

## BOY HAD TO LEAVE

## WITH NO PLACE TO GO

Mexico Didn't Want the Lad and He Was Wanted In United States, In Canada and at Home

NEW YORK, April 22—Tommy Gorman, of hockey and racing fame, was managing the race track at Agua Caliente, which is just across the border from San Diego, Cal., when he was informed that a young Greek employed about his office was in Mexico illegally and would have to get out. Gorman summoned the young man and explained the situation to him.

"Stall them off if you can, Mr. Gorman," the Greek pleaded. "I'm trying to get a stake here, but I need some time."

Gorman promised to do what he could about it and there was no further action in the case for a couple of weeks. Then Tommy was informed politely, that the Mexican immigration authorities would be very happy indeed if he would see to it that the Greek left the country. Otherwise, it was hinted, he might be taken out.

"Looks as if the jig is up," Gorman informed the young man. "I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll get you a job at the U. S. Grant Hotel in San Diego. You're a personable chap and they'll like you and you'll have no trouble getting along."

"Oh, no thank you, Mr. Gorman," he exclaimed. "I do not wish to go to the United States. I am afraid if I did they would grab me."

"Grab you! What for?"

"Well, you see, before I came here I was living in a small town in Oregon. Unfortunately, a man was stabbed there one day and, for some reason, suspicion fell on me—unjustly, of course. If I were to return to the United States I would be returned to Oregon—for I am sure the Mexican authorities have heard about this case and that is why they are so eager to get me out of the country. Naturally, I should be cleared of the charge but I do not wish to be put to the in-

convenience of standing trial."

"Then why don't you do this," Gorman suggested. "Why don't you go down the coast a way and take a boat there for Vancouver? That's a great country up there and you would have no trouble earning a living."

"Oh, no!" said the Greek. "That would never do. You don't remember me, do you, Mr. Gorman? I mean, you don't recall having seen me before you came here?"

"No," said Gorman. "I don't."

"Well, I knew you in Ottawa. Remember the Park Cafe? I used to see you eating there when you were a newspaper man. I was a waiter there."

"You were?"

"Yes. And do you remember, Mr. Gorman that one night a man was shot in there?"

"I do indeed. He was a Dominion policeman."

"Yes. Now, in some fashion that I cannot possibly understand, I was suspected of having fired the shot that killed him. It was a case of mistaken identity, of course. Still, I shouldn't care to go back to Canada."

"You certainly are in a fix," Gorman said. "You're wanted in Oregon for stabbing a man and in Canada for shooting a policeman. Why don't you hop across to Vera Cruz and take a ship back to Greece?"

"Oh, that's the last thing in the world I want to do?"

"Why?"

"Well, I am afraid that if I did so the ensuing circumstances would be a reflection on my family. You see, they want me there for a political offense and if they caught me they would hang me."

"And so," Gorman reported later. "I gave up. He still was there when I left—the latest example of a man without a country."

## THE CHINESE ARE CREDITED

## WITH USING FINGER-PRINTS

## SEVERAL CENTURIES AGO

NEW YORK—Did it occur to you, Mr. Private Citizen, if and when you dropped into Police Headquarters or into one of the precinct station houses to have your fingerprints taken, that fingerprinting of which record exists was employed over a thousand years ago? This method of identification is by no means a new discovery, although the practice of naming the various styles of patterns and the method of recording the prints and placing them in files where they may be quickly found is a comparatively recent development.

Chinese monarchs used thumb prints on documents as a sign-manual. Fingerprints were taken in wax during the Sung period, about 960-1278 A. D. Some 800 years before this date Kia Kung-yen, who wrote about the year 650 A. D., made allusion to finger impressions for purposes of identification. Authorities say that it may be inferred that the first method of recording signatures among the Tibetans was that of thumb prints.

A relic of the practice of thumb marks for a monarch's sign-manual is preserved to this day in the formal confirmation of a legal document by "delivering" it as one's "act and deed."

Fingerprinting upon a scientific basis was discussed as long ago as 1823 by J. E. Purkinje, a German professor of physiology and pathology in Breslau, Germany. He established nine standard types of prints and formulated a plan for classification, but his ideas were not generally accepted.

Thomas Bewick, the famous English draftsman, (1753-1828) made engravings of the impressions of two of his fingerprints, using them as signatures for his work.

The first systematic use of finger-

prints was made by Sir William Herschel, of the Indian Civil Service in India, in 1858. He was in charge of the courts in the Hugli district of Bengal, and first used fingerprints in the courts as a means of preventing false impersonation, of which there were many cases.

He adopted a method of fingerprint identification of his own invention and required that papers of a public nature be stamped with a thumb print. Anybody who executed a document was required to place his thumb print over his name. Herschel tried to introduce his system in the province, but it was not accepted until its adoption finally in 1877. He named various types of fingerprint patterns and found a way of tracing the ridges of the patterns.

The honor of developing the fingerprinting system on a truly scientific basis belongs to Sir Francis Galton, English scientist and explorer. He started experimenting in 1888, having received his stimulus from Herschel.

