POSTSCRIPT EDITION

EVENING LEDGER

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J. EADS HOW PLANS TO GIVE AID TO THE HAPLESS HOBO

Comes as a Full-Fledged Doctor With Scheme to Revive Brotherhood of the Unemployed.

Learning that his International Brotherhood Association and Committee for the Unemployed was languishing, J. Eads How, whose heart gave birth to the organization is back in Philadelphia.

He has opened a free employment agency in Lewars' Hall, Ninth and Spring Garden streets, and he has set the brotherhood on its legs. He expects to have it stepping out just like a recovering invalid when he finances the Brothers a little by means of a play called "Hitting the Road or Riding the Break Beam." It is a little drama dedicated to the hobo by Miss Cora D. Harvey, suffragette and national treasurer of the brotherhood. It will be presented at the headquarters September 29. Admission will be 10 cents.

Dr. How, for he has become a physician since he organized the brotherhood he modestly admits, heard while he was in St. Louis that his Philadelphia brethren were scattering to the four winds. Ed. Hoey, the president, got tired of his job and went up State as a farm hand. Joseph Miller, vice-president, one day heard that there was a job as a waiter in New York just yearning to be filled. Three meals a day went with the job, so did Vice President Miller.

Then the rent of the clubrooms at Sixth and Callowhill streets came due. The members discreetly drifted away.

DOCTOR HOW ON THE JOB.

Now the brotherhood can reassemble. Dr. How is on the job. If any of the members want a job Dr. How is there to help them.

Dr. How was on the job this morning, but no one else followed his example. The labor bureau got away to a bad start, although Dr. How says that 50,000 men are clamoring for work and he wants to be the agent to supply the jobs.

Dr. How reached Ninth and Vine streets last week. He started a search for his followers. None was found, but the doctor sent out his message and fast and mysteriously it traveled. Within an hour the doctor was shaking hands all over Franklin Square with fellows in misery, some of whom he had met before.

Dr. How first of all engaged a bed in the Berkley lodging house, Sixth and Callowhill streets. Dr. How's followers say that a "flop" at the Berkley costs 15 cents a night. Dr. How, in more esthetic language, stated that he had a nice clean bed every night for 15 cents.

It was at the Dewey restaurant, Ninth street near Vine, that Doctor How was found today taking a late breakfast. He ate 19 cents' worth. The breakfast was oatmeal and milk, two soft-boiled eggs, French fried potatoes, coffee and rolls.

"Very nourishing and quite cheap if one takes in consideration, however, that a man can afford ten cents for a breakfast," said Doctor How, as he wiped his lips with a handkerchief. The waiter had forgotten to furnish a napkin.

MR. BIDDLE CHILLY.

"The boys have sort of drifted away from the Brotherhood, but they will reassemble," said the president of the order hopefully. "I started my work Sunday by visiting the Bible class of Anthony Drexel Biddle. The reception I got when I started to talk was—" and Doctor How hesitated—"one might say chilly.

"However, I talked on. I maintained that if the Lord should come to earth He would not be received in most of the Philadelphia churches.

"I wanted to interest Mr. Biddle in my work, but he also seemed a little distant. He did not promise to visit the new clubrooms of the Brotherhood."

A friend of Doctor How, who was listening to the conversation, advised him not to be discouraged. He was of the opinion that "Tony" Biddle had only two interests in Philadelphia, Jack O'Brien and his Bible class, but if he were cultivated in the right way he might be induced to take a glance or two at Doctor How's hoboes.

"I want the newspapers to help finding jobs for my friends," said Doctor How. "Now you see a man offers a position to a man through the papers. He is besieged by applicants. Such occurrences discourage members of the Brotherhood. Through the newspaper office we might learn of these ads before they are published and then our brothers would get an early start. They would then avoid the great competition for work, you see."

Another thing that Doctor How is interested in is a municipal lodging house. He has petitioned Councils to appropriate $25,000 of the proposed $11,500,000 loan bill for the purpose. A free lodging house is as important as a City Hall, according to Doctor How.

