AR ASSOCIATION RAISES STANDARD

Requirement of Two Years in College for Admission Unanimously Approved

ROOT PLEADS FOR RULE

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 24.—The national conference of bar associations today adopted resolutions recently approved by the American Bar Association recommending that in the future two years' college training shall be required of all law school graduates before admission to the bar.

The vote was practically unanimous, and came after a stirring address by Elihu Root, who, when strong opposition appeared, mounted the speaker's stand and appealed for "the salvation of the American Bar from the blackmailer and crook, who is creeping into the legal ranks under present conditions.

Assertion that men are holding high legal offices and even sitting on the bench in the United States who have no conception of the basic principles of English law, was made by George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General, in an address today before the conference.

These men are called upon to interpret the laws, the former Attorney General said, adding: "I shudder when I think of the problem confronting us."

Discussing the subject before the conference—the raising of educational requirements for bar admission—Mr. Wickersham said there was an increasing number of under-educated men crowding into the legal ranks in every city in the country, and that conditions perhaps were worse in New York City than elsewhere.

The morning session of the conference was opened by William G. McAdoo, who urged approval of the recommendation that future law school graduates be obliged to have a college education. James Byrne, of New York, also spoke in favor of the proposal, while Charles A. Boston, of New York, and Thomas Patterson, of Pennsylvania, said law students should be permitted to prepare themselves for practice without obligatory obstacles placed in their path.

"Lawyers who have won distinction," said Mr. McAdoo, "through native ability and industry and also have not had a college education, may be expected naturally to offer with a certain degree of hesitancy, their approval of the exacting standard which the American Bar Association seeks to impose upon future members of the profession."

The former Secretary of the Treasury said he had been unable to go to a law school, but was obliged at the age of eighteen to get out into the world and make his own living, but that the recommendation of the American Bar Association that future members of the profession be obliged not only to take a three-year course in a law school, but, in addition, have at least two years' college training, was worthy of support by all those interested in the improvement of legal standards.

The system by which a young man learned law in a law office has been dead for decades, despite the illusion which still exists, said William Draper Lewis, former dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law.

Mr. Lewis offered the following suggestions, which, he said, if adopted, would go a long way toward remedying the present situation.

First, State or local courts or State or local bar associations, as may best suit particular conditions, to appoint legal educational committees.

Second. No person of whose moral character the committee is not reasonably assured to be allowed to register or continue to be registered as a law student, or to be given the right to take a final examination for admission to the bar.

Third. All applicants for registration as a law student to be made to the committee, no applicant to be registered until a report has been made concerning him by a member of the committee especially appointed to become personally acquainted with him.

Effort of the American Bar Association to have State and city bar associations approve a resolution declaring a college education necessary for future admission to the bar was denounced by former Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, in an address before the Conference.

Public opinion, Senator Thomas said, would not support such a move, and "there is not a Legislature in any State that will pass a law such as the bar association advocates." If a bad situation is to be corrected, the Senator said, "let more rigid rules be inaugurated governing the examination of candidates."

"Ponzi Was Piker," Says Accountant

Continued from Page One

United Guarantee Corporation, which was controlled by Carrier, sold stock to every easy prospect they could find in this and neighboring States. Jersey coast fishermen are said to have been sold quantities of the stock. Last month the stock sales came to half a million dollars.

Mr. Kun said today that arrests are probable in both companies. He said that he would send for Mr. Carrier, "and if he did not answer the invitation promptly, he probably will get another with the United States seal on it."

Carrier, the central figure in the affairs of both companies, is only twenty-eight years old. He is a native Philadelphian and is the son of Dr. Frederic Carrier, of 406 South Sixteenth street.

Had Distinguished Directorate

In a pamphlet published by the company in 1919 a list of directors is given which contains some distinguished names. Carrier is listed as president; A. N. Kinney, former director of the Acme Tea Company and formerly of the American Stores Company and Hub Stores Company, is vice president; directors listed are Reubens H. Peale, Schuylkill Haven, Pa., director and chairman of the finance committee of the Schuylkill Haven Trust Company; George G. Gregg, Philadelphia; Harry J. Stokes, Philadelphia; Clifton T. Stackhouse, Calvin O. Althouse, director of the School of Commerce, Central High School; Louis M. Wagner, Philadelphia, president of the Wagner-Taylor-Edson Company and director of the Third National Bank.

