

BOW JEWEL THIEVES NOW UNDER ARREST

Postal Employees Guilty
is Believed, although
Proof is not Positive —
Five Men Held.

London, Sept. 12.—That postal employees connived the theft of the pearl necklace valued at \$625,000, which mysteriously disappeared on July 18 after having been mailed in Paris to a London dealer, seems to have been established by the evidence presented at the hearing today before a police magistrate of the Bow Street court, of the five men held on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

Whether the employees belong to the French or to the English post-office, however, the authorities decline to divulge at present.

The five prisoners were arrested on Sept. 2nd. Three of them—Lockett, Silberman and Guttworth—were taken into custody at the British Museum tube station, while the other two, Grizard and McCarthy, were captured near Hutton Garden, in the centre of the wholesale jewelry district.

Taking the witness stand today, a Parisian diamond broker named Quadratsch, who assisted in laying the trap which resulted in bagging the quintette of suspects, testified that Guttworth told him it had cost \$12,000 to acquire the necklace and that among those who received the money were two postmen who each secured \$100.

Quadratsch also asserted that Guttworth told him that Lockett was the man who on July 1, 1909, snatched a bag of jewelry valued at \$500,000 from a Paris jeweler named Goldsmith, in a street restaurant.

PREPARATION FOR TAMMANY'S FUNERAL

(Mail and Empire.)

New York City is said to be girding up its loins to overthrow Tammany Hall and all its evil works. It recalls the fact that Tammany has been overthrown before. It has been crushed, and apparently killed, not an office left at its disposal, its leaders either in jail or fugitives from justice. Yet, at the next election, it has miraculously come to life, and in a year or two after its funeral it was again bossing the affairs of the city and looting the treasury as of yore. The strength of Tammany Hall is founded upon two rocks, one loyalty to party and the other gratitude for services rendered. There are tens of thousands of the most respectable men in New York who are lifelong Democrats and support Tammany Hall because it is the local Democratic organization. There are tens of thousands of voters in the city who will never forget that when they landed friendless in New York some little Tammany heeler was the first man to take them by the hand to get them a lodging for the night, and perhaps to furnish a job the next day. As a rule Tammany looks after its poor, and in return the poor gives its votes to Tammany, gives it a license to plunder the rich and all the citizens collectively.

Tweed in Power.

The most notorious boss Tammany ever had was William Marcy Tweed, and it is due to Tweed more than to any other leader that the organization bears its international ill-fame. Tweed was a man of considerable force of character, but no morals. He was alderman and supervisor in the City of New York, and then was elected Congressman. His real career began in 1866, when he was elected State Senator. He was also boss of Tammany Hall, but more than that, was the chief of Democracy in New York State. In the Assembly he had a majority of seven Senators, who would vote as he said. In the Senate he had 17 out of 22 members. He controlled a majority of judges on the bench, the District Attorney, Corporation Counsel, the Mayor, the Council and practically every official in New York City. There was no rival in sight. He was master of the city.

Crushed in Six Months.

Yet in six months his power was crushed, and for two more reasons. One was that he did not promote his sheriff, and the other was that the managing editor of the New York Times discovered the explicit orders of his superior and sprang the Tweed charges upon an astounded city. Tweed had declined James O'Brien sheriff, but had declined to advance him further, with the result that O'Brien became sore and determined to "get square," especially since some bills he had put in for extras had been refused by "Slippery Dick" Connolly, the Tweed Controller. O'Brien had a friend named Copeland in the auditor's office, and Copeland came across some suspicious entries in the city ledgers. He copied them and showed them to O'Brien. They revealed graft. O'Brien and Copeland then went to Louis J. Jennings, managing editor of the New York Times, and asked him if he would publish the story. The Times being an anti-Tammany newspaper, Jennings would not take the risk, but he employed Copeland to drive further into the books and make copies of everything he thought was wrong.

Loot of \$50,000,000.

Unfortunately for Tweed, his auditor, Watson, met his death suddenly about this time, and Copeland had free access to the ledgers. Every day he reported to Jennings and every day his discoveries were added to. Still Jennings refused to publish. Finally Copeland's investigation was completed, and with his assistance Jennings wrote an article of many pages analyzing the figures and showing just what they meant. In a word, they meant that in three years Tweed and his associates had plundered the city of \$50,000,000. Then Jennings laid his story before a special committee of the

GERMAN EXPERTS ON MISSION TO STUDY ATHLETIC CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.