Doctor How was first heard of in Philadelphia three years ago when he called a hobo convention. He opened the convention with [illegible] weary men. Three he sent out with covered tin buckets, which, when used in the transportation of beer, are called "Rushes." The fee [illegible] Doctor How had a crowded hall. The buckets came back filled with coffee. The audience for the [illegible] part [illegible] its way back onto the street.

Doctor How, although a full fledged physician, looks more like his brothers today than he did several years ago. Then he was just a bit too dapper. Today he wears a straw hat, much battered, on his head, and the shoes on his feet could be improved by [illegible].

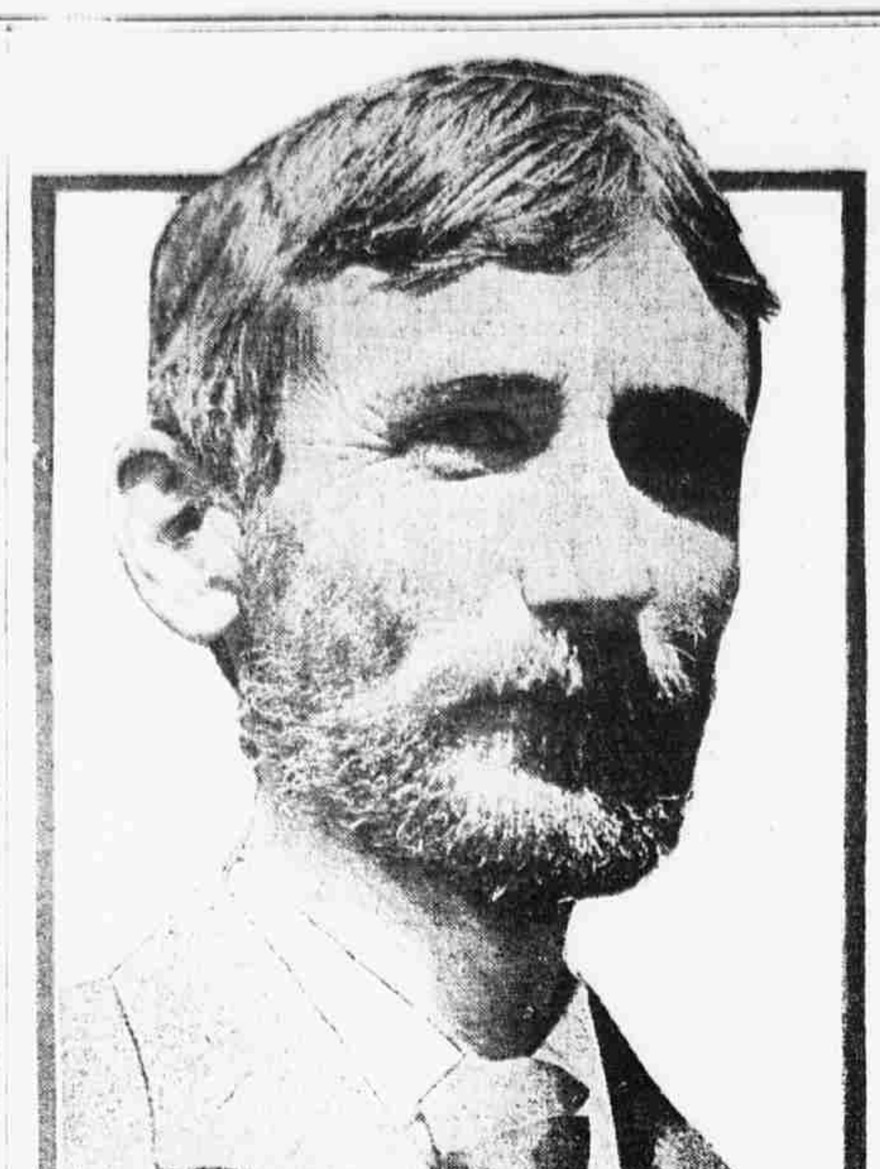
His ambition though is the same. That is, to organize the hobo, make him a power. They can't be a power, he argues, when they simply slink along the right-of-way of railroads. Confederated, he holds, they would become a power in national politics.