Frank M. Watkins, director of the Twentieth Century Real Estate Company and director of the Twentieth Century Storage Warehouse Company; [illegible] W. Paxson, treasurer of the [illegible] Utility Company; Richard W. [illegible]child, New York; James H. Lal[illegible] president of the Keine Supply Company and Thomas May Peirce, Jr., director of the Broad Street National [illegible] former secretary and treasurer [illegible] Cement Company.

[illegible] directors have got out [illegible]

list is given as Carrier, president; H. J. Stokes, vice president; R. D. Fox, treasurer, and M. H. Fox. The list shows that Reuben H. Peake, W. A. Breisacher and Charles Gomprecht recently resigned.

According to both Mr. Kun and Mr. Williamson, the United Guarantee Corporation, bought common stock in the Auto Stores Company for $24 a share and sold it for what it could get, up to $50 a share.

Sales Last Week, $10,800

Last week, Mr. Williamson stated today, the income of the United Guarantee Corporation was $10,800. Of this sum it expended $7000 in salaries and commissions. It is said that the employes of the Auto Stores have not been paid for two weeks, some of them not for three weeks.

It is claimed that more than $2,000,000 was taken from the gullible for stock.

Yet in spite of the huge stock sales, it is said by Mr. Williamson that the Auto Stores Company has overdrafts in the Philadelphia banks coming to a total of $2,919,180.

One of the methods for catching "suckers" was to offer to make purchasers of stock members of the Board of Directors of the Auto Stores Company. To this end an elaborate four-page circular was sent out to prospective clients.

"Answers in Detail" Advised

"Application for directorship" is written in big, bold letters on the front page. On the top of the second page is a "note" to the effect that "answers should be made in detail, that the committee making the investigation may not be hindered or delayed, so that their findings may be submitted to the Board of Directors in the shortest time possible.

Then there is space for "name.... address.... city.... State.... age.... date of birth.... white or colored.... business.... married or single.

Then the "applicant" is asked if he is a director of any corporation, if he knows the duty of a director, if he can read and write English, what his bank references are, if he has a checking or a savings account, and if he is a holder of stocks or bonds in any other company.

"If so," says the circular, "mention what stocks and bonds you are holding. If stocks, mention whether common or preferred. If bonds, mention whether industrial, utility or Government bonds."

Then the applicant is asked if he owns any real estate, if he can "spare one month away from business each month if necessary," and he is invited to "give any other references."

At the bottom of the page the buyer is informed that "this application will be held as strictly confidential, and should your application not be presented at the next meeting, we shall keep your application on file until such time as there may be a vacancy on the Board of Directors."

Minute Books Opened

The minute books of the Auto Stores Company were opened today by the receivers. A minute of November 15, 1916, gives Carrier power to run the United Auto Stores, Inc., "as if it were his own company and if he were in business for himself alone, but he is at all times responsible to the directors for his actions." At that time the authorized capital was 10,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock and 15,000 shares of common stock, of no par value.

The minute books show that September 24, 1919, the capital stock was increased by the issuance of 10,000 more shares of preferred stock, par value $100, and 20,000 shares of common stock, of no par value.

At a meeting October 2, 1919, is a notation that the secretary announced the new issue of stock had been offered to stockholders at $100 a share for the preferred and $1 a share for the common stock, but none of the stockholders had invested.

"The chairman (Carrier) stated," the minute reads, "that it would be necessary in order to sell the present issue of preferred and common stock to procure some one to underwrite the same, and stated he was willing to underwrite the entire remaining issue of the preferred stock, amounting to 9900 shares, for $990,000 and 30,000 shares of common stock, no par value, for $30,000, provided, however, that the company pay him an underwriting commission of $25 for each share of preferred stock underwritten.

"The chairman further stated that he would withdraw from the meeting until the remainder of the board passed on his offer. The chairman thereupon withdrew."

