

# SMALL TO FACE COUNT IN COURT

## State Drops Charges of Embezzlement Against Illinois Executive.

### DATE OF TRIAL IS UNCERTAIN

#### Charges Against the Governor Centered Around Alleged Illegal Practices During Mr. Sterling's Term As State Treasurer.

Waukegan, Ill.—Gov. Lea Small was freed of every charge against him except that of conspiring with Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling and Vernon Curtis to defraud the state of \$2,000,000 during Mr. Sterling's term as state treasurer.

All charges of embezzlement during his own term as state treasurer were stricken from the record, partly by Judge Claire A. Edwards and partly by the state, and the court also quashed a charge of operating a confidence game.

The date of his trial on the one charge remaining still is uncertain. The charges against the governor and lieutenant governor and Mr. Curtis centered around alleged illegal practices during the term of Governor Small as state treasurer, 1917-1919; and the terms of Lieutenant Governor Sterling as state treasurer, 1919-1921. The alleged illegal operations, according to a "special report" returned by the grand jury and made public by Judge E. S. Smith of Sangamon county, consisted of the deposit in the "Grant Park bank" at Grant Park, a town of about 600 population in Kan-  
kakee county, a few miles from Governor Small's home, of sums of state money aggregating \$10,000,000, which was then loaned to Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., Chicago packers, on notes paying 7 to 8 per cent interest. Not more than 2 per cent of this interest was paid to the state, the grand jury claimed, and the defendants are charged with retaining the remainder.

The "Grant Park bank," the grand jury said, was a private institution, which ceased to function in 1908, and which had at the time of the alleged conspiracy only one depositor, the state of Illinois.

### State of Iowa is 75 Years Old.

Des Moines.—The state is 75 years old, and going as well as can be expected.

It was on December 28, 1846, that President James K. Polk signed the bill passed by congress which gave Iowa statehood and placed another star in the "Stars and Stripes" to represent the Hawkeye commonwealth. At that time Iowa was a wilderness, full of fighting Indians and wild animals.

### Canada Would Line Up With America.

Toronto.—Realizing that the British government that Canada would have lined up with the United States in the event of a war between the United States and Japan was largely responsible for the scrapping of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, H. H. Steed, editor of the London Times, declared in an address here.

### Ambassador to Belgium is Selected.

Washington, D. C.—President Harding has made his selection of an ambassador to Belgium to succeed Brand Whitlock, and has presented the name to Brussels for approval. It was reported.

Henry P. Fletcher, under secretary of state, has been mentioned unofficially as the likely one for the appointment.

### Over 1,000 Made Homeless by Fire.

Ardmore, Okla.—Fire wiped out the east section of the town of Dillard, located in the heart of the Hewitt oil field, causing damage to the amount of \$100,000. None of the structures were insured.

More than 1,000 persons were made homeless. Six two-story buildings and more than a score of small dwellings occupied by field workers' families were destroyed.

### Treatment for More Ex-Soldiers.

Washington, D. C.—Government facilities for the treatment of nearly 6,000 more former service patients will be provided by additional beds in hospitals in eighteen states early next year, it was announced.

### Dry Agents Poisoned in Course of Duty.

San Francisco, Cal.—Four prohibition enforcement agents have been poisoned in the past three weeks from illicit brandy which they consumed in the course of duty, but none was made seriously ill.

### Woman Dies at Age of 101.

Galena, Ill.—Mrs. Christina Schubert, aged 101, died. Until shortly before her death she had done her own housework and she ascribed her longevity to hard work on the farm.

### Harvey Sets Out for Cannes.

London.—George Harvey, the American ambassador, accompanied by Mrs. Harvey, left for Cannes, France. He will act as observer for the United States at the conference of the supreme council.

# RAPS FARM BODY HEADS

## Charges Conspiracy to Betray Consuming and Producing Millions of Nation. "Secret" Meeting Held.

Washington, D. C.—Charges were made by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, in a statement that representatives of the railroads and the coal, steel and lumber interests, at a "secret" meeting here December 9, attempted to obtain from farm organization leaders and old obtain from some such leaders adherence to an agreement not to push legislation to repeal the commonly called guaranty section of the transportation act and to restore state control of state rates.

He made his charges in elaborating on his assertion "that a plan is afoot to perpetuate the fundamental provisions of the transportation act, embodied in Section 15-A, (the guaranty section of which a portion expires March 1) and to render permanent the intolerable conditions which have made the transportation system for the past two years an instrument for the exploitation of the American people."

In substantiation of his charges, La Follette made public what he described as a report of the "brief action of the conference" held here December 9, which he branded "as a conspiracy to betray not only the farmers but the consuming and the producing millions of the nation."

