

# The Evening Times ★ Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 2, 1923

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by the New Brunswick Publishing Co., Ltd., J. D. McKenna, President. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. The Times has the largest circulation of any paper in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

## WHAT THE VISITORS SEE

Real appreciation of the natural resources of our province by our visitors of yesterday, and on many occasions by other visitors from Empire countries as well as from foreign territory, should increase our faith in our own land. We often fail to realize what we have because it is all familiar, and we take it for granted. The outside observer sees it with new eyes and contrasts it with what he has seen in other lands.

We have a tendency to complain of what we lack. The visitor sees what we have—and we have a lot of it. These occasional reminders of the quality of our heritage and the extent of our opportunities must be useful as a spur to our ambition and our confidence in both today and tomorrow. It is worth while to think ahead, and see the greater New Brunswick that we know can be created, and not rest content with the happy knowledge that, as it is, it is in a great many respects all to be.

## THREE BILLIONS FOR CRIME

That crime of one kind or another costs the United States \$3,000,000,000 a year is the estimate of the National Surety Company, prepared at the request of the Washington Institute of Economics. This staggering sum is charged up against stock frauds, credit frauds, bogus bankruptcies, larceny, burglary, embezzlements, forgery, customs frauds and piracies, thefts from railways, together with other forms of crime, great and small.

There is no assurance that the figures are exact. They are the result of estimates by experts with excellent sources of information, including officers of many national associations, including the president of the New York Stock Exchange and the secretary of the National Association of Credit Men.

Accepting these billions as about correct for the nation's crime bill or child in the United States is robbed of about thirty dollars a year, or, as the Boston Transcript expresses it, "what amounts to the same thing, enough crime is committed to cost an income of thirty dollars a year" for every inhabitant. And these estimates, it notes "only include direct losses from law-breaking. In addition to these direct losses the American people must pay many millions additional for policemen and detectives to prevent crime, and for jails and reformatories in which to isolate those who have been convicted of preying on the community. Crime losses, one authority has pointed out, exceed by some \$500,000,000 the total value of the country's annual imports."

It is an astonishing showing, and in burst of frankness the Boston journal calls the conditions thus revealed one of the greatest weaknesses of American national life, and proceeds to say that lawlessness abounds in the "United States" to a greater extent than it does in any other country commonly classed as civilized. Laws are flouted; crimes go unpunished, and the fast pace of our life arouses in many individuals an inordinate desire for luxuries, no matter how much may be obtained. Money has been made in the past so easily that many a man of weak will, but expensive tastes, has embarked on a career of crime, forger or burglar, as the only way in which he can gratify his tastes for soft living and an abundant supply of luxuries.

As an indictment of its own people the Transcript's remarks are somewhat severe, but we must suppose that it knows what it is talking about. It advises the development of more thorough preventive measures by the federal, state and local authorities, a rather vague prescription. Beyond that it warns those who are more cautious in future, regarding the fact that there is a new crop of innocents coming along every year. It regards as one of the greatest of national problems the reduction of the number of crimes and the curbing of the battalions of lawlessness. "Three billions would seem to justify every word of the indictment."

## THOSE STAMPS

The Dominion Post Office Department comes forward with an explanation about the changes in the stamp tax which became effective yesterday, pointing out that the requirement that inland revenue stamps must be used on cheques does not come into effect until October 1.

That gives everybody two months warning, but it does not mend matters. The larger business houses in the towns and cities may not find the use of the special stamps troublesome, although

any multiplication of methods is objectionable; but the average individual, particularly if he lives in the country and has frequent or long-range relations with the banks and customs houses will not welcome this innovation.

The object of the scheme evidently is to earmark and measure definitely the income from each source of taxation, which is desirable if not too troublesome, but to the taxpayer's procedure which is more common in the larger business communities. There is surely much to be said in favor of the use of ordinary postage stamps for all the requirements of stamp taxation.

## WHAT WOULD HAPPEN?

What would happen if there were no work to do? Here is Dr. Paul Foote, a scientific gentleman who lectured at Columbia University a few days ago, who looks forward to a day when "man will be emancipated from work by the unlocking of the energy now imprisoned in the atom."

