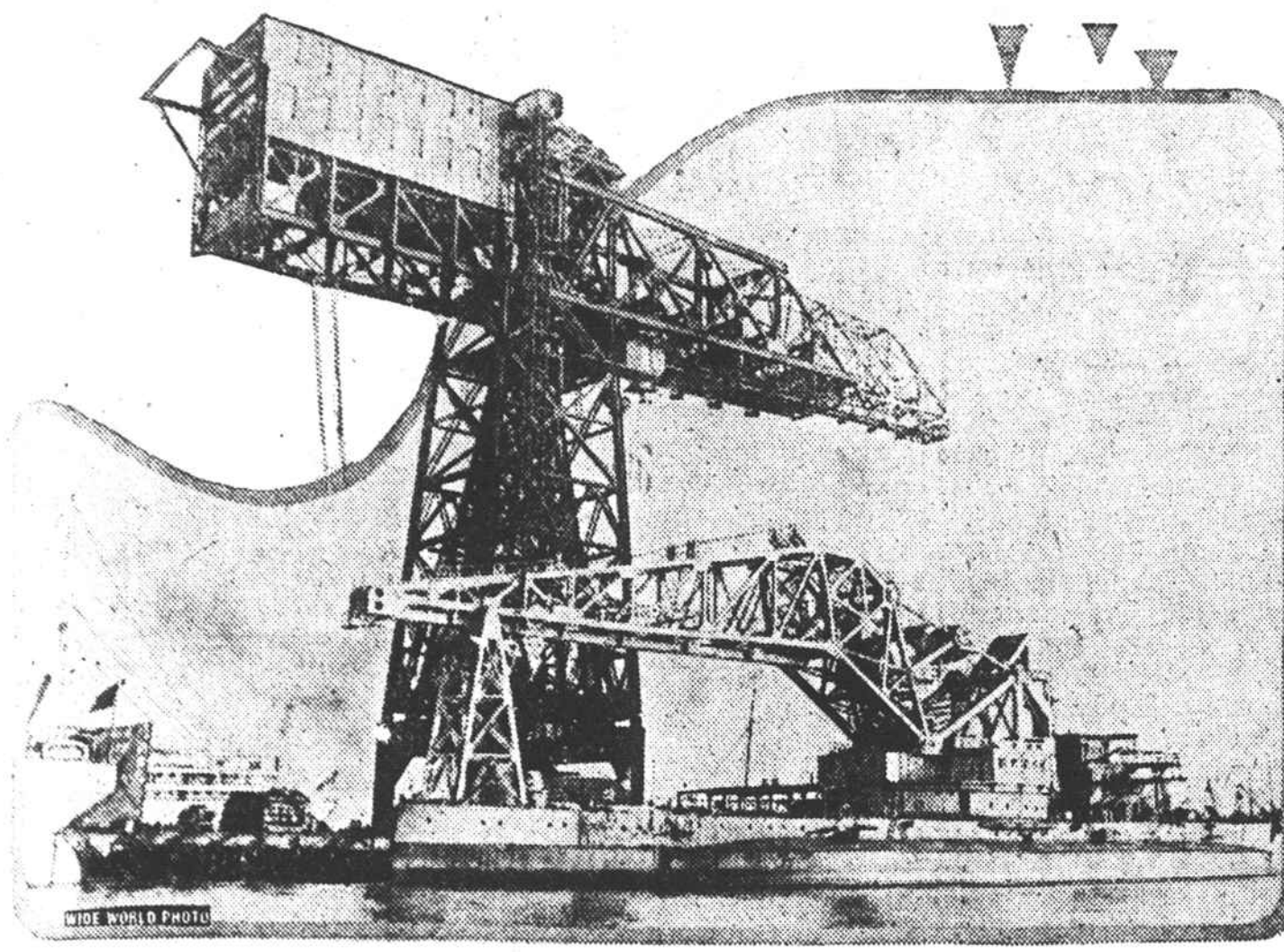


Navy Now Has Two of World's Most Powerful Cranes



This is the mammoth 350-ton stationary crane at the Philadelphia navy yard, with the newly completed floating kearsarge tied up alongside. The kearsarge recently completed successful tests, lifting 312 tons. The kearsarge floating crane, considered a most remarkable marine development, is capable of lifting nearly as heavy a cargo as the stationary crane in spite of the fact that it is much smaller.

