WHERE IS ABDUL HAMID'S VAST TREASURE HIDDEN AWAY?

The Great Bulk of It Is Deposited in Foreign Banks, Says Ex-Attache—Valued at $250,000,000.

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Where is Abdul Hamid's treasure? That is the question which is exciting more universal interest than any other in connection with the crisis at Constantinople. It was estimated a few weeks before his deposition at over $250,000,000. Enormous as is this figure, it will no longer appear exaggerated when the fact is taken into consideration that throughout the thirty-three years of his reign he has had virtually free access to the national treasury and the first claim upon all the annual revenues; that he made use of his autocratic power to procure great estates in every portion of his empire, and that he, as a general rule, confiscated the fortunes of all those who had incurred his displeasure or who had died within his reach. Thus, ex-Khedive Ismail of Egypt, who was induced under the most tempting promises to transfer his residence from Naples to Stamboul—Abdul Hamid even going so far as to hold out to him prospects of restoration to the throne at Cairo, and who was detained in gilded captivity for the remainder of his days on the shores of Bosporus—is known to have left a colossal fortune, of which the Sultan coolly assumed possession, turning a deaf ear to the dead man's family and relatives. The extent of Ismail's wealth may be estimated by the fact that for an entire week prior to his own deposition, in 1879, ammunition wagons were engaged in conveying treasure from his palace of Abdeen, at Cairo, by the old and deserted road to Suez, where it was placed on board an Italian steamship which had been chartered for the purpose. It may safely, therefore, be taken for granted that the figure of $250,000,000, given as a conservative estimate of the fortune of Abdul Hamid, is not exaggerated. The most careful search of the Yildiz Kiosk, where Abdul Hamid made his home for more than three decades, has led to the discovery of sums amounting to some $8,000,000 hidden away in caches revealed by his former retainers. But the bulk of his treasure has not been found, for the very simple reason that it has been deposited abroad. Abdul Hamid, following the example of most other European sovereigns, has always kept a very large sum on deposit in foreign banks, partly in prevision of the loss of his throne and partly, too, in order to assure the future of those of his wives and of his children who enjoyed in a more special degree than the others his love and affection. Ever since the coup d'état of last September, when he was compelled to promulgate anew the constitution which he had granted in 1876, he has been adding to his hoards abroad, with the idea of placing all his available property beyond the reach of any such revolution as that by which he has now been overwhelmed. A man of remarkable shrewdness and ability, he is known to have realized his danger and to have prepared for it. Indeed, there is no doubt that he would have escaped capture had it not been that he had not sufficiently taken into account the speed with which the troops from Salonica moved upon Constantinople and their remarkable organization.

BANKS WILL REFUSE INFORMATION.

That the Turkish government will ever recover any of this treasure which the ex-Sultan has in safe keeping in foreign capitals is to the last degree unlikely. Indeed, the banks in which the money is deposited may be relied upon to withhold all information as to its character and extent. Moreover, several of the financial institutions where he is known to have money have announced that they will even go so far as to refuse to honor his signature as long as he remains a prisoner and is not a free agent. It is fortunate that this has been widely published at Constantinople, for it will have the effect of protecting the fallen Padishah from any attempt on the part of his jailers to extort from him by means of threats, maltreatment and even torture orders upon the custodians of his property for its surrender.

None have watched the attitude of the ex-Sultan's banks abroad in this matter with a greater amount of interest than the various crowned heads of Europe; and it must have been with a feeling of distinct relief that they have learned that Abdul Hamid's money is beyond the reach of the new government in Turkey; so secure, indeed, that even he himself cannot obtain possession of any portion thereof until he has been restored to full liberty and assurances have been obtained that he is an entirely free agent and not acting under fear or compulsion, for it relieves their anxiety as to the safety of their own savings—that is to say, of the money that they have put away in prevision of a rainy day. Most of them have funds on deposit abroad, for in these days of democracy there are few, if any, of the anointed of the Lord who can feel absolutely secure against the danger of any popular uprising or national cataclysm. Whenever a ruler is overthrown one of the first things that happens is the confiscation of his fortune. The various reigning dynasties of France, of Spain, of Naples, of Tuscany and of Parma have all undergone this experience within the last hundred years, and while Duke Ernest of Brunswick and of Cumberland has, through the chivalry of the present German Emperor, recovered control of his enormous private fortune, which had been sequestered for more than a quarter of a century by Prince Bismarck, all the crown property of the former House of Hanover remains confiscated.

