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Philadelphia, Saturday, June 24, 1922

NOTHING BUT WORDS TOHN A. BELL'S explanation of his

connection with the check-juggling forces of unwisdom. State Trensurer, leaves the matter where it Mr. Bell says that Mr. Kephart ex-

plained that he wished to necumulate "a war fund," and that he wished to get checks signed in blank in return for cheeks of the Allegheny County tax collector in payment of taxes due the State. Mr. Bell gave him the checks signed in blank and the Allegheny County checks were not cashed for months, the money remaining in Mr. Bell's All this was known before, save that the

money remained in Mr. Bell's bank. What we want to know is why this juggling was done. There was no payment from Mr. Kephart's "war fund." so far as has been disclosed. The whole transaction is queer on its face, and no explanation yet made has been able to make it look like anything except a plan to conceal something.

The probe will have to go much deeper before it touches the exact truth.

MORE SUMMER AMENITIES

THE appropriation by Council of \$40,000 for orchestra concerts in Fairmount Park this summer furnishes an excellent beginning to an undertaking capable of inspiring expansion. A large patronage for the musical entertainment, provided in the main by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is assured.

attendance will surpass the average expectation. The popularity of the municipal | know? Then why have them?" concerts on the Parkway Plaza is nowadays severely taxing the seating capacity. Standees were abundant last year. They are this summer more numerous than ever. Since the open-air orchestral entertain-

nents at Belmont, Strawberry Mansion nd Lemon Hill will not be inaugurated til mid-July, the opportunity is at hand prepare adequately for huge crowds. The te for good music in this community is dingly keen. The Park hand concerts are regularly well attended. The additional offerings will not be competitive, but sup-

plementary. The public favor which they are destined to receive should prompt Council to increase the appropriation next year and also to establish an earlier opening date for the series,

A CYNICAL JURY

T SEEMS to be the theory of the prohibi-bition enforcement officers that the best way to catch a bootlegger is to send a bootlegger after him.

This is borne out by the complacency with which they treat the confession of Edgar A. Davis, a prohibition agent, that he was a bootlegger before he got his appointment and that the man who appointed him knew it.

It is not a new theory. President Diaz acted on it in Mexico when he broke up banditry by enlisting the bandits in the rural police. We do not know whether the former bandits levied tribute on travelers and on the ranchmen in their districts as the price of protection from the depredations of unofficial highwaymen, but it is known that for a long time the irregular bands of robbers which had not been taken into the police force had to behave them-

partment is filled with bootleggers-retired or still in business-we do not know. But we do know that there are a good many cynics who think that there are some bootleggers acting as enforcement officers. That the enforcement officers were once in partnership with the illicit sellers of whisky was demonstrated when indigments were found against them. And Davis' confession indicates that the men in charge at present are not unwilling to have agents who have been engaged in bootlegging. The head of the enforcement officers in the State says that Davis is a capable officer and that, although he was appointed by his predecessor, he does not intend to remove

however, for the jury which was trying a saloonkeeper for the illicit sale of liquor, against whom Davis had got the evidence. found a verdict of not guilty after Davis

had admitted that he had been a bootlegger. The jurors were apparently suspicious of a man who had given up the business which is generally believed to be the most profitable now open to the unserupulous for the sake of accepting a Government job at a low salary in a department created to puntah the men in the business which he had abandoned.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY

THE arrest of a promoter at his offices in T this city, charged with swindling Maryland investors out of \$16,000, is not the first, nor will it be the last, arrest on a similar charge.

So long as men and women are gullible there will be other men and women willing to take advantage of their weaknesses, They will organize oil and mining companies and companies to exploit alleged new entions, and they will call the attention of the people to whom they try to sell their tock to the enormous fortunes that have unorican Telephone Company and in the dahoma and Texas and California oil apanies. Their favorite plan is to offer 00 shares for \$5 for a limited time, with ouncement that in a month the price ine is developed or when the invention has introduced or when eil has been found the land the shares will be worth \$300 tools, or each \$1000. be raised to \$10, and that when the

these shares the situation would not be so tragic, but the promoters seldom approach experienced investors. They solicit ministers, widows, school teachers and men or small salaries in other occupations, holding out to them the possibility of sudden riches And these people invest their savings, only to discover when it is too late that the company had no assets and that its offices

had been closed. There is only one safe rule for the small investor and that is to buy only securities of established value. Government bonds are absolutely safe. Real estate mortgages can be bought with little risk when the transaction is conducted through a bank or trust company. And if one wishes to buy shares in corporations they should be shares bought and sold in the stock exchanges, where the market value is ascertainable every day. Even then no more than the market price should be paid. The price can be learned by consulting the stock quotations in the