Tragic Tales of Unclaimed Cash

Banks Hold Many Millions Deposited by People Who Never Claim Money.

CONGRESS IS URGED TO ACT

Government Estimates Dormant Balances at \$35,000,000—In 1917, 518,873 Persons Had Failed to Claim Accounts.

If, some day when the world seemed dark and dreary, you were notified that a bank was holding a bunch of money just waiting for you to come and ask for it, how do you think you'd feel?

New York.—What becomes of the money who make deposits in banks and never claim the money? What becomes of their relatives and connections? A year ago the banks were required to publish the names of these depositors and in many instances efforts are made by special investigators to find the heirs. Extensive search and much work follows, but in nine cases out of ten failure is reported. The money lies in the banks waiting claimants.

Members of congressional committees in Washington to whose attention the matter was called intend bringing the matter up for action with a view to changing use of this overlooked source for additional treasury funds. A formal recommendation to congress in 1917, and each year of his term subsequently, Comptroller John S. Williams urged legislation "to take long dormant balances to be held in the United States treasury." The present comptroller, D. R. Anderson, repeated these recommendations to congress, but so far nothing has been done.

Total Near \$35,000,000. In 1917 the exact total of these unclaimed balances was \$27,237,927, of which \$21,638,689 was in the city banks and belonged to 518,873 customers. The largest sums were in New York, including New York, the total being \$13,634,242, belonging to 278,813 customers. Government estimates that the total now is nearer the \$35,000,000 mark.

Officials at the banks and special investigators' offices show that even in cases of death of depositors it is a job finding relatives. Take the case of Edward J. Kelleher. He had a shoe shining establishment in San Francisco. There came one day in 1917 an Italian shoe shiner who insinuated that Eddy had left other things as well—maybe goods, maybe not. Eddy asked him where he got them. The Italian didn't care for the money, pulled out his gun and shot him.

The shoe shiner must be a profitable character. Eddy Kelleher left a nice little nest egg of \$30,000 all ready set for the use of relatives. But they were dead in coming. So slow, in fact, that the public administrator after doing the best in his power to find them, gave it up.

One of his correspondents, the late Mrs. E. Chambers street, New York, who represents many of the city banks in dormant balance matters, Tunnicliff unearthed many interesting things about the departed. In 1878 had served a couple of years in San Quentin prison for robbery. Under another name. He had been in the Bowery in New York and had spent the inside walls of the State Prison for two years. His bank

records gave his birthplace as Lawrence, Mass., while the prison record suggested Salem, Mass. Tunnicliff discovered the baptismal entry at Lawrence, however, along with those of three other children, brothers and sisters of the dead man.

Advertised Without Result. He advertised extensively in Lawrence and in Salem without result. It was only after considerable work, extended further afield, that a nephew and niece were located in South Dakota. They knew their uncle well and had even offered to help him once after his imprisonment. Bread cast upon the waters, etc., Kelleher's money was distributed to them.

There died in 1920 Mary McCrea, who was born in Brooklyn in 1850. Mary McCrea has left \$50,000 for some one—but who? She was the daughter of James Brickley and Bridget Chandler, Brickley, born in County Wexford, Ireland, came to the United States in 1840 with his sister, Elizabeth. Elizabeth was married in Brooklyn to John Walsh by whom she had a daughter, Catherine, in 1850. After Walsh died she was married to John Lawless. There were no children. Catherine married, also in Brooklyn, but the name of her husband is not known. About 1873 they went to the Pacific coast, and it is believed her husband died and that she married again.

