for heroic conduct under fire.

STATE SOLDIERS OPPOSE CODDLING

Wounded Not Helpless and Will Make Good, Says Philadelphian

BRING HONOR TO PENNA.

[This is the sixth of a series of special articles to be printed by the Evening Public Ledger recounting the heroic deeds of Pennsylvania service men in the great war.]

"Anybody here from Pennsylvania?" A score or more men dropped their newspapers and eyed the deep-chested veteran who addressed them. Not a man replied, and for a half minute the ward, with its maimed veterans of Chateau-Thierry and other fights, was exceedingly quiet.

The silence was almost depressing, for rarely does such stillness prevail. It puzzled the chap who had put the question, and, apparently to relieve the tenseness, he again bawled out, "Anybody here from Pennsylvania?"

There was no response and the soldier was peeved. He is a Californian and left an arm on the field of Solomons. That fact does not cause him much worry and very little regret, but, being a natural leader of men, he was disconcerted over his failure to make good as a ward crier.

Once again he bawled, "Anybody here from Pennsylvania?" There was no reply, but the Californian was not to be defeated. Throwing back his head he cried out, "For God's sake don't be ashamed of it."

Sleepy Soldier Answers That stirring sentence did the trick. A soldier who had slipped off his bed and stepped toward the Californian, "I'm from Pennsylvania," he said as he approached the big fellow. His left arm was missing and he explained that he had been sleeping.

He proved to be Abe Goldberg, 2013 South Hutchinson street, Philadelphia. This veteran of Chateau-Thierry is not ashamed of Pennsylvania, for he knows what the Keystone boys did in the fighting over there.

And nobody else at the Walter Reed Base Hospital in Washington, D. C., is ashamed of Pennsylvania, for in every ward of that institution a Pennsylvania lad can be found.

Goldberg is but one man in Pennsylvania's list of maimed and wounded, but his conduct at the hospital and his cheery view of the future reflect the attitude of his Keystone comrades.

Sends Message to Home Folks Through the Evening Public Ledger he sends a message to the folks back home, but before divulging its character it is well to describe the conditions that surround the Philadelphia soldier.

The ward in which he is a patient is one of a countless number of frame structures that have been erected for the wounded men from overseas.

Through its windows filter floods of light and sunshine and on the beds so immaculately white and clean are more than thirty men.

With the exception of three or four every man in this group is minus a limb. Most of them left an arm on French battlefields and a few hobble about on one leg. To the civilian it is a sight that recalls everything sordid and tragic in war, but to these men who have made such noble sacrifices the thoughts of a civilian are absolutely foreign.

Not a man is morose or melancholy, and from early morning until lights are extinguished at night they joke, laugh and make merry. Perhaps it is boyish youth that upholds their spirit, but whatever it is, it is there.

PRESIDENT FACES TILT WITH SENATE OVER PEACE PLAN

Persistently Ignored by Wilson in Preparations for Pact of Nations

14 POINTS STILL MISTY

Appointment of McCall Will Not Relieve Resentment of C. O. P. Majority

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Nov. 25.—President Wilson faces an issue with the Senate over peace, which he will not lessen by the selection of Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, as the Republican member of the Peace Commission.

Governor McCall, who is personally agreeable to the President and a supporter of his peace policy, is now said to be in the lead among the Republicans for appointment to the commission. Mr. McCall's appointment will be disagreeable to Senator Lodge, who, after March 4, will be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. McCall also played a part in the defeat of Senator Weeks in the recent election. Senator Weeks is popular with his fellow-members of the Senate.

This will not help to make the Massachusetts Governor's appointment agreeable to the Senate, especially to the Republican majority of it.

Ignored by President But the McCall issue, if it arises, will be superficial. More fundamental is the resentment in the Senate over the extent to which it is being ignored by the President in his preparations for making peace.

The Senators who will have to accept or reject the treaty or treaties of peace when made, are utterly in the dark. They do not know what the fourteen points mean, and they do not know what the freedom of the seas means. A few weeks ago, they did not know what point three, about removing economic barriers, meant.

Senator Martin and Senator Hitchcock wrote to the President and asked him what it meant.

It is true, the members of the Senate are no more in the dark than are members of the Cabinet, who do not know what the President's plans are, but the President's plans are not to be presented to the Peace Commission, what the President himself intends to do there, precisely what the fourteen points mean and many other important questions.

Senator Lodge, who is the most outspoken of the Republicans, which look toward securing this country's ends at Paris.

