

Finger Printing Nizam of Hyderabad Will Hard On Suspects Spend Millions On Jubilee Crossing Borders

The International Exchange Leaves Criminals Few Havens on Continent.

By HOWARD GERRING
Central Press Canadian Staff Writer

Toronto.—Crossing the international boundary line no longer means safety for the criminal as it did in past years. International exchange of fingerprints between Canada, Great Britain and the United States as well as other countries has now taken away one refuge for criminals.

Not long ago persons wanted by the police were often able to find refuge by fleeing across the border to some city or town where they were not known. Now they don't dare for it is just as risky as staying home because police in the British Empire now trade fingerprints with the Washington bureau.

Take for instance the case of Stewart Donnelly, who was taken into custody by the Quebec provincial police of Montreal on a charge of obtaining \$22,000 in property through a scheme which consisted of placing bets on fictitious races. The Canadian police submitted Donnelly's fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and it was found that he was wanted in Plymouth, Mass. The district attorney in Plymouth contacted the Quebec provincial police and arrangements were made to send him back to the United States.

The International Exchange of Fingerprints not only provides means of establishing the criminals' police record, but is also of assistance to prosecuting attorneys, judges and parole officials and is of the utmost importance as a means of identifying persons arrested in one country and wanted in another.

Although 14 years had elapsed since his escape from the Colorado state penitentiary in 1921, Robert Green, who was arrested by the Metropolitan police of New Scotland Yard in May of last year, under the name of Thomas Walker, was identified by the international exchange of fingerprints. Green had been sent to the state penitentiary in Colorado in 1919 to serve from seven to eight years for forgery. In April, 1921, he escaped much to the embarrassment of police officials. Nine years later his wanted card was still being displayed in police stations throughout the country and authorities had almost given up hope of capturing him. Hope came, however, when a fingerprint card was received from London telling of the arrest of Thomas Walker. He had been sentenced to six weeks' hard labor for a breach of the aliens order and had been recommended for deportation. After a search of their files police were astonished to learn that Thomas Walker was their old friend Robert Green. The Colorado police made arrangements with the New York police to arrest him upon his arrival at New York and he was returned to jail.

Two months later the Quebec police were able, by means of the exchange of prints, to establish the record of a criminal. The police at Montreal had arrested Moe Hackomsky as a suspicious character at Sweetsburg and after force had been necessary to take his prints the police became suspicious. His fingerprints were sent to Washington where the files showed that he had been arrested 41 times in 25 cities throughout the United States. The most common of the charges against him were pickpocketing and thieving. The records also showed that he has used 47 aliases during his criminal career and it was noted that the name he used when arrested at Montreal had not been used on his previous arrests. The bureau replied by telegraph and the Canadian police were able to convict Hackomsky.

World's Richest Man Has Reigned For 25 Years—
Personal Fortune Estimated at More Than
\$600,000,000—But He's No Spendthrift.



THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD
The key to his fortune is around his neck

By JAMES H. SHERMAN
Central Press Canadian Correspondent

Bombay, India.—The glamorous splendor of the east is being combined with the lavishness of wealth to celebrate here, on February 24, the silver jubilee of the Nizam of Hyderabad, world's richest man and ruler of India's largest native state.

For months nearly 15 million persons, living in an area of 82,700 square miles, have been preparing for the most spectacular pageant ever presented in the east. Estimated to cost over a million dollars, no expense is being spared to make the celebration one to be remembered down through eastern history.

Originally planned for last October the date was changed for reasons which have been kept secret. Taking some ideas from the silver jubilee of King George and Queen Mary, the Nizam has made arrangements for huge and modern floodlights to reveal in a new and impressive way the grandeur of the palace and fine buildings.

Many are the legends and the tales of Nawab Sir Mir Osman Alikhan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Seventh Nizam of Hyderabad, most of which concern his wealth, estimated at over \$600,000,000.

Sufferer from insomnia for years the Nizam is said to have recently discovered a cure for this inability to sleep which is perhaps beyond the means of ordinary men. Each evening when the hurry and bustle of the day's business is over the chubby, middle-aged ruler hurries down to the dark cellars of his palace, carved from solid rock centuries ago, to fondle and play with millions of dollars worth of jewels kept there. As the precious diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds trickle through his fingers the nerves of the Nizam are

quietened and soon, after carefully locking the chests of jewels, he hurries back to bed where sleep overcomes him.

