

BOY FORGER KILLS SELF ON CAPTURE

Arizona Youth of 20 Had Robbed
Three New York Banks
of \$28,000

Caught in Providence — Used \$600 of
Loot to Repay Seattle Institution He
Mugged Earlier

(New York Sun.)

John A. Frye was only twenty years old when the detectives closed in on him yesterday, but despite the brevity of his career he had managed to rob one bank in the southwest and another in Seattle, where he had begun his thefts by stealing \$600, could not afford the trifling loss as well as the big banks in Manhattan which he had robbed. Wherefore about the first thing he did after getting the \$28,000 fraudulently he was to send a draft for \$600 to the Seattle bank, thus robbing Peter to square himself with Paul.

A little less than a year ago Frye, who was both bookkeeper and stenographer in the Seattle bank, went into the office of the head of the little bank and announced he had decided to come east, where, he said, he hoped to find better chances of advancement in the banking business. His Seattle employers told him

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It looks very bad—besides is expensive and uncomfortable. You can save your repair bills for straightening heels if you wear a pair of Dr. Scholl's

"Walk Strate" Heel Pads

in your shoes. These pads will make you set your feet down straight when walking, yet are always comfortable.

Ask your Shoe Dealer for "Scholl's Walk Strate Heel Pads"—25c per pair.

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THE SCHOLL MFG. CO., LTD., TORONTO.

sincerely they were sorry to lose his services and wished him luck as he left them. He had begun his thefts from Seattle, where he had begun his thefts by stealing \$600, could not afford the trifling loss as well as the big banks in Manhattan which he had robbed. Wherefore about the first thing he did after getting the \$28,000 fraudulently he was to send a draft for \$600 to the Seattle bank, thus robbing Peter to square himself with Paul.

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He began work in the Prescott bank nine months ago. Early last February

he wrote three letters to big banks here which have business relations with the Prescott bank. In each of the letters he told the New York banking men that a man named John A. Frye within a few days would visit the New York banks and would present checks and drafts. The Prescott bank, he wrote, would appreciate the favor if the New York banks would honor the paper of their "customer," Mr. Frye. The Mr. Frye about to appear in New York, Mr. Frye wrote further, would present a letter that was a duplication of the one the bankers here were receiving through the mails from Prescott.

To this letter Frye forged the signature of Cashier Derrick of the Prescott State Bank. The signature, so it was said yesterday by experts at the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, who finally ran Frye to earth, was one of the best pieces of forgery penmanship they ever had come upon.

Frye arrived in New York February 15. Immediately he showed he was clever in other things beside penmanship. First he went to one of the banks here on his list and displayed a draft on the Anglo-London and Paris Bank of San Francisco for \$15,000. Also he presented a letter which was a duplicate of the letter he had written to the banks.

The local banks deeming the signature of Cashier Derrick of Prescott to be genuine, hastened to oblige young Mr. Frye. In what sized bills did the visitor want his \$15,000?

At First Draws Only \$11,000

"Oh, I don't wish to draw \$15,000," young Frye interrupted. "I have use for only \$11,000 now, and unless things turn out differently than I expect the \$11,000 is all I'll need while in town."

That first refusal to accept all of the \$15,000 doubtless convinced the first cashier approached that Mr. Frye was all that he should be. Crooks don't refuse \$15,000 when proffered to them. But evidently "things turned out differently," because before the end of the next day the youth, still using his forged letter, had visited all three banks here. And some time late on February 16 he left Manhattan with a total haul of \$28,000 in his suit case—less the \$600 which he had

CHILL STARTS COLD WAS SICK 4 WEEKS

Just Able to Crawl About

Mr. Weldon T. Hawkes, Curryville, N. B., writes: "Last spring I was taken very ill with a severe cold. I got wet and it started with a chill. I was sick four weeks, and was just able to crawl about. People all said I had inflammation of the lungs, and I think I did. I told a friend to get me two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and before the first one was taken my cold and cough were broken up, and the second did its work completely. I am raising a family and I find that it is a good medicine for the children."

There is no remedy that will cure stubborn colds or coughs, the kind that won't let go, like Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It allays the inflammation, soothes the irritation, heals the diseased mucous lining of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and rids the system completely of all the bad effects of lingering coughs and colds.

There are so many spurious "Pine" preparations on the market that you should see you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it.

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

used to make good his embezzlement in Seattle.

When the banks in Manhattan learned they had been defrauded they told their troubles to the Pinkerton agency. The police department also was notified. While Detective Haskins and Kelly of the First Branch Detective Bureau were trying to locate Frye in the general neighborhood of Manhattan the Pinkerton set their operatives in many cities to work on a simple plan of campaign which "the Pinks" have found by long experience often works effectively.

