

CRUSADE ON GAMING

Started by a Society That Would Like to Rid England of That Vice.

SOME GOOD ALREADY DONE.

Britain and Russia Sure to Clash on the Borders of Asia.

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS PARTY

Consists of Only the Members of the Royal Family, This Year.

COLLAPSES AND FRAUDS IN ENGLAND

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—[Copyright.]—All the money raised in connection with "missing word" competitions, about £30,000 in all, is now virtually in chancery, and the original owners will see it no more.

It has transpired that the law was set in motion by the Anti-Gambling League, who were helped by a number of city bankers and merchants, who found that their office boys and clerks were zealously using the time and money of their employers for the formation of "missing word" syndicates.

The League has been engaged in another direction, this week, trying to enlist the assistance of society leaders in putting down gambling in high places.

Everybody seems to be agreed that gambling is a very wicked thing, but few are prepared to join in a crusade suggested by the League against card playing of all kinds.

Correspondence started by the League has already elicited the fact that roulette is growing in favor as a form of gambling suited to private houses, and that roulette tables "are so made, that the owner or person who acts as banker is bound to win unless he has frantically had luck."

This peculiarity of roulette is evidently new to the Anti-Gambling League, although ordinary worldly men have heard of it before.

A Mood That Won't Last Long. It is clear that having recovered from the great "missing word" deluge, the British public is now entering upon one of its periodical virtuous moods, and while it lasts it will be dangerous for small boys to toss pennies in the streets, and hardly safe for the respectable heads of families to indulge in the national game of whist and cribbage at home or at their clubs.

The mood will not last long, and mean while the people's masters and mentors are hurrying in haste to Monte Carlo.

It is not known whether the Anti-Gambling League has been in communication on this subject with the Prince of Wales.

The opinion of the royal hero of the banquet issued upon any form of gambling would be deeply interesting and entitled to the respect paid to the views of an expert, but if sought and obtained, it has not been given to the world.

Upon cognate vice, however, less delicacy was required in approaching the Prince, who is a temperate man, both in eating and drinking, and that he enforces temperance upon the people with whom he is more immediately concerned by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor upon his Norfolk estate.

Wales Is Down on Drunkenness. Consequently, a man who is writing a book against the evils of excessive drinking writes with confidence to the Prince of Wales, soliciting an expression of his opinion, and a reply has just been received from the Comptroller of the Household, who is instructed to say that "there is no vice that his royal highness so much deprecates as that of drunkenness."

The gambling season at Monte Carlo has commenced very un auspiciously. Last Monday the body of an unknown suicide was found in the grounds of the Casino.

The following day Carl Strauss, of Karlsruhe, after losing 150,000 marks at the tables, committed suicide by drowning himself at Nice, off the Quai des Anglais.

Last night was a prodigious row in the Casino de Monte Carlo, and a man who had accused the administration of foul play was kicked, cuff ed and ejected by the attendants.

The officials say that the visitors so far have included the usual proportion of snobs and green hands. Scarcely any Americans have arrived yet, and although there are plenty of English people in the Riviera, they have not commenced regular attendance at the Casino.

The cold-blooded gentlemen who compose the administration love Americans and Englishmen, because they are such cool players and philosophical losers.

MRS. MAYBRICK IN NO DANGER, And Her Late Hemorrhage Was Caused by an Attempt at Suicide.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The medical officer at the Working prison has reported to the Home Office that Mrs. Maybrick is now suffering from no serious constitutional disease.

The late severe hemorrhage about which so much was said was the result of self-inflicted injuries, the convict having used a tin knife to wound herself in a horrible manner.

Whether Mrs. Maybrick really intended to commit suicide, or merely wished to create a commotion in London, which would lead to her release, is unknown, but the medical officer inclines to the belief that it was an attempt at self-destruction.

VICTORIA'S CHRISTMAS PARTY

Consists This Year of Members of the Royal Family, Only.

come out of the Queen's private purse, and there is little of the graciousness of true charity about such ceremonial benefactions, but the Queen also spends a good deal this season of the year in gifts to the poor people on her private estates at Osborne and Balmoral, and in this charity the official almoner has no hand.

The Christmas gifts were distributed to the laborers and other humble folk on his Norfolk estate to-day, in the form of huge joints of beef in tins proportionate to the largeness of each family, together with packets of groceries and other good things.