The brief report of the meeting, as made public by Senator La Follette, said:

"On December 9 a secret meeting was held in Washington, which high officials of the railroads and the coal, steel and lumber interests attempted to enlist the farmers in an agreement whereby all agitation by the farm interests for the repeal of section 15-A, (relating to the "aggre-ga" value) and for restoration of state control over intrastate rates should cease.

"The great special interests represented at this conference were successful in obtaining the consent of certain of the farm representatives to such an agreement. It is not necessary to impend the sincerity of purpose of the farm organization officials who participated in the conference in branding this secret meeting as a conspiracy to betray not only the farmers, but the consuming and the producing millions of the nations."

### Eugene V. Debs Free.

Washington, D. C.—Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, whose 10-year prison sentence for violation of the espionage act was commuted on Christmas, came here from the Atlanta Federal penitentiary and called on President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty. Mr. Daugherty said Debs came of his own "volition," while Debs declared his visit was at the "request" of the attorney general and he was given a ticket to the capital by the warden without choice of destination, although he had planned to go immediately to his home at Terre Haute, Ind.

### Pay Cost of Occupation Direct.

Coblenz.—Current expenses of the American forces in Germany, which amount to approximately \$1,000,000 a month, are to be paid hereafter by the German government direct in marks, it was announced recently at army headquarters in Coblenz.

This idea was suggested by Major General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American troops on the Rhine, as a substitute of the previous plan whereby the United States government paid the expenses of the occupation troops, the funds to be collected later from Berlin.

### To Rise from Ashes in Three Days.

Bloomington, Ind.—Thirty-six hours after their church had been destroyed by fire, twenty-five members of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal congregation marched to the site of the burned building and started to build a tabernacle, which was completed in time for the weekly prayer meeting.

### Train of 100 Carloads of Autos.

Chicago, Ill.—A train of 100 carloads of automobiles, with an approximate value of \$500,000, passed through here en route to California. The shipment is said in railroad circles to be a record for the largest shipment of a single product from a factory to a single destination. There are five automobiles to each car.

### To Be New York Interne.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. L. Dross of Omaha, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, is in Washington on his way to New York where he will enter the New York city hospital as an interne.

### Milwaukee City Council Favor Beer.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee's city council went on record for direct action by congress to legalize the sale of wines and beer when a resolution embodying this request was adopted, 29 to 1.

### Famous Belgian Horse Dies in Iowa.

Boone, Ia.—"Fareur," famous Belgian horse for which Grant Good paid \$47,500 is dead at the Good farm near Ogden, Ia. "Fareur" is believed to have been the highest priced Belgian horse in the world.

### Sunday "Blue Law" Favored.

Springfield, Mo.—The citizens of Springfield, by a vote of 6,082 to 3,193, decided in favor of adopting the Sunday "blue law." As a result of the election all theatres and places of amusement will be closed on Sunday.

# HONG KONG, an IDEAL COLONY



Scene in Chinese Quarter of Hong Kong.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Among all the far flung possessions of the British Empire, Hong Kong might be called the gem. Many Britons look upon it as their local colony; and it is indeed a city of superlatives. It is the pivot of British commerce, naval power and influence in the Far East. Travelers acclaim its terraced city the most beautiful in the Far East; its deep, commodious harbor is one of the best in the world; and in the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared it is outranked—since the World War reduced Hamburg's importance—only by New York. It is the commercial gateway to the vast area of southern China and the islands to the south.

On the military side Hong Kong is stronger than Gibraltar and is the base of one of the most powerful fleet units in existence, the British Asiatic squadron. Finally it is one of the most prosperous communities to be found either East or West.

Much of Great Britain's pride in Hong Kong arises from the fact that it has been built from nothing in just four score years. In 1839 Hong Kong was a bare granite island, nominally a part of China, but inhabited only by a few thousand fishermen and groups of the pirates who made commerce of the Chinese coast: a thing of hazard and uncertainty in those days. When British merchants clashed with the Chinese in Canton in 1839 and found it necessary to leave that city, they retired first to the Portuguese settlement at Macao, seventy-five miles down the Canton river, and then completely off the mainland to the rocky island of Hong Kong. War followed this commercial friction, and when Great Britain emerged as the victor in 1841 she demanded, and the following year was given, outright title to Hong Kong.

Despite the common idea, Hong Kong is not a city, but an island. It is eleven miles long and from two to five miles wide with an area of more than thirty square miles. The city, which to the popular mind constitutes Hong Kong, is officially named Victoria for the queen who ruled in Britain during its greatest growth. But though the name Victoria is used in official documents and on some maps, to most of the islanders the big community of half a million souls is merely "the city."