One of the disadvantages to which rulers are subjected, and from which ordinary citizens are naturally immune, is the state of uncertainty in the popular mind as to their title to any property which they may possess. There is usually no question at all about the ownership of the banking deposits of a private individual, always providing that the money has not been stolen; but all sorts of arguments are raised with regard to the rights of royalty to property. The latter may be divided for convenience sake into three classes—namely, their entirely private estate, resulting from legacies, from savings and from successful investments, sometimes even speculations. Then there is the income which the sovereign and the members of the reigning house derive from the national treasury under the head of civil list. The latter must not be regarded in any way as a stipend, but merely as a quid pro quo for crown lands which they have ceded to the nation. Thus in England the crown lands which Queen Victoria and Edward VII surrendered to the national treasury on their accessions for the duration of their respective reigns only, yield an annual revenue by several million dollars larger than that which the present King receives as civil list from the treasury. Finally, there is what is known as crown property; that is to say, property which is, so to speak, entailed in the reigning house, so that it cannot be alienated. Thus in England the crown property comprises Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, with their contents, sundry other palaces and the real estate, mining rights, etc., of the Duchies of Lancaster and of Cornwall, including whole districts of the metropolis. In Prussia the crown property is of a still more varied description, and is very extensive. It is the same in Austria, while in Russia it is estimated that nearly one-fifth of the cultivated area is embraced in what is known as the crown domain.

As soon as ever a monarch loses his crown his civil list is stopped, no matter how much he may be morally entitled thereto through the contract which he has virtually made with the nation at the time of his accession. If his dynasty happens to be overthrown at the same time, the revolutionary government promptly proceeds to seize the crown property, regardless of the fact that the fallen ruler has inherited it from a long line of ancestors and that it has been owned by his family, often for many hundreds of years. The revolutionary government usually puts forward the argument that the basis of the right of the fallen dynasty to the property was its possession of sovereign power; that without the latter the reigning house would never have been able to retain its domains, and that since the sovereignty has passed from the family its title to the crown property ceases, ipso facto, and becomes vested in the state.

Of course, there is always confusion as to what constitutes crown property and what private property. Thus, when the King and Queen of Naples were driven from their capital all the contents of their palaces, their silver, even the laces and fans of the Queen, were seized and confiscated. Only two years ago the French tribunals gave judgment against ex-Empress Eugénie, who claimed ownership of all sorts of historic and artistic treasures and bric-à-brac in the possession of the various museums and national galleries of France and adorning the palaces of the Elysée, of Rambouillet and of Compiègne, on the ground that they had been the private property of her husband, Napoleon III, while at the present moment the question is being debated in the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels as to whether or not King Leopold should be permitted to sell the magnificent collection of paintings, including some almost priceless old masters, which he and his father, Leopold I, formed at their suburban palace of Laeken. These pictures have been acquired not by the state but by the two Kings, with money taken from their own purse; but since the latter has been replenished every year by the civil list it is argued that the state has a right to the pictures; that they are crown property and cannot be alienated. The late Duc d'Aumale, at the time when the private estates and private property of the House of Orleans was confiscated in France, at the outset of the reign of Napoleon III, only managed to preserve his château of Chantilly, with its priceless contents, from seizure by vesting its ownership in Baroness Burdett-Coutts, whom the Emperor did not care to offend, as he himself kept his private hoard in Coutts's bank in London. When a sovereign or dynasty is overturned it has no longer any legal or civil standing before the tribunals of the country, and has no means of appealing to the law for the protection of its property rights. That is why royal personages find it prudent to place their money beyond the reach of their own people—that is to say, in foreign banks.