Left to right—Lieutenant von Reichenau, Martin Berner, James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany; William H. Page, Carl Diem and Joseph Waitzer. Athletic envoys from the German Empire arrived in New York a few days ago with a mission to study the conditions in America that have made the United States the leader of all in track and field sports. The visitors are Carl Diem, president of the German Athletic Union; Lieutenant von Reichenau, a representative of the German army; Joseph Waitzer, an athletic trainer, and Martin Berner, one of the leading sporting writers of the Kaiser's domains. James W. Gerard, the newly appointed Ambassador to Germany, and William H. Page, the president of the New York Athletic Club, were among those who welcomed the Germans.

BELGIAN PRINCESS IN LEGAL TROUBLE

Paris, Sept. 12.—Princess Louise of Belgium, the unfortunate daughter of the late King Leopold, is once more much written about in the Continental press, and the number of suits in which she is involved is increasing. The last legal proceeding has been brought by Dr. Inhoffen, a German engineer, who represents that the Princess and her confidential friend, Count Matichsch, have swindled him and a group of friends out of \$1,000,000. The Princess, he affirms, showed him what purported to be an autograph letter from the German Emperor, and that therefore he was willing to entrust his money to her. As the suit is being brought before an Austrian court it is quite likely that the Princess will pay no attention to it, as she has again taken up her residence in Belgium.

Scarcely a fortnight ago the Princess lost a suit brought against her by Dr. Reich and was obliged to pay him \$340,000 for an estate which she had arranged to buy in Austria and then changed her mind. Princess Louise, it is understood, will appeal personally to her cousin, King Albert, upon his return from his summer vacation in Switzerland. She is described by her friends as extremely nervous and easily excited.

The remarkable recent aeroplane flight of Aviator Pegoud, to which he has twice turned complete circles in the air, flying for a time head down and then returning to his original upright position, have drawn attention to the previous exploits of this adventurous airman.

The possibility of "looping the loop" in an aeroplane became apparent as a result of Pegoud's sensational work some weeks ago with the Bonnet life saving parachute.

When Pegoud, some 900 feet above the earth, pulled the string of the parachute attached to his monoplane, allowing it to fill with wind and lift from his seat, to be deposited gently on a tree-top, the monoplane, traveling at great speed, dashed downward. But instead of crashing to the ground, it turned a complete somersault and continued its flight alone. Some distance away it came to earth upright on its wheels, practically undamaged.

Describing his experience Pegoud said: "It was an extraordinary sensation, and really very agreeable." When asked about the possibility of looping the loop in an aeroplane he replied: "You see it is possible; one day I shall try it."

The parachute invented by M. Bonnet is being examined by the French military authorities with a view to its adoption. M. Bonnet declares he hopes to perfect another and larger parachute which will save not only the pilot of an aeroplane but the aeroplane as well.

Organization of anarchy in France on a practical basis is the principal result of the Anarchist Congress that has just finished its sittings in Paris.

Several hundred Anarchists from every division of France took part in the congress over which M. Aubin presided. Among the noteworthy decisions was that it is not the business of Anarchy to aspire to political power.

With fears of libel suits chilling him, Jones ordered that the article be not printed—just then. He went home early, and in the morning what was his horror and indignation when he read the most of his exposures on the front page of his newspaper. Jennings had rebelled, and had given the newspaper readers of New York the greatest sensation of their lives.

Unparalleled Graft.

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POWERS IN SCUTARI VERY MUCH MUDDLED

Vienna, Sept. 12.—Scutari, the Albanian town which the Montenegrins were forced by the Powers to surrender to an International Commission after its capture and occupation, is in a state of chaos, according to private letters reaching here.

The administration under the International Commission presided over by the British Admiral, Sir Cecil Burney, is declared to be a farce. The police have lost their heads and do not seem to know whom to obey. Everybody gives orders and nobody pays attention to them afterwards.

The international troops are accused of stealing the merchants' wares from the customs house, and the Albanian owners are afraid to complain. The military are omnipotent. The Admirals' Council, the highest ruling authority, is constantly issuing proclamations. These are commonly called "wall flowers," because they are stuck on the walls, and then forgotten even by their authors.

Many of the inhabitants declare they would rather return to the rule of the despotic Turks, as everything is so hopelessly muddled, especially the administration of justice. The international troops are accused of stealing the merchants' wares from the customs house, and the Albanian owners are afraid to complain. The military are omnipotent. The Admirals' Council, the highest ruling authority, is constantly issuing proclamations. These are commonly called "wall flowers," because they are stuck on the walls, and then forgotten even by their authors.