CHINESE FIRMS CANCEL ORDERS

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—The Wolf Company, large flouring mill manufacturers, today got a cablegram annulling two orders for big flouring mills being made for firms in China. The war in Europe is given as the cause for countermanding the orders, causing dull business and high exchange rates.

Offer Movie Proceeds to Red Cross

An offer to raise funds for the Red Cross Society for its humane work abroad has been made to Mayor Blankenburg by the Stanley Theatre Company, which has agreed to give educational moving picture exhibitions at its playhouse, 16th and Market streets, on Sunday afternoons, accompanied by a musical program. The company offers to have these exhibitions for four consecutive Sundays and to give entire proceeds to the society.



J. EADS HOW

He is called the "millionaire hobo." He has returned to Philadelphia and is conducting an employment agency, charging a fee of one cent.

CHILD'S CRIES SAVE FATHER FROM GRASP OF STREET THUGS

Runs for Help When Five Men Spring From Shadow of Building and Fell Policeman.

Terrified cries from Thomas Dooner, 8 year old, of 2214 Garnet street, when five highwaymen jumped from the shadow of a building at 22d street and Lehigh avenue and attacked his father, Patrolman John Dooner, of the 28th and Oxford streets police station, brought assistance and prevented the thugs from inflicting further injuries to his parent. The elder Dooner is in the Woman's Homeopathic Hospital.

The father, who is on his vacation, was walking with his son to their home when he was attacked. The men leaped on the patrolman without warning. He tried to grapple with them, but was unable to cope with the five adversaries. Dooner was struck from behind with a blackjack and knocked to his knees.

While in this position he continued to fight, but another blow stretched him on the ground. The five men jumped on the prostrate body.

Although terror-stricken at the plight of his father, young Dooner by no means lost his wits. He ran to the corner calling, "Help! Murder!" and shouted for the police.

At the same moment, despite his condition, Patrolman Dooner succeeded in getting a whistle from his pocket. He blew a number of quick blasts.

The cries of the boy and noise of the fray brought Patrolman Spangler and a number of policemen. The five highwaymen sought their [illegible] [illegible].

Patrolman Spangler gave chase, but the [illegible] darting up an alley eluded capture. Spangler returned to his stricken brother officer, and calling for the patrol wagon sent him to the hospital.

Dooner said he was at a loss to know why he was attacked. "I have no enemies," he said, "and I believe the men mistook me for some one else." Dooner said he recognized several of his assailants. Police of the 28th and Oxford streets station are today searching for them.

BOLD THIEVES STEAL BIG BELL FROM EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Half a Ton of Loot Carted Off by West Philadelphia Robbers Includes Organ Motor and 14 Chandeliers.

Half a ton of bulky articles, including an immense church bell weighing 400 pounds, which were stolen from the Church of the Redemption, 56th and Market streets, last Thursday night, have disappeared somewhere within the city. The police, after five days of constant search, said today they had been unable to recover them.

Last Thursday night, one of the first cool nights of the fall, when most Philadelphians remained off the streets, several men boldly carted the articles away in a wagon. So said the Rev. Albert E. Clay, rector of the church.

The thieves first removed a section of an ornamental iron fence on the Market street side of the church property, and then drove the wagon through the opening and into the church yard. They broke into the church and carried away the heavy bell, the motor for the organ and 14 brass chandeliers.

Doctor Clay, upon discovering the loss on Friday morning, immediately notified the police. "But I haven't heard anything yet," he said today.

He explained that the bell formerly hung in the belfry of the old frame church that stood in the same spot as the present new building, which was placed under roof early this summer. The new church, he said, is soon to have a belfry, and the bell was to have pealed forth its mellow tones from there.

The loss of the organ motor will not handicap the services, as a new electric motor has just been installed. The chandeliers, said Doctor Clay, were used in the basement of the new church, in which services were conducted from the time it was built several years ago until the complete structure was finished.

The police do not believe that the articles have been taken out of the city, as the bulky and heavy bell would have attracted too much attention. Efforts to locate them in Philadelphia, however, have failed.

CHILD STARVED TO DEATH, WOMAN TELLS MAGISTRATE

Accused Man Commanded to Support His Suffering Family.