The Bengal police, under Sir E. R. Henry, afterward Chief Commissioner of the London metropolitan police, used a system of fingerprinting. Henry improved upon the systems of Herschel and Galton and made them practicable. The Henry system came into use in the English provinces, the United States and England. It superseded the Bertillon method in England in 1901. Fingerprinting is now used by the police departments of all large cities in the United States and central bureaus of identification are established in the capitals of the several States.

The first successful use of fingerprinting in a criminal case in this country was made in 1906. A notorious criminal, having robbed the wife of a prominent novelist in London of 800 pounds, escaped to New York, where he was apprehended by

the police after committing a robbery in a large hotel. The Bertillon Bureau of the Police Department took his thumb print and mailed it to New Scotland Yard, where the prisoner was promptly identified. He was convicted and sentenced to seven years in jail.

The admissibility of fingerprints as valid proof of guilt in murder trials was upheld on February 16, 1912, in the case of a man executed in Cook county, Illinois. The prisoner was convicted chiefly because the prosecution showed that the imprint of a finger on the woodwork in his home corresponded with records of his fingerprints kept at Joliet Prison.

Oklahoma Indians in 1912 first began to indorse checks and warrants covering Indian money by means of the right thumb print. Banks adopted the system in the case of the foreign-born who were unable to write their signatures in English.

Today fingerprinting is accepted as the only certain and permanent method of identification, and many persons are convinced that everybody, law-abiding citizen as well as criminal, should be fingerprinted. In the case of the civilian, for his or her own convenience and certainty of identification in disputes over wills, insurance policies and similar matters, and, broadly speaking, in the case of the criminal, for the greater protection of the public. The criminal, for the and civilian fingerprinting files are kept absolutely separate—there being no connection whatever between them.

That civilian fingerprinting is proving popular in New York is shown by the surprisingly large number of citizens who have already availed themselves of the privilege of recording their fingerprints extended to them by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine on February 11.

## N. B. FIREMEN ARE HOLDERS OF WORLD'S RECORD

Clipped Mark Made By U. S. Team For Hose Cart and Coupling Race.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., April 22 — "They talk 'iron men' ever so often. We were and still are iron men", proudly declared A. V. De Wolfe, Saint John recently, recalling a world's record he and nine other men established nearly 43 years ago. This record, set for the 300-yard hose cart and coupling race in days when firemen's sports meets were popular, was achieved at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in the summer of 1892 and has yet to be beaten.

The Wellington No. 1 Hose Company running team of Saint Stephen, New Brunswick, accomplished the feat in 42 seconds, bettering by 2 3/4 seconds the previous world's record established by a team from Chicopee Falls, New York.

All ten members of the former St. Stephen aggregation are still living; their ages averaging 70. De Wolfe was poleman and G. W. Ryder, now chief of the St. Stephen fire department acted as hydrant man of the Wellington team when the record was set in competition with firemen of the Maritime Provinces and Maine.

Four others still living in St. Stephen are James Lindsay, coupler for the champion squad; W. S. Stevens, leader, W. L. Grant, poleman and Charles Dick, ropeman. Two have been residing at Bangor, Maine, for years; W. St. John Murray, assistant coupler, and A. C. V. Smythe, ropeman. The remaining pair went farther afield. S. H. Stevenson, the other leader, now lives at Sydney, N. S., and Henry Chisholm, ropeman, moved to Manchester, New Hampshire.

Houlton, Bangor, and Calais in Maine; Woodstock, Sussex, Fredericton Moncton, Saint Stephen and Saint John in New Brunswick; Halifax and Charlottetown were represented at the tournament in 1892. Seven teams competed in the hose cart and coupling race, a "dry" event.

Averaging only 130 pounds per man, the Saint Stephen team included very fast runners. Grant, able to dash 100 yards in ten seconds, was a noted sprinter. At the time of its victory the Wellington entry had been in existence five years. The light

border athletes required 38 1-2 seconds for the run and spent 3 1-2 seconds in coupling up.

Hose carts weighed the regulation 600 pounds and contestants used the service hose, 250 feet long. Wooden hydrants with the regular coupling were set up in the park.

Before unreeling their hose in about 25 yards. When the 300-yard race the teams ran branch line was fastened to the end of the hose, two judges made a check to see the rules had been followed. For every quarter turn the judges found they could take on the branch pipe the team involved was penalized half a second.

## HOME MERCHANTS

Home owned stores that The Daily Mail would like to see patronized.

## AMUSEMENTS:

Gaiety Theatre.  
Capitol Theatre.  
Capital Billiard Parlor.

## AUTOMOBILES:

Phillips & Pringle.  
J. Clark & Son.  
Capital Garage.

## DRUGGISTS:

Kenneth Staples.

## DRY GOODS:

R. L. Black.  
Joseph Kileel.

## ELECTRICAL WORK:

Clarence Mills.  
Harry C. Moore.

## FARM MACHINERY:

J. Clark & Son.

## GROCERS:

Harold Yerxa, York Street  
A. E. Eardley.  
A. T. Sweed.  
M. M. A.

