

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1907.

FAKIR HAD MUCH SUCCESS WITH NORTH OF ENGLAND FOLK

Amazing Credulity Displayed by His Victims — He Finally Landed in Jail — A Single Tax Campaign In Progress.

GLASGOW, July 27.—From the north of England comes a story of the amazing credulity of the masses as well as the fairer sex—a story which has actually caused amazement here in Scotland. It was not regarded as possible that the North of England people could be so ignorant in regard to Scottish affairs.

According to the accounts received here George Mosely, a young man of pleasing appearance was placed under arrest on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. And even the preliminary examination was of such a character that his own solicitor described him "a liar of great ferocity and picturesqueness."

Robert Groves, a bird dealer of Ancoats said Mosely told him that he could "make" him "a" "start" member of a Scottish club and high lieutenant of Scotland. Mosely described himself as the hero of many prize-fights and even went so far as to appoint Groves as his trainer. Acting on these representations Groves handed his business over to Mosely and also gave him considerable money.

The ceremony of election to the club was gone through in secret and all of the supposed rites were observed except that of burning or branding the body, this being waived as a special consideration of Groves having a scar on his face which could be counted as a burn.

Groves provided Mosely with the best of foods while he was training for a forthcoming prize fight and also boxed with him daily to keep him in training. The fact that he persisted in eating so much in the way of spring lamb and new potatoes and drinking the finest of wines and the oldest of ales while it did not arouse the suspicion of the poor dupes did arouse the suspicion of some of the neighbors who knew enough about the training of prize-fighters to know that this was hardly the best way to go about it. Even then Mosely attempted to "blame" and fight the matter off, but the notoriety aroused in consequence resulted in his ultimate undoing.

Emily Groves, the sister of Robert Groves, said that Mosely made the most violent love to her and told her that he had already won 122 fights and that he was matched to fight Gunner Moir.

"I really do like brave men," she said, "and I thought that he must be very brave to win so many fights. And I knew that brave men are honest and faithful, and could not see how one so brave could tell me a falsehood. I never thought of calling into question the truth of his statements for this reason."

Mosely told the girl that he would receive \$40,000 in connection with his fight with Gunner Moir, and that if this \$15,000 would go to her brother for playing the part of trainer. Moir, when interviewed, declared that he had never heard of Mosely.

Nor was this all. He declared that he was writing a play, "A Woman's Sin." Mosely informed her that they were to be married with the royalties from this particular dramatization. Mrs. Groves said she never thought to investigate and find out whether Sir Walter Scott ever did write the novel because she had absolute confidence in the man. However, as a more matter of detail and common sense, she did insist upon having some money before the marriage, and except for the money furnished her by her brother it did seem as though Mosely was without funds. Mosely's solicitor declared that this was all done to win the woman's favor, but the magistrates finally sentenced the "prize fighter" and "playwright" to three months in goal.

Mr. Ure, K. C., M. P., and solicitor general for Scotland, is conducting quite an active and aggressive single tax campaign or to speak more accurately, a campaign in favor of the taxation of land values. Mr. Ure, during the course of a recent interview, said that the proper basis for taxation was the actual value of the land as created by the strategy and industry of a community apart from the enterprise and capital of the owner himself. He said that it might be argued, that any measure of reform of this description would certainly have to meet the opposition of the natural enemy of any Liberal Government—the House of Lords—and he had been asked whether he could hope to run the gauntlet of the House. He always replied in answer to questions like these that he neither knew or cared. As a member of the Government he had to be a member of the Government, but he thought that the existing Government would fashion their principles as they thought best, and he thought that the House of Lords might make a mistake if they were to make this strike a matter of Imperial moment. The strike came probably as a greater surprise to South African opinion than to that of the United Kingdom which has periodically commenced to regard these periodic disputes as necessary evils of industrialism. Yet in the twenty years which have passed since the Witwatersrand Reef first began to be exploited, it is only fair to say that there has been almost complete absence of any special kind of trouble. Not only has there been no look-out on anything like the present scale, but the one or two disputes which have taken place in the individual mines have been too diminutive and short-lived to attract more than a passing and local attention. To the older inhabitants in particular, who have often looked askance at the new Johannesburg which came out of the war the rapid development of what looked like a general strike came with the peculiar force of a bolt from the blue, and they ascribed the whole trouble to poison "introduced by the Australian agitator," or to obscure political intrigues. The long immunity from disturbance which the Reef had enjoyed was in itself the result of perfectly natural conditions. A combination of high wages, a limited amount of skilled labor, and an industry which is in nearly all cases a sound paying one, are not given to any extreme degree of trouble. It is usually not likely to lead to strikes.