A story of suffering and privation, including the death of a child from starvation, was told by Mrs. Sophie Elowarz when she appeared before Magistrate Campbell at the Belgrade and Clearfield streets station this morning to testify against her husband, George Elowarz, who, she said, deserted her three months ago.

Elowarz came home yesterday in an intoxicated condition, she said, and entered into a quarrel with her. To defend herself she hit him over the head with a hammer and called for help. Patrolman [illegible], of the Belgrade and Clearfield streets station, arrested the man. When brought before the Magistrate Elowarz had $1.75 with him. He was told to give the money to his wife, who, according to the testimony, together with her children, has been subsisting on bread and water for the last two weeks, when their small supply of money had run out. Elowarz was discharged with the command that he go back to his family and work for its support.

City Gets Title to Condemned Land

The city has taken title from William R. Keener to the property at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Arch streets for $25,000, the amount awarded some time ago by the Board of Road Viewers. The lot is 18 feet 8 inches by 60 feet. Title was also taken by the city to the property 108 North Sixteenth street for $15,000. The corner lot is assessed at $22,000 and the other at $10,000. The properties, with others in the vicinity, had been condemned for parkway purposes.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY PLANS TO INCREASE ACTIVITY

Large Additions to Classes and Schools Will Extend Their Scope.

Temple University is to have the banner year of its history if the large number of registrations is to be regarded as a criterion. The increase of students for the various courses extends to all departments, including the two hospitals. The classes will tax the departments to their utmost capacity.

The Teachers' College has been developed materially. Dr. Isabel Graves, who received the doctor's degree from Pennsylvania and her bachelor's degree from Wesleyan, will assist Professor Fineman in the English department. She is returning to teach after a year of advanced study at Columbia.

Miss Margaret S. Duncan has been added to the staff of the department of Romance languages, and Doctor Steele to that of the department of pedagogy. Miss Woodburn, director of the nurses at the Samaritan Hospital, will lecture in the household science department and on home nursing and emergencies.

The instructor in dietetics will be Miss Day. Practical work in hospital dietetics will be done in the diet kitchens of the Samaritan Hospital under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Day.

A feature of the work of the household science department will be experiments in school lunches. Facilities added to the medical department include new quarters for the treatment of crippled children by Dr. Hudson.

There has been established a social service settlement work in connection with the department of sociology, at Broad and Brown streets. There will be an open forum Sunday evenings, with special music, and boys and girls and mothers' clubs during the week. Another feature will be a baby saving show, to be held in November.

GIRLS KEEPS 'POISON PEN' NOTES SECRET FROM THEIR FATHER

When He Receives One Himself Postal Authorities Are Called In and Dressmaker Is Arrested.

Three sisters who had been receiving "poison pen" letters for nearly two years kept them a secret until the mysterious writer sent one to their father. This was the story told today by the Misses Mary, Helen and Agnes Timmons, daughters of E. P. Timmons, 20 Chester pike, Sharon Hill. Miss Anna Stahl, a dressmaker, who lives within six blocks of the Timmons family, is alleged to be the writer of the letters. She was held under $300 bail after a hearing before United States Commissioner Charles W. Edmonds.

When Mr. Timmons, a fish and oyster commission merchant at Water and Dock streets, received the letter, he had it put in the hands of the postal authorities. Three months' work by Inspector Mathew McVicar resulted in the arrest of Miss Stahl. She denies having written the letters, though her handwriting, according to experts, conforms closely with that in the poison pen letters which have been streaming into the Timmons home for the last two years.

It is doubtful if the mystery would ever have been cleared up had the writer confined her attentions to the three Timmons girls. For nearly two years they received the letters every few days, but the letters always were torn up and destroyed without ever being discussed.

The four letters, two of them written by Miss Stahl, were submitted to T. H. McCool, a handwriting expert, who declared they were all the work of the same person. The writer of the poison pen letters had tried to disguise her writing, but after the first few lines assumed characteristics disappeared and the script grew natural.

100 LETTERS RECEIVED.

All the letters sent to the Timmons girls were unprintable. There have been more than a hundred in all, McVicar believes, and they came at intervals of a few days. Most of them were mailed in Philadelphia, but two which will be offered as evidence came from Darby.