Returned to Ireland. Brickley is known to have returned to Ireland in 1864, where he erected headstones to his parents and relatives, but he came back to this country and died in 1870. His daughter, Mary, married Samuel McCrea, who apparently had money. Efforts by Nelson Tunnicliff to trace the rightful claimants for the legacy have so far met with no success, but it is thought that many will remember Elizabeth Buckley Lawless, who used to keep the little candy store at 106 Boerum place, Brooklyn.

Another \$28,000 goes a-begging with the death in 1918 of Harry Allen Hastings. He was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1861, and it is known that his mother's maiden name was Allen. Not much else is known. Hastings was a waiter in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and later served at the old Delmonico's in Beaver street. He left \$28,000.

But for romance and detective work, the Bowery Savings bank case of the Cullmann account is hard to beat. In 1861 Frederick Collmann or Cullmann, a turner, of 425 Fifth street, opened an account with the bank which in 1863 was transferred to Eliza Cullmann. In the passing of years the account became dormant and search for Cullmann was fruitless until one day a William Cullmann appeared on the scene saying he had been struck by the similarity of names in the advertisements.

His father, a prosperous pipemaker, had died suddenly and the shock had rendered his mother subject to fits of insanity. She kept the family together, however, until one day after an attack in the street she was attended to and taken to an asylum. The three children, William, Charles and Franz, were sent to city institutions, cared for until proper age and indentured to various parties. Thus the family was scattered.

Names Found to Agree. The names of the children agreed with the beneficiaries named in Cullmann's account, but unfortunately the Cullmann who had come to light could not remember the address of the family during the year previous to 1873, except that they lived in a house on the East side, opposite a graveyard. Examination of city maps revealed that one of the addresses fitted this description exactly. His mother's name, also, was Eliza. An old wallet belonging to his father, whose name was written on the flap, bore a distinct resemblance to the signature on the

Cat Summons Policeman to Aid in Kitten's Rescue

London.—A cat, helped by a policeman, succeeded in rescuing her kitten that had fallen down a well at Alton, in Hampshire.

The distressed cat attracted the attention of a policeman, and the faint cries of the drowning kitten explained the mother's agitated antics and cries.

Two efforts made to save the kitten by lowering a bucket failed.

Then the constable lowered the mother cat by a rope. Her natural aversion to water vanished in her desire to save her kitten, which was raised exhausted to the surface, firmly but gently held in its mother's teeth.

account opened by Cullmann. Sundry other documents, marriage certificate, etc., served to connect his mother with the account.

Cullmann was deeply moved when he learned that the amount involved was over \$1,100. "If only we had known this, the family would never have been broken up," he said. He was advised how to proceed, take out letters of administration, etc., but three years later, in 1901, the bank still held the account and wrote asking him about it. He declined to have anything further to do with the case, saying that it only revived memories for him which he wished dead. But he was willing to let Mr. Little of the bank clear up matters.

Little discovered early in the case that Eliza, with the cunning of the insane, had an account with the Metropolitan Savings bank for over \$2,000. The account read: "Andrew Miller or Eliza Cullmann, in trust for William, Franz, Charles, Mary." Cullmann had not previously mentioned his sister, but at mention of her name he remembered her as being on Randall's island with the brothers. After the children were indentured to different parties, Franz and William ran away, returned to New York and eventually found each other.

Mother Cured. In the meantime the mother had been discharged as cured, and she and the two boys were reunited. But another attack of insanity sent Eliza Cullmann back to an asylum. It was therefore up to Little to discover Eliza, the mother, and Charles and Mary, the other two children. From police records he found that Elizabeth Coleman (an easy mistake in the name) was admitted to the asylum at Ward's island in 1874, and that she died at Hart's island in 1885.

From Randall's island he was assured that the records did not show any trace of there ever having been four such children on the island. But William Cullmann stuck to his statement, and a personal visit to Randall's proved that he was right. The record was brought to light showing that William, thirteen; Franz, eleven; Charles, nine; Mary, seven, were committed to the island June 3, 1869. The records also showed to whom they had been discharged, and this gave a starting point, although it seemed hopeless to find the other two after so many years.