SUBJECTS WILL NO LONGER PROSTRATE THEMSELVES WHEN APPROACHING KING



LONDON, July 27.—King Chulalongkorn of Siam, who was recently made a Doctor at the College at Oxford because of his excellence as an educator and liberator of his people, has abolished in his kingdom the custom of prostrating one's self in the presence of His Majesty. The photo shows how his subjects had to approach him when he was a boy, 44 years ago.

SKETCH OF CONDITIONS WHICH HAVE LED TO THE GREAT STRIKE IN AFRICA

Difficulties on the Rand Which May Become of Imperial Importance --- An Appeal for Financial Aid for the Miners.

JOHANNESBURG, July 27.—Since it appears that an appeal for financial aid on behalf of the Rand strikers is now being prepared, an explanation of the existing situation possesses unusual interest. Beyond this the effect of the strike on the Rand on the politics not only of the United Kingdom, but the politics of the United Kingdom, is likely to make this strike a matter of Imperial moment. The strike came probably as a greater surprise to South African opinion than to that of the United Kingdom which has periodically commenced to regard these periodic disputes as necessary evils of industrialism. Yet in the twenty years which have passed since the Witwatersrand Reef first began to be exploited, it is only fair to say that there has been almost complete absence of any special kind of trouble. Not only has there been no look-out on anything like the present scale, but the one or two disputes which have taken place in the individual mines have been too diminutive and short-lived to attract more than a passing and local attention. To the older inhabitants in particular, who have often looked askance at the new Johannesburg which came out of the war the rapid development of what looked like a general strike came with the peculiar force of a bolt from the blue, and they ascribed the whole trouble to poison "introduced by the Australian agitator," or to obscure political intrigues. The long immunity from disturbance which the Reef had enjoyed was in itself the result of perfectly natural conditions. A combination of high wages, a limited amount of skilled labor, and an industry which is in nearly all cases a sound paying one, are not given to any extreme degree of trouble. It is usually not likely to lead to strikes.

Johannesburg has been a very expensive place for the miners to reach, and in this way a small body of Cornishmen soon secured a practical monopoly of the labor market. The sums made out of the mines by the capitalist investors were at least sufficient to make them unwilling to scrutinize too closely the "wages" of the miners, but their industry or to commit themselves to a struggle which would be highly inconvenient with men whom it might be almost impossible to replace. So even when the cost of living went down it did with a rush after the war, wages were still calculated on the same old basis. The conditions which resulted were peculiar. The work of the white man underground is by courtesy called skilled; it consisted mainly in directing the placing of the blasting holes and supervising the natives, who, whether as hammer boys or helpers with the machine, actually drilled the holes. Any man can obtain a blast certificate, and so qualify as a skilled miner within six months; an intelligent man could get his certificate in a few days. The wages were almost entirely in the placing of the holes and since nearly all of the work was done on the contract system, one may be earning \$400 a month and another less than \$125.

It is no exceptional thing for these mines to make from \$1000 to \$1500 a year each. Yet the average wage is only about \$180 a year. Such a difference between the actual and the average on the relative efficiency of a great number of the white workers. Yet even the lower wage of \$125 to \$150 per month is really extremely high for what is a low form of skilled trade. Many educated men in Johannesburg do not care to do it, and many of the more intelligent men do not care to do it. A miner not given to any extreme degree of trouble. It is usually not likely to lead to strikes.

WAKING UP TO THE NEED OF A TRAIN FERRY SERVICE

English and Irish Capitalists Realize What Has Been Done in America — A Plan to Cross the Irish Channel.

