

# The Weekly Monitor

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

VOL. 33

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1906.

NO. 44

## HARVEST OF SUCKERS

### LAST YEAR WAS A RECORD ONE

(By Clyde H. Tavenner.)

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The harvest of "suckers" for 1905 smashed all previous records. I have figures to show that the crop overreached the preceding year's mark by 10 per cent.

In the year the American public—a highly cultivated nation—contributed \$150,000,000 to "safe investment" and "get-rich-quick" swindlers.

I make these statements as a result of having been able to secure an advance copy of one of the most remarkable official reports ever compiled on the extent of the operations of confidence men, which will within a few days be submitted to Chief of Police John Collins.

The detective who compiled this report—Sergeant Clifton B. Woodrige—is a man of deliberation, good judgment, far past middle age, who is conservative. At headquarters he is looked upon as the nearest living example of "Sherlock Holmes." For 17 years he has been used by Chicago's chiefs of police as "confidential man." The records show that he has made 19,267 arrests and secured 165 penitentiary sentences. He once raided the Chicago Board of Trade and arrested four hundred persons.

He has always made a specialty, however, of running down the schemes of confidence men and get-rich-quick operators.

Three months ago Chief Collins called Woodrige into the "front office." "Woodrige," he said, "I want a report that will show the extent of the hold the confidence men and fakers have on the American people. Take your time, and be accurate. Take in everything, from the little ten-cent mail order scheme to frenzied finance, and don't slight either."

"P. T. Barnum said 'a sucker is born every minute.' Are his figures still good? I want statistics, figures, I want a report that will do the public some good. I want you to expose every scheme you know of, and then as a finale, outline a system for the public to use in beating every scheme. There is only one way to do that, you know."

The result of this order will be a report covering some 300 typewritten pages. Woodrige begins by stating that he does not believe the public will heed his warning, and then goes ahead and describes the "trapping of the wildcats."

This is the way Woodrige sums up the extent of swindles:

Speculated finance, .....	\$75,000,000
Wireless insurance, .....	15,000,000
Fake mines and oil wells, .....	10,000,000
Turf swindles, .....	2,500,000
Home buying swindles, .....	7,000,000
Fake bond and investment companies, .....	6,000,000
Bucket shops, .....	6,000,000
Blind pools in grain and stocks, .....	6,000,000
Pool rooms and hand stocks, .....	5,000,000
Fake mail order houses, .....	2,500,000
Ordinary gambling houses, .....	2,500,000
Panel houses, .....	2,500,000
Matrimonial burlesques, .....	1,000,000
Fake book concerns, .....	1,000,000
Fake underwriting, .....	500,000
Fake banks, .....	500,000
Collecting agencies, .....	500,000
Fake medicine companies, .....	500,000
Chairvoyants, fortune tellers, palmists, .....	500,000
Begus charities, .....	300,000
Viro tappers, .....	200,000

"The public is easier swindled now than in the days of Barnum," the report reads. "If there was a sucker born every minute then, there is one born every second now. A scheme that victimized one man then, does a thousand now."

"To the swindler the public includes all classes, from the laundress to the lawyer, the merchant to the clergyman. It dwells on farms, ranches and plantations, in huts, hovels and mansions; it is found in every hamlet, village and city in this broad land. No matter how remote the victim, distance is quickly bridged by Uncle Sam's fast mail and thus the most highly efficient department of the most enlightened government is perverted into a drain through which the wealth of the public flows into the hands of the 'get rich quick' specialists."

"Sometimes the swindler is a 'respectable' citizen, 'leading banker' or 'broker,' who organizes a stock company to lure fleecy lambs to a shearing; at others he is a sport with a scheme to tap poolroom wires and 'beat the races'; again he is a spectacular adventurer from the west who starts large communities by a meteoric career of deliberately planned but seeming reckless expenditure of large

sums of money 'taken' from a salt mine stock in which is offered for sale and too often he is the unprincipled character that preys upon the credulity of invalids and robs them of their last few dollars hoarded to deprive approaching death of its terrors.

"Of the vast sums annually wrung from the thrifty by false pretences about \$20,000,000 is spent for advertising; an equal amount for blackmail, attorneys' fees, circulars, booklets, stenographers, clerks, telegrams and the maintenance of handsome suites of offices. The swindler recklessly squanders his ill-gotten gains.