Taken as a Slight But the fact that others are in the dark does not alter the Senate's resentment. The President's decision not to appoint any Senators of either party to the peace commission looks to the Senate like a slight, for usually the President represents the Senate.

Such commissions, the advantage being that when the treaties framed by them have come up for ratification a certain number of Senators are present on the floor of the Senate itself.

A treaty thus made has its spokesmen, the Senators of both parties, who are finished and asks that they be ratified. Unless the Senate is constantly informed of the progress of negotiations and of the reasons for the reverses, how can it act intelligently when called upon to ratify?

Senators are asking themselves these questions and there is a feeling of indignation among the leaders of both parties not to be put, with respect to peace treaty or treaties, in the position in which they have been placed repeatedly with respect to war legislation of the past two years.

If the President merely sends the treaty or treaties to the Senate when they are finished and asks that they be ratified, there is going to be a long, hard fight over them. In this fight, Continued on Page Fifteen, Column One

VILLISTS FIRE A TOWN

Attack South of Juarez Preceded by Wrecking of Train

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 25.—(By A. P.)—Eighty Villa followers, said to have been armed with dynamite, were attacked and set fire to Villa Ahumada, eighty miles south of Juarez, early Sunday morning, from a freight train. The train was wrecked by explosives, according to reliable advices here early today.

TRANSPORT WITH WOUNDED COMING HERE THIS WEEK

Urquhart Auxiliary Red Cross Appeals to Business Men to Provide Decoration for Landing Pier—Philadelphians May Be Among Those on Board

A transport loaded with wounded soldiers returning from France will arrive in Philadelphia the later part of this week. The men are being brought here to be placed in hospitals for convalescent wounded fighters.

This information became public this afternoon when the Urquhart Auxiliary of the Red Cross issued an appeal to business men of the city to provide them with flags and bunting with which to decorate the pier where the men will be landed.

Enemy Fattens Captives Before Releasing Them

Strasbourg, Nov. 25.—Evidence was obtained today that the Germans are taking American prisoners to the rear to fatten them up on good food before liberating them, as a result of an investigation by a German prisoner commission, which is afraid to permit the return of the Yankees in their present emaciated condition. The Americans have been working for months in mines fifteen miles from the front, laboring eleven hours a day without sufficient food or clothing, according to officers who escaped rather than wait for their delayed liberation.

According to these officers, the conditions in the enlisted men's camps and their treatment were atrocious.

G. O. P. OF OHIO BOOMS PERSHING FOR PRESIDENT

Senator Dick and Fourteen Others Incorporate League to Promote His Interests

Columbus, O., Nov. 25.—A campaign for the election of General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, to the Presidency in 1920, was formally launched in Ohio today by the incorporation of "The Pershing Republican League."

Former United States Senator Charles Dick, of Akron, and fourteen other prominent Republicans of Akron and Summit Counties are sponsors for the movement. Mr. Dick's name heads the list of the fifteen men who signed the articles of incorporation, which were issued by the Secretary of State today.

In numerous instances the Germans waved farewell when their detachments started on their homeward march.

Several instances are reported where Americans encountered Germans along the roadways, and each time the Germans showed the Americans every courtesy. While an American officer in an automobile was riding along the Remich-Trèves road, east of the Moselle, he encountered German troops marching northward. A column of German infantry and some German trucks withdrew to the side of the road in order to clear the way for the Americans.

Owing to the shortage of horses the Germans are using oxen to haul their supplies and some artillery.

Colonel Dragged From Horse Reports of rioting continue to reach American headquarters from various sources. One report was to the effect that a German colonel had been dragged from his horse by soldiers and beaten severely. Before crossing from Luxembourg many of the privates told the Luxembourgians that when they reached their village, the Americans encountered many of the privates who they would decide to obey their officers, do as they please and, if taken to task by their officers, trouble would result.

Americans observed individual German soldiers carrying red flags, but these men did not attempt to cross to the American side, nor were they apparently in any hurry to withdraw from the frontier.

The Seventh Corps, under command of Major General Haan, has been attached to the German forces. It is composed of the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Nineteenth Divisions. The work of the Seventh Army Corps will consist chiefly of handling the back-area communications.

Yanks Demolish Barriers American forces have completed the task of demolishing the barriers which guarded the old German front east of Verdun. The last barrier thus encountered consisted of re-enforced concrete pillars stretching along the old front for a distance of two miles. The pillars were three feet apart at the roads and fifty feet apart across the country. They were connected by two-inch cables.