Mary was discovered, married, living at Yalesville, Conn. Charles was found by means of photographs and advertising throughout the whole country.

There are lighter sides to the game. One woman found not long ago in New York told the bank officials that she had not applied for her dormant money because she had lost her bank book and thought the money went with it. Another woman did not call at her bank for 23 years, being afraid her husband would get the money and spend it. One book had been forgotten because the children had been allowed to scribble all over it. Other books have been discovered in old trunks after 30 or 40 years. There is a story, tragic or otherwise, back of every one of these unclaimed balances.

VOTES APPROVAL OF FORDS OFFER

RESOLUTION IS PASSED BY ONLY ONE DISSIDENTING VOTE IN HOUSE.

ANTI-KU KLUX BILL RESCUED

House Reconsiders Action and Places Secret Order Measure Back on Calendar.

Raleigh. Henry Ford's proposal for the purchase of the Muscle Shoals, Ala., project from the Federal Government came up on the floor of the house here in the form of a resolution to ask Congress to support the project passed by a record vote of 106 for and 1 against.

Drawn out debate preceded the resolution's passage, featured by a tilt between Representative Owen, of Sampson, and Cowles, of Wilkes, both Republicans. Mr. Cowles cast the lone negative vote.

Representative Whittaker of Guilford County, who voted against the Milliken bill for regulation of secret orders when it went to its defeat on second reading, brought the bill back from the dead by his motion in the House to reconsider and the almost unanimous support of the motion.

His motion to reconsider was followed by a motion to table the first motion by Representative Ray, of Macon County. On a call for the ayes and nays, the motion to table was defeated 70 to 38.

The Hoke County Scotchman's bill carried the senior Number 27 and has been pending for four weeks before the Committee on Agriculture. It came back with a favorable report and Mr. Patterson wanted it put on its immediate passage in order that the North Carolina delegation might have the moral support of the General Assembly in its attitude toward the leasing of the project to Henry Ford.

Burgwyn of Northampton couldn't see any use of it, and he moved to table it. Five minutes later he withdrew his motion and supported the resolution. It had a lot of support, coming as it did as a measure to release the farmer from the oppression of the fertilizer industry by making cheap nitrates. Everybody seemed to be for it except Mr. Cowles, the Wilkes Republican.

Minority Leader Owens bristled up when Mr. Cowles took the floor against it and began a retaliatory speech, remembering perhaps the Cowles reputation of his leadership when the road bill was up. Mr. Owens made a noble speech. He declaimed of the need of the farmer for cheap fertilizer, and he knew that if Mr. Ford could bring automobiles within the reach of "us poor farmers," he could do likewise with nitrates.

"But why not let Congress pass on it," Mr. Cowles interjected. "We don't know anything about it down here, we don't know what the contract stipulates."

Mr. Owens went to say how he regarded Mr. Ford as a wizard. Mr. Patterson got the floor back to say that he had heard some folks allege that this was a part of the Ford-for-President propaganda that is at work in the State. He denied it vigorously. There are plenty of men big enough to be President, but only one to develop Muscle Shoals, he insisted.

Mr. Cowles kept going up to declare that the House didn't know anything about it. The opposition of the Republican party was injected into the discussion. Somebody demanded a roll call to show where everybody stood, and when it was called, Mr. Cowles occupied the negative side of the call entirely to himself.

A period of calm ensued after the passage of the resolution, broken only by occasional motions to have bills put right on the calendar until the House came to the Parker bill prohibiting the marriage of girls under the age of 16. There was considerable perfunctory orator about the glory of womanhood generally, but eventually the House settled down to the practical aspects of the bill.

The point was debated at some length, and the bill, passed in amended form provides that no girl under the age of 16 without the permission of her parents, or except in unusual circumstances may marry. Opposition to it was never entirely overcome. The Saunders bill sets forth in legislative form the recommendations of the State Agricultural Society for the transfer of the State Fair to the State, and the appropriation of \$25,000 annually for the maintenance of the fair.

Early Action on Sams Bill.

