

JAP A SPY FOR RUSSIA

Traitor To His Country, He Was Hacked To Death.

TRAILING THE SUSPECT

Plot Discovered in Tokio—Attempt of Russianized Japanese to Secure Naval Secrets—The Spy Killed by an Accomplice After He Had Betrayed Himself.

During the recent Japanese troubles on the Pacific Coast various persons thought they discovered Japanese spies taking measurements and making notes about the coast defenses thereabouts. The Japanese War office may have a more or less perfect system for gathering information about the defenses of other countries, but it is a safe guess that it never before had to investigate the operations of one of Japan's own people trying on Japan's own front in the interests of a foreign power. The Tokio Asahi prints an interesting story of this unique treason of a Japanese.

Seiji Mayeda, a former instructor in the Oriental languages School of Valdivostok and a naturalized Russian citizen, dropped into Tokio after a continued absence of more than ten years. He was highly educated and passed among the gentlemen of the better class in Tokio portland clubs as a personable man of refinement. Because he spoke Russian fluently and had lived many years in Siberia it was not considered a matter of suspicion that Mayeda spent a great deal of his time with Russian Military Attaches of the legation.

About the same time that Mayeda came to Tokio another man from Siberia, Kuzuki Imamura, came down from the Japanese factories at Nikolavsk in the Primorsk Province, where he had been working since the war. He went to his home in the slums of the city and nobody knew that he ever met Mayeda, the gentleman, or that he knew anything about Mayeda's movements.

Recently a Japanese cooie of the low class visited the office of the Tokio Asahi and desired a word with the news editor. When the cooie had that functionary carefully secluded in an inner room he told him that if a reporter from the Asahi would follow Mayeda, the gentleman and clubman, on the train to the Yokosuka naval station that night he would learn that the Russianized Japanese was a traitor and that he was preparing reports of the defenses at Yokosuka for the Russian Government.

Murao, the cooie, told the Asahi editor that Mayeda had gained his confidence by hiring him as a servant and that the day before Mayeda had asked him to take a night trip to Yokosuka, promising that for the work he would do there would be large rewards. Murao had suspected his master of being in league with the Russians because of his constant association with the legation staff officers, and this Yokosuka trip convinced him, he said, of the treacherous designs of the man.

Japanese newspapers are not slow at scenting news even though the reporters wear cloaks and are happy on a salary that an American newspaper would not think of offering to an office boy. The Asahi immediately assigned a man to follow Mayeda and then notified the central office of the police.

That night when Mayeda and the cooie went to Shimbashi station to take the train for Yokosuka an Asahi reporter and a detective followed. Mayeda thought to throw possible pursuers off the track by taking a Salomonoski train and changing at a junction beyond Yokohama, but the reporter and the detective were not fooled.

When Mayeda stopped overnight at an inn near Yokosuka the sleuths on his trail camped there also. The next morning when the spy happened to catch sight of the two trailers he decided that it was getting warm for him and tried to double on his tracks, going for a time to the Yashawara on the outskirts of a neighboring town, then trying to make a quick loop back in the neighborhood of the forts.

Mayeda evidently grew suspicious for he gave up the trip through the fortification zone on the following night and returned to Tokio. There it was that his career of treason came to a sudden end before the intervention of the police.

Kuzuki Imamura, the cooie who had known Mayeda in Siberia and who had come down from the fisheries to live in the slums of Tokio had got an intimation through some channel that the police believed that he and Mayeda were in the same plot on the same day that Mayeda returned after the fruitless Yokosuka trip. Imamura went to Mayeda's home and stabbed him a dozen times in the neck and body with a short sword.

The police subsequently searched Mayeda's papers and found confirmation of their suspicions—that he was trading in military secrets. They also found evidence enough to convince them that the patriotic Imamura was in the plot with the gentleman Mayeda. So Imamura will get the punishment that Mayeda deserved.

THE AGE OF EDISON.

Man Who Has Led the Way in Control of the Electric Fluid.

In summing up the debt of gratitude that present and future generations owe to the great inventor Thomas Alva Edison, a well known writer once said that as Athens at her height was known as the age of Pericles so would our day be known as the age of Edison.