When the Americans crossed the front lines last Sunday the advanced guards were halted only a few minutes by the barriers. Engineers quickly placed a charge of dynamite under each pillar, which made the roads passable. Since then gangs working in relays have filled constantly to dig up immense quantities of concrete foundations, which were six feet under ground, the rails extending five feet above the ground, the concrete being poured around the pillars. Each pillar was five feet square and stood eight feet above the ground. The pillars apparently were constructed of iron or more, and each was braced by cables growing in nearby swamps, the concrete being scarcely noticeable from a distance.

At Mars-la-Tour, just at the edge of the village, the Americans encountered tank barriers, some of which were only half completed. A few blasts of dynamite soon put them out of commission.

At Etain the Germans had barriers of logs chained together on four wheels, the logs being movable like a gate. On these barriers the Germans had installed ingenious devices to remove the wheels from beneath the logs which would then drop across the road at the main road entrance into Etain. This device was used at the western entrance, the logs acting as a check in the event that the mines failed to destroy the bridge.

Engineers Rush on Railroads American engineers Saturday laid the last rail connecting the standard gauge railroad between Verdun and Metz, having virtually rebuilt nine miles of the line.

Continued on Page Four, Column Four

Maxwell Says Tech's Shift Play Is Under

The highly advertised shift play employed by the Georgia Tech eleven is perfectly legal. Robert W. Maxwell, who umpired the Pitt-Tech game Saturday, imposed only one penalty against Tech for off-side play. Read his illuminating account on the sports page.

U. S. UNITS CROSS GERMAN BORDER AS ENEMY RETIRES

Main Army Halts on Prussian Frontier for Further Orders

DEMOLISH BARRIERS

Yankes Find Populace and German Troops Not Unfriendly

By the Associated Press

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 25.—The German frontier has been crossed at several places by American signal corps units and ambulance workers. Short trips were made into Rhenish Prussia, where the inhabitants are reported to have shown the Americans every consideration.

The front lines of the American army of occupation rest along the Luxembourg-German border on the Our River and thence along the River Moselle to the region east of Remich. The American army will mark time until further orders. At least three or four days are expected to pass before the next move is made toward the German border.

The Germans apparently are withdrawing according to schedule. Reports reaching the Third Army today were that the Germans everywhere were whistling and singing as they marched. The general line of the German withdrawal is along the Perl-Saarburg road. The southern limit of the Fifth German Army is reported to be the line Sierck-Thionville.

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RADICALS SEIZE CONTROL OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT; ADOPT RUSSIAN SYSTEM

NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED BY AGREEMENT

Copenhagen, Nov. 25.—(By A. P.)—An agreement has been reached between the German Soldiers and Workmen's Council and the Government. It is officially announced in Berlin. The agreement provides:

- 1. All political power is to be in the hands of the German Socialist Republic and the Soldiers and Workmen's Council.
2. Their aim is to defend and develop what has been achieved by the revolution and to suppress all counter-revolutionary activity.
3. Pending the election of representatives of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council to an executive council of the German republic the executive council in Berlin is to exercise its functions.
4. The appointment and dismissal of all members of the various legislative bodies of the republic, and until the final constitution is established of Prussia, are to be made by the Central Executive Council, which also has the right of control.
5. Before the cabinet appoints assistant ministers the executive council must be consulted.
6. A convention of deputies drawn from the Soldiers and Workmen's Council is to be summoned as soon as possible.

Ebert Regime Agrees to Yield Power to "Soviets"

BERLIN COUNCIL RULES NATION

Provisional Step by Reds Designed to Prevent Counter-Revolt

ACCEPTANCE OF PACT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

Workmen and Soldiers Proclaim Themselves Leaders of Country

By the Associated Press London, Nov. 25.

This morning's London newspapers display prominently the German advice regarding the agreement between the Soldiers and Workmen's Council and the Government, which is regarded as a development of the greatest importance and as tantamount to the overthrow of the Ebert-Haase combination and the adoption, at least theoretically, of the existing Russian system.

It is admitted that the German councils have not yet developed the extravagances which led to the disintegration and anarchy in Russia, the councils not being dominated by the Bolshevik element.

Like Lenin's System Nevertheless, the Daily Telegraph remarks that it is rather significant that Germany should have adopted, even as a stop-gap, a measure which was one Lenin's original and most characteristic contribution to legislative doctrine.

The Daily Mail, while pointing out the analogy to the developments in Russia, suggests that the new step is a part of a "big bluff" aimed at persuading the Allies that the old Germany is defunct.

The Daily Express thinks that the menace of extremism is possibly exaggerated for the purpose of impressing the Allies with the difficulties of the German position.