As explained at the local offices of the Pinkerton agency at 92 Liberty street yesterday, one of the first things which comes to the mind of a detective who has had experience with crooked bank employees is that, if they run true to form, they immediately will seek a bank or safe deposit vault in the place in which they decide to hide and deposit the cash in the bank or safe deposit box.

Send Photographs Broadcast

Consequently one of the first things the Pinkerton men did here was to send photographs and descriptions of the Frye and broadcast, with instructions to their operatives in all cities to look out for a twenty-year-old youth who had a fondness for depositing bigger sums than boys of that age usually lay claim to.

Early in the present week the Pinkerton agency at Providence, R. I., learned that a young man had come to town and had deposited more than \$25,000 in a local bank to the account of "Charles Bantam." Supt. Packard, who heads the Pinkerton office in Providence, looked up young "Mr. Bantam" and found that he and the youth photographed as Frye were identical. All that Supt. Packard could learn about "Bantam" was that he had the sizable bank account and was living quietly in an apartment at 206 Broad street, Providence. The lad was preparing, so Packard learned, to go to France to try to get into some branch of the army.

At seven o'clock yesterday morning Supt. Packard and a Providence policeman knocked at the door of Frye's apartment. He hailed to them to come in. They found him sitting up in bed trying to rub the sleep out of his eyes. Supt. Packard accused him of defrauding the banks here and let him look upon a photograph of himself.

"You win," said Frye calmly, as he saw the picture in the Pinkerton man's hand. "Most of the money is on deposit here, so the banks in New York will not lose much. And there's \$400 in the top drawer of the bureau here. I paid back the \$600 I took from the Seattle bank. I'll dress and go with you."

He threw down the bed clothes, his right hand pressed beneath the edge of his pillow as he turned about, and sat on the edge of the bed thoughtfully for a moment, his bare feet on the floor. And then his right hand and arm moved quickly. From beneath the pillow suddenly came his hand.

The officers jumped forward as they saw the quick movement. Before they could reach his side he placed the muzzle of an automatic pistol to his head and blew his brains out.

The report for the month of March at the regular meeting of the Associated Charities yesterday afternoon, by the secretary, Miss Grace Robertson, showed that a good month's work has been carried out by the association. The president, J. Hunter White, was in the chair. In addition to routine business the discussion of several cases came before the meeting. The secretary's report was as follows: Applications received, 188; requests for employment, 41; recommended, 47; requests for funds, 21; seeking relief, 13; relief procured for, 12; records given, 20; visits made, 16; cases investigated (four for other cities), 9; clothing given to, 16; asked for transportation, 2.

ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, 1 Madison avenue, New York, Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, announces contribution received during the week ending March 22 totalling \$65,972.76.

C. V. Vickrey, executive secretary for the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, issues the following statement:

"The German-Russian treaty transferring territory to Turkey does not secure the physical occupation of the territory. It must be remembered that the Caucasus republic does not accept the Bolshevik treaty.

"Even the complete military occupation of the country by the Turkish army would not necessarily involve the discontinuance of the relief work any more than it does the Armenian refugees, need where relief work continues effective by American administrators under the Ottoman government.

"If the advance of the Turkish army in the Russian Caucasus threatens real physical danger, many of the refugees will doubtless escape into Persia, Russia and other areas where our relief workers will continue to serve them.

"If chaos should increase in the Caucasus, our friends both American missionaries and Armenian refugees, need our help more than ever before and we must not desert them.

Even if the doors should be completely closed in the Caucasus, it may be for but a short period and we must not allow these refugees to perish through our lack of preparedness to meet their needs when the opportunity again comes.

Assuming the worst takes place and all these refugees and our American missionaries working with them become completely shut off, we will still have more than two million of equally destitute people dependent upon us in Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Asia Minor, Macedonia and other areas.

"Two cablegrams received while these lines are being written, one from Palestine the other from Asia Minor, give assurance of the continued effectiveness of relief distribution with no suggestion of any unfavorable change in the organization that has proved so effective both within and without the Ottoman Empire for the last eighteen months.

A recent letter from our most remote station in the interior of the Ottoman Empire contains the following paragraph:

"Great suffering, but great joy, over the arrival of money in time to enable us to buy grain for the winter. We have taken in a lot of little children and are doing kindergarten and such other school work as we can."



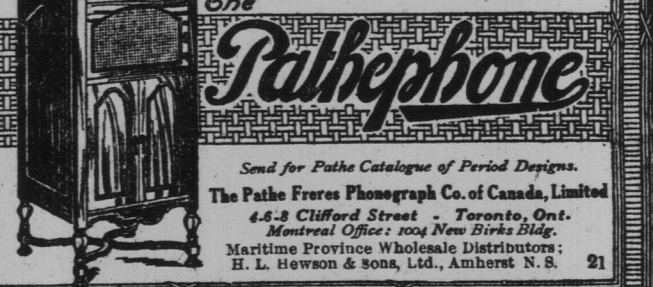
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IN the making of Pathe's Vocal Records, by a recording process used only by Pathe, every note, big or little, every delicate nuance, every breath, tone or expression of the artist is faithfully caught and inscribed.