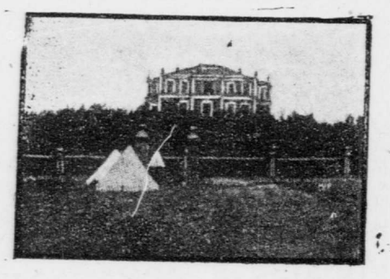
London's great financial institutions have always been regarded with special favor by foreign sovereigns in this connection. Napoleon III, as I have just intimated, when he felt his throne tottering, in the latter part of 1869 and in the spring of 1870, managed to transfer a considerable sum of money to Coutts's Bank, on the Strand, and it is on account of this, and thanks to this precaution alone, that his consort, Empress Eugenie, remains to-day one of the wealthiest of royal widows. That Empress Elizabeth of Austria had a considerable fortune on deposit in the Bank of England was brought to light in connection with an acrimonious discussion between the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London, the English Foreign Office and the great law officers of the British Crown, the revenue authorities and the management of the bank after her demise. The revenue department claimed succession duty on the property, while the law officers were at first disposed to intimate that the executors of the imperial lady could not have access to the money in the bank until her will had been probated by the English Court of Probate. It was only after a good deal of negotiation, which received mention in the House of Commons, that the contention of the Austrian Embassy and of the English Foreign Office was admitted, to the effect that the Empress's money in the Bank of England was, by reason of the ex-territorial privileges and immunities conceded to foreign sovereigns, ex-sovereigns and royal personages, exempt from probate and from succession duties. Very much the same question arose at the death of Alexander III of Russia, who left a sum amounting to several million dollars in the Bank of England. An attempt was made by the revenue authorities to collect English succession duties; but in deference to the protests of the Russian Ambassador, Baron de Staal, the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, then Chancellor of the Exchequer and one of the foremost experts in international law, gave way and agreed to remit the duties.

When Czar Alexander II wished to provide for the future of his morganatic wife, Princess Youriefska, and of his illegitimate children, he deposited a sum amounting, it is said, to about $20,000,000 in her name in the Bank of England, firmly convinced that in no other institution could this large sum be secure either from seizure by his successors on the throne or from collapse of the bank. Ever since Queen Cristina of Spain lost her husband, twenty-three years ago, she has kept the greater part of her money in the Bank of England. This fact was brought to light a few weeks before the Spanish-American War by the robbery of one of the confidential court couriers between the frontier station at Irun and Madrid. By some means or other the reserved compartment in which he was travelling was entered while the train was going at full speed and he was chloroformed, nothing being taken from him except the sealed bag containing her majesty's bankbook, as well as receipts from the money and securities which he had just deposited for her in the Bank of England. The thief was never discovered; but not long afterward the Carlist newspapers inaugurated a campaign of abuse against the Queen for depositing her money abroad instead of in Spanish banks, declaring that her conduct in the matter indicated not only a lack of patriotism, but also an absence of confidence in the integrity of the land of her adoption, and indicating the large sums which she had confided for safekeeping to the Bank of England. In fact, so bitterly was she assailed that a semi-official explanation was issued that the money in question in no sense represented the savings from her civil list, but was part of the great fortune which she had inherited from her uncle, the late Archduke Albert, generalissimo of the Austrian army and probably the richest imperial personage of his day in Europe.