Carrier Offer Accepted

The next entry in the minute book says: "Resolved, that the offer of Mr. Carrier be and is hereby accepted and the proper officers be and they are hereby authorized to enter into the necessary underwriting contract to the effect that Mr. Carrier does underwrite 9900 shares of preferred stock, par value $100 per share, for $990,000; and 30,000 shares of common stock for $30,000, and the company does agree to pay Mr. Carrier as a commission and compensation for the above, $25 per share of preferred stock underwritten."

The minute book shows that May 14, 1921, when Dr. Calvin O. Althouse was chairman of the Board of Directors, it was voted to increase the capital stock to 50,000 shares, or $5,000,000, and the common stock to 200,000 shares, no par value.

On November 17, 1921, a letter was sent to the stockholders saying the directors "were glad to announce a 20 per cent stock disbursement to stockholders of record as of June 10, 1921." This was a stock and not a cash dividend.

"Do not under any consideration," said the letter, "part with your United Auto Stores stock. A word to the wise is sufficient. Present negotiations materializing, the rise in the value of the securities is guaranteed. Since you are one of the pioneers who made this possible, the increase in value belongs to you."

Down the side of the letter was the following message:

"Twenty per cent stock disbursement. Our remarkable performance. Watch your step. Do not trade your birthright for a mess of pottage."

The finding of a "Letter 47," addressed to stockholders, indicated that a sort of "endless chain" was used by Carrier to get new "suckers."

The letter says:

"We are sending to you by parcel post a good supply of 'Road to Wealth' folder, and it is Mr. Carrier's desire that you immediately arrange to have all these addressed, preferably taking the names from the local telephone directory, and advise us by telegram as soon as all are addressed and ready to mail out, BUT DO NOT MAIL THEM.

"When all the districts have reported the addressing has been done and that the folders are ready to mail out, checks will be sent from this office covering the necessary postage and subsequently a telegram will be sent to each of the offices advising that you must on that particular day get all of these 'Road to Wealth' folders in the mails.

"It is of the utmost importance that our instructions in this connection be complied with and that under no circumstances should any of these folders be handed out or mailed until released by telegraphic advice from this office as stated above.

"On receipt of these folders please immediately have addressing done locally and advise us by wire when ready. Telegraph us for any additional quantity you can use. You will appreciate the value of getting these folders out in connection with the sale of stock, and the time to do it is now. Please have the addressing done at once.

"Yours very truly,

"J. G. SCHUCK,

"Assistant to the Pres."

Today the offices of the United Guarantee Company, 807-11 Stock Exchange Building, were crowded with a milling, angry crowd of stock salesmen, who had been convinced so thoroughly of the value of the Stores' stock that most of them had made purchases themselves.

The United Guarantee Corporation had fifteen sales crews of six men each on the road. The salesmen said that they worked on commission, most of them with a drawing account of $35 a week, out of which they had to meet their traveling expenses. Lately, some of them said today, they have had a tough time getting their expenses when they put in bills for the money.

The salesmen all had bills for services against the company, which they filed as claims with the receivers of the Auto Stores Company.

In the petition for the receivers, filed by William H. Boeshore, a machinist of Seventh and Race streets, the liabilities of the stores company are placed at $1,250,000. Mr. Kun later said the company had lost $1,385,770 from December, 1919, until the present. For last year alone the loss was $1,000,000, it is charged.

Fifty-seven branches for the sale of automobile accessories were operated by the auto stores company, which is three years old. In this city there is one at 131 South Broad street and another at Broad and Dauphin streets. Offices of the stores corporation are on the second floor at Eleventh and Race streets.

The methods are said to have been similar in inception to those of Franklyn Spiese, the Roxborough promoter, who had a long string of corporations. Carrier, head of the stores company, is said to have made the contract with his own stock-selling corporation by which the latter concern got $26 out of every $50 taken in for commissions and expenses.

It was pointed out that the only year in which the stores corporation made a profit was in 1919—$15,000. The United Guaranty Corporation was not launched until April of last year. It is alleged in the bill filed yesterday that the sole purpose for this incorporation was to sell the stock of the stores company.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 24.—A fiscal branch and two stores succeeded in selling about $50,000 in United Automobile Stores stock here within the last six months, it is said. Both stores have made money, it is declared. It is estimated that $50,000 has been lost here in United Auto Stores.

Robin Hood Band of "Outlaws" Hurt

Continued from Page One

There came a call from a corner of the "forest" and the robber band gathered at the spot.

