

## SET OF HORSE TEETH WAS USED IN FLIM-FLAM; A CROOK'S PLAN FOR GETTING DAMAGES

The Black Museum of Scotland Yard is used no more for the instruction of embryonic policeman and detectives. It was obsolete, and its grim contents have been scattered, writes the Illustrated London News reviewer of Joseph Golloma's "Scotland Yard." They had had their day; had become of Tussaud value, not tutorial. "For, as science strides forward, criminals, too, garner its fruit and, as their technique gets more and more modern, these relics of past crimes have little light to give the modern hunter of the modern criminal."

They were a strange gathering: death-casts of murderers' heads, weapons that had dealt death, burglars' tools of every description, "clues" that had hanged and "clues" that had imprisoned, and instruments of fraud—"doctored lottery-wheels and the like," "the fake wooden leg of the beggar; the dark glasses of the 'blind'; the crutches and other paraphernalia of the professional cheats who play on man's pity."

But in their romantic interest they did not rank with certain of the curios at the headquarters of the Paris police. There, for example, were the black, silk, toe-less, right stocking of the feminine shop-lifter who would knock lace from the counter, pick it up with her foot, and secrete it in a petticoat pocket; the walking-stick from which emerged steel nippers for removing paper-money from bank-cashiers' desks; the threatening letter written in blood from prisoners' veins; the set of artificial horse's teeth. Queerest of all, these. Our author tells the story.

### Faker Ingenious.

They were devised by a seeker of damages. "The upper and lower jaws are hinged together with iron at the jaw, and a screw is so arranged that it forces the two jaws together as the screw is turned." Their inventor used to hover near the horse-drawn delivery truck of a big firm. "He waited till the driver stopped to deliver some goods. Then he stepped into a dark hallway near by, took the false teeth out of his pocket and clamped them about his arm. Turning the screw, he got the jaws together so tightly that the teeth sank into his arm. Then, taking the teeth off, he hid them, and strolled out into the street again."

As he came near the horse's head his elbow went up—the driver's head was turned—and hit the horse on the sensitive nose. The horse reared. The man gave a loud outcry: "He bit me!" The usual crowd looked on, the arm was shown, with the marks of the horse's teeth deep in it. Result: numerous witnesses, an action in court, and the receipt of compensation. The "victim" sued once too often, however. He was greedy; and on the last occasion the defending counsel not

only recalled previous cases, but proved that while the wounds were caused by a perfect set of teeth, the accused animal had an incisor missing!

Vienna also provided oddities. There the tendency of the criminals represented was largely artistic! To brilliant examples of counterfeiting and forgery were added prehistoric bone implements, all fakes, and an amazing manuscript, "a page of parchment, hand-illuminated in Latin, the rich brown of age harmonizing with the glory of blues, reds and gold of the great initials." A learned curator gave seven thousand five hundred dollars for it—he happened to be aware that "a certain rich man was presenting a collection of mediaeval manuscripts to the State museum, and was looking for that very page of parchment to complete his gift."

### Long Sought Page.

For this was the page missing from a celebrated copy of the New Testament well known by scholars and art connoisseurs. Yet—it was a forgery. An expert of international reputation had grave doubts about it, and these were confirmed by chemists who pointed out that certain letters were written over a grease-spot, instead of being under it, and that a blue pigment employed could not have been made before 1890! That is but one instance of scientific investigation. It is evident in the police methods of the world, although details and customs differ greatly.

Let us take Scotland Yard. The policeman who may be the detective come fresh from the field and the plow. The authorities like their material in the rough, that they may mould it in their own fashion. They want plasticity, not preconceived ideas. The recruit is taught to observe and to note. He gets an all-around "bobby's" education in the police school. Then he is put into uniform and goes on a beat. In due time he may patrol in "civvies," and later, the aptitude being there, he may be sent to the school for detectives. Thence he is ordered out as a probationer detective—on small jobs. His career is then in his own hands—and head.

### Specialists Help.

To aid him are specialists and an elaborate system—specialists in finger prints, photography, physiognomy, categories of crime, chemistry, the microscope and what-not; a system, which embraces the Finger Print Bureau, with its classified prints; the rogues' gallery of photographs; and the Criminal Registry Office, with its perfect card index. This last calls for further note:

"One thousand and more different kinds of crimes are here catalogued in classes from A to Z, subdivided according to the technique employed: arson, burglary, counterfeiting, mur-

## A DOG FOILS THE SUICIDE OF DR. GIDEON

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 16—Dr. Abram Gideon, modern language teacher and leader in the simplified spelling movement, attempted suicide today in his home, 500 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, by slashing his throat with a razor.