THE FOOLS OF THE WORLD SLAY ANOTHER WISE MAN

Dr. Wu Ting-fang Fell Before the Forces of Ignorance, Greed and Aggression in China

COUNTRY like ours, which has been A content to base most of its views of modern China on dime novels, horror-fiction turned out of European propaganda factories, chop sucy restaurants and the movies, isn't likely to be deeply moved by news of the death of Dr. Wu Ting-Fang. Yet it is something to know that one of the wisest men in the world has just been killed by the

Dr. Wu, whose death was announced yesterday, seems to have perished as one of those who went down with the South China Government, a Government which, as scholars viewed it, netually represented the legendary China of exquisiteness and philosophy, of quietude and peace and patient labor. The regime at Canton, which has just succumbed under pressure from armies said by some to be subsidized by Japan or other alien Powers, certainly was in all its pretensions like Dr. Wu, its real spiritual hend. And Dr. Wu, who detested and derided war, was caught in the final bombardment. He died, the cables say, of nervous excitement, which may be another name for

Wu Ting-Fang, during all his years in this country and England, had an Alice-in-Wonderland manner of looking with eager interest on what he conceived to be a topsyturvy world, and of being forever thrilled by its reactions upon himself.

Time and again Washington confessed that the Chinese Minister amused it. Washington, in turn, certainly amused the Chinese Minister

"Why does this far gentleman talk with the manner of a hero, while he knows that we know that he does not mean what he is saying? What useful thing does he do? It is safe, however, to wager that the | Does he cultivate a garden? Why are those buttons on your coat sleeve? You do not

Questions such as these, conceived in the utmost carnestness, were forever coming from Dr. Wu. Slim, smiling, in the wonderful clothes of his rank and country and with English accented almost imperceptibly with the note of Oxford, he seemed to be informed fully about all things under the sun. He had concluded that mankind was meant to find peace in wholesome labor and happiness in the contemplation of the beau- elty should be of tonic properties ties of the natural world and the friendly contacts of the human spirit.

So war irritated Dr. Wu, All human conflict irritated him to the bone and left him as angry and impatient as a man of his endless sympathies could be. At the pushers and the climbers and the undisciplined egos of Western capitals he looked with genuine wonderment and with the lifted eyebrow of toleration mixed ever so slightly with pity

What, he would inquire, were all the sweating and the fighting, the gestures and the pretense about? What did the poor gentlemen hope to attain by their exhausting movement in circles? What mad way was this we had of seeking happiness? "In your world," he said, "there is no peace." And he was convinced that the Western democracies were agitated to their souls only by the futile violence and the erratic emotions of extreme youth.

China, Dr. Wu would imply-delicately, for he was invariably sensitive and most polite-had been through these fevers in forgotten centuries. China had even had wars. But, since all intelligent and morally competent Chinese always knew war to be utterly useless and stupid, wars were left

The Chinese gentleman, as at last you perceived him through the restrained discourses of Dr. Wu, might be very poor or very rich. But he was a gentleman only because he did useful things. To be selfish, destructive or unwilling to do useful labor was to be dishonorable. Your Chinese hero was likely to be the philosopher who could reveal the beauty of life to seekers after the truth in which contentment lies. For him alone the great paper lamps were lighted

Well, Dr. Wu, with a characteristically Chinese inversion of concepts, retired from the diplomatic service of his country when he was approaching seventy, and said that the richest part of his life was before him and that he wanted to make the best of it. He wished, he said, to sit in his garden under a rose tree that he liked and watch the butterflies and rend the ancient Chinese philosophers. Very wise and great men these philosophers had been, great comforters of the mind and allayers of pain!