Of all the letters only four remain. The Timmons girls tore them up as soon as they arrived and said nothing about them.

Finally, irritated, it is believed, by the failure to arouse the girls to showing they had received the letters, the mysterious writer addressed Mr. Timmons. The first note reached him in December and the second in January. Both warned him that his daughters should be watched and contained vicious accusations.

For some time Timmons tried unsuccessfully to find who was writing the letters, and then offered the reward of $500. That failed, and he turned to the postal inspectors.

At first it was believed that the letters were inspired by jealousy, and on that assumption several Sharon Hill young women were closely watched. When suspicion fell on Miss Stahl, however, that theory was discarded.

There has never been "a man in the case," according to the investigators. A youth who was boarding with the Stahls was sent away the day after McVicar questioned their daughter, in order that suspicion could not be attached to her through his presence. It is said he called twice at the Timmons home. "I am old enough to be his mother, anyway," Miss Stahl declared when his name was brought into the questioning.

The case is a mystery to Mr. Timmons, the father of the girls, who received the letters.

OFFERED REWARD FOR AUTHORS.

Mr. Timmons offered a reward of $500 when he first learned the letters were coming into his house, but efforts of private detectives to find who was writing them were futile.

In May he appealed to the postal inspectors, and Mathew McVicar set out to learn the identity of the writer.

"It was a process of elimination that led us to suspect Miss Shaw," said McVicar today. "A list of persons who might have written the letters was prepared, but it was cut down until only Miss Stahl remained. This was last May.

The evidence on which Miss Stahl was held yesterday was secured by McVicar on June 1. That day he went to see Miss Stahl at her home. Miss Stahl is a woman of 47. She and her mother and a younger brother have lived in a small double house at Sharon Hill for ten years. The accused woman is a dressmaker, often employed by wealthy Philadelphians and residents of the suburbs.

McVicar found Miss Stahl at home and told her she was suspected of having written the letters to the Timmons girls. She denied it.

"Why, just to prove that those letters were not mine I'll write you a specimen," she told McVicar. He had her copy two of the notes sent to Miss Helen Timmons. Miss Stahl was very nervous while McVicar questioned her, he says, and denied repeatedly that she had had any hand in the poison pen letters.

"I never have seen Miss Stahl, or if I have I did not know her," he said today. "I am told that she made some dresses for my daughter Helen, but that was several years ago. No one could have any cause to write letters of that kind. I am glad an arrest has been made, but I am chiefly anxious to have the letters stopped."

Helen Timmons, who received most of the letters, is not yet 18 years old. She was a student at the Swarthmore Preparatory School all last winter and will be graduated next June if she returns to school. "My daughter is not strong," said Mr. Timmons, "and I doubt whether I shall send her back to school for a month or two. The letters have worried her seriously."

Miss Stahl may be tried early next week. The arrest was not made until yesterday because the courts were in recess during the summer and the postal authorities were certain she could be found when they wanted her.

Miss Stahl's attorney, G. Plantou Middleton, is not in Philadelphia today, but his partner, John Blakeley, said he was confident the charges against Miss Stahl would be found without basis when all the evidence was heard.

Arrested Because He Fell

A fall from a train at Wayne Junction, which lacerated his head, caused the arrest today of Thomas Lyons. Lyons, who lives at 2628 Warnock street, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he was arrested by Policeman Timbers. Magistrate Grelis discharged him.

TRADE AGENTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA TO INVESTIGATE HERE

Will Study Details of Philadelphia Commercial Museum for Plan to Aid Industrial Expansion.

A great new era of trade expansion and industrial development for Philadelphia is presaged by two movements now under way to restore and win for the United States the trade of South America, which was virtually brought to a standstill by the European war. One of these movements is in the nature of a high tribute to a Philadelphia institution. It will bring to this city native representatives of South American countries to study what Philadelphians have learned of their lands.

The visitors will be representatives of the Latin-America Consular Union of New York, and their idea is to organize without delay an international trade institution in New York to promote trade reciprocity with United States manufacturers able to supply commodities that have been cut off by the European war.