"Five years ago the game of promoting, previously followed by lightning rod agents and wild-cat mine developers, was taken up in Wall street. Men who had been content to gamble on the rise or fall of stock undertook to create prices for created certificates.

"Rogers tried it and succeeded. He found that by influencing the developing madness for money he could sell nothing for something.

Morgan followed Rogers. He capitalized all the iron in the earth and sold it. The poison spread. The life insurance companies went into Wall street. Five hundred millions of the policyholders' money was squandered in speculation, bribery and debauchery."

Continuing, Woodrige gives a detailed explanation of what constitutes a bucket shop, tells of the hundreds of women who lost their homes and confidence through matrimonial bureaus and ends by giving the following rules for escaping the net of the swindler.

"Large risks incur large losses.

"When in doubt do nothing.

"Leave speculation to those who can afford to lose.

"Sure tips are the best bait for 'sure' fakes.

"No man will let you into a 'good thing'; he will keep it for himself.

"No man will give you a dollar for fifty cents unless the dollar is tainted.

"Be wary of the dice; there is no one good throw with them—throw them away."

"Adopt the banker's rule that 'all men should be regarded dishonest until their honesty is proved,' rather than the swindler's theory that 'all men are honest.'"

"You are not shrewd enough to beat any man at his own game; he has studied its manipulations; you are a novice."

"Small but safe returns are better than losses."

MINARD'S LIMEWORK CO., LIMITED. Since I have used your MINARD'S LIMEWORK for the past 25 years and while I have occasionally used other brands, I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours."

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure a cold in the head in twenty-four hours.

It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,  
J. G. LESLIE,  
Dartmouth.

Adrift on a Gangplank.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 19.—Adrift on a gangplank from 9 o'clock last Saturday morning until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon without food or water, Karl Sumner, the only member of a party of thirteen people aboard the four-masted schooner Robert H. Stevenson, was picked up by the German steamer Europa, bound from Philadelphia for Savannah, Monday afternoon, in latitude 34.55 north, longitude 35.52 west, and brought to Savannah today. Beside the ship's crew there were four women aboard, the wife of the captain, two relatives and a colored servant, all going to Havana on a pleasure trip.

The Stevenson, loaded with coal, sailed from Philadelphia Jan. 8, for Havana. Captain Higbe was in charge with First Mate Lewis.

Sumner says the schooner grounded on Diamond Shoals.

All save four seamen, himself included took the boats, one boat being smashed and the first mate and two men being drowned. This he witnessed. He thinks the others capsized.

Two of the men who remained with the schooner left on a raft, he left on a "legging plank," and the fourth man remained. Several ships passed Sumner at a distance before he was picked up, weak from cold, hunger and thirst, by a boat from the Europa. He thinks he was the sole survivor.

The schooner was 1,056 tons register and owned in Boston.

## SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

1832-1905

### BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$1,200,000

General Statement, December 30th, 1905.

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits not bearing Interest	\$ 4,896,233 84
Deposits bearing Interest	18,170,513 51
Interest accrued on Deposits	186,712 15
23,253,459 50	
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	185,099 77
Deposits by other Banks in Foreign Countries	219,956 29
405,056 06	
Notes in Circulation	2,339,585 64
Drafts between Branches, outstanding	477,951 56
2,817,537 19	
Capital paid up	2,500,000 00
Reserve Fund	4,200,000 00
Profit and Loss	39,326 04
Rebate of Interest at 6 p.c. on Time Loans	94,189 42
Dividend Warrants outstanding	122 78
Dividend No. 144, payable 1st February, 1906	129,105 32
6,962,723 56	
\$33,438,776 31	

ASSETS	
Specie	\$1,506,297 20
Dominion Notes—Legal Tender	1,870,767 25
3,377,064 45	
Notes and Cheques on other Banks	1,529,599 13
Due from other Banks in Foreign Countries	1,134,146 83
Sterling Exchange	729,337 37
6,770,147 78	
Investments (Provincial, Municipal and other bonds)	6,133,096 17
Call Loans, secured by Bonds, Debitures and Stocks	4,640,880 44
Call Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities	1,849,687 48
18,993,811 82	
Loans to Provinces & Municipalities	346,051 29
Current Loans, secured by Bonds, Debitures and Stocks	1,106,566 74
Current Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities	1,367,132 06
Overdrafts, secured	252,528 30
Overdrafts, authorized but not special secured	129,022 75
Notes and Bills discounted and current	11,488,255 30
Notes and Bills overdue	5,676 77
Bank Premises	250,000 00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	217 85
Deposit with Dom. Government for security of Note Circulation	99,512 83
15,044,964 49	
\$33,438,776 31	