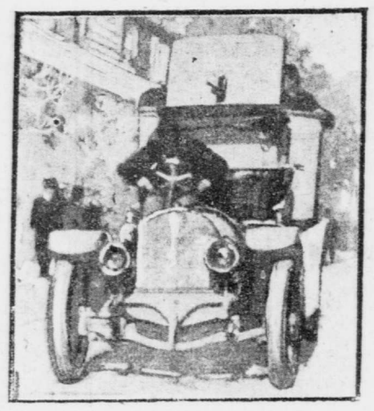
The late King of Italy and Queen Marguerite each used to keep a big account at the Bank of England, while during the three months that Emperor Frederick reigned over Germany he made use of the time to provide for the future of his widow by depositing a considerable amount of property in the Bank of England for her benefit.

In fact, there is probably no banking institution in the world that has had on its books so many customers of royal rank and so many rulers, past and present, as "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," the resources of whom are virtually unlimited, since she may be said to have behind her the financial backing of the entire British Empire.

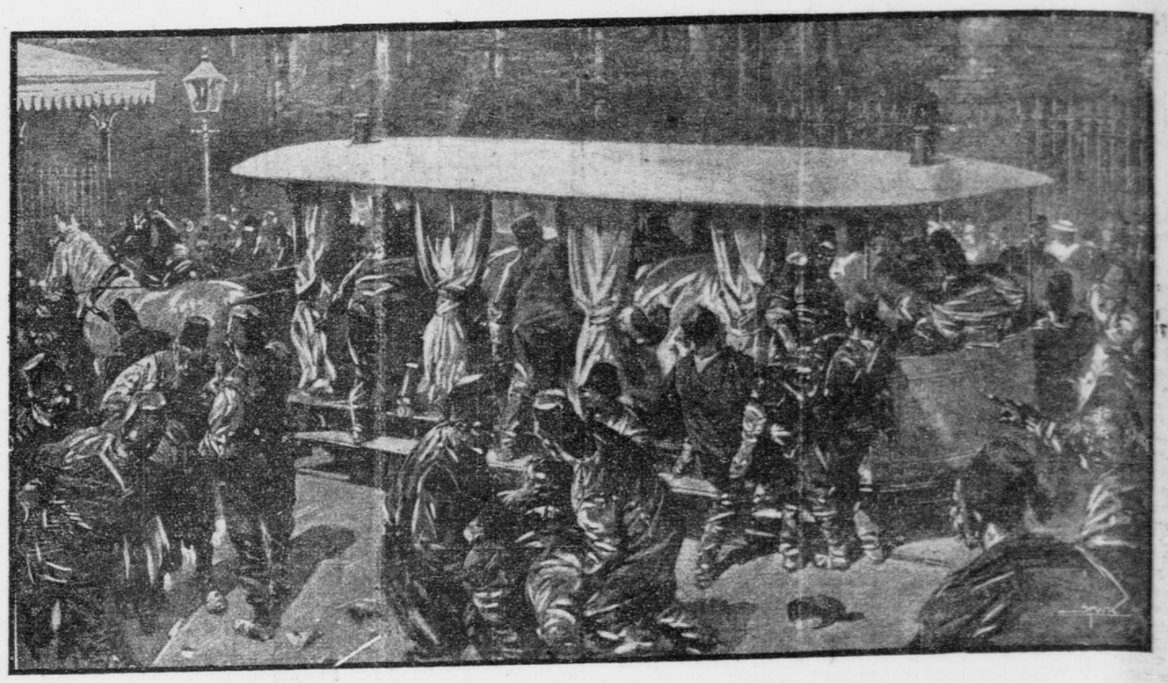
EX-ATTACHE.