The other plan now under way is one of co-operation between the National Foreign Trade Council and a national committee, members of which were named yesterday by Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Ten of the foremost trade and commercial leaders in the country were named as members of the committee, among them Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

TO VISIT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The South Americans who will come to this city will visit the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, according to advices received by Dudley Bartlett, chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Museum. They will study every detail of the institution's organization and will pick out desirable features to incorporate in the international trade body to be formed in New York.

The Consular Union's membership includes a majority of the consular representatives of South American countries stationed in New York. They have been laying plans for reciprocity in a series of conferences at Washington with Government officials. It is expected that the plan will be made public next week after it has been approved by Secretaries Redfield and Bryan, before whom, it is said, it has been laid.

A permanent exhibit of the products of about twenty Latin-American countries will form one of the features of the plan. The institution will show South Americans how to sell their crops for cash, and how to exchange them for manufactured articles. Information as to demand in South America will be supplied to United States manufacturers. Prior to the war the South American trade was valued at $1,000,000,000.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The other members of the National Committee, appointed by Secretary Redfield yesterday, in addition to Mr. Johnson, are William A. Gaston, banker, Boston; Harry A. Wheeler, banker, Chicago; Robert Dollar, president of Robert Dollar Steamship Company, San Francisco; John Barrett, director general of Pan-American Union; W. D. Simmons, president Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Lewis W. Parker, Greenville, S. C.; W. R. Campbell Cincinnati, and Dr. Clarence W. Owens, Southern Commercial Congress.

Of these men, Messrs. Dollar, Johnson, Harrison and Simmons are members of the National Foreign Trade Council. That body will meet in New York today to make plans for extending the commerce of this country into South America. The chairman of the Foreign Trade Council is James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Johnson declared yesterday that the new committee will represent the Government in co-operating with the National Trade Council. The chairman of the committee had not been picked, he said, nor did he know when it would meet to organize.

PROSPECTS IN STEEL TRADE.

Coincident with the news of the foregoing plans quite a stir was created among Eastern steel men by inquiries for steel for export and the realization that the Pacific coast is buying the domestic production. Heretofore structural material for San Francisco was brought across the Pacific, but the war has halted this and the supply is now being taken from United States mills.

So far the foreign inquiries have not developed into anything sufficiently tangible to be called a demand, but nevertheless they are looked upon by steel men as highly encouraging. A decrease is shown in sales for September so far as compared to the last half of August, but it is believed there will be a gain in the remainder of the month that will put the output ahead of August.

Interest also has been awakened in pig iron by the foreign inquiries, but it is believed there will be no activity in this line until steel shows improvement. A furnace man gave it as his opinion that either prospects of peace or of a long war would stimulate the steel trade.

GRANTS HUNGRY MAN'S PLEA

Ragged, friendless and without a home, John Dettra, 70 years old, appeared before Magistrate Wrigley at the Branchtown police station this morning and pleaded with the Magistrate to send him to the House of Correction. Dettra was arrested while loitering at York road and Champlost street. When taken to the police station the old man said that he had not eaten for more than 24 hours. Magistrate Wrigley complied with his request and sent him to the House of Correction for three months.

MANITOU AS TROOP SHIP

British Government Takes Over Atlantic Transport Vessel.

The British Government has commandeered the Atlantic Transport steamship Manitou, which up until the outbreak of the war plied between this port and London.

At the office of the International Mercantile Marine Company, it was said today that another boat would replace the Manitou as soon as the eastward freight movement warranted it. The Manitou is now on her way to Halifax to transport Canadian troops to the scene of action.

MISS CATHERINE CRUCIO

Miss Crucio fell three stories from the roof of her home, 1932 South Eighth street. Her only injury, to the amazement of physicians, was a broken leg.

FALLS THREE STORIES AND SUFFERS BROKEN LEG

Beauty of Italian Colony Was Hanging Clothes on Roof.

A fall of three stories from the roof of her home today resulted only in a broken leg to Miss Catherine Crucio, 18 years old, 1932 South Eighth street, a beauty of the Italian colony. She was hanging clothing to dry when a railing at the edge of the roof gave way.