PROFIT AND LOSS	
Dec. 31 By Balance	\$39,938.03
Dec. 30. "Net Profits for current year losses by had debts estimated and provided for	478,507.03
\$818,445.06	
1905.	
June 30. To Dividend No. 143, at 10 per cent per annum, payable 1st August, 1905	104,104.57
Dec. 30. "Dividend No. 144, at 11 per cent, per annum, payable 1st February, 1906	15,000.00
"Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund, 1905	128,106.32
"Written off Bank Premises Account	56,869.78
"Transferred to Reserve Fund	192,040.00
"Balance carried forward	39,236.04
\$518,445.66	
Note.—Average Capital for the year, \$2,214,730.42.	

RESERVE FUND	
Dec. 31. By Balance	\$3,200,000.00
Dec. 30. "Premium on 3,408 Shares of New Stock issued at 200	\$545,280.00
"Premium on 1,592 Shares of New Stock issued at 250	398,000.00
"Transferred from Profit and Loss	192,040.00
\$4,200,000.00	
1905.	
Dec. 30. To Balance carried forward, 168 per cent. of Capital \$4,200,000.00.	
H. C. McLEOD, General Manager.	

## WHAT OTHERS SAY.

(The Yarmouth Telegram.)

The Bridgetown Monitor began the new year under the management of Mr. James J. Wallis, son of Mr. James Wallis, newswriter, of Yarmouth. The Monitor has always been a welcome visitor to our office, and we wish it continued prosperity and influence.

(Richmond Record, Arichat.)

We wish to express a word of praise for the excellent appearance of the Bridgetown, N. S., Monitor under its new management. The Monitor has always been one of our best conducted provincial weekly newspapers and under its present management it will, we feel assured from a perusal of the latest issue before us, sustain the splendid reputation it has always borne as a clean and respectable journal, published in the finest little town in the province. The Monitor is now in its 32d year, and in a few more years will be coming gray hairs of an honorable old age; but we hope the "gray" matter in the upper story of its editor will always have the buoyancy and vigor of youth and the wisdom of old age.

(Halifax Daily Echo.)

The Bridgetown Monitor appears this week under new management. Mr.

## JAPANESE PROVERBS ARE VERY MUCH LIKE OUR OWN

It has been said, and well said, that the proverbs of a nation are the distilled wit and wisdom of generations of its people. This saying seems especially applicable to the proverbs of Japan, where the distillation has been going on for so many centuries and where the most cherished national proverbs were old when the nations of Europe were still in their cradles.

The Japanese are essentially a philosophical people, and in consequence their language is rich in proverbial philosophy and proverbs are current coin in their interchange of thought. An apt quotation often puts an end to a dispute, and is considered a final argument unless the discomfited disputant can match it with a better one.

Among all nations, a similarity in these "pearls of wisdom" shows that from the garnered experience of the ages widely separated people arrive at the same conclusions. The manner of expressing the ideas, however, differs as widely as the nations themselves. Comparisons are interesting, and often show a choice of metaphor in keeping with the environment.

As a nation of boatmen, the Japanese say: "Too many boatmen will run the boat on a mountain," instead of "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

Where rice is a staple product, and irrigation the life of its fields, they have a saying: "He is trying to draw water to his own rice-fields." We express the same thing by: "He has his own ax to grind."

Our "Accidents will happen in the best-regulated families" is quaintly put in their proverb: "Even a monkey sometimes falls from a tree."

For "despise not the day of small things," the Japanese say: "Famous swords are made of iron scrapings." "Even the worm that eats smartweed finds it palatable," proves, as we say, that "There is no accounting for taste."

For "A fountain cannot rise higher than its source," they have: "The spawn of frogs will become nothing but frogs."

We recognize "A burnt child dreads the fire," in "A beaten soldier fears even the tops of the tall grass." "Out of evil good may come," is beautifully expressed by them in "The lotus springs from the slime of the pond."

The Japanese do not say "A fool and his money are soon parted," but more tersely: "A wise man keeps his money." As also: "When in a hurry, go around," instead of "The more haste the less speed."

But "Times flies" they elaborate poetically into: "Neither the sun nor the moon ever halts upon its journey."