But the fates didn't permit Dr. Wu to sit long in his garden. Officials of the allied Powers, who knew nothing about the ancient Chinese philosophers and who saw in a butterfly a butterfly and nothing more. clamored at his gate. They be sought him to help them persuade China into the war

"Tell them," said the sage, "that Dr. Wu is becoming deaf and is no longer fitted for

public life." That was Chinese humor-or frony. The whirlwind at which Dr. Wu used to lift a humorous eyebrow had followed him to his very rose tree. Of course, he felt that the war was a monstrously cruel thing for all the people of the earth. But at last he put aside his ancient Chinese philosophers and

The whirlwind wasn't done with him yet, In the confusion that followed peace all official affied opinion opposed any formal 1000.

Ith money to lose bought by Dr. Win. Japan Sught and obtained dominant influence as the power behind the Government at Peking. Others, as yet unidentified, made joint war with Peking on the South China Republic, whose headquar-

ters were in Canton. In time Canton was bombarded and Dr. Wu fled with others for safety. He, a heathen-that is, a Confucian of the highest type-found refuge in a Christian hospital. That, too, would surely have amused him if he had not happened to be dying of un-

And what of Dr. Wu and his philosophers? It is enough to say that in a world that would listen to them there would be no aggression. There would be no war party in Germany or anywhere else. The aggressive rich wouldn't value riches so foolishly as they do. And, of course, there would not be so many aggressive poor as there are today in all countries that call themselves enlightened.

CITY THEATRE POSSIBILITIES

THE conception of a municipal theatre in the Victory Hall, as outlined by State Senator George Woodward, and the interest with which this idea was apparently received are particularly worthy of development in a community which has carried the Philadelphia Orchestra to its present plane of prestige. While this organization is not in the technical sense municipal, its rating as a cultural symbol of this city is none the less well defined.

In the field of instrumental music the distinction of Philadelphia is acknowledged throughout the country. This phase of its value, although, of course, gratifying, is secondary to the stimulation of artistic impulse, both appreciative and creative, which the Orchestra has produced in this metropolitan area.

So far as symphonic musical fare is conerned. Philadelphia, though friendly to importations, is no longer dependent upon

stray crumbs from New York or Europe, In the drama, however, reliance upon outide initiative is marked. With the extinction of the old-resident-stock-and-visitingstar system considerably more than a generation ago, the concentration of theatricals in New York was rapid and pronounced. The proximity of Philadelphia to the chief producing center has unquestionably proved advantageous to playgoers. On the other hand, the geographical situation has acted as a severe depressant upon home progress.

The municipal theatre proposal opens, however, a domain of opportunity to which especial pertinence is given by the prospect of a great international fair. Woodward has courageously asserted that he would be willing to organize a citizens' ommittee which would guarantee any loss of income from the box office and would cooperate with city officials.

Cloistered super-estheticism is removed from his program by the suggestion that \$1 should be the top price charged for admission to the municipal footlight offerings,

The suspicion of fantasy or impracticality in a venture thus broached is, perhaps, best offset by the employment of analogies. Time was when the Philadelphia Orchestra, as a flourishing popular institution and as a high artistic authority, constituted a dream taxing public credulity. With due obeisance to the muse of music, it can scarcely be denied that her sisters of the appealing stage are of far wider general acquaintance.

The exposition year would furnish an admirable chance to repair an undue season of neglect and to vitalize the most inspiring, elevating and enjoyable fundamentals of stage art in this city. Dr. Woodward has grasped the situation with commendable vision. The boldness of his proposal is among its virtues. In any community which is alive the shock of nov-

AN UNJUSTIFIED PARDON!

SENTIMENTAL impulse must be of the mandlin type to react joyously to the impending release from jail of Philip Yos-kin, one of the most notorious of professional bondsmen, for whom a pardon has just been recommended by the State Board at Harrisburg.

Yoskin was impresoned on the charge of subornation of perjury, a climax to a long areer of shady practices and crooked deals in the purlieus of the Philadelphia law

The straw-bail abuse on which Yoskin formerly thrived is a manifestation of detherate and conscious rognery. It is pracleed by ingenious knaves with a bent for subverting and defeating one of the elementary principles of law.

In commanding the release of this hardened ffender, the State Board of Pardons has displayed a mushy-mindedness far from respectful of the public welfare. The ends of ustice and the authority of the law are certainly not served by this premature lenience to a particularly offensive type of criminal.

Indiscriminate pardoning of proved encmies of society is the reverse of true humanitarianism.