"The older alchemists," he says, "desired to create gold; the modern alchemist would destroy it. For the energy from the destruction of gold is immensely valuable. One gram of gold destroyed by transformation into electricity would be worth \$2,000,000 at the present price of electricity. If the hydrogen in two teaspoonfuls of water be converted into helium, 200,000 kilowatt hours of energy are set free, representing \$200,000 worth of electrical energy, or \$10,000 to the taxpayer. When the scientist is able to utilize an electric field of 10,000,000 volts there is small doubt but that every element may be produced by transmutation. To do this on a large scale of production, to make it a commercial enterprise, is an entirely different proposition. I doubt if many here will live to see its realization. But when that time comes this world will be a true haven of rest for all its inhabitants. There will be no poverty, no suffering and no labor; atomic energy will do the work for all mankind. Humanity will be emancipated by the scientist."

A world with no need to toil would at once set to work to find something useful to occupy itself with, of course. But the professor means that if his dream came true, there would be chance to escape the mere drudgery that necessity makes unavoidable and make all work of a better order. He naturally anticipates that there would be a long period of preparation for such a change. It would be needed. The revolution he describes is not for tomorrow.

The chief responsibility for forest fires is placed by the Pulp and Paper Magazine "at the door of the settler who must burn his slash in order to clear the land, and of the lumberman whose operations leave a cut-over area in such a state that a conflagration is almost inevitable. "Unlike the steam locomotive, which burns its path through the forest once and for all, these first two agents of destruction and of civilization advance continuously into the forest areas." Far from satisfied with the ordinary precautions, the Magazine says: "Until there is some radical change in the administration of our wooded public lands, individual carelessness is bound to result in wholesale disaster. The present attempts at reform are mere palliatives. Until policies are adopted that make each settler, lumberman, prospector or fisherman entering the woods personally responsible for the prevention of fires, we shall continue to suffer this appalling loss." New Brunswick, it will be noted, has just forbidden slash burning in the spring, and otherwise stiffened the precautions.

Calling the people of the United States "Americans" is unjust to Canada and the South and Central American republics, says the Waterbury American, adding: "A remarkable thing is that other American nations have become reconciled to our monopoly of the name. The newspapers of Canada often speak of citizens of the United States as Americans, being satisfied evidently with Canadians for themselves." The difficulty is not just there. It becomes necessary on occasion to point out that the United States is not America. The Canadian newspapers speak of the neighboring people as Americans because they are Americans. Did they not only recently refuse to adopt "Unistatians," the name picked out for them by a learned professor of Johns Hopkins? What can you do with a stubborn people who would do that?

"Doc" Cook of North Pole fame is in the public eye again. His latest bid for notice is to get himself indicted in connection with some Texas oil stock.

## DAN'L AND MAT.

(Wilfred Campbell.)

Hain't never heard of the Renahaws? Two brothers, Dan'l and Mat. Lived down the shores of Huron. On an island they called Big Hat; Where the waves ran high'n' mountain-tains.

And the beaches is foggy and flat.

Dan'l was tall and strapping; But Mat he was scraggy and lean, Allus half dead with the ag's; Caused by the liver or spleen. But the fectien betwixt them two brothers, Was ternal fine sight ter be seen.

They war'n't never properly educated, Least not in the regular way; Of colleges, churches and meetin's; But I bet they was a 'spective long way.

Ahead in life and actin' Of most'n of those who pray.

Histories, lies you might call them, But stories them fellers could tell; Beat old Robertson Cruizer, And all of the gospelist truths, sir, As them as heard 'em could tell.

Night after night, down at Macon's, As drinkin' and smokin' we sat; 'Magination, not lies, sir, Procedure which are more common in the larger business communities. There is surely much to be said in favor of the use of ordinary postage stamps for all the requirements of stamp taxation.

And once when a half foot feller, Stood up and said 'twas all ro', Ef it hadn't been for Dan'l (A taration feller when hot), I believe as the crowd in the barroom Would a murdered that man on the spot.

Dead, yes, gone these years, sir; Out fishin' and huntin' a equal; Each tried ter resky the other, But the lake as is hard on us all. Washed their bodies ashore next mornin', High and dry up, and that's all.

But of lovin' yer brother means Heaven, They've got it, an' mo'n that, For you'll find them away down the shore there, On the island that's called Big Hat; And Dan'l he's sleepin' by Mat.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Extraordinary.

"Rastus, are you a married man?" "Nossah, Boss, ah married mah own livin'."—London Answers.