It is one thing to play at robbers, and it is quite another to discover real hidden treasure. Here it was, the end of a can sticking out of the ground. The King's men were forgotten, and eager little fingers clawed at the loam, softened by the recent thaw. It was hard work, but there were stout hearts present, and finally the can was dug loose and lifted out. On the top was marked in stencil, "Blasting Powder."

"Open the Can"

Although it was quite dark by this time, mothers and dinners were quite forgotten in the excitement. The can was rolled over to the fire for closer inspection. It contained something heavy, and it had been buried in the woods. Enough. "Open the can," commanded Robin Hood, and the head was kicked in.

It was, indeed, a strange treasure. The can was partly filled with a peculiar black powder, with a still more peculiar taste. The children gathered closely around, heads together, inspecting the contents of the can, and speculating upon its possible properties.

Finally, it was decided to throw the powder upon the fire and see what it would do. Two of the band poured it on.

The flare was severe. A flash of vivid red lighted up the woods, and startled people in nearby houses. Then, as a pungent black cloud of powder smoke drifted off on the wind, the silence was broken by frenzied screams, the cries of children.

People who were passing ran into the woods. Men and women hurried from houses. They tried to seize the children, who, with blackened faces and burned clothing, were running screaming toward the Scattergood house. The children had one idea only, to get home.

And then, not knowing of the increased pain this would bring, they laved their burns with cold water.

Young Henry Scattergood made a dash for the shower bath as soon as he reached his home, and an instant later his family knew that some calamity was upon the household.

"Wow!" yelled Henry, as the cold water hit his burns with a torturing sting.

"Wow!" he cried, as he tumbled out of the bath and dashed out into the hall. "Wow! Wow! Wow!"

An examination by physicians, who hurried to the house, showed that the children's eyes were not injured. Bits of powder had imbedded themselves in the skin of faces and hands, but it is believed the children will escape disfigurement. Elizabeth and Henry and Roger were put to bed, and the Evans children, after treatment, were taken to their own home by motorcar, and are now said to be resting easily.

"They are not seriously injured," said Mr. Evans today. "The burns are only superficial, and their eyes are not injured. From what we can learn, the children found a can of powder that had been buried by workmen, who probably thought this the safest thing to do with it."

"Nothing serious," was the report on the children's condition by Mr. Emlen. "We cannot yet find out just how the thing happened, but we know, of course, they found some powder in a keg, or can, while playing Robin Hood. They are too much excited and wrought up just now to give us a very clear account of what happened. We will not find that out until later."

Daugherty May Act in Bond House Crashes

Washington, Feb. 24.—Attorney General Daugherty and William Hayward, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, conferred here today on recent failures among New York brokerage firms. Mr. Daugherty said they went over the situation to see if there were any Federal interests involved.

The Department of Justice had no intention of duplicating prosecutions by the State, Mr. Daugherty declared, making it clear that it has been keeping an eye on the financial storm which has swept a number of New York firms into bankruptcy, principally because these firms have customers throughout the United States.

The Attorney General indicated that as yet no violation of Federal law has been specifically found.

Harding Caught in Reservation Fight

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embarrassing the President has been taken by members of his own party. The Democrats do not have to take the lead. As in most other cases, they have merely to follow Senator Borah. Their responsibility for delaying or blocking the treaties will be lessened because all the spectacular work will be done by Republicans.

The motives of the Republican irreconcilables are various. Senator Brandegee, like the late Senator Knox, is an isolationist. He has strong convictions upon the necessity of keeping this country free from foreign involvements. He is not playing politics and has no personal ambition in pressing his reservation before the committee. His was the strongest will in the fight upon the league covenant, and he is the worst enemy of the present pact unamended.

Johnson sees in the present fight a way to come back to the prominence he enjoyed in the struggle against the league. From the moment when he failed of nomination his star has been on the wane. Borah has completely eclipsed him as a national figure. His lack of solid convictions, his narrowness of vision leave him a politician rather than a statesman, even among the rather poor array of statesmen on the Hill.