LO! THE BLOODY SHIRT!

THEN expertly organized associations are functioning in all parts of the country to divide citizens by hate and crazy suspicion; when sectionalism is being preached furiously in Congress; when blocs are the fashion in Washington and no one seems able to think of the United States as a unit in spirit and feeling, it is not surprising to find a little crowd of Georgians digging up the long-buried bloody shirt and printing an indictment of Abraham Lincoln in the newspapers. Abraham Lincoln, necording to a pronouncement just issued by some Confederate veterans in Georgia, deliberately plotted the war against the South!

The suggestion that Lincoln plotted against anyhody is so cruelly fantastic as to be laughable if it were not in a way sad. it is hardly more fantastic than some of the other aberrations that have found followings in Georgia.

Any one will make a mistake who supposes that the tirade against Lincoln is in any way generally representative of Southern feeling. Lincoln is to the South what he is to the North-a memory, a presence, a constant spirit, a reminder of the breadth of wisdom, the courage and the charity that alone can bring not only this country but the world at large out of the dust and the darkness into peace and light.

Be Kind to Your Gonads

Don't let your gonads misbehave, warns Dr. Maximilian Kern. Go-nads, as of course you know, are the don-dads of endocrinology that sometimes by surgical grafting promise rejuvenation to the senescent, and they are kindest to you when you keep your temper and refrain from worry. A man who is kind to his gonads won't need

to pay a large fortune for a healthy smaple

while he was in America lived the question. And Perhaps naires Thomas A. Edi on contents himself with writing, once dechared he expected to live until he was a hundred years old. But, to paraphrase dian t expect to die so soon. And he has an advantage over Benedick intrhat no one may talt him with his ever.

A ROMANCE OF CRIME

The Attempt to Kidnap a Governor of Pennsylvania-How Simon Snyder's Freedom Was Endangered by a Woman

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN PENNSYLVANIA has been remarkably free from crimes against her high offi-

Political fends have waxed warm, there have been threats and murmurings against the unfaithful or corrupt, but no crime against the person of her officials has ever stained the pages of her history.

There have been attempts, however.

The nearest was a plot to kidnap Governor.

Simon Snyder, whose term of office extended from 1808 to 1817. It is perhaps the most romantic and dramatic episode in the history of Pennsylvania's Governors.

A POORLY printed, faded and yellow bit of newspaper lying before me bearing the date Harrisburg, August 3, 1816, fur-nishes the text for the recital. It reads: "ANN CARSON—On Tuesday last this youngn was again before Judge Carson in this borough by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus to confront her accusers of a plot againsts the Governour, as has heretofore

"After considerable argument between her "After considerable argument between her counsel and the counsel for the Commonwealth, the Governour appeared in court and read several extracts of letters from Mr. John Binns, of Philadelphia, in which were stated his knowledge of a hellish plot intended against His Excellency, or some of his family, by the said Ann Carson and her accomplices, with a view to extort a pardon for Hichard Smith.

for Richard Smith.
"The Governour declaring himself fearful that the said attempt might be realized if the prisoners' enlargement was permitted, His Honor the Judge demanded her recog-nizance in \$5000, a sum too high for her to procure in this place; she was, of course, on motion of the prosecuting attorney, remanded to prison, where, if not bailed, she will hold her residence till next September

ANN CARSON a hundred years ago was the most famous beauty of the underworld and the most scandalous character in the State, according to the chroniclers of

Ann was born in Philadelphia in 1784, the daughter of an English sailor named Baker.
At the age of twenty-three she married a Scotchman, Captain John Carson, greatly her senior, a dissipated ex-captain in the American Navy.

Four or five years later Carson sailed for

China as commander of the ship Ganges. Nothing was heard of him for four years. and it was believed that he had perished

T IEUTENANT RICHARD SMITH belonged to the Twenty-third Regiment of

Infantry, U. S. A. He was an Irishman, a nephew of Daniel Clark, of New Orleans, the millionaire grandfather of Myra Clark Gaines, who was famous a generation ago for the long series of litigations in which she was involved. Ann Carson became infatuated with Smith,

who took an apartment above the china shop where she lived with her children.

In the fall of 1815 a bronzed sailor appeared in the store where Ann and Smith were sitting.
It was Captain Carson; but his estranged wife had no welcome for him.