## HABERDASHERS:

J. H. Fleming.

## HARDWARE:

J. S. Neill & Sons, Ltd.  
E. M. Young.

## HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Colwell & Jennings, Ltd.  
Lemont's

## HARNES MAKERS:

H. A. Burt.

## HOTELS:

Waverly.  
Queen.

## INSURANCE:

H. H. Blair.

## INVESTMENTS:

Consolidated Investments, Ltd.

## JEWELLERS:

Shute & Co.  
Mavor Bros.

## MEAT STORES:

York Meat Market.

## MEN'S GOODS &amp; SHOES:

Joseph Kileel.

## PLUMBING:

Arthur F. Betts.  
Harvey Studio.

## RESTAURANTS:

Lannan's.

## STATIONERY &amp; BOOKS:

C. W. Hall.  
McMurray Book & Stationery Co. Ltd.

## TAILORS:

T. M. Boyd  
Karl Walker.

## UNDERTAKERS:

Shaw & Terry.  
H. R. Adams

## WOODWORK:

J. C. Risteen Co., Ltd.

## Of Interest to Women

## NOVELTY LAMB SANDWICH FOR EASTER PARTIES

Cut brown and white bread in thin slices and spread with butter which has been worked until creamy. Slice cold lamb and brick cheese in very thin slices and trim to fit slices of bread. Place a slice of lamb on white bread and spread thinly with mustard, over lamb lay a slice of brown bread and put a slice of cheese over brown bread and cover cheese with white bread. Repeat and then wrap in a towel, set a weight above and let stand in a cool place several hours. When ready to serve cut in thin slices crosswise, using a sharp knife. Arrange sandwiches overlapping one another in a circle in a fancy, round, shallow basket. Set a small compote in the centre holding ripe olives and ice. Garnish with sprays of parsley.

Peach and Pear Salad  
Lamb Stew  
Dumplings  
Celery  
Beet relish  
Fudge Cake  
Coffee  
Select two pounds neck or breast of lamb or sufficient for family. Vegetables required are 2 onions, 2 carrots, 1 turnip, and 2 or 3 medium sized potatoes. Cut meat into small pieces, place in a deep frying pan or kettle. Cover with water or stock, bring to a boil, add sliced onion and allow to simmer for about 2 hours, then add potatoes, carrots and sliced turnip. Cook more rapidly until vegetables are cooked. Thicken liquid with flour season, serve stew with dumplings.

## DUMPLINGS

1 cup flour  
1-2 teaspoon salt  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
1-2 cup milk  
1 teaspoon fat drippings  
Sift dry ingredients, cut in fat and add milk to give a smooth dough. Drop dough by spoonfuls over top of stew. Cover dish and allow dumplings to steam for twelve to fifteen minutes; keeping stew boiling hot.

Reserve Wednesday the 24th for the play, "It Never Rains."

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PROBATE COURT,  
COUNTY OF YORK.

(L.S.)  
Copy.

To the next-of-kin and creditors of MARY ANN SLOAT, late of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Spinster, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern:

The administrator of the above deceased intestate having filed his accounts in the Court and asked to have the same passed and allowed and order for distribution made, you are hereby cited to attend, if you so desire, at the passing of the same, at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the County of York, at my office at the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on FRIDAY, the THIRD DAY of MAY Next, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the said accounts will be passed upon and order for distribution made.

Given under my hand this 11th day of April, 1935:

(Signed) WILLIAM J. WEST,  
Judge of Probate.

(Signed) LEO F. CAIN,  
Registrar of Probates.  
Charles R. Barry, Solicitor.

## Notice of Sale of Lands

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act, 1926, there will for the purpose of satisfying taxes assessed and levied in the said City of Fredericton for the years mentioned hereunder, against the parties hereinafter named, unless the several sums due, together with the costs of this notice, are sooner paid, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the FOURTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1935, the lands and premises of the said City of Fredericton, hereunder mentioned and set opposite their respective names.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD:	NAME OF PERSON ASSESSED:	ARREARS FOR YEARS:	TOTAL DUE:
All interest in Wharf property between eastern side of Regent Street and westerly side of market slip.	WILLIAM C. CURREY	1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934. ....	\$70.50 Interest ..... \$11.25
All interest in Wharf property between eastern side of Regent Street and westerly side of market slip.	JULIA CURREY FARQUHARSON	1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934. ....	\$70.50 Interest ..... \$11.25
All interest in Wharf property between eastern side of Regent Street and westerly side of market slip.	ALLAN R. CURREY	1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934. ....	\$70.50 Interest ..... \$11.25
All interest in Wharf property between eastern side of Regent Street and westerly side of market slip.	MARION ELIZABETH BERG	1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934. ....	\$70.50 Interest ..... \$11.25
All interest in Wharf property between eastern side of Regent Street and westerly side of market slip.	JUNE LOUISE CURREY	1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934. ....	\$70.50 Interest ..... \$11.25

Dated the 12th day of March, A. D. 1935.

FRED I. HAVILAND,  
City Treasurer of the City of Fredericton.