TIED TO MA'S APRONSTRINGS.

Young Mrs. Osgood Mackenzie Wins Her Divorce Suit—A Case Where a Determined Old Mother-in-Law Has Her Way, at the Expense of Many Heartburnings and Much Sorrow.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Three or four years ago Osgood Mackenzie, the youngest son of a Scottish baronet, was married to Minna, the daughter of Sir Thomas Edwards Mosa, a Lancashire baronet.

The bridegroom's mother, the dowager Lady Mackenzie, had such a reputation for imperious temper that it was expressly stipulated that the bride should never reside after marriage with her father-in-law.

Mrs. Mackenzie rebelled, and in the civil war which resulted, she fought singlehandedly against the combined forces of her husband and mother-in-law. There was not even a truce when the young wife's first child was born, for the masterful old woman furiously resented baby's arrival, in fear that, more fortunate than its mother, it might win from its father some share of the love which she claimed as entirely her own.

At length Mrs. Osgood Mackenzie, weary of the strife, although she had no spirit remained unbroken, fled to her father's house, where she has since remained. The delighted dowager, thus left in undisputed possession of the field, quickly proceeded to follow up her victory by her orders. Osgood Mackenzie formally called upon his wife to return to him, and upon receipt of the looked-for refusal, he had the impudence to sue for a divorce, which the Scottish law allows on the ground of desertion.

The Court of Session at Edinburgh promptly gave judgment for the injured young wife, whereupon an appeal was made to the second division, the Judges, by a majority of 3 to 1, yesterday confirmed the decision of the lower court.

The trial has revealed the fact that Mrs. Mackenzie has just all affection for her manly but unhappy wife, who, under the circumstances, is scarcely surprising. The dowager has therefore been to a large extent successful, for to all appearance her husband will be obliged to leave her for the rest of his life. She does not appear to have given thought as to what will become of the poor young man when the money which he has inherited is exhausted.

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REGULATION OF CHEAP LABOR.

British War Vessels to Be Brought to Bear on Gilbert Islanders.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The British Government has authorized the removal of the Gilbert Islands, which are now the property of Queensland, to be enabled to plant a labor by "hiring" the natives of the Polynesian Islands, is said to be much concerned at the manner in which the Gilbert Islanders are being "kidnaped" by the agents of the Guatemalan planters.

Judging from reports which have reached here, the hiring and the kidnaping appear to be synonymous terms, but, obviously, the Guatemalans, being British subjects, can do no wrong, while Guatemalans, being republicans and living in Central America, where all things English are not a recognized cult, are incapable of doing anything wrong.

The British Government has ordered inquiries to be made into "the inhuman manner" in which the Gilbert Islanders and Guatemalans are being treated.

It would be an interesting sight to see British and American war vessels hunting for labor ships in one part of the world, while British Government agents are "registering" colored labor traffic in another region.

TENNYSON LEFT \$250,000.

Peculiarities of the Wills of a Number of Literary People.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Tennyson's personal estate amounts to more than \$250,000. Robert Browning, of whose will A. Tennyson and E. R. Palmer were the attesting witnesses, left personality in England of the value of £16,755.

Victor Hugo, who died in 1882, left Tennyson attained the age of 83 years, and his personal estate in this country to the amount of £92,128.

Dr. Charles Mackay's property was valued at £2,540, and that of Eliza Cook at £5,007. Matthew Arnold's estate amounted to £1,041.

His will, in his own handwriting, was one of the shortest that ever came under the probate court.

Luce Browning's will was in her own beautiful handwriting, with the initials of the testatrix in red ink.

The British Admiralty to Use It in the New Warships.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Sheffield newspaper says that there is little doubt that the admiralty will use the Harvey armor plate in new warships.

AN AMERICAN DOCTOR OFF FOR HAMBURG.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Dr. George Nash, who has recently received the appointment of health officer for the Hamburg-American line of steamships, sailed today for Hamburg on the Suevia.

shall be under the supervision of a detachment of French sailors, commanded by Lieutenant Testu de Ballecourt.

It will leave Breant, January 1. While in Chicago the men will receive an addition to their usual pay of a ration's allowance of \$1.10 a day, and the warrant officers from \$2.30 to \$1.50, according to rank.