"All or nothing" becomes: "If you eat poison, lick the platter." Of a person who is obtuse or slow-witted, they say: "He has far-away ears." One weak of will and infirm of purpose is graphically set off in: "You cannot rivet a nail in a potato cask."

"Avoid even the appearance of evil," is most amusingly put in "Do not stop to tie your sandal in the melon-patch of an enemy." In such a case, undoubtedly, one would run the risk of having his action misconstrued.

Much has been said and written by travellers to Japan regarding the status of women in the island kingdom. Some proverbs bearing upon this subject are not without significance: "Though a woman has frequently cause headache. Use Bowman's. They are always safe. No opium, nor other narcotics."

Windsor Record.—In these irrevocable days, when nothing is safe from the assault of the ironical, it is not surprising that a movement is on foot to "excise" the dedication to "the most high and mighty Prince James" that is bound up with the authorized edition of the Bible. The document is couched in sickeningly fulsome terms, and the wonder is that such a nauseating sample of ecclesiastical seventeenth century apophany should have been allowed for 300 years to degrade the sacred volume by its association.

No one can love his neighbor who has not learned to translate that word into acts of friendship.

Cowards are described as "having no stomachs," and after a successful battle they say: "The soldiers carried their stomachs well."

To employ one who might be unfaithful to a trust is to the Japanese "Like placing a goat in charge of a kitchen garden," and the ungratefulness of cats is forcibly expressed by: "Feed a dog three days, and he will remember your kindness three years; feed a cat three years, and she will forget your kindness in three days."

Some crisp phrases are: "Smart sermon—clever preacher;" "Crying faces, wasps sting;" "Snatch your luck where you find it;" "If you hate a man, let him live;" "From the decrees of Heaven there is no escape;" "Opportunity is hard to find, easy to lose;" "The mind of man may change as quickly as the skin of autumn;" "I have wandered all over the world without finding one devil."

A narrow-minded man is said to "Look at the heavens through a tube," and a mean man is described as "Grasping millet with a wet hand." They say: "There is no seed to a great man," a truth which has been exemplified in the history of other nations.

In Japan, if one asks a question and apologizes for it, he is likely to hear the proverb: "To ask a question is the shame of a moment; not to ask it is the shame of a lifetime," which is equivalent to saying: "Never be above seeking information that you need, or admitting present ignorance for the sake of future wisdom." Somewhat apropos of this is the saying of an old Oriental, who was a renowned writer and teacher: "Out of many small things in which I do not excel, I will make one great thing in which I do excel."

The famous old warrior Iyeyasu, who first of the Tokugawa shoguns, who died in 1616, in a letter to his daughter-in-law written in his senescent age, speaking of his quiet and regular habits, says: "An old proverb says: 'If one wishes to know the manner of life of a man, ask him if he have a regular time for rising and for going to sleep, and if he can or cannot be moderate in eating and drinking.' That is also my way of looking at it."

Such sayings illuminate the national character, and on the other hand, to quote an old Japanese proverb, they show that after all "The hearts of men are of the same sort everywhere."

Sad Death of Samuel S. Scott.

One of Halifax's Well Known Business Men Passes to the Great Beyond.

The news of the very sudden death yesterday at his home, Lucknow Terrace, Halifax, of Samuel S. Scott, of the firm of Walker & Scott, will be a shock to his hosts of friends in Halifax. The first intimation the public had of the distressing fact was when persons passing along Granville street noted the drawn blinds of the business and on inquiry were told that Mr. Scott was dead. Further inquiry revealed the yet more distressing fact that death was due to poison.

For some time Mr. Scott had been suffering from insomnia, and especially so for the past two or three days. Yesterday morning, after eating his breakfast he went to his bed room. About fifteen minutes later, his wife, hearing the sound of moans, ran up, and was shocked to find her husband lying insensible on the bed, and the odor of carbolic acid filling the room. Examination of a bottle nearby revealed the fact that Mr. Scott had taken fully an ounce of the deadly drug. A doctor was immediately summoned, but all efforts to save his life proved unavailing.

The deceased, who enjoyed in large measure the regard of all who knew him, had been for about three years and a half a partner in the firm of Walker and Scott. Rather less than three years ago he married Miss Muir, of Shelburne, who survives him. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Camp Hill cemetery.

THE BARD COMPANY'S Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry soothes and allays all irritated conditions of the throat and promptly relieves the cough. This preparation does not contain any injurious ingredients whatever.