DUBLIN, July 27.—There is being organized a scheme for the institution of a train ferry system between Stranraer and Larne which ought to prove of especial interest to American railway men. The central idea is that the train ferry service between the two points is to obviate the necessity at present experienced of passengers leaving the train for the short cross-channel passage. Sir William White, K. C. B., and the late director of naval construction and one of the foremost authorities on all questions associated with ship building problems, has reported upon its practicability from the standpoint of the stability, etc., so there is a certainty of the project being included among the private bill schemes for the next session of parliament. That there is no obstacle from the point of view of design or construction is easily demonstrated and experts declare that there is little doubt but that the project would be speedily favored by the public. Harbor protection works for the ferry, it is stated, could easily be provided. Indeed, the geographical conditions are believed to be more favorable than those of the Channel and the Irish Sea.

The idea was suggested by Mr. J. J. O'Connell, a member of the House of Commons, and it is believed that the success of the scheme in application would result in its adoption at other points of the coast for the Channel and the Irish Sea.

Experts say that it is surprising that the train ferry system has not long since been adopted in view of applications on the continent and in America. The idea was suggested by Mr. J. J. O'Connell, a member of the House of Commons, and it is believed that the success of the scheme in application would result in its adoption at other points of the coast for the Channel and the Irish Sea.

ed to eyeballs on the deck and passed round the axle truck or coupler. In tidal waters the boats are of considerable size and power like that recently completed at Porthouse. Thus one of the Southern Pacific boats is reported as being 420 feet long and 110 feet, 8 inches beam, with a gross tonnage of 2,549 tons.

The specialists who are looking into the subject report that the ferry from Ludington to Manitowish on Lake Michigan is about the same distance as the Stranraer and Larne crossing—fifty-six miles—and there the recently built twin-screw ferry in 350 feet long, 56 feet beam with triple expansion engines of 2,500 h. p. to give fifteen knots. In the Irish service twelve to thirteen knots is considered inadequate, and as Sir William White points out, any higher speed would involve a fuel expenditure as the vessel was to be of bluff form. Indeed the report shows that the great majority of American ferries do not exceed ten knots speed. The average cost of ferrying one car per mile is about 2 s., the highest being 3 s. 6d., and the lowest 61-2d. This variation is of course due to the volume of traffic. Thus the lowest rate is returned by a company which has sixty-seven vessels and carries 2,000 cars per day. The next—31-2 per car per mile—is by another ferry system. Quick handling of the terminal is also an important element in the cost. The prices given are for large capacity wagons so that the cost per ton per mile is very small—much less than it would be were it necessary to "break bulk" at both ports.

The recent excellent weather gives hopes that the alarming reports from the South and West in regard to the potato crop are exaggerated. There were many cold and rainy days during July as during June but there were many warm and pleasant days up to date at least. The greatest damage was undoubtedly wrought by the severe frosty nights during the latter part of May. Then too, owing to the fact that April was so wet a large portion of the crop was planted this year very late. From Donegal, for instance, planting is reported to have continued right up to the 25th of May. The old saying was that in the north of Ireland potatoes should be in the ground by St. Patrick's Day, but this certainly was not the case this year, and with the modern system of spraying there is of course why the potatoes should not be planted as early as the seventeenth of March, provided the weather is unsuitable. The crop report of the Agricultural Department shows bad conditions in Fermanagh, North County Dublin and Tyrone, caused principally by the "beet" rotting owing to the damp weather.

TWO RUSSIAN LIBEL SUITS.

Black Hundred Paper Attacked by Catholics — Finland's Governor Angry.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Two libel actions of peculiar interest will come before the St. Petersburg courts shortly. One is brought by M. Sventitsky against the editor of the Russkoe Smerenie Black Hundred (Reactionist) newspaper, for publishing a statement that the Catholic Benevolent Society, which is connected with the chief Catholic Church in St. Petersburg, and of which Sventitsky is president, is engaged in assisting the Poles to prepare for an armed rising in an attempt to overthrow the existing regime and to take the life of the Emperor.

The other case is even more remarkable. The Novoe Vremya for the past eighteen months has been publishing a series of attacks upon Gov. Gerard of Finland, whose liberal administration of that province has caused great discontent in Russian reactionary circles. Gov. Gerard is now bringing an action against Alexis Suovinen, the editor of the Novoe Vremya, on the ground that he has persistently published false accounts of his acts as Governor of Finland.