Wisest Man's Source of Information. "Solomon, you know, considered the wisest man on earth." "Yes. His wives probably kept him informed concerning that was going on."—Pearson's Weekly.

## Trust the Doctors.

Husband: "I don't see why it was necessary to call the doctor when the baby had only a trifling cough." Wife: "Well, dear, I asked the doctor, and he said 'I did right.'"

"Why should I lose your salary any more? I'm paying you a thousand a week now." The domestic execute a plourette. "See that step?" "I see that step," returned the manager.

"I invented that step," insisted the dancer. "I know you did, cutie," snorted the manager, shifting his cigar from left to right. "You invented that step and a lot more. But I tell you something you need."

"What is that?" she asked. "The old man regarded his last unmarried daughter critically. 'If he asks you to marry him when he comes tonight tell him to see me. Understand.'"

"Yes, father," simpered Alice. "Well, continued her parent, 'if he asks you to marry him when he comes tonight tell him to see me. Understand.'"

"Yes," giggled Alice. "But suppose he doesn't ask me to marry him?" "H'm," reflected papa. "In that case just tell him I want to see him."

## A PRUSSIAN RAREE.

(New York Times.)

Truly horrible is the prophecy of Count Harry Kessler regarding the future of Europe unless the United States takes the side of Germany. He pictures the Russian and French westward over the plains of Europe to fight imperialist France to judgment; nation will be against nation, and there will be an end of European civilization for all time.

This new day, like the old, is one of European civilization for all time. The new day, like the old, is one of European civilization for all time. The new day, like the old, is one of European civilization for all time.

Calling the people of the United States "Americans" is unjust to Canada and the South and Central American republics, says the Waterbury American, adding: "A remarkable thing is that other American nations have become reconciled to our monopoly of the name. The newspapers of Canada often speak of citizens of the United States as Americans, being satisfied evidently with Canadians for themselves."

The difficulty is not just there. It becomes necessary on occasion to point out that the United States is not America. The Canadian newspapers speak of the neighboring people as Americans because they are Americans. Did they not only recently refuse to adopt "Unistatians," the name picked out for them by a learned professor of Johns Hopkins? What can you do with a stubborn people who would do that?

## COMING BACK.

(Toronto Star.)

Quite a few men who went to the States to earn \$19 a day at their trades have had to work at street repairing to earn enough cash to pay their fares back home.

## PEN AND SWORD.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

Among the many thousands of works on warfare it is the rarest thing to find a soldier who writes well. Napier was an exception. His history of the Peninsular War is the product of an author, a literary man, a master of good nervous English who also was a soldier. "So ended the great war," said Napier, "and the private soldier—who won it—as is always the case, was specially forgotten."

Lord Haig has definitely refused to contribute to the literature on the military history of the war. It is said that his personal notes on the struggle have been put by him under lock and key to be held "until his death."

## HARVESTERS NEEDED IN WESTERN CANADA

Excursions by Canadian National Railways Will Be On August 3rd and 17th by Special Trains.

To harvest the bumper crop of golden grain in the West 50,000 able bodied men are badly needed.

The call from the West is for help and more help. The wheat crop is the wealth of the Dominion and it must be successfully harvested and stored for transport.

Low fares will prevail from all points in the Maritime Provinces to Winnipeg, and all points further west. The going dates for these special fares are on August 3rd and 17th, when special trains will leave Moncton at 3:00 P. M. and St. John at 4:40 P. M. via the Valley.

The fare from St. John to Winnipeg will be \$20.00 plus half a cent per mile to points beyond in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Edmonton, Calgary, McLeod and East.

The harvest trains this year will be of very fine equipment. There will be convertible berth colonist cars of latest design, special car services for women and children so that all may travel in comfort. A specially constructed Lunch Counter Car will provide the best facilities for food and refreshments at very reasonable prices. Trains will be especially conducted and every precaution taken to ensure safe and quick transport. There will be special low fares returning.

Via the Canadian National is the shortest and best route to the West. Intending excursionists should equipt quickly as to rates, conditions of travel, etc. All ticket agents of the Canadian National Railways will give the required information.

## FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will again run Farm Laborers' Excursions to Western Canada this year on August 3rd and August 17th. The fare for the going journey will be \$20.00 from St. John and other points in the Province on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From points east of St. John also from points in Prince Edward Island the fares will be made up to the same rate.

