

DISGRACED BY THE LOOTING OF TOMB, MANCHUS MOURN DAILY



Former Emperor Hsuan Tung (left) of China, mourns with his household in Tientsin because of the desecration of his ancestors' graves at the hands of soldier robbers. The young man, who has adopted the name Henry Pu Yi, is shown in the front row at the right with his wife.

TIENTSIN, China.—In a modest detached house in the congested Japanese concession here, a house to which the name of "palace" is given only because the dethroned Son of Heaven lives therein, a strange scene is enacted twice daily. The Manchu household is not only in mourning but in profound disgrace.

Of all the humiliations heaped upon his once powerful ruling tribe, the recent desecration of the imperial tombs was the most degrading. It is unparalleled in Chinese history. Here the bones of even the commonest dead are sacred: In China there is no insult so great as the disturbance of the graves of one's ancestors.

Soldiers, armed with axes and dynamite, forced an entry into the tomb of Chien Lung whose long, glorious and benevolent reign makes him rank with Tai Tsung and Kang Hsi as one of the greatest emperors since Tsin Shih Huang Ti, founder of the empire and builder of the Great Wall. The marauders also entered the tomb of the famous Tzu Hsi, the empress dowager, whose great personality, vigor and power preserved the dynasty until her death nearly 20 years ago. The vandals even opened the coffin of the little woman to rob it of valuables.

And so the Manchu household and its young head, now known as Mr. Pu Yi, is in mourning. No longer does the last of the Manchus indulge in boyish pursuits. The bicycle on which he was wont to career gaily round the confined space of the walled-in grounds, performing stunts strange for the descendant of so mighty and dignified a line, stands beside his unused automobiles in the garage. The newest and most expensive type of electric phonograph from the United States, purchased by him immediately after it arrived, is silent.

All the little private parties in which he took part, either as host or guest, with a handful of select foreign friends, have been ruled out. The empress remains lonely and disconsolate in the gloomy house, garbed not in the rich silks but in the cheapest of cotton ma-

terials. Twice each day the "young empress" and the scanty band of monarchists who remain faithful assemble in a bare and comfortless room and kow-tow sadly and solemnly three times before the portraits and tablets of the illustrious dead upon whom unprecedented calamity has fallen. They are all dressed in the native equivalent of sack cloth.

The entire household leads an existence appalling, if not exceeding, the rigors of Sparta. The boy emperor himself sleeps upon the floor. He eats only the simplest of food. All the

amenities of life are excluded. The place is like a sepulchre. For above all the grief the household feels is the consciousness that this is the end of all things for them, and that the hope of a restoration which now and then rose within them must now forever be abandoned.

English Jury-

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sent out commissioners to every village and town to find out how much land he, the king, owned, how much in taxes he was entitled to, and who were his local agents.

A "Royal Questionnaire"

After his death his grandson, Charles, King of Burgundy, developed the inquisito of twelve men in each community to supply the same data. William the Conqueror took the idea with him to England. He ordered inquisitos assembled to fill out an elaborate royal questionnaire which became the Doomsday Book, jealously treasured to this day as the original deed survey in Great Britain. One hundred years later Henry II found the royal and church courts at loggerheads over property claims. He decided to solve the dilemma by letting the 'inquisition' of twelve men of the neighborhood decide the claims in the presence of his judges. Henry II thus created the assize utrum, the first true jury trial.

Yet evolution of the jury was not complete. The 'twelve good men and true,' of the first juries were selected because they knew more about the crime and the participants than anyone else in the neighborhood. They were jurors and witnesses at one and the same time. Nowadays intimate knowledge of a case prevents a man serving on the jury before which it is tried.

which he worked in a shed. Hall found the key to the process Feb. 23, 1886. He at once told Professor Jewett, his old mentor in chemistry, now dead, and Jewett's good memory of that event resulted in Hall winning a law suit involving ownership of the fabulously important process.