Perhaps this meed of praise was too great. The civilized world has gone on apace since Pericles ruled in ancient Greece. It is doubtful if any one man's personality could now leave its imprint as Pericles left his upon Athens. So long, however, as the incandescent electric lamp—Edison's greatest invention—lights up humanity in the earth's four corners his name is never likely



THOMAS A. EDISON.

to be forgotten. His other great inventions in the field of electrical science—the duplex and quadruplex system of telegraphy, the phonograph, the stock quotation ticker—in themselves entitle him to a foremost place among the greatest of the world's creative geniuses. More than any man among the living or those who have passed away he has led the way in discovering methods by which the subtle electric fluid which permeates the atmosphere has been controlled and applied to the needs and conveniences of humanity.

The secret of Edison's marvelous success is no doubt his great natural gifts, but the results he has attained have depended in a large degree upon his inordinate capacity for hard work. Born and brought up in poverty, he was compelled to earn his own living and educate himself at the same time. The world was his school, and a hard one he found it in those early years. This habit of hard work acquired in his boyhood has stuck to him through life, and is responsible in a great degree not only for the measure of his accomplishments, but also for characteristics which make him one of the most interesting personalities.

Asked at one time why it was that he insisted upon making a hermit of himself by working night and day, now that he had succeeded in getting both fame and fortune for himself, the inventor thoughtfully replied:

"I don't know! I like my work and am not happy unless I am always at it. Like the old cart horse, I am irritable unless I can feel the shafts."

It was in 1879 that Mr. Edison achieved his greatest triumph—by presenting to the world the incandescent electric lamp. It is said that he worked for days and nights without taking either food or rest from the time the idea came to him until he had perfected it. Congratulations were showered upon him from every part of the world. For months the public attention was focused upon him. Success as great as his would have turned the head of most men. Not so with the recluse at Menlo Park. His modesty and humility never forsook him even in the moment of his greatest triumph. Asked by a friend if he did not intend to lie back upon his oars and take a much needed rest after accomplishing so much, he cheerfully replied:

"Oh, yes; I am going to tackle another kind of work. That is the kind of rest I need."

Probably because he consistently disobeys the generally accepted laws of nature in the matter of the amount of food he eats and the sleep he takes, Mr. Edison has peculiar ideas upon both subjects. Replying to a friend who criticized him for allowing his work to interfere with his taking a needful amount of rest, he said:

"Most people sleep too much. Sleep is simply a bad habit contracted by our ancestors. The ant, the most intelligent of insects, does not sleep at all. I sleep only when I am tired out, and when I do it is the perfect sleep of sheer exhaustion. Five hours out of twenty-four is enough for any man."

Visited one day by an admiring friend who brought his young son to see the great inventor, Mr. Edison was asked to give the boy a word of advice that he might remember in after life. Without a moment's hesitation, he placed his hand in a kindly manner upon the boy's head and said:

"My boy, when you want to accomplish anything, don't look at the clock."—New York Tribune.

ART IN SELLING CITY LOTS

How A Swamp Has Been Made To Yield Cash.

"GOLD BOND" SCHEME

Land That Is Given Away Free, or With Planos or Other Prizes—A Few of the Tricks of the Business That Are Profitable to Speculators—Lots As Seen and Described.

So vast an amount of vacant property has been put on the market during the last few years, to be sold in small plots, that the actual demand both for some sites and for investments has been supplied many times over, says a writer in the New York Post.

The realm of the vacant land man with a scheme is everywhere from the swamps of Long Island to farms miles from anywhere, to ore-bearing lands in the Far West.

Recently a workman from the island arrived in this city to look up some property he had purchased, believing, in view of the absurd reports which have gone throughout the country of the increased value of New York property owing to new tunnels and bridges, that the time was ripe to resell his holdings and get the big profits. In relating his experiences he said he purchased his land through a concern which had spread through the West an "art" which read about like this:

Own New York City Land
\$1 A Square Inch Paid
For Lot on Broadway
We Offer the Greatest Opportunity of a Lifetime.