Johnson Hoping to Come Back

During the fight which ended at Chicago, Borah was the brains behind Johnson. But the two have drifted apart, owing probably to the Californian's jealousy of the man from Idaho. Johnson reached the depths when he ducked the vote upon seating Newberry, after the storm he had made for years over direct primaries and the misuse of money in elections. Johnson hopes for a way to come back in the present treaty fight.

Borah is more difficult to analyze. When you put your finger upon an act of his and say that is personal ambition, he immediately does something else which makes you say that sprung from convictions. I doubt if he any more thinks of himself as possible candidate for President.

He has made up his mind that the break-up of parties has arrived and this consideration doubtless influences his actions. He enjoys the limelight; his ambition appears not so much to be office as prominence. No one could wear his hair the way Borah does and be indifferent to attention.

But at the bottom is unusual ability and real convictions set free by the idea that parties are a thing of the past.

COMMITTEE TO VOTE ON PACT TOMORROW

Washington, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—A modified blanket reservation to the four-Power Pacific treaty, said to be satisfactory both to President Harding and to a majority of the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was debated by the committee today and an agreement reached to vote on the treaty itself and all proposed reservations at tomorrow's sessions.

The new reservation was laid before the committee by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, after a conference with President Harding. The Connecticut Senator did not state definitely it embodied the President's views, but committee members understood it would be acceptable to the White House. The text of the reservation follows:

"The United States understands that under the agreement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

Johnson Opposes Reservation

Although apparently acceptable to most of the Republican and Democratic reservationists on the committee, the reservation, according to today's discussion, will not receive unanimous committee approval. Senator Johnson, of California, was said to have shown opposition during the meeting, and it was generally expected that Senator Borah, of Idaho, who was absent, would take a similar position.

The compromise reservation is more direct and shorter than the original Brandegee blanket proposal to which a majority of the committee members previously had indicated their support. Under the original reservation the United States would have set forth in detail that it was to assume no "moral or legal" obligation under the treaty or any adjustments resulting from it without "the consent of Congress."

May Shorten Senate Fight

Committee acceptance of the compromise, if formally agreed to tomorrow, is expected to shorten the reservation fight which was developing in the Senate, although it appears certain that various other proposed reservations will be brought forward both in committee and on the Senate floor and will lead to considerable debate. Senator Johnson already has one pending in the committee which would attempt to define the word "rights" as used in the treaty.

Final favorable action on the reservation and the treaty in the committee, is not expected to result in an immediate report to the Senate, the leaders indicating that they will hold all the remaining Arms Conference treaties in committee until a report on all of them is ready. The leaders hope to have such a report completed by the end of next week, by which time it is expected that Senate debate will be concluded on the separate treaty with Japan relating to the Island of Yap.

Today the Senate met an hour earlier than usual in order to expedite the Yap treaty debate, the treaty being given right of way and Republican leaders hoping for early action.

Exception was taken to this plan by Senator Pittman, who suggested that action on the Yap treaty be deferred "until we have determined our naval policy and our policy with regard to alliances affecting the Pacific and the Far East."

He declared that by its acceptance the United States would lose the interest it now has in sovereignty over Yap, while "the absolute and exclusive sovereignty by Japan will be confirmed." He also attacked Senator Lodge's previous declaration in the Senate that Americans and Japanese would have entirely equal rights on the island and quoted the treaty to show that equality was to exist "only in regard to all that relates to the landing and operation of cables." Similar rights regarding radio facilities, Mr. Pittman said, could not be exercised so long as an efficient radio station was maintained on the island by Japan.

Senator Pittman also quoted the fortifications article of the naval treaty, and asserted that if the Senate ratified this treaty, "we will have, in my opinion, abandoned our influence and our commerce in the Far East."

ORDERS ELIGIBILITY PROBE

Senate to Determine Status of Two Debt Commissioners

Washington, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—The Senate today directed its Judiciary Committee to investigate eligibility of Senator Smoot and Representative Burton for appointment to the Allied Debt Refunding Commission, to which they were named recently by President Harding, together with Secretaries Hughes and Hoover.

A resolution by Senator Walsh, proposing the committee's inquiry, was adopted without objection. Senator Walsh contends that under the Constitution Smoot and Burton are ineligible because they would be "civil officers" as well as members of Congress.