For the ensuing three months the trio

lived a life of constant strife. More than once the husband gave Smith terrific beat-One night in January, 1816, the two men met in the parlor of the Carson home at Second and Dock streets.

Ann Carson had for weeks been goading the lieutenant to kill her husband. Finally, under her persuasion, he borrowed a pair of pistols from his lawyer, and on this night shot and killed Carson.

MRS. CARSON immediately set to work to save her paramour from the scaffold. She had long been suspected by the police of being associated with certain high-class criminals of that day.

She was thus able to command the serv-

ices of desperate and dangerous criminals for any daring design which she might contem-

Alderman John Binns, who committed Smith to prison on a charge of murder, was also the editor of his party organ, the Democratic Party.
Lieutenant Smith's friends, knowing that

the Alderman and editor had great influence with Governor Snyder, brought pressure to bear upon him to secure a pardon, after the murderer had been condemned to death, Binns not only refused to interfere, but published a caustic warning against any at-

It was at this point that Ann Carson's dangerous but original scheme was con-It was to kidnap Binns and hold him as

hostage for Smith. a nostage for Smills.

His place of detention was to be an old stone house, lonely and deserted, near what was then known as Maylanville, not far from Woodlands Cemetery, in West Phila-

DARING and expert confidence man A pamed "Lige" Bowen and Henry Way, a well-educated and agreeable ruffian, were selected for the work of kidnaping. The scheme fell through because Binns was

arned of the plot. In her desperation Ann Carson determined to kidnap the Governor or some member of his family and hold them as hostage for the condemned man's life.

In July of that year she left Philadelphia for Selinsgrove, accompanied by Bowen, They traveled in a gig, Bowen driving, while Way rode ahead on horseback. Just beyond Lancuster Way undertook to

rob a drover, but was badly beaten over the head by the drover's heavy whip. A posse was organized, and although Bowen and Mrs. Carson endeavored to es-Bowen and Mrs. (arson emeavored to es-cape, they were captured and taken to Har-risburg with Way.

Meantime John Binns, in some manner, had learned of the plot against the Gover-

He gathered all the information possible

and forwarded it to the Governor, who was then at his home in Selinsgrove, whither Mrs. Carson and her confederates were bound when Way's thieving proclivities ruined the scheme. Governor Snyder at once came to Har-risburg, where, on the basis of Binns' statements, he swore out a warrant against the woman and, as outlined in the ancient newspaper clipping quoted above, she was held in \$5000 bail.

FTER considerable delay some of Mrs. A Carson's friends furnished her with ball and she immediately departed for Philadelphia by stage. Henry Way escaped from jail after nearly

tilling his juiler, and was never recaptured.

Ann Carson's remarkable beauty at once made her the central figure of a gang of the most desperate criminals in Philadelphia.

They had a rendezvous at the southwest corner of Fourth and South streets in a shop pt by an ex-convict named Stoops. In the meantime Lieutenant Smith had

heen executed.

Refore going to his death he made a complete confession in which he stated that the heautiful Mrs. Carson had pleaded with him to kill her husband and marry her.

The subsequent career of this notorious woman was merely a succession of crimes.

She became the leader of a band of coun

from some low-browed dereliet, but instead may proudly say, "This is my own, my native gland." Her favorite disguise was that of Quakeress when intent upon perpetrating a In this garb she was detected passing

counterfeit note on the Girard Bank at a store on Pine street. She was sentenced to seven years in prison. Some time after the was appointed matron of the woman's prison ward, where her crue, treatment or we the female convicts to revolt. During an uprising Mrs. Carson was WORK TO DO



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MAJOR MAYLIN J. PICKERING On an Important Work of the American Legion

ONE of the most important but little known services which the American Legion performed for the country was done right here at home after the war, according took an active part in the work. This condisted in what might be termed the restoration of the faith of the former service men in their own countrymen and in themselves.