Victoria and the matchless harbor are on the inner side of the island, and as the ship approaches Hong Kong only the little developed seaward side is seen. In the distance it seems little different, except for its size, from the bare granite islands among which it lies. As the steamer draws near differences appear; patches of verdure are discerned; the line of a highway stands out on the sides of its towering hills, an occasional pane of glass reflects a flash of light from among the trees. Yet there is little hint of the presence of a great city of half a million souls on the far side of the island.

Has Wonderful Harbor. When the ship has nosed around the end of the island at the west or through the narrow passage near the eastern end, the great harbor and city come into view. Due to two peninsulas which extend from the mainland close to the island and to the indentations of the shore of the island itself, the harbor, covering 10 to 15 square miles, seems landlocked. It has the appearance of a pond set down in a vast irregular granite bowl. In this deep harbor all the world's navies and a large part of the world's combined merchant fleets might be anchored without undue crowding. And there is truth in almost any day of the year may be seen generous samples of the naval or civil craft of nearly every maritime nation, while among them move busily countless Chinese sampans and numerous launches of the harbor.

For nearly five miles the water front is an unbroken quay which the dwellers of Hong Kong, borrowing the name from the famous quay of the Portuguese at Macao, call the Praya. Great ocean liners can dock directly beside this quay or at one of the many wharves which extend outward from it. Back from the sea wall a broad road extends along the entire water front of Hong Kong, and facing the harbor across it are public buildings, business houses and some of the great warehouses which proclaim Hong Kong's chief activity—the distribution of merchandise to and from southeastern Asia. Many of the structures are faced story upon story by the arched external galleries or loggias, like our porches, that have become characteristic of British architecture in this semi-tropical island.

But looking at Hong Kong from a ship in the harbor, the newcomer gives only scant attention to the water front, interesting as its appearance and activities are. For Victoria is a city of terraces; the whole city is spread out before him as though it were a map upon the wall. His eyes are inevitably led upward to row upon row of buildings clinging to the sides of a great hill, past patches of bare rock and forest, to dwellings perched near the crest of the ridge. To the right, at the very peak of the island, rise the wireless towers of one of Great Britain's most important radio stations.

### Climbing Up "The Peak."

Suburban conditions are not reached in Hong Kong by moving outward as in most thickly settled communities, but by moving upward. On the level area of the middle portion of the town near the water front—much of which, incidentally, has been reclaimed from the harbor—are the banks and counting houses, the business structures and warehouses of the merchants and shippers. To the east and west Chinese merchants hold sway. This level mercantile region of Victoria extends only a few blocks from the harbor's edge. Back of it rise steeply the lower slopes of "the Peak" against whose green sides the light buildings of the residential section of the city stand out boldly. Most of Victoria's cross streets surrender unconditionally at the foot of the hill and are transformed into stair steps. A few, as though more determined to conquer the heights, wind with many contortions, covering rods that they may rise feet. But parallel with the edge of the harbor the streets continue, each on a different level, like receding shelves or the tiers of seats of a huge theater.

The first zone of shelf-like streets that rises above the mercantile level is Victoria's "Chinatown" where live the greater part of the closely packed multitudes of Chinese who have come from the mainland to cast their lots under the British flag.

The next level in Victoria's social stratification is a closely built up section of substantial houses occupied by British, Americans, Portuguese, and indeed by representatives of most European nations and the United States. Farther up the side of the peak, above the closely built section for westerners, are the residences of the more wealthy, set in spacious grounds, half hidden in gardens.

Hong Kong is in effect a colony of Chinese ruled by the British. But in spite of the fact that 95 per cent of the population is Chinese, people of many nations and creeds have made a place for themselves in this unique community. Near the water front may be found representatives of almost any nationality or race one likes, from Portuguese to Norwegian, and from South Sea Islanders to African. And in spite of this seeming stage setting for eternal turbulence Hong Kong is the most orderly city of the East.

# The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for this Department supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

## "HOBOED" TO GET POINTERS

### David McCallib, Texas Veteran, Makes "Blind Baggage" Trip to Aid Ex-Service Men.

Jobless and penniless, hundreds of ex-service men in the West are "riding the rods" from place to place in search of employment. While others talked about doing something for them, David McCallib, young war veteran of Dallas, Tex., made a long trip as a "hobo" to get first-hand information about the men to devise means of helping them that would be acceptable to all.

"I rode the blinds and side-door pullmans for 800 miles over the M. K. & T., Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific railroads," McCallib reported to the American Legion authorities of Texas handling the unemployment problem. "I noted three outstanding things in the six-day trip. First, the real, old-time hobo of the back door variety has almost disappeared. Second, there were a large number of young men who were too young to have entered the army. The majority of the men riding the rods were of this class. Third, there was a comparatively small number of ex-service men on the rods. They were noticeably untrained in the ways of hobobing."