An amusing feature in this international opera is the part played by the delegates from the provisional Albanian government in Valona, who conduct themselves as great personages. They receive \$25 a day apiece from their government, but nobody knows where the money actually comes from. It is shrewdly suspected that the source of supply is not far from the foreign office in Vienna.

As a result considerable adverse comment has appeared in French newspapers on what is called a measure that would render free trade in ideas. The American Chamber of Paris, through its president, B. J. Solinger, has written to President Wilson proving this proposed tariff would arouse the hostility of authors and publicists and through them a widespread sentiment of prejudice against the United States.

Describing the exchange of ideas between the United States and Europe, and injure the best interests of presents that a tariff on foreign books technical and general education, without protecting American industry, because books printed in foreign languages are not in competition with any American product.

The Chamber of Commerce fears the amendment would expose the United States to reprisals affecting American commerce abroad.

To Attend Convention.

Secretary Hoag of the Board of Trade, will attend the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Halifax, and endeavor to interest some of the Upper Canadian manufacturers in the opportunities for the establishment of branches here. He has prepared a handsome little four page folder containing interesting information about St. John.

Bank Clearings.

The clearings for week ending September 11 were \$1,535,826; and for the corresponding week last year \$1,685,146.

The Boredom of Perfection.

"Well, what was Frau Roth's afternoon like yesterday?"
"The tea was good; the cakes delicious, the tablecloths exquisite—in a word, it bored me to tears."—File-gende Blatter.

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WORLD NEWS CONDENSED

Takes Gaynor's Place.

New York, Sept. 12.—George M. Aneny, president of the Borough of Manhattan and fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, was designated today by the Gaynor campaign managers as their candidate for mayor to take the place made vacant by Mayor Gaynor's death.

Aviator Killed.

Muenster, Germany, Sept. 12.—Aviator Hans Lorenz was killed here today as he was completing a two hours' flight. He steered the machine too steeply in a downward direction and the wings buckled, the aeroplane falling to the ground. The gasoline tank exploded and the pilot's body was partly burned before the fire could be extinguished.

May Use G. T. P.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—If there is need the National Transcontinental will have wheat this winter for export, Ralls are down from Winnipeg to Cochrane and further eastward. The line is not in perfect condition, but it will carry a wheat train. Hon. Frank Cochrane has just returned from a trip over the line. He went by train, five cars and a locomotive comprising it. Although there are temporary troubles where later there will be steel bridges, and although there are some sink holes which cause trouble, the line carried the minister's train and can carry loaded grain cars should the pressure require it.

Civic Pay Day.

Cashier Willet yesterday paid out \$7,899.20 in wages to workmen employed by the city for the past two weeks, as follows:

Ferry \$ 474.82
Water and sewerage .. . 2,298.96
Public works .. . 5,125.42

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The Courses—Twelve, including College Preparatory, Music, Art, Oratory, Household Science, Business.

The Faculty—Twenty-two Teachers of Fine Personality and Special Training for the Work.

The Equipment—First Class in every respect.

The Location—Evangeline Land.

The Expense—Very Moderate. From \$180 up, according to course selected.

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Rev. H. DENOUFF, D. D., Principal

Next Term begins Sept. 3, 1913.

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84th YEAR

A Residential School for Boys and Young Men with a beautiful location. Ten experienced teachers, and a very successful record of over 80 years.

1.—University Matriculation, in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc.

2.—The General Course.

3.—Manual Training (wood and iron).

4.—Business Courses.

Necessary expenses \$200.00 including Board and Tuition. For Calendar and other information, Write to Principal.

W. L. ARCHBOLD, Ph. D., Wolfville, Nova Scotia

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GOOD QUALITY

Manitoba White Oats

CARLETON COUNTY

HAY AND STRAW

At Lowest Wholesale Prices

Telephones: West 7-11 and West 8-1

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BUTTERNUT FLAVOR

In a sweet, fluffy loaf, made of Canada's choicest wheat, is what you buy in BUTTERNUT BREAD, the bread most folks like. You can buy BUTTERNUT BREAD.

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Spruce Clapboards

Ten thousand Spruce Clapboards, No. 1, 3 and 4 feet long and five inches wide, at Only \$20.00 a Thousand.

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Are You aware that

Labatt's Lager

aids digestion?

It is not only an enjoyable beverage for the summer months, but a useful article of diet.

It not only quenches the thirst but also induces better nutrition.

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