On the way second class journey will cost \$20.00 and war tax 10 cents. On the return journey the fare will be \$20.00 from Winnipeg and other points in the Province to St. John and other points in the Province on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and to points east of St. John and destinations in Prince Edward Island the lowest one way second class fare additional.

Every person purchasing Farm Laborers' tickets will be furnished with what is called a "verification certificate" and this form when filled in at Winnipeg by a farmer to show that the holder has been hired to work in the harvest field will entitle the holder to a return ticket from Winnipeg to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or McLeod) at the rate of one-half cent per mile with no less charge than fifty cents.

The Canadian Pacific will operate the required number of special trains from St. John, running daily to Winnipeg without change.

Lunch Counter cars will also be operated—foods and refreshments at reasonable prices.

Special accommodation on trains is provided for ladies and families travelling together, and the Harvesters are assured of every comfort enroute. Any further information desired may be had on application to any local agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Like Tristan, inaccessible is surrounded by a vast quantity of kelp, but its waters are haunted by man-eating sharks, and great octopi crawl hideously over the rocks. As there are no rats on the island, the tussock and island trees grow high and thick, and the grasses have taken over some sheep and cattle to fatten. But this year, on arrival at Salt Beach, they were perturbed to find some of the fat cattle and sheep vanished, leaving no trace. The main object of the voyage to Inaccessible is always to search for driftwood, which the ocean currents throw up on the beaches and under the drift, and to obtain seal-birds or their eggs for food. The driftwood is used by the men to floor and roof their houses, and is very eagerly sought for. It is supposed to be washed over from timberland ships, or even from the wreck of the American or African coast.

It might interest the student of ocean currents to know that wood of trees and seeds of plants called here "sea beans" known to grow in West Africa or South America, have been found and identified here on the beaches.

The Homiletic Review says: "At the close of the forenoon session of a ministerial conference, in announcing the opening subject of the afternoon session the presiding officer stated that Elder H. would present a paper on 'The Devil.' The Devil, 'The Devil' in attendance, for Brother H. has a carefully prepared paper, and is full of his subject. In fact, he chafin when an uproar of laughter reminded him of the unhappy witticism he had blundered into."

BY STEAMSHIP AND RAIL

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Atlantic Region. TENDERS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Sealed Tenders marked on the outside "Tender for Construction of Railway Spur at Hazelwood Ridge" will be received at the office of the undersigned until 6 o'clock p. m. on Friday, the 10th day of August, 1923, for the construction of a Railway Spur Line about five (5) miles in length at Hazelwood Ridge, County of St. John, Province of New Brunswick.

Forms of tender and instructions for tendering may be obtained at the offices of the plans.

The Superintendent, C. N. Ry's, Truro, N. S.

The Superintendent, C. N. Ry's, Truro, N. S.

The Superintendent, C. N. Ry's, Truro, N. S.

The Superintendent, C. N. Ry's, Truro, N. S.

The Superintendent, C. N. Ry's, Truro, N. S.

The Superintendent, C. N. Ry's, Truro, N. S.

The Superintendent, C. N. Ry's, Truro, N. S.

## Insurance Firm Pays Fines Of Dry Law Violators

President Said to be Dealer in Home Brew Ingredients.

Worcester, Aug. 2.—An investigation of an alleged "bootleggers" insurance company which provides counsel and pays all fines and costs assessed on its members when they are convicted in court is being made by the station 2 liquor squad and startling developments are promised.

The police say that the "president" of the insurance club is a well known store-keeper, who deals in malt, hops and other ingredients used for the manufacture of home brew and moonshine.

The club members, numbering more than 1,000, according to the police, consist of customers at this store, who pay \$1 a week for the protection, and the customer is promised the service of any lawyer he may select at no cost to the prisoner, the insurance company paying the bill and any fine that might be assessed by the courts.

The police say they have the names of a number of people who have been requested to join the club and also the names of several of the members. Just what action will be taken against the club is making an enormous profit, as the total amount assessed on fines weekly by the court does not exceed \$500 at any time, and some weeks the amount is much smaller.

TWO HOURS OF TOIL (Kitchen Record.)