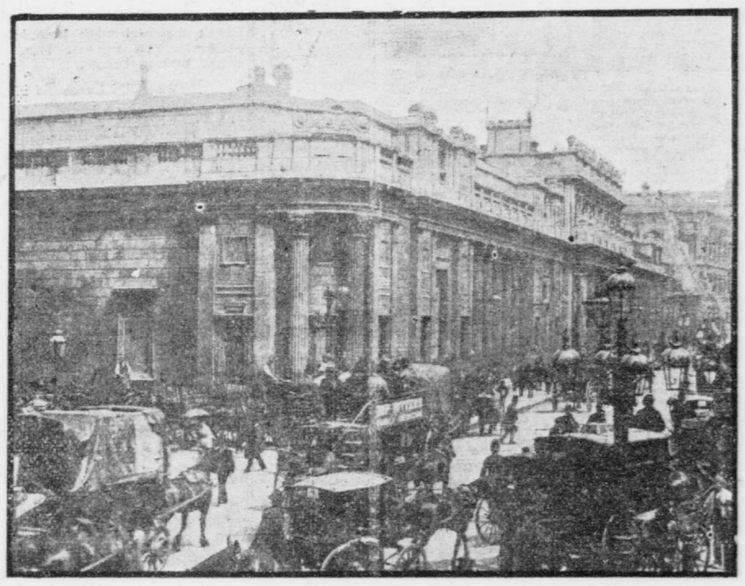
VILLA AT SALONICA WHERE ABDUL HAMID IS DETAINED.
It may witness some strenuous efforts to get him to disgorge his vast wealth for the good of the Young Turk government.



ARMED MOTOR CAR SPEEDING TO THE FIGHT.



YOUNG TURKS USING STREETCARS FOR AMBULANCES AFTER THE RECENT FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
—Illustrated London News.



THE "OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET."
The Bank of England, where the deposed Sultan of Turkey is reported to have deposited much of his fortune, estimated at $250,000,000.

LAWRENCE PARK SEASON UNDER WAY.

Now that the automobile touring season is in full swing, a number of motor parties are arriving daily at the Hotel Gramatan, Lawrence Park, Bronxville. Among the suburban social affairs of the week just closed was the luncheon given at the Hotel Gramatan on Monday by Mrs. Spencer Roche. One hundred and seventy-five guests attended and two special trains carried them from and to the city.

NEW YORKERS AT GARDEN CITY.

The beginning of play on the Salisbury links, which was opened for the season last week for the handicap match of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, has made golf the chief subject of discussion among guests of the Garden City Hotel at Garden City, Long Island. Among the latest arrivals at the hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Barclay, Charles Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burras, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Blount, J. V. B. Thayer and H. B. Taylor, of New York.

ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE

Spreckels Will Contest Feature of the Week.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

San Francisco, May 22.—The contest of the children of Claus Spreckels over the large fortune left by the sugar millionaire is the most sensational feature of the week. This contest was predicted when the Spreckels will was filed, leaving the income of the estate to the widow, but after her death dividing it among Rudolph and Augustus Spreckels and Mrs. Ferris, the only daughter, leaving out of the division John D. and Adolph, the two elder sons. Rudolph and Augustus were made executors of the will, and this week they applied for a partial distribution of the estate and the transfer of their duties from those of executors to those of trustees. This petition was demurred to by John D. and Adolph, who filed papers that will probably lead to long litigation. These two brothers declare that undue influence was exerted over their father by the two younger brothers, and that the will is therefore not legal. John D. Spreckels has been bitter in his comment, saying that his younger brothers caused their father much worry and many losses by their trade warfare against him, and that if his mind had not been weakened by age he never would have given them preference in his will. John also says he has not spoken to his brothers for fourteen years. As Rudolph Spreckels is head of the graft prosecution in San Francisco and a reformer, these accusations have aroused unusual interest.

P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council and one of the most active of union agitators, has been indorsed by labor leaders for Mayor of San Francisco at the coming election. He will have to be nominated at a primary, but this will be easy if he succeeds in refuting the charge made by "The San Francisco Call" that last week he was one of several politicians who held a long conference with W. H. Herrin, the Southern Pacific Company's political boss. McCarthy was much excited over the publication, and has filed a criminal libel suit against the newspaper's owner and managers.

The acquisition of the $10,000,000 Stanislaus electric power plant by the United Railroads will mean much to San Francisco. This company, which is managed by Patrick Calhoun, will take over the Parkside electric road, and will ultimately absorb the ocean shore road and several of the suburban electric lines. It will also greatly improve local car service and build up a suburban residence district near Ocean Beach.