To the First 100 Persons Who Answer This Advertisement We Will Give Absolutely Without Cost, a Lot in New York City. Don't Delay. Answer at Once. Address: P. O. Box—, New York

"I answered," said the "investor" and soon became the owner of a lot of land in New York City. My wife, two of my daughters and one of my sons also answered. So did a dozen or more of my neighbors. A lot of us received replies. Send us \$1.30 and we will send you by return mail a deed to a lot in New York City. The expenses will be as follows: \$2 for recording the deed, \$2 for stenographer's work, and 50 cents for stationery.

"Well," continued the narrator, "in due time we got the deeds and since then have been awaiting offers to purchase from some of those persons who are paying the high prices nowadays. We received no offers so I came on to learn why."

"To day I went out to the property it is on Long Island, in Queens County. To get to the land you cross the East River take a train to walk two miles south, and then hire a boat or take a diving suit. The lot is in the center of one of the swampiest swamp lands on Long Island. A house built there would need a raft for a foundation."

"I've looked up the concern 'from whom I bought the land, and find that they gave away not one hundred lots, but something like three thousand. They bought the stuff for \$2 an acre. Recording fees, stenographer's fees, and stationery total in cost about \$1 a lot, so that the dealers who paid about seven or eight cents a lot clear more than \$2.25 on each one 'given away'."

This same method of giving rewards is worked also at some lot auctions, but in a different manner. How the operators of the scheme avoid arrest for violation of the lottery laws is a question. Frequently one reads in advertisements of lot sales that \$1,000 in prizes to include pianos, rugs, lamps, and other household articles.

Prices may be a little low a some point in the sale, when, knocking down a lot, the auctioneer announces that with it goes a piano. Interest is at once revived. Precipitate to such height that the expense of the pianos is more than wiped out, and the sale is a success.

One of the most profitable schemes—for the dealer—is that of selling lots on the installment plan. The difference in price between lots purchased and that for which cash is paid is usually about 20 per cent. To the dealer's advantage, also is the fact that usually about 40 per cent of the purchasers who buy in this manner never become owners of the lands, but surrender their interests and the money paid in, after having kept up payments for a year or more.

The "Gold Bond" scheme is another operation of realty concern which haven't much money with which to operate. By this method a tract of land is taken under contract by the payment of a very small margin. At once gold bonds are issued for small amounts and circulated among poor people, sufficient to pay for the land three times over. The bonds call for interest at high rates after one or two years. Glowing accounts of the land with examples of profits made from vacant property help its sale. If the land is successfully marketed, the investors get a fair return, but often it happens that the property is worthless, and eventually it goes by foreclosure, without return to the bondholder, but with rich profits to the manipulator.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 2, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHELAN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.
Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages, by exceeding the amount of the second class from the provisions of said section after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight.

Whereas the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and the legislature for action thereon, Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section two of article twelve of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XII. § 2. All cities are to be divided into three classes, to-wit: the first class including all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than one hundred and twenty thousand, the second class, all other cities. Laws relating to the property, affairs of government of cities, shall be general laws, except those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been introduced in either house of the legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or if the session of the legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated to the governor, with the reasons thereon, stating whether he assents thereto, or if he does not accept the same. In every city of the first class the mayor and the legislative body thereof, concurrently shall act for such city as to such bill, but the legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in the cities of the first class. The legislature shall provide for a public hearing and opportunity for a public hearing on such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon. Such a bill if it relates to more than one city shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided, it shall be subject to the action of the governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such time as is not stated, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," or "cities," as the case may be, in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be. Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, in Assembly, Feb. 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 2, 1907.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. (L. S.) JOHN S. WHELAN, Secretary of State.

Form for Submission of Amendment Number Two.—I, the undersigned, do hereby propose an amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution, relating to the classification of cities, as approved:

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 2, 1907.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. (L. S.) JOHN S. WHELAN, Secretary of State.

Form for Submission of Amendment Number One.—I, the undersigned, do hereby propose an amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of cities of the second class, as approved:

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK
Corner Main St. W. and Fitzhugh St.
Organized 1833.
Resources July 1, 1907 \$23,124,733.99
Surplus July 1, 1907. - 1,584,296.67
Money to loan on Bond and Mortgages
Interest allowed on accounts of \$100.00 and under at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and on accounts exceeding \$100.00 3 1/2 per cent on whole account.
Robert F. Atkinson.....President
Henry S. Sanford.....Treasurer
Thomas H. Hubbard.....Secretary

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