The Toronto Star publishes a picture of two men holding a fine string of "Junge." The heading reads: "Two hours of toil." "We'd like to know where they get that toil stuff."

Mr. Lockter added that a Congressman who visited several of the convict camps of the State, secured one of the whips used on the convicts, regarding the condition as shown to exist in Florida would go into insignificance in comparison with some of the things he found.

"This investigator said that the graves of these unfortunate victims dot the land near mining camps," added the minister.

Mobile Minister Says Alabama System is Worse Than That of Florida.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 2.—Attacking the convict leasing system in Alabama, Rev. W. E. Lockter at the First Baptist church charged that "human beings are being cut to pieces with lashes, such as one would not dare strike a mule with, for fear of being arrested for cruelty to animals, and many of them have marks on their bodies which they will carry to their graves."

"The minister, declared that unfortunate convicts, many of them guilty of minor offences, are actually sold into bondage."

"That this system is corrupt and that it is being carried on because of its financial value is admitted by all, even the Governor," declared the minister. "If this be true, why in the name of all that is decent and right, do they not do away with it?"

Mr. Lockter added that a Congressman who visited several of the convict camps of the State, secured one of the whips used on the convicts, regarding the condition as shown to exist in Florida would go into insignificance in comparison with some of the things he found.

"This investigator said that the graves of these unfortunate victims dot the land near mining camps," added the minister.

Mobile Minister Says Alabama System is Worse Than That of Florida.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 2.—Attacking the convict leasing system in Alabama, Rev. W. E. Lockter at the First Baptist church charged that "human beings are being cut to pieces with lashes, such as one would not dare strike a mule with, for fear of being arrested for cruelty to animals, and many of them have marks on their bodies which they will carry to their graves."

"The minister, declared that unfortunate convicts, many of them guilty of minor offences, are actually sold into bondage."

"That this system is corrupt and that it is being carried on because of its financial value is admitted by all, even the Governor," declared the minister. "If this be true, why in the name of all that is decent and right, do they not do away with it?"

Mr. Lockter added that a Congressman who visited several of the convict camps of the State, secured one of the whips used on the convicts, regarding the condition as shown to exist in Florida would go into insignificance in comparison with some of the things he found.

"This investigator said that the graves of these unfortunate victims dot the land near mining camps," added the minister.

Mobile Minister Says Alabama System is Worse Than That of Florida.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 2.—Attacking the convict leasing system in Alabama, Rev. W. E. Lockter at the First Baptist church charged that "human beings are being cut to pieces with lashes, such as one would not dare strike a mule with, for fear of being arrested for cruelty to animals, and many of them have marks on their bodies which they will carry to their graves."

"The minister, declared that unfortunate convicts, many of them guilty of minor offences, are actually sold into bondage."

"That this system is corrupt and that it is being carried on because of its financial value is admitted by all, even the Governor," declared the minister. "If this be true, why in the name of all that is decent and right, do they not do away with it?"

Mr. Lockter added that a Congressman who visited several of the convict camps of the State, secured one of the whips used on the convicts, regarding the condition as shown to exist in Florida would go into insignificance in comparison with some of the things he found.

## Insurance Firm Pays Fines Of Dry Law Violators

President Said to be Dealer in Home Brew Ingredients.

Worcester, Aug. 2.—An investigation of an alleged "bootleggers" insurance company which provides counsel and pays all fines and costs assessed on its members when they are convicted in court is being made by the station 2 liquor squad and startling developments are promised.

The police say that the "president" of the insurance club is a well known store-keeper, who deals in malt, hops and other ingredients used for the manufacture of home brew and moonshine.

The club members, numbering more than 1,000, according to the police, consist of customers at this store, who pay \$1 a week for the protection, and the customer is promised the service of any lawyer he may select at no cost to the prisoner, the insurance company paying the bill and any fine that might be assessed by the courts.

The police say they have the names of a number of people who have been requested to join the club and also the names of several of the members. Just what action will be taken against the club is making an enormous profit, as the total amount assessed on fines weekly by the court does not exceed \$500 at any time, and some weeks the amount is much smaller.

TWO HOURS OF TOIL (Kitchen Record.)

The Toronto Star publishes a picture of two men holding a fine string of "Junge." The heading reads: "Two hours of toil." "We'd like to know where they get that toil stuff."

Mr. Lockter added that a Congressman who visited several of the convict camps of the