EMIGRATION FROM VICTORIA

Farmers Give up Holdings and Seek New Australian Homes.

SYDNEY, July 26.—For some months there has been a steady outflow of the agricultural population of Victoria. Farmers are giving up their holdings and are seeking new lands and new homes in New South Wales and Queensland. It is no uncommon thing to read in the newspapers of fifty and sixty departures daily or even more.

Several reasons are assigned for this migration. One is the high price of land in Victoria as compared with that of New South Wales and Queensland, the high valuations put upon the land representing the high rates of taxation for irrigation and other purposes, and the fact that most of the best land has been sold by the government, so that the young farmers have little chance for securing suitable country for agricultural purposes or for grazing. The distances they have to go is from 1,000 to 2,500 miles, often an emigration as distant as that which marked the flow of the tides of population from the eastern part of the United States to the western half a few years ago.

RUSSIAN REGIMENT

IN OPEN REVOLT

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—While Emperor Nicholas was reviewing the troops encamped at Krasnoye-Selo on Wednesday, the Semenovskiy regiment refused to participate in the manoeuvres and broke up the order of parade. They demanded the redress from their command of General Riemann, who with General Min, whom Riemann succeeded as commander of the regiment, when Min was assassinated at Peterhof in August of last year, ruthlessly put down the Moscow revolution in December, 1905. The regiment was immediately dismissed from parade, and its barracks searched. Much illegal literature was found and four soldiers of the regiment were placed under arrest.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN DISCOVERY.

Quebec to Join With Vermont and New York States in the Event.

ALBANY, July 25.—The New York State Commission and a commission from the State of Vermont, appointed to meet a commission to be appointed from the Province of Quebec, to arrange plans for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain next year, conferred with Governor Hughes today. Walter H. Crockett, of St. Albans, the secretary of the Vermont commission, was present. It was decided that a meeting of the two commissions which have already been appointed shall be held about the middle of next month at Bluff Point, Lake Champlain, when tentative plans will be made.

Quebec has not appointed a commission as yet, but the province is expected to appoint representatives shortly. It is proposed to have the celebration open on July 4, next year, and extend to July 14.

READY FOR FEAST, GIRL KILLS HERSELF

Miss Kaufman Dies Shortly After Taking Poison at Elberon.

It is Declared She Took Disinfectant in Mistake for Medicine—Father Rushes Back From Pittsburg in Special Train.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—Prepared for a luncheon in her honor, Miss Irene Kaufman, nineteen years old, one of this season's debutantes, killed herself today at the country residence of her parents in Ocean Grove. There is nothing to indicate that the poison was taken with suicidal intent. Miss Kaufman was the only child of Henry Kaufman, a wealthy dry goods merchant, who is a member of the firm

of Kaufman Brothers, of Pittsburg. She came to South Elberon early in the season with her mother. A reception given by Mrs. Kaufman on July 5 for the purpose of introducing her daughter into society was one of the most important of the social events of the cottage colony has had this season. After that event she received many invitations to social affairs.

Arising early this morning, Miss Kaufman prepared for a busy day. She was to have had luncheon with friends at the Hollywood Hotel and her mother had prepared a luncheon for several friends at her residence. The young woman, with her mother, her aunt and a young woman friend, left the house about nine o'clock to go shopping. Having made their purchases at West End, the party left for home in an automobile.

On the way back Mrs. Kaufman and all of the others, with the exception of Miss Kaufman, stopped at the Deal Casino. Miss Kaufman complained during the morning of being indisposed and said she would go home in the automobile. When she arrived at the cottage she told her maid that she was feeling ill, and said she would take medicine. Leaving the maid, Miss Kaufman went to a room on the second floor for the medicine. A few minutes later the maid heard the young woman scream and running upstairs found her mistress lying on a bed.