Miss Crucio's brother, John, heard her cry as she fell to the ground. He rushed from the house and found his sister unconscious and bleeding in the yard. With a friend he carried her to the Seventh and Carpenter streets police station. From here she was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Physicians regarded it as miraculous that Miss Crucio was not killed by her fall and that her only injury was a broken leg. She was leaning against the rail, with her hands stretched to a clothesline above her head, when the woodwork snapped.

The girl had volunteered to hang the clothing for her mother.

WORRIED OVER WAR IN EUROPE, TAILOR ENDS LIFE WITH GAS

Letter Telling of Distress of His Relatives in Hamburg Found Beside Body of Suicide.

Brooding over the fate of relatives on the firing line in both Russian and German armies, Max Kinos, proprietor of a tailor shop in the Florence Hotel, Eleventh and Girard streets, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas this mornng. James Lustr, night clerk at the hotel, while making his round of the building at about six o'clock this morning, noticed a heavy smell of gas emanatng from the tailoring establishment, which is on the first floor of the building.

He notified Policeman Jackson, of the Eleventh and Winter streets station. The two, unable to break through the heavily barred door, got into the shop through a window and found the proprietor on the floor with the gas tube of his working iron in his mouth. Beside him was a letter, in German, which he had recently received from relatives in Hamburg, telling of the privation and hopelessness of many in his immediate family, the general distress and devastation wrought by the war throughout Europe and the pall of darkness that has settled over all the people of the Continent.

After receipt of this letter, the night clerk said, Kinos had constantly referred to its contents in conversation with employes of the hotel. For long hours he had sat motionless at his work table, meditating and melancholy.

U. OF P. EXPECTS RECORD ENROLMENT THIS YEAR

Authorities Say War Wont Effect Registration Next Tuesday.

The European war will have no effect upon the registration of students at the University of Pennsylvania in the opinion of the university authorities. While actual registration does not begin until next Tuesday a record enrolment is expected. Last year there were 6332 students enrolled, including those in the Wharton School Extension Branches at Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. This was an increase of more than 1160 students over the term of 1912, and was the largest enrolment in the history of the university.

Within the last few days there has been a steady income of returning students, back early to work off conditions, to fix up the fraternity houses and begin undergraduate activities. From the numbers returning and the number of subfreshmen taking entrance examinations, the indications are that this year's enrolment will exceed last year's.

The University last year established for itself the reputation of being the most cosmopolitan university. There was a total foreign student body of 246, representing 37 different foreign countries. The students from European countries, however, were in the minority, although all of the warring nations were represented. The bulk of the foreign registration is from Latin-America.

It was rumored that owing to the absence of Professors Paul Cret and Leon Arnal, both of whom are serving in the French army, there would be a decided falling off in the enrolment of the Architectural School. Professor Cret, due to his undisputed position as one of America's foremost designers and his eminence as a teacher, has attracted many young architects to the University School.

ANCIENT TABLETS LOCATE ANEW THE GARDEN OF EDEN

Man's First Home Was on Island in Persian Gulf, According to Translation by Doctor Langdon.

The Garden of Eden, home of Adam and Eve, was situated on the island of Dilum in the Gulf of Persia instead of Messopotamia, in the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates, according to the revelations in Nippur tablets made by Dr. Stephen Langdon, of Jesus College, Oxford. His translation has just been received by the University of Pennsylvania and is published below for the first time.

The discovery will prove of great interest to theologians, biblical scholars and Assyriologists and probably will result in a world-wide controversy which may cause a complete revision of the Book of Genesis.

According to Dr. Langdon's translation, The Creation, the Flood and the Fall of Man are found in his newly discovered tablets 1500 years before the time of Moses and 1900 years before the days of Ezra, who is believed to be the compiler of most of the Old Testament as we now have it.

WOMAN DIDN'T AID MAN'S FALL.

The part played by woman in the fall of man is missing entirely from the narrative of the tablets. The tablets also contradict the story of the creation and deluge as told in the Book of Genesis.

