

THE SMUGGLING BEE IN WOMAN'S GOWN.



The innocent captain was quite willing to oblige him, but was horrified later trembling terror when, at Philadelphia, Treasurer Agent Gall, advised of the scheme by agents in Holland, demanded the diamonds be carried.

Protesting that all he had was a package his Dutch friend had given him, the captain produced it. The diamonds were there, sure enough. The captain was not prosecuted, for his innocence was clear. But the case was promptly taken into court, and the exporter came over to look after his interests and recover his diamonds.

Up to the United States Court of Appeals went the famous case, until the exporter was finally triumphant, and every one of his diamonds restored to him, with expressions of distinguished consideration for his legal knowledge, and with these words of the court, admonitory to all overzealous customs men:

"Mere acts of concealment of merchandise on entering the waters of the United States, however preparatory they may be and however cogently they may indicate an intention of thereafter smuggling, or clandestinely introducing, at best are but steps or attempts, not alone in themselves constituting smuggling, or clandestine introduction."

Although he is back in the department now, Special Treasury Agent Theobald lost his occupation for a long and lean time because of his injudicious course in the highly romantic case known as "The United States vs. One Pearl Chain."

When Mrs. Ida Josephine Dulles, of Philadelphia, arrived at the port of New York and was questioned as to what she was bringing in from abroad, it was asserted that she did not declare anything like a lovely pearl necklace which would have made Cleopatra commit suicide a dozen times over.

She was on the pier, when Agent Theobald averring that he had information from Europe that she was in possession of just such a necklace, worth \$16,000, returned with her and her husband to her stateroom on the steamer, and there received from her the fascinating necklace. There were statements, counter-statements, retractions and assertions that she produced it from around her neck and from around—well, from a place of concealment every woman has come to consider safer than a bank.

The government prosecuted this time with a vigor which was as energetic as it was unchivalrous. And the government lost, all the way up to the Supreme Court.

"It," said the court, "the jury believed the witnesses for the government, they would have been justified in finding that the claimant—Mrs. Dulles—when the vessel on which she was a passenger had arrived in port and landed at the dock, was carrying concealed in one of her stockings a necklace worth \$16,000, which she had recently bought in Paris, and they were at liberty to find that she had concealed her necklace in her stocking for the purpose of smuggling or clandestinely introducing it into the United States without paying duty. It was seized upon her person, however, before any obligation on her part had arisen to pay or account for the duties.

RUSES OF THOSE WHO WOULD ESCAPE THE CUSTOMS DUTY



THE handsome woman on the big liner smiled pleasedly as the New York customs official approached her.

"Apart from your baggage, madam," he observed, with an ineffectual endeavor to dull the gleam of intense interest in his eyes, "is there anything else you have that is dutiable and you wish to declare?"

"I can't say I have anything I really wish to declare," was her laughing response, whereat the gleam flared, like a sudden, harsh joy, in his piercing glance. "But there is something which, I suppose, you customs people can compel me to declare. Here"—and her inquisitor looked completely disgusted as she passed it to him, open—"is an importation I suppose you may consider dutiable."

On the brilliant scintillations of a handful of unset diamonds the treasury agent snapped the lid irritably.

"We have information," he declared, "that you are bringing in a necklace of diamonds, valued at \$20,000."

"My good man," answered the passenger, "if you find the necklace you refer to you are at liberty to confiscate it. I believe your business with me is ended."

The treasury agent turned on his heel, for he was mad, clear through.

"Another of those confounded legal smugglers," he grunted, wrathfully. "After awhile they'll run a pipe line for women's diamonds from here to Kimberley."

Mrs. Jack Gardner, the Boston Society Leader.

Mrs. Emily Crane, who saved 'Dr. Lefer' Mrs. Gardner.

with a clear conscience, and any and all disparaging remarks, such as 'staring wretches' and 'vampire' that you may feel free to make on the inspectors.

"Listen carefully," he enjoins. "Buy your necklace as openly as you would buy a gown, instruct the jeweler to remove the stones carefully, so that they can be reset, and take his receipts for the diamonds and the setting separately.

"If you choose to be splendidly insolent, you can bring them in together, but a little discretion never hurts any one, so bring in your jewels yourself, and declare them as openly as you bought them. Let the setting follow you by the next steamer.

"You have both bills, showing just what you paid for both importations, the duty on the setting, as jewelry, will, of course, be 50 per cent; but the value is comparatively slight. The duty on the diamonds, which, under the present wording of the law, are unset stones, becomes only 10 per cent."