The tablet on the house at East College and Pleasant street, unveiled Oct. 30, read:

"In this house Charles Martin Hall discovered the electrolytic process of making aluminum, Feb. 23, 1886, the year following his graduation from Oberlin College, thus making available for industry a metal long known but useless."

The life story of the earnest young student of chemistry is fiction in every day life.

Professor Jewett took care before he died to record his association with Hall. He recalled him as a boy of 14, coming to his laboratory to buy test tubes with money he had scraped together.

One day in class, said Jewett, he remarked to his students that if anyone could perfect a process whereby aluminum could be made on a commercial scale he not only would be a benefactor to the world, but would lay up a great fortune.

The professor's memoirs quote Hall as saying: "I'm going for that metal."

Six months later Hall came to the laboratory and said: "Professor, I've got it." In his hand lay a dozen little globules of aluminum, the first ever made by the electrolytic process in this country.

Jewett pulled out his watch and noted that he had a class.

"Return," he told the student, "in two hours and tell me about it."

A few months later the same invention was achieved by Paul L. V. Heroult in France. Controversy over who was first with the invention led to the court action, which Hall won, mostly because of the testimony of his old professor.

Hall loved his Alma Mater with a devotion that always found expression in gifts, and when he died the great sum was willed to it.

THAT'S NOT NICE

"I never worry about my husband paying attention to other women—he's crazy about me."

"But perhaps he has lucid intervals"—Tit-Bits.

HE OUGHT TO KNOW

Detective: We think we have found your mother-in-law who has been missing for six months.

Man: What did she say?

Detective: Nothing.

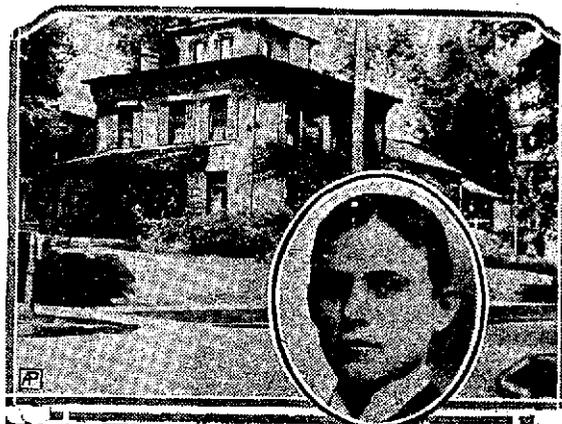
Man: Then it is not my mother-in-law.—Passing Show.

REAL SPEED AGE

Mistress: Marie, there is a policeman in the pantry.

Maid: I know nothing about him, ma'am. The last maid must have left him there.—Passing Show.

ALUMINUM INVENTOR, HONORED BY OBERLIN WHERE DISCOVERY MADE



Oberlin College, October 30, dedicated a tablet to the memory of Chas. M. Hall, who worked his way through the institution by beating carpets and mowing lawns, and left it \$12,000,000 when he died. He discovered the electrolytic process of making aluminum in a shed which may be seen at the rear of the home (above). The tablet will be placed on the corner wall of the home. Hall is pictured as he looked in his student days.

OBERLIN—A boy worked his way through Oberlin College by mowing lawns and beating carpets, and left it \$12,000,000 when he died, was honored here October 30.

The boy, who died in 1914, was Charles M. Hall. He invented the modern process of making aluminum. The program also marked the 100th

anniversary of the discovery of aluminum which Hall made commercially possible.

Oberlin Alumni association in all parts of the world were asked to meet and honor the memory of the institution's most distinguished graduate.

The memorial to Hall will be a tablet, placed on the house in the rear of

Don't Squeeze Blackheads —Dissolve Them

Squeezing out blackheads makes large, ugly pores. The safe and sane way to get rid of these blemishes is to dissolve them. Get two ounces of Calomite powder from your drug store, sprinkle a little on a hot, wet cloth, rub over the blackheads, and every one, big and little, will disappear at once.