

LOCATES HIS LONG LOST SISTER THRU THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

LOS ANGELES, July 1.—Reunited, through a curious coincidence, with a sister from whom he had been separated for twenty years, a sick hero of the Dardanellas campaign and the sister for whom he had been searching are reading together in London, according to Everett E. Perry, Los Angeles librarian.

The two were brought together by the Los Angeles public library, which became interested in the case when a letter was received by Librarian Perry from the London soldier asking aid in his hunt for his sister, who he thought might be living in Los Angeles or vicinity.

While library workers were making an apparently hopeless attempt to find the missing woman, with the aid of the Los Angeles Police Department and the sheriff's office, the woman was located by a strange development.

The brother had appealed to the library, knowing his sister to be a great lover of books. And it was through this slender clue that the woman was finally found.

The woman later entered the library and requested help in looking up data relative to questions in which she was much interested, said Librarian Perry. Writing her name and address on a slip of paper, she left the library, with the request that the information sought be mailed to her.

Librarian attendants noticed that the name of the woman was that of the sister of the disabled war veteran. She was at once communicated with and placed in touch with her brother. A letter received by Librarian Perry from the grateful war veteran, brought the news that the long-separated brother and sister are residing happily together in London.

CARPENTIER AS HE IS TODAY



Georges Carpentier, photographed in the ring at his training quarters at Manhasset, L. I.

Last Battle of G. Carpentier

Ring Battles of Carpentier, No. 12.

Since the war, Georges Carpentier has fought no battles which really tested his strength. Much of his time has been occupied in theatrical tours, including a short trip through the United States last year, at the end of which he met Battling Levinsky at Jersey City, N. J.

After a short rest following demobilization, Carpentier fought Doek Smith, a second rate heavyweight in Paris in the summer of 1919. Carpentier was an easy victor in eight rounds. A short time later, English sportsmen arranged to have Carpentier meet Joe Beckett, the British heavyweight in what was expected to be a classic battle. Carpentier knocked out Beckett in a single round. In 1920 "Blink" McCloskey and Grundhaven, both unknown boxers, were easy victims in two rounds each.

On Oct. 12 in Jersey City, Carpentier met Battling Levinsky in a bout advertised to be for the "light-weight championship of the world." It was a fiasco. Levinsky was in poor condition and Carpentier, having just completed a theatrical tour, was far from his best. He had no trouble, however, in knocking Levinsky out in four rounds, but his showing was far from impressive and is the basis for the contentions of those who expect Dempsey to defeat the Frenchman on July 2. The Levinsky battle was Carpentier's last appearance in the ring before he meets Dempsey.

COLLEGE BOYS TO EARN LIVING AS DAY LABORERS

PRINCETON, July 1.—Twenty undergraduates of Princeton University will spend their summer vacations or part of the time attending the great university of American industry—that is they are going to work wherever they can get a job in order to study the conditions of wage earners and their relations with their employers.

They intend to live, eat and sleep as other laborers and wage earners. Every week they will meet in groups to discuss the things they have learned and prepare a report to be given to other college men and future employers. One of the purposes is to see if they can discover means of improving the conditions of the wage earners.

For six weeks before the university closed, 66 Princeton men voluntarily attended a course of lectures in which they listened to speakers alternately representing the standpoint of labor and capital. They studied books on industrial conditions to equip them for their effort to deal with what they regard as perhaps the greatest problem facing America and Europe today.

They say they do not hope to revolutionize the conditions of the wage earners but they do hope to be able to make to employers and capitalists a few suggestions gained from first hand knowledge of conditions in American industries.

The plan was suggested by Sherwood Eddy, a Young Men's Christian Association secretary who lectured here on social problems.

Some of the Princeton men already are at work in New York, Philadelphia, Denver, Minneapolis and other cities. They agreed that none of them should accept a job if by so doing he threw out of employment another man. The committee in charge secured positions for more than one-half of the applicants and those were given to men who were working their way through college. The rest are seeking their own places.

Princeton is not the only college to adopt the plan, but is taking one of the most active parts in carrying it out. Last summer a group of California students worked in Denver, following a plan something like that which the Princeton men will attempt.

TEN THOUSAND KILLED BY AUTOS IN YEAR 1920

In the United States, in 1919, there were approximately 89,000 persons accidentally killed. Of this number, only 22,000 were killed in industry. The remainder (67,000) were killed on the streets and in the homes. Over 10,000 persons were killed as the result of automobile accidents. This is the largest number that can be attributed to any one cause.

While in the industries, on the railroads and electric railways, and in the mines, through organized safety, the hazards are coming under control and accidental deaths are being reduced, the fatalities from automobile accidents are mounting by leaps and bounds.

Deaths caused by automobiles, per 1000 population have increased 20 fold (2000 per cent) from 1906 to 1918.

Probably not more than one-fourth of the people in the United States are exposed to industrial hazards, but practically every one the moment he leaves his door step or his garage is exposed to the automobile hazard on the streets.

In 1919 there were 400,000 automobiles operated in our country and approximately 2200 people were killed as the result of automobile accidents.

In 1919 there were 7,500,000 automobiles and over 10,000 deaths. This is approximately one-half the number of people who were killed in all our industries, mines and railroads in the same period of time.

Whether or not this death rate will continue to increase depends largely upon the efforts put forth by individual drivers to prevent automobile accidents.

The demands for safety are more stringent than the demands of the law, and rightly so. Laws are primarily to insure justice. A full appreciation of safety saves lives and limbs no matter who is to blame.

MURDER FOR LOVE IS JUSTIFIED BY FRENCH COUNTESS

PARIS, July 1.—Prominent Frenchmen and women, including the country's best lawyers, writers and parliamentarians, have suddenly plunged into a controversy over the application of something akin to the American "unwritten law," but broadened to include every kind of so-called "love murder."

The discussion arose over the acquittal of a young engineer who shot and killed the husband of his former mistress in the street, without any preliminary discussion taking place. The only excuse was that he loved the woman and that his victim had taken her from him.

The Countess de Noailles immediately pronounced her opinion.

"The jury was right," she said. "In a crime like this, where love is so important an element, where there is so much human tragedy involved, a jury has the right to find that there were two victims—the man who fired the shot, as well as the man who fell dead at his feet."

"To acquit such people is simply absurd," replied Alfred Capus, well-known French writer and member of the French Academy. "They should be punished like any other murderers."

De Porto Riche, French playwright, applauded the verdict.

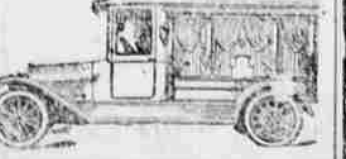
"I am always happy when the jury shows itself lenient in such cases," he said. "A death sentence against the young engineer would have been monstrous."

Henry Bernstein, one of the best-known of modern French dramatists, took exactly the opposite view.

"There should be no such thing as the 'unwritten law' or the acquittal of a person alleged to have been suddenly moved by a great love to kill another," said Bernstein. "In most cases real love has nothing to do with the crime. It is simply the last act of hatred directed by a weak mind."

Minister of Justice Bonnevay has taken cognizance of the controversy by introducing a bill in parliament to permit juries to comment on all crimes and recommended sentences. At present French juries only return verdicts of acquittal or conviction, without comment.

DAY OR NIGHT



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