Action on the nominations of the debt commissioners will be suspended during the committee inquiry which is to be concluded next Tuesday.

Mabel Normand Is Critically Ill

Continued from Page One

tions. Additional details were received from Detroit today. The police are investigating these.

The police pointed out two changes Fields made in his original story. One was the reduction of a $1000 bill to a $100 bill in connection with his statement that he was paid $900 for having driven a Chinese, a white woman and a white man to the Taylor apartments.

The other was his changing the location where he said the pistol with which Taylor was shot would be found. The officers said they found it at neither place he named.

A bank teller was found here, however, who told of a man entering a bank with a $1000 bill and acting suspiciously about the time Taylor was slain. In addition Thomas Green, Deputy United States District Attorney here, was quoted as having stated a man he believed was Taylor had sought his aid a year ago in stamping out the drug traffic.

This latter was pointed to as possible partial proof of Fields' statement that the film director was killed because of his alleged interference with the drug traffic.

The officers learned also that a Chinese named Wong Lee—the name Fields said was borne by the Chinese in the alleged murder party—had left Los Angeles Chinatown three days ago when it was first intimated Fields might have important information concerning the case.

They said, however, they had nothing to connect Wong Lee with the Taylor murder and recalled Fields had said the Chinese in his party went East with him.

The officers said they were unable to learn anything of the white woman and white man whom Fields named as Jennie Moore and Johnnie Clark or any persons who knew anything of them.

According to Fields' story, as telegraphed by Sheriff Coffin at Detroit to Sheriff Traeger here, the murder of Taylor was plotted in a "hop joint" at Venice, a beach suburb of Los Angeles.

Tells of Alleged Plot

Arrangements were completed shortly before noon February 1, eight hours or more before Taylor was killed, the telegraphed details continued. At that time a woman named by Fields as Jennie Moore, Wong Lee and an American, Johnnie Clark, sat in a dingy room in Venice and reviewed alleged plans for slaying Taylor because of their belief he was interfering with the drug traffic.

Fields, who claimed the ownership of a small automobile, said he was offered $900 for driving the murder party to the Taylor apartments at 404 B South Alvarado street, Los Angeles, near Westlake Park.

At 3:30 o'clock the afternoon of February 1, the statement continued, the party left Venice. On the way to Los Angeles they passed through the Hollywood section, where they waited until after dark, and at 7:30 o'clock drove to the Taylor apartments. They stopped the car, according to the language of the so-called confession, "nine doors south of the Taylor bungalow on Alvarado street, and on the other side of the street." At that point, according to the Detroit messages, Fields resorted to his own theory as to what then took place in the Taylor apartments.

But Fields was said to have declared the woman; carrying an automatic pistol of heavy caliber; the Chinese holding a 38-caliber breakdown pistol, and Clark, carrying a blackjack, left the automobile and disappeared into the bungalow court.

Three minutes later, according to Fields, he heard the "muffled report" of a revolver and thirty seconds later the woman, the Chinese and Clark were back in the car urging Fields to "go away from here."

As he was starting the car, Fields stated, the Chinese sprang out of it, saying "Wait a minute, wait a minute."

Wong Lee then ran about thirty feet up a nearby court and hid his revolver under "something," according to Fields.

The remainder of the night was passed at the Venice "hop joint," as Fields described it, and the following day Wong Lee and Fields departed for the East, by way of Seattle.

Venice officers declared themselves unable to find the "hop joint" mentioned by Fields.

Detroit, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—Further details of his alleged participation in the conspiracy that led to the slaying of William Desmond Taylor, motion picture director, were given to Sheriff Irving Coffin today by Harry M. Fields, held in the county jail here on a forgery charge. While continuing to reserve judgment as to the truth of Fields' statements, the Sheriff admitted they seemed "very plausible." He forwarded them to the Los Angeles authorities.

Efforts were renewed today to locate a bankbook in the name of "Sam Coplin" showing a deposit of $180 in a Chicago bank on February 2 and which, according to the detective who arrested Fields in Buffalo, February 6, was in the prisoner's possession. Fields is said to have admitted he sometimes used the name of "Coplin." The authorities plan to confront Fields with the bankbook and ask him to explain a deposit in Chicago within a day after Taylor was slain in Los Angeles.