Dashing across the street to the residence of Mrs. Gustave Sidenberg, of New York, the servant summoned Dr. S. J. Wocley, of Long Branch. The

physician found the young woman still breathing, and while he was applying antidotes, Dr. C. C. Siegel, of the Hollywood Hotel, and Dr. Edwin Sternberg arrived. Shortly afterward the young woman died without having regained consciousness. The physicians found she had taken several ounces of a dog disinfectant that contained a large proportion of carbolic acid. Coroner McDonald, of Ashbury Park, after an investigation, recorded the case as accidental poisoning.

When Mrs. Kaufman returned from the Deal Casino she learned of her daughter's death and was prostrated and her condition tonight is serious. Mr. Kaufman had gone to Pittsburg early this morning, and he was notified by telegram. He, with other relatives, engaged a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad and will reach here early tomorrow morning.

Representatives of the family tonight made a statement that Miss Kaufman had been suffering with a slight stomach trouble for some time and had been taking medicine three times a day. This medicine was kept in the closet, and it is thought by the family that the girl had taken the young woman mistook the bottles.

A \$100,000,000 BABY.

If Law Suits are Successful Boy Will Get This Sum.

DENVER, Col., July 26.—Frenzsen, Jr., born on July 4, although he has not yet been given a first name by his goting father and mother, Charles G. F. Frenzsen and Mrs. Lulu Frenzsen, will be worth, if litigation now pending is successful \$100,000,000. As this is the first \$100,000,000 baby the mother and father ever had and the first one ever to be born in Denver, the parents are very proud of their offspring.

Mrs. Lulu Gieperich-Frenzsen, the mother, claims to be a great-grandniece of Stephen Girard, the eccentric Philadelphia millionaire, who died in 1835, leaving an estate which has grown since to be one of the largest in the world, and the Girard property now held by the city of Philadelphia is of almost inestimable value.

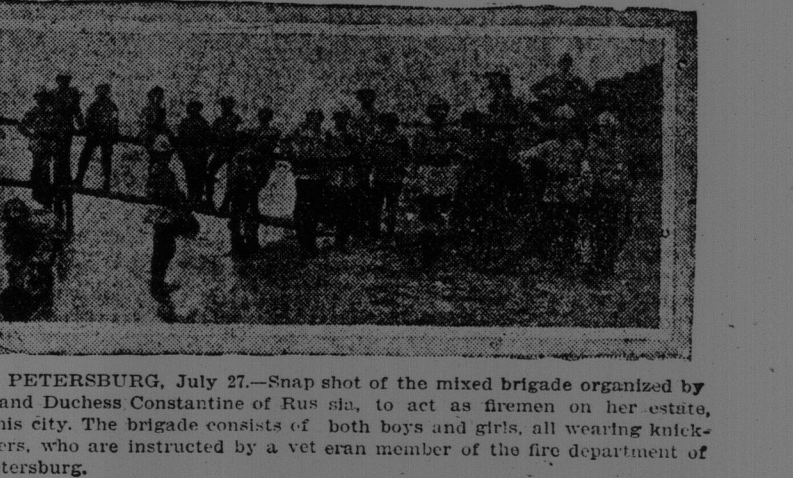
Mrs. Frenzsen and her two sisters, Rose and Florence Gieperich, all of

Denver, have much documentary evidence dating back to the beginning of the last century by which they hope to prove their claim to the Girard millions and break the Girard will.

All this evidence is in the hands of Attorneys Valle and Waterman, in the line of breaking the Girard will. Equitable heirs, who have the care of the Denver heirs in charge. If Attorneys Valle and Waterman are successful in breaking the Girard will they will ask an accounting of all the earnings of the estate for nearly 100 years from the city of Philadelphia, the share of the Frenzsen baby, with accruing interest up to the time he reaches his majority can be conservatively estimated at \$100,000,000.

That the will can be broken the attorneys for the heirs are confident, although it is known that there are many legal obstacles to be overcome and that years will have to be spent in the litigation before the claimants to the Girard millions can hope to secure a final decision.

RUSSIAN DUCHESS HAS FORMED A PRIVATE FIRE BRIGADE



ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Snap shot of the mixed brigade organized by the Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia, to act as firemen on her estate, near this city. The brigade consists of both boys and girls, all wearing knickerbockers, who are instructed by a veteran member of the fire department of St. Petersburg.