Early action by the Senate is expected to be taken on Senator A. F. Sams' bill to amend the State Constitution so as to limit North Carolina's indebtedness. It was stated in General Assembly circles. The measure was introduced last week and has been under consideration of committees. Owing to the attention now centered on the financial condition of the State, the Sams' measure is the subject of much discussion, along with bills to provide sinking funds for the bonded indebtedness.

Sale of Treasury Certificates

More than ten million dollars worth of Treasury Savings Certificates were purchased in the Fifth Reserve District in 1922, the exact figures being \$10,512,893, according to a statement just received by Postmaster W. B. Dunman from Treasury Department officials. In North Carolina the sales, through postoffices amounted to \$1,515,143 with a per capita of \$63 for the state, while the Raleigh postoffice is credited with \$54,250, or a per capita of \$1.81.

Postoffice sales throughout the district were distributed as follows: West Virginia, \$3,061,968, per capita, \$2.47; District of Columbia, \$1,014,350, per capita, \$2.31; Virginia, \$1,744,460, per capita, \$.82; North Carolina, \$1,515,143, per capita, \$.63; Maryland, \$607,533, per capita, \$.45; South Carolina, \$569,277, per capita, \$.36. In addition there was sold through the treasury at Washington \$657,255 and through the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond \$1,342,907, to purchasers scattered over the entire district, making a grand total of \$10,512,893, or a per capita of \$1.15.

The above sales were nearly ten times what they were for the previous year, 1921. The increased showing may be explained, in part, by the large number of War Savings Stamps, Series 1918, which were exchanged for the new treasury savings certificates. Many reinvested the proceeds of their war savings stamps they had held for five years in these new certificates which are similar to war stamps except that they are issued in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000, and may be bought for \$20.50, \$2 and \$20, respectively.

The postmaster urges all holders of 1918 war stamps, who have not done so, to present their stamps for redemption or exchange immediately as each day of delay means a loss of interest on their investment. Exchanged for the new certificates, which have five years to run, but may be cashed at owner's option at values increasing every month, the investment again possesses earning power, as the savings certificates begin to bear interest the day they are issued.

Seventy-two New Lawyers in State.

Seventy-two of the ninety-five applicants who faced examination for license to practice law in North Carolina were successful, according to announcement by Edward Seawell, clerk of the Supreme Court. In addition there were five applicants under the comity act, all of whom were granted license.

Ninety-five applicants registered for the written examination held Monday by the Supreme Court. Two of the applicants did not appear and one paper, because of failure to meet requirements, was not considered. Rejections totaled twenty, leaving seventy-two more men who are now qualified to practice law in the state.

Give Short Course for Electricians.

To enable electrical metermen of this and adjoining states to obtain training in the installation, testing and adjustment of watt-hour meters, the Department of Electrical Engineering of State College will offer a special course beginning March 5 and continuing through March 10.

The entire teaching staff of the department will be available for this course and in addition the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the General Electric Company, the Sangamo Electric Company and the Duncan Electric Manufacturing Company will co-operate by sending experts to explain special features of their meters.

The college will make no charge for tuition, but there will be a small fee, not exceeding \$2.50, for instruction sheets and paper. This will be refunded, Prof. W. H. Browne, Jr., states, if the student brings a rotating standard for his own use. The student should also bring his own load box.

Board may be secured at the college dining hall for \$1.00 per day and a limited number of rooms in the college dormitories will be available, without charge, but the occupant will be expected to furnish his own bedclothes.

The course of study will include lectures on the fundamentals of the electric current, the principles of operation of meters and the methods of testing and adjusting. The greater part of the time, however, will be given to actual practice by the students in installing, testing and adjusting meters under the supervision of meter experts.

The assignments given will be individual and designed so far as possible to fit the needs of each student. Instruction in signal phase and poly-phase meters will be offered as well as in direct current meters, if desired. If it is found desirable a course in alternating current principles will also be given.

According to Professor Browne similar courses have been given with much success in various technical schools throughout the United States.