The Nizam's method of protecting his personal treasure vaults is singular. He does not believe in time clocks or combination locks. Around his neck he wears a thin gold chain with a small key on it. That key opens a door behind the Nizam's bed. And the door gives access to a secret stairway leading down to the vault beneath the palace. If anybody stole that key it is believed he would die a terrible death—"something lingering with boiling oil in it."

Well versed in the ways of enlarging his income the Nizam often makes tours of villages throughout his kingdom, each of which is expected to furnish him with "gifts." Last week such a visit to three villages netted him almost \$200,000.

As well as receiving "gifts" the Nizam often sends such presents to his friends but each present also carries a bill stating the amount the present will cost the receiver. Invitations to official dinners vary in cost according to the rank of the guest. The lowest sum being a gold mohur, worth slightly more than ten dollars which is no mean sum for a government official living in a strange land on a small salary. These parties take place twice a year and usually five hundred guests attend making quite a sum for the Nizam.

While the Nizam takes in large sums of money each year he also spends huge amounts on the upkeep of his estates and private train which he keeps in readiness at all times. Typical of the amounts he spends was the \$1,200,000 he gave to Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, former caliph of Istanbul and supreme spiritual ruler of 300,000,000 Moham-

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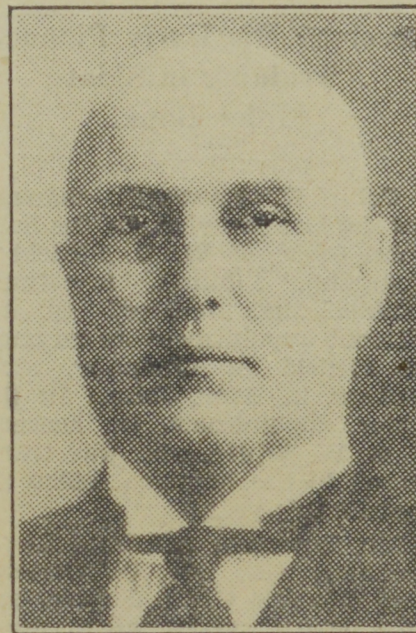
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Succeeds Magath



HON. CHARLES STEWART,
former Liberal Minister of the Interior, who has been appointed as Chairman of the International Joint Commission. He succeeds Charles A. Magrath, who has resigned.

men was the discussion of methods of raising the health standard of day-old chicks.

O. C. Hicks, superintendent of the soils and crops division, reported the soils and crops committee as interested in increased production of fodder grains for livestock feeds and also in specialty crops for cash crop purposes. A survey of canning crop possibilities in New Brunswick was also urged.

Agricultural Education

The need of continuing and increasing agricultural education as a means of improving the status of the farmer was a basic note which ran through most of the discussions of the conference.

Immediate views on the matter of details were in many cases divergent but in a broad way all speakers were in agreement as to the importance of scientific methods in the agriculture of the future. A progressive attitude toward agricultural education was taken by Hon. A. C. Taylor, Minister of Agriculture, when he criticized the work of the past as follows:

"In the past we have been dealing with individuals rather than with groups." The Minister elaborated upon his statement by saying that community improvement must be the aim of the future. Assistance rendered to one man here and another there was ineffectual in raising the standard of an entire community. He thought junior club work most important and stated that all branches should be improved and encouraged.

"Field days," stated Hon. Mr. Taylor, "offer something really constructive in that they afford concrete examples to attending farmers. Pamphlets may or may not be read but demonstrations cannot escape the attention of those present at a field day."

C. F. Bailey, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Fredericton, mainly supported the views expressed by the Minister of Agriculture. He offered the suggestion of a series of two and three day short courses throughout the province to act as feeders to the regular agricultural schools.

POTATOES FOR FITNESS

Although few people realize it, the potato is one of the most valuable vegetables in the working man's dietary. The average housewife, however, uses it largely because of its cheapness.

It is rich in vitamins A, B and C, and is also an excellent antiscorbutic. In fact, scurvy is unknown in countries where potatoes form a regular part of the diet. Most people imagine that they are fattening, but Dr. H. K. Archibald, who has done a considerable amount of research work on the potato, says it may be included in any diet without the slightest qualms. It is very nutritious, and with the addition of a little butter and salt men have lived exclusively on a diet of potatoes for 300 days.

Policy Revision For Agriculture Is Waged At Meeting

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range ment be carried out in a manner fair to both creameries and producers.

Recommendations aimed at sanitary trucking of cream and livestock products were also made by the dairy committee.

Existing policies regarding herd improvement, the horticultural and poultry industries were approved by the committees having those topics under consideration. Of particular interest to poultry-