The savings banks of California report gains of over $10,000,000 in deposits in the last four months. Since the big fire in San Francisco, city and state savings banks have shown a great decline, as money was drawn out for rebuilding and to continue business. San Francisco banks still lose money because of the drain for rebuilding, but they are now taking in more than they lose, the gain for the last four months being over $2,000,000. An abnormal increase of $5,500,000 in Los Angeles savings deposits indicates a lull in business in that city.

Funds have been obtained for the erection of a $100,000 alumni hall at the University of California, which will be headquarters for all graduates. Ground will be broken next May, when the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the university will be celebrated. The building will be of white granite, with mission tile roof, and it will contain rooms for visiting graduates and a great assembly hall for annual alumni reunions. In the building will also be installed the editorial rooms of the college papers, with files of all publications from the date of first issue.

The Chinese Imperial School, in Chinatown, has been closed because of war between two factions—the Chinese Six Companies, representing the old conservative element, and the consul general and his adherents, representing the more liberal element, which demands reforms in education. The crisis was reached by the action of the principal of the school in taking out his fiancée for an automobile ride. This so wrought up the old-fashioned Chinese that they withdrew their children. The consul general was lampooned as a grafter in placards on all the dead walls of Chinatown. It was specifically charged that he had embezzled relief funds for flood victims near Canton, but he proved by the records that every dollar intrusted to him had been forwarded to China. It is probable that the trouble will end in the formation of a new governing body in Chinatown to supplant the Six Companies.

The contrast between the reception given by San Francisco and Vancouver to the visiting Japanese squadron was marked. Here every day of the stay of the fleet was crowded with entertainment. At Vancouver only a formal welcome was given, and the sole entertainment provided by the British was giving the officers the privileges of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club during their stay.

Virginia Harned will make another attempt to get a divorce from E. H. Sothern at Reno, Nev. She failed in her former case because she did not establish a residence in Nevada. Now she has returned to Reno and will live there six months, so that she may legally apply for her freedom from the marriage bond.

NEWS FOR DAD.

Tommie—I see wood yields about one-fifth as much heat as coal.

Bobbie—I guess my dad don't know that.

"Why?"

"Because when he 'warms' me he always uses a shingle."—Yonkers Statesman.

INTENDED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUSY MAN

Constant Reader Tells Him What He Missed in Last Week's Papers.

"Hello, there!" exclaimed Busy Man, as he clapped his old friend Constant Reader on the shoulder in the smoking car of a train that was bearing them both out of the city late yesterday afternoon to spend Sunday at a country house. "Has the Senate got through talking tariff since last I saw you?"

"Far from it," replied his easily tapped reservoir of up-to-date information; "but they made appreciable progress in the week just closed toward the inevitable conference committee, which will have the final say, and the country was pleased to learn that President Taft had been preparing himself, unostentatiously but thoroughly, to cope with the puzzling situation, by procuring trustworthy data regarding the extent to which all the schedules adopted by the Senate and House will actually reduce the Dingley duties on the necessaries of life."

"Dear me," rejoined Busy Man; "is not that a rather disconcerting step for the President to take? All the Senate requires of him is to sign the bill, not analyze it. What else has Mr. Taft been doing?"

"He named William Williams to succeed Robert Watchorn as Immigration Commissioner at the Port of New York, an office which Mr. Williams has held before, and he sent to the Senate the nomination of Walter E. Clark, a Washington newspaper correspondent, to be Governor of Alaska, to succeed Governor Hoggatt, resigned. Mr. Taft also attended the annual celebration of the signing, in May, 1775, of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, N. C., and unequivocally expressed his belief that the famous lost document marked one of the first significant steps toward American autonomy. He also made a speech at the unveiling of a monument at Fort Mahone, on the Petersburg (Va.) battlefield, in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the famous fight about that outpost of the Confederate capital."