Death was prevented by the barking of his dog, which yelped frantically outside the bathroom, where Dr. Gideon made the attempt to his life, thus attracting the attention of Mrs. Gideon and her daughter.

They found the doctor prostrate and bleeding profusely. He was placed unconscious in an ambulance and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital where it was said he would recover. His family could assign no motive for the act.

Dr. Gideon was born in Louisville, Ky., October 25, 1867, and was educated at the University of Cincinnati, the Hebrew Union College and in Europe. He taught philosophy and modern languages abroad until 1903, when he returned to this country, teaching in Los Angeles, Colorado and the University of Wyoming.

In 1913, he became connected with the simplified spelling movement, serving on the board of directors from 1913 to 1923 and since 1923 he has been a lecturer and publicity manager of the simplified spelling board.

During the war he was connected with the National War Council. He also served with the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society and the American Jewish Congress. He is the author of several books on philosophy, simplified spelling and has translated the plays of Perez Hirschbein from the Hebrew.

It certainly must be hard to stop cussing in Italy when there is so much to cuss at.

der, theft, and so on down the alphabet of crime. Under burglary, for instance, there are further subdivisions—armed, bank, cutting bell-wires, rear of building entries, killing dog, wears gloves, wears mask, expert in burglar alarms, and so on and so forth. For those of the underworld are as much creatures of habit and specialization as the rest of the world. Here, too, are registered on the records of past crimes any peculiarities discovered in connection with such crimes. The fact, for instance, that a burglar will help himself to food in a house he is looting is a fact so familiar to police that in Inspector Hendry's remarkable catalogue one find even notes of the particular foods that have appealed to different burglars.

### Hours Checked.

"Also the hours of the burglary are carefully recorded. There are daylight burglars and evening burglars who work between the dinner hour and the hour of return from the theatre; and there are the burglars who work in the dead of night."

## MOTOR BUSES TO BE USED IN BERMUDA; GASOLINE CARS TO BE RUN ON RAILS

Bermuda, one of the few spots on the earth that is free from motor cars, has so far descended from its conservative ways that it now proposes to put motor buses on rails and call the affair a railway.

The assembly of the Parliament in the British-owned islands guarantees the promoter of the scheme full protection from the competition of any railway or trolley line for 40 years.

The proposed line is an attempted solution of a controversy that started from a runaway horse a number of years ago. The horse became frightened at one of three motor buses that had been imported by commercially inclined citizens and soon thereafter the island government, after due deliberation, decided that motor buses were a menace to life and property—in Bermuda at least. The popular but offending bus and its companions were dismantled and deported as undesirable citizens and the Bermudians returned to their former means of transportation the horse and the bicycle.

### Gas "Test" Lingered.

Motor prohibition, like liquor prohibition in the United States, proved to be a vexing question, says the New York Times, for the taste of gasoline had left the desire for a more convenient mode of travel.

Some people demanded a restricted bus service under government control. Others advocated the unrestricted use of motor cars, and a third group stood by the prohibition act. The latter group, to which the American colony of fashionables belonged, held that automobiles of any sort would be a nuisance, that they would grind the fine driveways into objectionable dust and moreover would cause a heavy outlay for road maintenance.

There was much agitation of the question and the American residents did not maintain complete silence. Some even threatened to sell their holdings and leave the colony if motors were imported and no doubt their attitude had some influence upon those who control the destinies of the traveling public on the islands.

### Few Own Horses.

Few Bermudians can afford private carriages owing to the cost of horses and the high price of feed, all of which must be imported owing to the inadaptability of the islands to farming. Consequently the bicycle is popular among all classes from the bishop down to the lowliest workman. There are 7,000 licensed and taxed bicycles in daily use among a population of 22,000.

While many of the cycling populace had ridden on and liked the motor buses during the short time they were in operation, still they had their wheels left to them and the roads were good, so the extreme of a revolt to attain what was really a very mild desire anyway, was not to be

thought of. Besides, the climate is not conducive to swift and determined action.

Only recently there came an energetic stranger to Bermuda with the plan for motor buses on rails guaranteed not to chase horses into the ocean, and he was rewarded by a guarantee from the assembly that there would be no competition for 40 years.