LATE SUITOR ENRAGES DAD

Father Admits He Threw Flatiron at Lingering Caller

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Charles Osborn, father of pretty Helen Osborn, seventeen years old, a popular school girl, waived examination in court yesterday, and his case will go to the Grand Jury.

Osborn is charged with felonious assault by Robert Kipp, seventeen, a caller on his daughter, who is suffering from a scalp wound which occurred, he alleges, when Osborn hit him on the head with a flatiron.

Kipp lives next door to Helen, having moved there a short time ago. They became fond of one another, and the young man called often and stayed late. It was the fact that he stayed late that incensed Mr. Osborn.

Osborn admits he threw the flatiron, but says he is justified.

PRESIDENT SUGGESTS LEGISLATION ON DYES

Requests Action That Will Protect U. S. Textile Industry

Washington, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—Declaring that Congress had tied the hands of the Administration in dealing with the Reparations Commission, President Harding, in a letter to Senator Frelinghuysen, has suggested that some legislative action be taken to permit the United States to get its quota of German reparation dyes.

The letter, which was read into the record by Senator Frelinghuysen, follows:

"At the moment my best judgment is that we will get no effective arrangement made except through a resolution by Congress. I quite agree that we ought to get the benefit of such reparation credit as might come to us through the German export of dyes to this country, through the Reparations Commission, and we ought to protect our textile manufacturers against the grant of undue advantage to their competitors in the Old World.

"It would be easy to do this if Congress had not tied the hands of the Administration in dealing with the Reparations Commission.

"I am writing to suggest that you confer with some of your associates regarding a resolution which will deal with the dye question definitely and directly."

REJECT NON-PARTISAN PLAN

N. D. League to Take Active Part in "Practical Politics"

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—Meager reports from scattered precincts in North Dakota, where Non-Partisan League caucuses were held Wednesday, despite a raging blizzard, "give no hope for the balance-of-power plan," according to an announcement at League headquarters today.

While the reports so far received do not indicate what portion of the precincts convened, it was estimated that less than half of those scheduled were held. Instead of indorsing the "balance-of-power" plan, which provided that the Leaguers should refrain from naming tickets for the primary, the precincts reported went on record for "more direct action in politics than ever before."

This is Baby's First Walking Shoe Tan, Patent and White

Geuting's—Specialists in

Babies' Shoes

This is Baby's First Moccasin. Also in high and low with flexible leather sole for house or street.

THE supremacy of Geuting's in babies' footwear is an undisputed fact. Not only are Geuting baby shoes of the finest materials, made by the finest hand workmanship—but they are built over the famous "Shoor-Tred" last—that poises and develops the foot into adult grace and strength. And they're reasonably priced.

Stop in and let us make a fitting chart of baby's feet—then let the responsibility be ours.

The Geuting Showing of New Spring Shoes for Children and Growing Girls Will Delight the Mother Who Cares

We've been famous for many years for genuine variety in Children's Shoes; this Spring all our former stocks are far surpassed.

In both high and low shoes you will find that practically every smart new thought in adult footwear has been reproduced in our Children's Department—all made, of course, over our famous Shoor-Tred last—the most scientifically perfect for growing feet.

Stop in soon and see the new things.

1230 Market St.

Shoes and Stockings for all the family

Geuting's (PRONOUNCED GYTING)

The Stores of Famous Shoes

1308 Chestnut St.

Shoes and Stockings for all the family

19 South 11th St. (Quick-Service Men's Shop)

Every Foot Professionally Fitted—Three Geuting Brothers Supervising

Tell Jimmy to come to my CHOCO-PIC party

Mother's little girl is happy, 'cause her birthday is tomorrow and mother says there'll be cake and candy—and Choco-pics.

Dainty, exquisite, delicious Choco-pics! Wonderful tid-bits of smooth, velvety ice cream dipped in a tempting coating of chocolate—and protected by sanitary foil wrappers. So rich! So pure! And healthful, too!

Choco-pics are a novel food-confection, the like of which you have never tasted. Relished alike by children and grownups—and equally good for both.

CHOCO-PIC

CHOCOLATE COVERED PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM

"a tid-bit rare beyond compare"

10¢ WHEREVER PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM IS SERVED