"At Petersburg, eh?" mused Busy Man. "So Mr. Taft may be said in one sense to have resumed his campaign to break up the Solid South at about the same spot where General Grant left off more than forty years ago. What has Mr. Roosevelt been up to?"

"The ex-President shot a few more African wildebeeste," responded Constant Reader, "but Americans have become accustomed to his marksmanship now, and paid more attention to a rumor that certain Somali bad men had laid a plot to kidnap him and hold him for ransom."

"God have mercy on those misguided Somali if they try to get gay with our 'Teddy,'" exclaimed Busy Man. "What has Governor Hughes been doing?"

"Governor Hughes won a big volume of approbation from all parts of the state for vetoing the Allen bill, which proposed a bond issue of $2,000,000 to provide a pension of $6 a month for veterans of the Civil War over sixty-two years old who served at least ninety days, were enlisted in this state and are still resident here. He vetoed it on the ground of unconstitutionality, and for other reasons besides, among them this: 'If the states generally adopt the policy of granting military pensions independently for service in the United States army it will be a most natural result that the burdens of future pensions will largely be left upon the states.' Whereas 'the payment of military pensions for service in the United States army is distinctively a national concern.' Comparatively little notice was taken of his signing a bill abolishing the Board of Quarantine Commissioners and transferring their functions to the Health Officer of the Port.

"That's a good sign of the times," commented Busy May. "It's not so long ago when the abolition of an easy berth like Quarantine Commissioner would have raised a bitter howl of protest. What's the Mayor been doing?"

"The Mayor has, unlike Governor Hughes, been subjected to a storm of disapprobation because he has insisted that the Sunday laws regarding amusements must be enforced at Coney Island just as thoroughly as they are enforced in all other parts of the city. The Coney Islanders retorted that the so-called blue laws are violated by saloonkeepers all over the city, and that they ought to have the same privilege. The Mayor was quoted as replying in effect that the police force was too small to keep an eye on possible violators of the blue laws all over this big city, but if he knew of any place where he believed the Sunday law was about to be violated the police would watch that spot closely enough, and Coney Island certainly gave plenty of warning that it had no use for blue laws; therefore he could not ignore its defiant attitude."

"Who's going to be our next Mayor?" asked the Busy Man.

"No line on him yet," replied Constant Reader. "The Republican Club of the City of New York, through its campaign committee of one hundred has started the ball rolling for a fusion candidate against Tammany Hall. Robert C. Ogden, who was authorized by the non-partisan conference held at Cooper Union on May 11, over which he presided, to appoint a nominating committee of not less than fifteen men, who in turn are to appoint a committee of one hundred to conduct a non-partisan movement in this city, announced his appointments, and District Attorney Jerome made a public and positive statement that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the Mayoralty."

"I guess there will be little opposition to that," quoth Busy Man. "What developed in the world of commerce?"

"The Stock Exchange firm of Tracy & Co., No. 40 Wall street, was forced to suspend, with liabilities stated to be $1,000,000 and assets of $250,000. An application was made to the Supreme Court to compel the directors of the United States Express Company to call a meeting of shareholders or to put the company in a receiver's hands. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington published figures showing that the world's stock of gold has increased about one-half in the last ten years and has doubled in the last twenty-five years. The Central Trust Company of this city declared a cash dividend of 200 per cent, said to be the largest cash dividend ever paid by a trust company in Gotham, and at the same time announced a proposed increase in its capital from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, the stockholders having the right to subscribe to the new stock at par, $100 a share. The stock is valued at about $3,000 a share. The last rail to connect Chicago with Seattle and Tacoma by means of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway was laid. The Pennsylvania Railroad issued figures showing that it carried 141,659,543 passengers in 1908 without killing a single one of them, a curious result of trade depression, which caused a considerable decrease in the number of freight trains and thus left the tracks freer for the passenger trains. The Standard Oil Company completed all the pumping stations and pipe lines necessary to pump crude oil in large quantities from the Oklahoma and Kansas petroleum fields to the seaboard, a distance over hill and dale of fully fifteen hundred miles."