## THE GERMAN FINANCES ARE STABILIZED

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 16—The return of German finance to a thoroughly stable and normal condition was further indicated today by unofficial news that the Reichsbank will soon keep accounts not only in gold marks but in reichmarks.

It is expected that all further loans, even those made abroad, will be considered as loans in reichmarks. The reichmarks will be gold currency redeemable on demand in gold bars but not in gold coin.

The German government considers that modern experience proves the circulation of minted gold to be unnecessary and inadvisable. The redemption of gold bars serves the same purpose and means a reduced expense.

The German government is said to be contemplating a new internal loan of about 200,000,000 marks at approximately 6 per cent interest, showing a return to a normal condition of internal credit. Should this prove to be a successful loan, it is obvious that the day when foreign money lenders obtained anything from 7 to 10 per cent for loans in this country, is ended.

It is noticeable that American investors who were previously interested in Germany are now directing their attention to France, where it is believed the coming stabilization will mean an opportunity for marvelous investments. Investments in Poland are also attracting attention because the country is potentially rich.

## RUBIES LOSE POPULARITY

Rangoon, Burma, Sept. 16—Because rubies have lost some of their popularity the Burma ruby mines have been offered for sale, subject to approval of the government of India. The mines near Mandalay, have been operated for years by a London company and have produced from surface workings gems valued at approximately \$10,000,000.

## 5-CENT CIGAR HAS COME BACK

Washington, Sept. 16—The five-cent cigar is staging a spectacular comeback. Chewing tobacco is on the toboggan. July production of cigars selling at five cents or less was larger than for any month except one during the years 1924 and 1925. The output was 281,555,115. The trend appears to be steadily upward for these, Department of Agriculture experts said today, and also for cigars selling at more than 8 cents but not more than 15 cents. Brands selling two for 15 cents appear to be losing out, they report.

A famous French composer likes jazz because it is a new way of manipulating music, but some call it manhandling.

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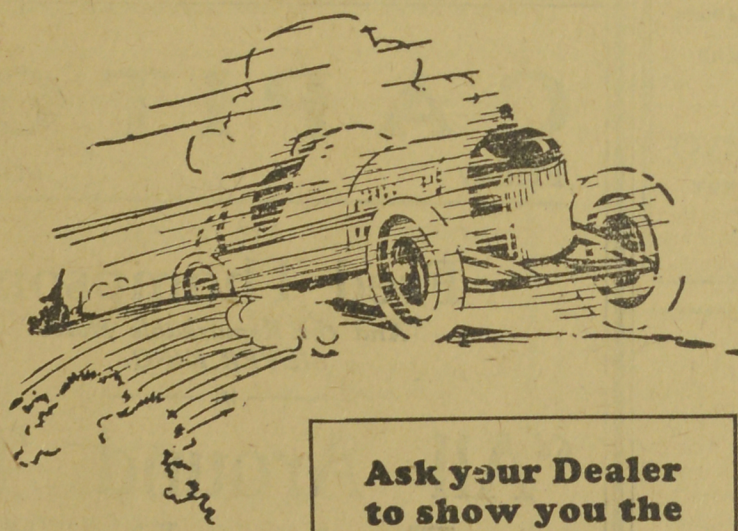
OUTDOOR PAINTING A SPECIALTY

## FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Hospital.
- 8 Children's Aid Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 Queen and York Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 St. John and Aberdeen Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Ave.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

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DR. O. C. Stackhouse, the well known skin specialist, says. "Many men feel they are getting old before their time. They come to me for advice—they want to stay young."

"I have seen thousands of such men—men who at twenty-one had the smooth and unwrinkled skin of youth. And at thirty-five, a coarse rough skin with well-pronounced wrinkles."

"Wrong shaving causes much of this. A dull blade, slowly pulling and scraping each hair from the face, enlarges the tiny pores and coarsens the skin. Wrinkles result."

### TO KEEP THE FACE YOUNG

"I have for many years studied correct shaving. A fast shave, once over the face, with a keen blade, acts as a stimulant to the skin. It is like a daily massage—it keeps the face young."

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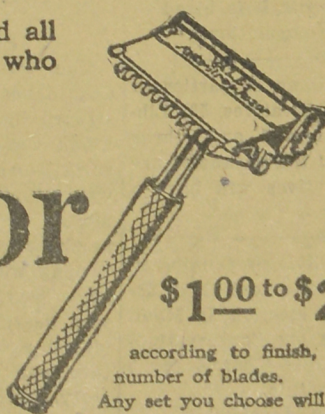
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