COLLAPSES AND FRAUDS

That Have Shaken the Confidence of the Poor Man in His Alleged Benefactors—More Than \$35,000,000 of Workingmen's Savings Stolen, to Speak Plainly.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The series of collapses and frauds building society enterprises in England has culminated in a scandal only less shameful and gigantic than the Panama affair in France.

More than \$35,000,000 of savings of the thirty poor have been swept away with no explanation of the disappearance. Many thousands struggling workmen and small trades people lose all they possess and have not even the melancholy consolation that the dishonesty is without excuse.

Without saying in plain English that these millions have been stolen, it can be affirmed without qualification that the Industrial Revolution is without excuse.

Mr. Tisdell outlined his plan to the Bureau of American Republics in September of last year, suggesting the appointment of a special representative to travel through South America and carry it out.

He returned recently from his last of his journeys, having visited every one of the South American countries and obtained from each material for the display at Chicago.

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TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Merchants to Be Shown Just Why They Fail in South America.

AN EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Europeans Use Light Packages and Water-Proof Wrappers.

PECULIARITIES OF THE CUSTOMERS.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—One of the most unique and valuable commercial exhibits which will be made at the World's Fair next year is being prepared for exhibition at the Bureau of American Republics.

Under the direction of W. P. Tisdell, chief of the Bureau of American Republics, this exhibit, which will be a special feature of the South American display, consists almost entirely of goods manufactured in England, France, Germany and other foreign countries.

It seems at first a rather curious notion, but its value is easily understood when its full meaning is known. Mr. Tisdell proposes to give the merchants and manufacturers of the United States an object lesson in manufacturing and shipping goods for the South American trade.

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A SHORT HOLIDAY STORY.

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RAND, McNALLY & CO. SUE.

By a Directors' Compromise, Who Claims the Firm's Expense Items Are Doctored.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A counter suit against Rand, McNally & Co. was filed today by Charles E. Williams.

Williams, the man who was recently charged with embezzling \$15,000, and the bill filed today purports to give another side of the story. He says in 1875 he conceived the idea of publishing a bank directory, and secured great encouragement from the bankers of Chicago and from other commercial firms.

He then made an arrangement with Rand, McNally & Co. to publish the work, they to give him \$35 a week salary and one-half of the profit.

Another stipulation, he alleges, was that the charges for printing, publishing and binding would be the actual cost of the work.

A year later, complains Williams, he was informed that the firm of Rand, McNally & Co. were rapidly losing money on the work, and that until the book began to pay, his salary would be decreased to \$25 per week.

He, being weak, in need of money and easily influenced, he says, he accepted the decrease, "never suspecting fraud" as the bill reads, and things went on until 1917, when he began to view with suspicion the fact that the publication was not yielding him its profit.

He demanded \$400,000 as his share of profits, and \$20,000 on account of salary.

Williams, however, was in a position to find out the truth, and he accordingly engaged the services of a prominent Chicago lawyer.

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A CONDUCTOR BARRED.

Riot in Chicago Over a Railroad's Bad Suburban Service.

THE TRAINMEN LOCKED OUT.

Police Called in and Windows Broken and Doors Forced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—At 6 o'clock last evening a huge, good natured crowd of Christmas shoppers and business men were waiting for the 618 train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road to carry them to their suburban homes.

Ten minutes before the leaving time 12 big coaches were backed up to the platform and the crowd quickly filled every seat. In the aisles stood hobby horses and Christmas boxes, and people were crowded three in a seat.

Just as the passengers were fairly settled the conductor walked into the two rear coaches, the eleventh and twelfth, and announced that only ten cars would be taken out on his train.

With much grumbling the passengers tumbled out and packed themselves into the forward coaches, already badly crowded.

In the tenth and last car the crowding was particularly severe, many ladies, their arms weighted with bundles, being obliged to stand in the aisles.

The policy of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois was loudly denounced, and as the train pulled out the depot a man in one of the car shouted, "Let's teach the blamed thieves a lesson."

In an instant there was a rush toward either door, and both were locked securely on the inside.

When the conductor, making his way through the train, reached the State of Tamaulipas, they were moving in the direction of Linares, on the line of the Monterrey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, about 40 miles distant.

It is believed here that the armed force is a band of smugglers or brigands, and that they have no connection with the border revolutionary movement.

A detachment of Mexican troops has been sent to pursue the outlaws. The authorities at Linares have also been notified, and if the marauders should attack that town they will