"This was done in two ways," said Major Pickering, "by finding employment for the many who found themselves not only out of work, but actually without means subsistence in many cases, and secondly by the attention which the members of the Legion paid to the return of the bodies of those who had made the great sacrifice abroad. There is not the slightest doubt that the feeling among the ex-service men was becoming very bitter and the Legion, realizing this, did what it could to remedy what might have become a serious matter. by assisting in every manner possible every ex-service man, no matter whether he was a member of the Legion or not. The only thing required was that he be able to show

A Hard Winter

"The winter of 1920-21 found many exservice men out of work, and the condition of many of them was so distressing that it created a situation which simply had to be relieved at once. Colonel Franklin D'Olier. then the National Commander, was abroad that year and upon his return became familiar with the situation and organized the County Committee of the American Legion, with Colonel Thomas F. Meehan as vice chairman and myself as treasurer.

"Our committee immediately got busy to relieve these bad conditions. We put in a wounded ex-service man, H. B. Chapman, as employment officer and he at once got into touch with the Committee on Unemployment, which was headed by Major Edwin E. Hollenback. The first step was to raise a fund of money to take care of the men while employment was being found for them and this sum was raised from our own membership. This took off the streets a number of former service men who were actually compelled to sleep out-of-doors in February and provided for their immediate

"The next step was to get in touch with employers and find places for these unfor-tunate men. Arrangements were made with the Inasmuch Mission and the Friendly Inn to look after the men, providing for food and lodging at a very reasonable price.

Many Were in Philadelphia

"There was an unusually large number of former service men in Philadelphia at that time, even considering the size of the city. Many of them belonged here, but there was a very large number from other points, men who had been drawn to this city on the chance of finding employment, or who had been brought here by employment agencies which were unable to keep the they had made, or by promises from other sources which had not been made good. These men had come from all over the country and all their cases were considered In most instances, where we carefully. found it impossible to obtain work for them, we wrote or telegraphed their relatives, asking that money to pay their fare back home be sent to us. "The various agencies of the American

Legion were able to look after so many men effectually that it literally 'broke the back' of the situation. About back' of the situation. About this time, world and a great many more situations became available, so that the Legion agencies, instead of finding an occasional position. were able to place men in groups of ten or more at a time.

"The great majority of these men were not members of the Legion at that time, but every one received whatever assistance we were able to give, as long as his record

in the army was clear.

"Another and perhaps even more important work which the Legion did to remove a bad mental condition among ex-service men was in the reception of the bedies of those who had died or had been killed in France. When the first bodies of the soldiers began to arrive in this country the soldiers began to arrive in this country few people paid much attention to them.
The Lector say the danger of this in the first upon the terroir soldiers and their families and friends, and did everything which it could to make the men and the

"The War Mothers soon joined in this and then other organizations and the offi-cials of the cities from which the dead soldiers came. The effect of this seeming neglect upon the families of the dead sol-diers and upon the minds of those who had for the longest time. served with them abroad was very dis-tressing. They thought that the boys had een sent away with cheers, but when the bodies returned there was none to pay them fitting tribute. The Legion kept working away on this matter, and it was not long before the cities and the officials recognized its importance, and after that there was no difficulty, and the bodies which came over ater were received with fine ceremonies.

Legion Did Much Work

families feel that the sacrifices which had

been made were appreciated.,

"When the first bodies arrived here the Legion formed the sole reception committee. It took all the details upon itself, notified the various posts and generally made the soldiers feel that what they had gone through had not been forgotten. As in the case of helping them to get employment, it did not matter whether the soldiers were members of the Legion or not. A parade of the colors and firing squads were provided for every funeral by the Legion, a matter in what part of the city it was held.

"On Memorial Day the city was divided into sections and each cemetery in which lay any of the dead soldiers was assigned to the care of one of the posts. Every soldier's grave was indexed and the names given to the post in charge of that cemetery, so that on Memorial Day every veteran's grave was decorated with a wreath and marked with one of the markers provided by the last Legislature. This did much to wipe out the feeling which had arisen.

"If it had not been for the work of some organization like the American Legion the feeling of resentment, which was rising, might have reached an unhealthy height But the Legion's work showed that on all occasions, which really touched the hearts of the men, their former 'buddies' had not

What Do You Know?

Who is the present King of Norway?
What is the correct pronunciation of the word conch?
What is a quidnunc? What is negus?

4. What is negus?
5. Distinguish between censor and censer.
6. In what administration did Wu Ting-fang represent China in this country?
7. Name two American Presidents who circumpaning of the place.

cumnavigated the globe.