Tax Collections Net \$3,380,050.09.

Actual net collections from all sources during the first year of the operation of the new state revenue act ending June 30, 1922, totaled \$3,380,060.09, according to the report of the revenue commissioner transmitted in a special message to the general assembly. Collections for the six months period between July 30, 1922, and December 31, 1922, were given at \$367,699.15.

Difficulties in having the measure printed were given as the reason for the delay in making the report.

BOY SCOUTS



(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

BOY SCOUTS AND OTHER BOYS

"Fifty thousand boy scouts judiciously placed in Chicago would virtually put the delinquent department of the juvenile court out of business," says Judge Victor P. Arnold of the Juvenile court, Cook county, Illinois. "The scout program provides for the growing boy the opportunity of learning by doing, fills in his leisure so completely that he seldom has the opportunity or inclination to associate with questionable companions, or to do any of the hundred and one things that a real American boy can do when time hangs heavily on his hands. It is the most perfect program ever given to the boyhood of the world, training for citizenship through service."

Scouting's powerful influence in character training and citizenship building is recognized by observing people everywhere.

The prevention of juvenile delinquency and the respect for law and order that the boy scout gains is a wonderful result of the training. Scouting has completely turned around the old idea that boys and police are natural enemies. Today the boy scout stands for law and order, and is the policeman's co-worker and friend.

Troop 96 of Minneapolis has the privilege of holding its meetings in the First Precinct Police station, and the police official in charge of the district declares that "The scouts know the police as their friends and helpers."

Boy scouts have acted under direction of the police in practically every city of the country, in directing traffic during congestion, in assisting children across streets, in patrolling at parades, and in performing first-aid in times of emergency and disaster. The boy scout movement is converting "the gang" into groups of healthy, wholesome boys, and directing their energy to community welfare and service to others.

Guardians of public safety in official co-operation with the police is a new role which scouts of Greater New York will soon fill, if plans mature which are now under consideration by officials of the New York police department and officials of the Boy Scouts of America. The boys will have opportunity to qualify through certain regulated work, as municipal aides. A method will be worked out whereby scouts will in turn be permitted to do community work. Honor awards will be given to scouts performing outstanding work in community safety.

SANITARIUM HAS TROOP

Scouting is for every boy. There are troops of boys with all their faculties and troops of deaf, dumb, blind and crippled scouts. Sick or well, "a boy is a boy for a' that," with the same hopes and ambitions.

At the Westfield (Mass.) Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, a most successful troop of 75 boys is in operation.

The patient scouts hail with glee their instructors when they come to the sanitarium, and because the scouts have the entire week to study up, they have become very proficient in all tests, passing except hiking and swimming which are beyond their strength, and keep their corps of examiners very busy.

Authorities say the program has meant much to boys in their illness, because of the emphasis on cheerfulness, thought for others, out-of-door life and its incentive to a boy to keep physically fit, mentally awake and morally straight.

When a scout is cured, the sanitarium keeps in touch with the local scout executive, sees that the boy gets into a troop in his home town, so that he will continue his out-of-door life, and become what scouting would have him, a sturdy man fitted for citizenship responsibilities.

GOOD TURN FOR DALLAS

The Dallas scribe marked up another civic good turn when he recorded among recent activities, the assistance the scouts rendered at the City Fair association, in delivering over 25,000 bulletins advertising the sale of thrift tickets sold for the purpose of erecting a manufacturing and automobile exhibition hall.

BOY SCOUTS DO GOOD SERVICE

Troop 1, Huntington Park, Cal., recently distributed 5,000 pieces of school literature and 3,000 Parent-Teachers' association notices.

BOY SCOUTS' GOOD TURN

Good turns by radio are a specialty with Troop 5, Providence, R. I. Recently these boys installed a radio set in the largest ward of the Rhode Island hospital, and shifted the aerial, from time to time so that all the patients could in turn be entertained. At Christmas time the boys repeated this good turn, and in addition installed a set of their own construction in the children's ward, and presented it to the small patients for their own use.