## WAS ONLY COMIC OPERA WAR

### Americans Experienced Odd Provisions When Joining Spanish Legion Against Moors.

It was just a comic opera war anyhow, according to 83 young Americans who have returned to New York from whence they sailed two months ago to join the Spanish Foreign Legion for service against the Moors. The would-be Foreign Legionnaires were represented in numbers among ex-service men applying to the American Legion employment bureau for any kind of work.

After enlistment in New York, the recruits, almost all of whom had served overseas with the American army, were sent to Ceuta, Africa. There they were informed for the first time that out of their pay of 4 1/2 pesetas a day (about 60 cents) they must buy their own uniform, food, even arms and ammunition.

"It was the funniest war you ever saw," declared George Diamond of Brooklyn, who explained that the harder you fought the more it would cost you for ammunition. If a man fought very hard he would soon be deeply in debt to the Spanish government. If, on the other hand, he conserved ammunition and tried to save money, he stood excellent chances of being picked off by a Moor. Besides all that, the Americans, who thought they were to be officers, were assured that they were welcomed only as privates.

## FREE LEGAL AID FOR NEEDY

### Loy J. Mollumby, Commander of Montana Post, First to Sue in Behalf of Wounded.

The first man in the United States to file suit against the government in behalf of wounded soldiers was Loy J. Mollumby, young attorney of Great Falls, Mont. He won his case, which was to obtain hospital treatment and compensation for a service man who became insane as a result of his war experience.

A second suit against the government has been filed by Mollumby in favor of Chris Tuss, service man, who died of tuberculosis. This action seeks to secure payment of war risk insurance to the young man's newly dependents. The government claims that the disease was contracted after Tuss' discharge and after his insurance had lapsed. Mollumby contends that he contracted tuberculosis while in the army.

Mollumby, commander of his American Legion post in Great Falls, has set up a free legal aid bureau for all sick and wounded ex-service men.

## Wants More Land Opened.

For every government farm available today there are 100 service men standing in line, according to Secretary of the Interior Fall, who has informed the American Legion that the government is unable in any degree to satisfy the "back-to-the-farm" craving of former soldiers and sailors without additional legislation. The Legion is endeavoring to have more land opened to settlement; for service men.

# MOTHER! CLEAN CHILD'S BOWELS WITH CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, give a teaspoonful to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

## Too Much to Expect.

A man took a house which proved to be of the jerry-built order of architecture, so much so that one day the rain came through the roof and swamped the place.

When the landlord called for his rent the tenant exclaimed, indignantly: "I say, it is too bad; the other night the rain came through the roof and gave me a regular shower bath. You really ought to do something."

"Ought to do something!" growled the landlord. "Do you expect me to provide you with soap and towels, too?"

## Life's Tragic Moments.

When you work in a small office, AS WE DO, And think the boss has left the office, AS WE DID, And begin talking about the "night before," AS WE WERE, And then find the boss is standing in a corner listening to the conversation AS HE WAS.

DO TELL US. —Detroit News.

The housewife smiles with satisfaction as she looks at the basket of clear, white clothes and thanks Red Cross Ball Blue. At all grocers.—Advertisement.

When a man goes at things head first, he often gets there with both feet.

When a man says "I'll think it over," he has already decided.

Some fortunes remain unmade because they are too much trouble.

No matter how good your credit may be, your cash is better.

Poverty often pinches the body and wealth sometimes pinches the soul.

How we dislike to pay for things we have had the use of.

**Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION**

**BELLANS** 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief 25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

## FARM FOR SALE

Florida 20-acre producing farm; immediate occupancy; good land, high state cultivation; newly fenced; new five room cottage, well barn; fronting 60 feet highway in highly developed modern farming community; near large canning factory, syrup factory and dairy; within three-quarters mile railroad; planted in January under fair conditions. Irish potatoes should yield 50 barrels per acre ready for market April and May and present indications should bring \$5.00 or more per barrel. Irish potatoes should be planted, cultivated, harvested and marketed within cost of \$125.00 or less per acre. Excellent marketing facilities; abundance good farm labor. Natural drainage—no swamps or overflows; one or more additional money crops may be produced on same land after potatoes. This fine farm may be yours for cash payment of \$1,200.00 and balance within five years. No better investment anywhere. Think. Investigate. Act.

Florida Farms and Industries Co. Dept. "P" Green Cove Springs, Fla.

## Garfield Tea

Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

## PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hildebrand Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

## HINDERCOONS

Removes Corns, Calluses, Bunions, etc. Stops All Pain, restores comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. Try by mail or at Druggists. Hildebrand Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

## Comfort Your Skin With Cuticura Soap and Fragrant Talcum

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

## PATENTS

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