The latest reports from Germany indicate that the internal situation there has reached a critical stage. Although a proclamation has been issued declaring that all political power is in the hands of the German socialist republic, the Soldiers and Workmen's Council, growing outside Berlin.

Repudiate "Terrorism" A greater part of South Germany, including Wurttemberg, Baden and Bavaria, has declared it will not submit to the German socialist republic, the Berlin who have replaced the Kaiser and militarism. An independent republic also has been formed in northwestern Germany with Hamburg as the capital.

Even in Prussia, according to the reports, feeling against the Berlin Soldiers and Workmen's Council is gaining ground.

The Workers' Nachrichten of Munich maintains that if the present rulers in Berlin are unable to establish the principles of a federated democracy and are unwilling that the authority in the Empire shall be given to the German people, the latter will force the Empire should detach itself from Berlin and create a new independent government in some place beyond the reach of the arbitrary action of a minority inclined to terrorism.

Stockholm, Nov. 25.—(By A. P.)—Adherents of the Spartacus group at Berlin attempted on Friday evening to seize the Berlin police presidency. Several persons were killed or injured.

German newspapers report that the United Workers and Soldiers' Councils have proclaimed Oldenburg, Oestrich, Schleswig-Holstein and Schaumburg-Holstein a republic. The capital will be at Hamburg.

GERMAN CABINET MERELY ORGAN OF REDS' COUNCIL

Soldiers and Workmen Declare Ebert Obeyed Their Dictates

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Berlin, Nov. 26 (Delayed).—They have had an extremely busy day at the former Chancellor's palace on Wilhelmstrasse next to the Foreign Office.

Mr. Ebert today, "which were caused by the carelessness of workmen approaching skip-stop corners. We have complained to the Rapid Transit Company, but the persistent answer has been that the skip-stop scheme will be retained.

14 OF CREW OF SUNKEN SHIP REACH PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Fourteen men—the hungry remnant of the crew of thirty-two of the sunken steamer Dumaru—have landed at San Jose, L'Orient, east coast of the Philippines, Navy Department advices said this afternoon.

RUMANIA CONVENES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PARIS, Nov. 25 (By A. P.)—The Rumanian Government has issued a decree dissolving parliament and convening a constituent assembly elected by universal suffrage, according to a dispatch from Jassy.

JUSSERAND TO ACCOMPANY WILSON TO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—French Ambassador Jusserand will accompany President Wilson to the peace conference, it was learned authoritatively today.

3 WOMEN HERE HERMIT'S HEIRS

Parkesburg Man Wouldn't Touch Money With His Hands

ACCUMULATED \$100,000

Philadelphians are named as heirs of Edward J. Moore, the Parkesburg hermit who accumulated more than \$100,000, despite an eccentricity that kept him from touching money with his hands.

Moore, who died on Saturday in the Lancaster Hospital, saved virtually all his wealth while conducting a small store in Parkesburg. Thousands of dollars were taken in over the counter of the store, but none of the patrons can tell of one instance since 1908 where Moore picked up the money with his fingers.

The money was swept from the counter into the cash drawer with a piece of paper. When he found it necessary to make change Moore took the money from the drawer with a small pair of pliers.

The Philadelphia, who with a Morton man, are the only known relatives of Moore, are Mrs. David A. Wilson, 2517 Nicholas street, and Mrs. Mabel McKeever, 2520 Nicholas street. The Morton man, Moore's nearest relative, is Charles Her.

Money Seized in Shack More than \$40,000 of the estate left by the dead man was found in cash secured around his two-room shack. The cash and greenbacks recovered filled a large basket. Thousands of dollars more are believed to be secreted about the premises and in the neighborhood, which was searched until further search can be made.

Moore was seventy-nine years old. During his youth he was known as "Beau Brummel" of the town and other young men frequently accused him of acquiring his fine complexion through the liberal use of cosmetics. His gay spirits and big ability as a violinist, however, gained him many friends who stood him in good stead when he opened his general store.

For years "Eddie" Moore, as it was called, was the gathering place of the young men of the town. Moore became a moralist and many of the Parkesburg youths received lectures when he decided their morals needed attending to.

Even in the early nineties it was common gossip about town that Moore was acquiring a fortune and that he kept it secreted about his shack. No matter how big the denomination of the bill which residents took to him, he was able to change it, and the change was always in bills that had been worn thin from tumbling. One acquaintance of Moore told of an instance when he took a \$5-bill he received from Moore to the bank to see if it was still good. The cashier looked at the bill and remarked

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