"Wonderful corporation that Standard Oil," commented Busy Man. "Of course I heard about the death of its active head, Henry H. Rogers, last week. What fortune did he leave?"

"Mr. Rogers left, it was estimated, between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000. He died suddenly in this city from apoplexy, brought on, it was reported, by too close attention to business. George Meredith, author of 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel,' 'The Egoist' and other famous novels, died in England, in his eighty-second year. Ex-Judge Denis O'Brien, of the New York Court of Appeals, died in Watertown, Charles G. Bush, cartoonist, died down South, and Dr. G. H. Wynkoop, a noted surgeon, died in this city from appendicitis, a disease of which he had made a special study and from which he had saved many others by his skill in surgery."

"That's the third noted doctor, if I remember right," said Busy Man, "to die within the year from diseases they had spent the better part of their lives getting acquainted with. Dr. Andrew J. McCosh was one. He could trepan your coco so deftly it was almost a pleasure to have him do it, yet he died from a fractured skull. Dr. W. T. Bull was the other. He had relieved so many people of cancer that cancer took revenge on him by giving him a lingering and excruciating death. Ugh! There seems to be something uncanny and vindictive about it. Can't you talk of something pleasant?"

"Well," replied Constant Reader, "the thirty-five thousand employes of independent iron and steel works in Pittsburg, whose wages were cut 10 per cent on April 1, were officially informed that on June 1 the old scale of wages will be restored to them and that they will be expected to work at least full time for the next six months. That's something pleasant, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed it is," acquiesced Busy Man. "Business seems to have grown tired of waiting for a tariff bill to be enacted and has decided to go ahead and achieve prosperity without the aid of our long winded Solons. Anything else new in the field of labor?"

"For the first time in the history of labor organizations in the state of New Jersey the Brotherhood of Operative Potters voted unanimously in Trenton not to allow a member of the organization to join the national guard of the state. A walking delegate was quoted as giving this reason for the resolution: 'We have found out through experience that a potter who joins the national guard may have to fire on his brother potters some day.'"

"I wonder what sort of strike they are getting ready for!" grunted Busy Man. "Did Hains go to jail?"

"Yes. Captain Peter C. Hains, jr., U. S. A., received an indeterminate sentence of not less than eight years nor more than sixteen years in prison for killing William E. Annis at Bayside, Long Island, last August. He began serving his term promptly, and if the Court of Appeals does not upset the verdict of the jury later he is likely to wear stripes and perform hard labor for at least eight years. He will then be eligible for parole, provided his conduct has been good. After parole he must report to the State Superintendent of Prisons once a month until the maximum sentence of sixteen years has expired."

"And all for a woman!" sneered Busy Man. "'Pon my soul, you'd think her kind was scarce! Have you got any more gloom in your budget, my friend?"

"That depends on the point of view," replied Constant Reader. "For instance, President Purdy of the Tax Department fathered an estimate that all the land in New York City is owned by less than one hundred thousand persons. The Department of Agriculture blamed the presence of foot and mouth disease among American cattle on the importation by drug firms of vaccine which was accidentally infected with the virus of the dreaded cattle ailment. The Giants gravitated to the very foot of the list in the National League race for the baseball pennant, though they moved up a little afterward. Jack Johnson, colored, the heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, gave a disappointing account of himself in a fight with a lighter and shorter white man, 'Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, which resulted in a draw; the Appellate Division upheld the opinion of a Supreme Court Judge that a negro arrested unjustly does not ordinarily suffer as much damage and humiliation as a white man; and the first man to plunge for fame from the new Williamsburg Bridge into the East River was deprived of his credit by the police, who declared a dummy made the dive. The man said the police were angry because he eluded those detailed to prevent him, and so they cooked up the dummy story to shield themselves from censure."