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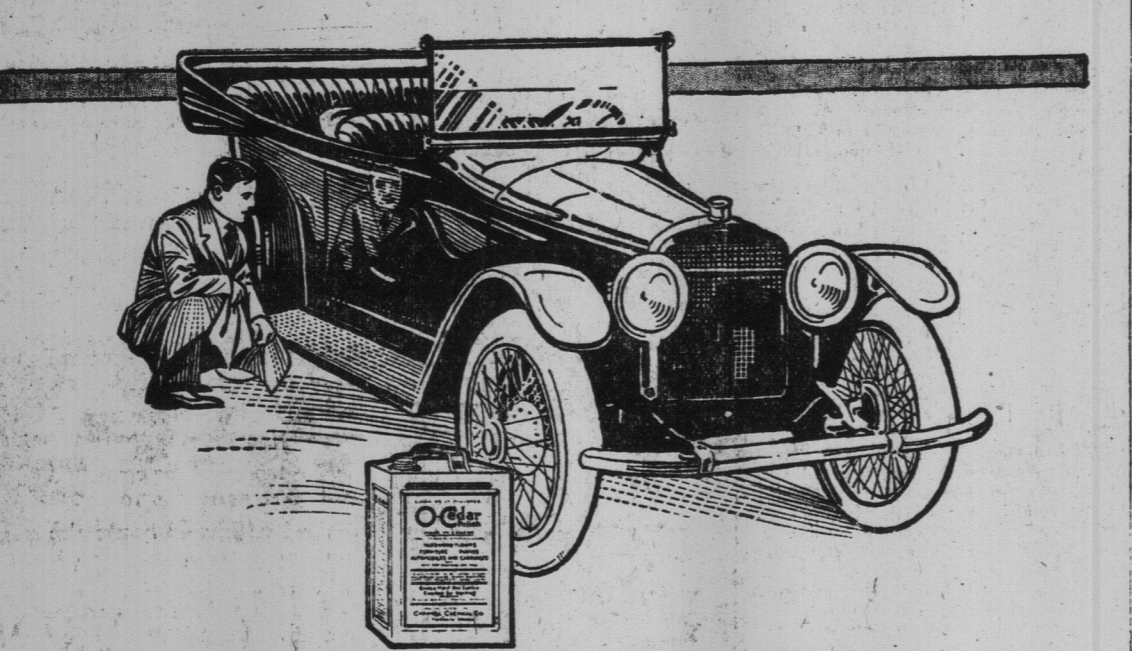
The Pathe repertoire includes records by the foremost artists of the world, and will prove a revelation to the critical lover of the exceptional in music.

While to hear Pathe's records at their best, they should be played on the Pathephone, yet if you already have a machine of another make, any Pathe agent can equip it to play Pathe records—or, better still—will make you a liberal allowance for your machine in part payment of a Pathephone, which plays any record.



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The ideal furniture polish also makes an ideal automobile polish. O-Cedar successfully fulfills all the requirements of the motorist.

This is the polish most generally recommended by the men who know. Leading makers and dealers are telling its merits to car owners—telling them that the O-Cedar way is the easy, economical way of keeping the auto body practically like "new."

Wet a clean piece of cloth with water—and wring it until it is just moist. Pour on this damp cloth a few drops of O-Cedar: this will form a soft, harmless "lather" that quickly removes all dirt and grease.

If there is mud on the body, wash it off first.

Another way of using O-Cedar Polish for automobile is to put half O-Cedar and half water in a "sprayer." Before using shake sprayer to mix O-Cedar with water and then operate.

A brisk rubbing with a dry cloth completes the process.

O-Cedar does not "gum"; wiping off dry, it will never catch the dust.



(a) Wet a piece of cloth in water.
(b) Wring until it is just moist.
(c) Pour on polish and rub over car.
(d) Polish with dry cloth.

The polish which O-Cedar gives is a lasting one—it will remain for many days.

Now is the time to get acquainted with O-Cedar. "Economy" is the watchword of the country, and economy can be practised only by those who know how to make old things look like new. Your old car may be made to look its best by frequent cleaning and polishing with O-Cedar. It will make you feel so satisfied with your old car's appearance as to quite reconcile you to the idea of postponing the painting of your old car—or the purchase of a new one.

For furniture and for floors, also, O-Cedar stands unrivalled. Keeps furniture from becoming shabby—keeps linoleums from cracking—keeps floors from getting dull.

Use O-Cedar about the house—and in the garage. It will prove invaluable. It is on sale at all Hardware, Furniture and Grocery Stores, in sizes ranging in price from 25c. to \$3.00.

CHANNEL CHEMICAL Co., Limited, Toronto



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BY "BUD" FISHER