The facts disclosed in the translation of Dr. Langdon antedate in their results all Hebraic literature by more than 1000 years. The original text of the tablets, according to Dr. Langdon, was written by a priest of the town of Nippur, in the valley of the Euphrates, more than 400 years before Abraham and more than 1300 years previous to the departure of the children of Israel from Egypt.

Dr. Langdon makes the following comment on the translation:

"The tablet which contains this remarkable account of the early Sumerian theology, concerning the origins of human culture, has been almost completely restored by the skilful museum authorities. We have here a finely written six-column tablet of about 240 lines, most of which are entirely intact. Written in liturgical style the composition deserves the rank of an epic, for it handles the most profound problems which concern humanity. It begins by describing the land of primeval bliss, which it locates at Dilmun, an island in the Persian Gulf, and probably connected with the mainland in prehistoric times. In this paradise dwelt mankind, whom Nintud, the creatress, with the help of Enlil, had created. In what way is not said, but the verb employed in one passage suggests a fashioning with the hands of some sort. From other passages we might infer that men were born as the natural offspring of Nintud and Enlil, the earth god, but Semitic tradition as we have it in Babylonian legends and great historians represents man as fashioned by the gods.

ANGRY WATER GOD SENDS FLOOD.

"In Paradise Enki, the water god and lord of all wisdom, ruled over mankind with his wife. After a long period Enki became dissatisfied with mankind because he did not come unto him, which I take it to mean that man did not render unto the gods the homage due. For this reason Enki sends the flood, and frail men dissolve like tallow in the deluge, but the King of Dilmun and certain pious ones are summoned to the shores of the river by Nintud. They embark on a ship. After the deluge the King is called Tagtug, the divine, a name which is most probably rendered into Semitic by Nuhu (God's wrath is appeased), and this Tagtug lives in a garden, is himself a gardener, and the wise Enki revealed unto him wisdom. The Greek historians, too, preserved this story in the legend of Oannes, who rose from the Persian Gulf to teach men wisdom in primeval times, and so Tagtug, as in the Hebrew story of Noah, plants a garden, names the trees and plants and is permitted to eat of all but the Cassia (apple) tree.

"The Cassia in Sumerian documents is the herb of healing, as well as in Semitic and Greek medicine. The legends in regard to it probably told of its being the plant which bestowed absolute immortality. Of this plant Tagtug was not to eat, for thereby he would attain eternal life. Mankind until this time possessed extreme longevity, but not immortality. Tagtug, however, on his own initiative takes and eats. He is cursed by Nintud and becomes a prey to disease and ordinary mortality. Then in the original Sumerian story Noah, the survivor of the flood, is the one who eats from the tree of life. No woman is concerned in this disobedience, which resulted in our loss of perfect health and countless years.

TRADITION OF THE SERPENT.

"From certain sources which connect the Cassia with the serpent and the curse, I infer, however, that the Sumerians had a tradition regarding the serpent tempter, which induced man to eat from the tree of life. It is possible, too, that from some other source we may yet obtain evidence that in Sumerian tradition a woman also figured in the infinite sin. Our document, however, mentions no wife of Tagtug. After the loss of eternal bliss the estate of man evidently became painful and tortured, therefore the gods sent them eight divine patrons to care for the fields, to heal disease, and preside over the various arts."

It is maintained by what are known as followers of the higher criticism that Genesis is a comparative book, in which three or four narratives have been rather crudely combined. Thus there are two accounts in the earlier chapters which do not agree, and two accounts of the flood which are quite different, but easily separated. Nearly 40 years ago George Smith, the English scholar, found Babylonian cyclundus, with an early account of the Creation and the Flood. These at the University museum are at least 150 years old. The higher critics insist that the early chapters of Genesis were made up of documents containing the myths, theology and folklore of the East, in which Babylonian and Sumerian influence is predominant.

Child Severely Hurt; Autoist Held

Benjamin Phillips, of 607 South Front street, was held in $800 bail by Magistrate Coward at the Seventh and Carpenter streets station today to await the result of injuries suffered by Joseph Pizarro, 6 years old, of 615 Annin street, when Phillips ran him down with an automobile at Federal and Marshall streets. The child is now at the Pennsylvania Hospital and his condition is said to be serious.