8. What is the Chemin des Dames?

9. What is the origin of the expression,
"I own the soft impeachment"?

0. What is a carrows? 10. What is a cayman?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Angary is the name given to the right of a belligerent in war to selze and apply for purposes of war (or to prevent the enemy from doing so) any kind of property on belligerent territory, including that which may belong to subjects or citizens of a persured tory, including that which may belong to subjects or citizens of a neutral State. Certain articles of The Hague Convention of 1899 seem to sanction the right of law of angary against neutral property. he mistral is a cold, violent and dry northwest wind of the Gulf of Lyons and the adjoining Mediterranean prov-inces. A mistrial is the trial of a lawsuit that is void because of errors.

and the adjoining Mediterranean provinces. A mistrial is the trial of a lawsuit that is void because of errors; also the trial of a lawsuit in which no conclusive decision is reached, as when the jury cannot agree on a verdict. The Pre-Raphaelites were members of an artistic movement begun in England in 1847-49 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. W. Holman Hunt, John Millais and others, calling themselves the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. The movement was intended to represent a return in painting to the truth and carnestness that characterized the Italian painters

that characterized the Italian painters before Raphael. In literature, Pre-Implacilism, especially in poetry, is a similar attempt to follow nature and

similar attempt to follow nature and attend to the minutest details.

4. "If this be madness, yet there is method in 't," is a comment made by Polonius upon Hamilet in Shakespeare's play.

5. Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, is the Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives. of Representatives.

6. The original meaning of the name Henry is home-ruler. is home-ruler.
7. The colors of the flag of Japan are red and white.
8. Cassia is an inferior kind of cinnamon. It is also a genus of plants yielding

S. A Fr . acti coin of twenty france is called a napoleon. 10. Caoutchouc is rubber.

SHORT CUTS

Mother Goose grossly flattered ld ling

Revolving fund explanations leave the listener dizzy.

The Herrin' bone will stick long in the

Poor kiddies! No nice school to go to

Pro-bonus publicists are asking, "Did it fall or was it pushed?'

Once again violence among the miners plays the game of the operators.

It is perhaps easier to walk the straight and narrow when the streets are clean.

Pussyfoot Johnson says England will be dry by 1935. "Crepe hanger!" cries John Of advice given to graquates, the amount

taken is probably less than half of I per No one will regret the death of Field Marshal Wilson more than the real friends

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen is reported to be a prisoner on a warship bound for Shanghai.

Boston hotel pages guests by radio amplifiers. Another good tip gone wrong, groans the belihop.

General Atterbury still finds it difficult to The Government hopes to see an end of the coal strike in ten days. The country hopes the hope is justified.

In the matter of Government authority

Senatorial dignity and courtesy have been preserved. Heffin and Glass didn't put their tongues out at each other.

Somebody tampered with the ballot-boxes in Cork at the last election. Acting like a real republic from the very start.

Butler, Pa., man, 104 years old, has just seen his first moving picture. An in-teresting close-up before the inevitable fade-When James M. Beck says he would

welcome the day when America would be

represented in England by an Edwin Booth rather than a Douglas Fairbanks, one is tempted to add "or a Benjamin Franklin rather than a James M. Beck." For the first time passengers and pilot

have been saved from an airplane that went into a tail-spin. Parachutes had been strapped to them before the flight was begun. Some of these days such parachute drops will become a commonplace. When a Chicago man went home and kissed his wife she had him arrested for assault. But how was he to know she had divorced him for cruelty and non-support? he asked the Court. Well, now that he had a six what would done it do him?

knows it, what good does it do him? President Harding was probably justi fied in consenting to a postponement of the Ship-Subsidy Bill; but, nevertheless, it will be a distinct disappointment to those who expected that, having taken up the big stick,

would hand Congress a wallop. Martin Travieso, Mayor of San Juan. visiting New York, says T. Mont Relly. Governor of Porto Rico, is on his way to the United States to tender his resignation. and that he will be succeeded by Rhinelander Waldo, former police commissioner of New petition has been circulated in Porto Rico in the hope of inducing Mr. Reily to recon-

a Portuguese bark caused the steamship President Taft to stop in mid-

Signals of distress from

sider his decision.

when he discovered there was no real dis-tress, but that the saflors, long out of 1 ht home. This would be funny if it were not fraught with serious possibilities.