Isn't that the economical scheme? Just comply with the letter of the law, and pay what the law demands—for unset gems.

With a little more, for the duty on the empty settings and for the American jeweler's charge for resetting, you have your necklace, as magnificent as it was the day you first beheld it in Paris, and so cheaply that your friends will fairly die of envy.

Even though you should succumb to the strongest of temptations, and be seized by the ruse of the thing into a real attempt at smuggling, the law has so gallantly championed your feminine helplessness and innocence that the dovetailed shoe heels and false trunk bottoms, and all the other antiquated mechanical hiding tricks are crude in comparison with a shrewd legal study of your opportunities.

The \$50,000 worth of art objects recently said to have been imported at Chicago by Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, of Boston, through her friend, Mrs. Emily Crane, well Crane Chadbourn, which has aroused so much sensational interest, may yet prove a load greater than the Treasury Department can confiscate under any form of law. The department has found the courts its most unreliable allies in all cases where intent to smuggle was less apparent than something like a sworn affidavit of the intent by the defendants would guarantee.

A European exporter once bethought himself of a brand-new scheme on Uncle Sam. He handed to a ship captain acquaintance at Amsterdam a modest package.

"My good friend," he observed, "when you reach Philadelphia oblige me by mailing this to the address it bears, in Cincinnati."

anything doubtful, just as enterprising railway directors do.

Then you would learn that, to sneak through even so small an object as a diamond necklace, you would have to get up in your dear Paris so early that A. M. would be the best time to make your purchase at the jeweler's.

Even then, the chances are bitterly against you, for the omnipresent treasury agent would learn from the jeweler that he had sold you such an ornament, and would be calling the department in the United States to watch all steamers for your highly desirable arrival. So you would conclude that smuggling, plain and unadorned, rarely pays.

"What!" the horrified client exclaims. "Pay 60 per cent, ad valorem—\$12,000 duty—on a \$20,000 necklace? Does this miserable government imagine I'm going to pay \$32,000 for a necklace worth \$20,000?"

"Not at all; not at all," rejoins the consulting counsel, hastily and soothingly. "The paternal government, in its omniscient ignorance of its chosen Congress, has so framed its laws that you can smuggle legally,

DEFECT IN LAWS

The case discloses a serious defect in the customs laws; but it is for Congress, and not for the courts, to remedy that defect."

Mrs. Dulles contended that she had no intention of smuggling, and that when landing wore the necklace about her neck under a transparent lace collar, and there was no attempt at concealment. She and her friends regarded the outcome of the case as a complete vindication of the law.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, female Napoleon of finance, beat the government in as pretty a customs battle as was ever waged. A woman who has smuggled through the custom house so much as a hairpin over the \$100 from which she is absolved by law will boast of it to her dying day.

The secretary of the treasury finally came to hear how the wealthy Mrs. Chadwick had brought as far as Cleveland, Ohio, nearly \$70,000 worth of jewelry. When Collector Leach, of the customs office at Cleveland, came to demand them of her attorney, A. H. Larkin, this was the gorgeous list:

One marquise (single stone) diamond ring; one ruby and diamond ring; one diamond ring, about three carats, set-off-color diamonds; one ring set with two cabochon rubies and sixteen diamonds; two earrings set with two cabochon diamonds and small pear-shaped diamond pendant; one marquise diamond ring; one diamond ring set with diamonds in shape of shield; two empty settings; one ring set with diamonds in shape of shield; one ring set with two twelve-carat white diamonds in shape of shield; one diamond (white) ring; one seven-stone pearl ring; two diamond chain-link watches; one brooch (one oval pearl) surrounded by eight diamonds and small rubies; one cardcase set with jewels.

It happened that the jewelry was in New York when Leach obtained possession of it on the plea that he had consulted an expert. He carried it all to Cleveland, and there, in his capacity as collector, made formal seizure. But alas for official interpretation of the law! The courts held that his seizure was altogether illegal, because it could be made legally only in the district where the articles were found.

The history of the United States customs has recorded to date some remarkable schemes and chances of aristocratic smugglers, as well as of smugglers of the petty and of alleged smuggling that was not so regarded by the courts.

There was a lady in Chicago, whose marriage name was that of a family that has accumulated millions in the meat business. She was believed to be the smoothest smuggler who ever slipped \$10,000 worth of diamonds through the port of New York.

Months passed. She was absolutely safe. There was no signal that she couldn't refrain from telling her dearest and most intimate friends about it. They told their dearest friends, and so it went, until Special Treasury Agent Crowley, stationed in Chicago, heard of it a year ago, and decided that it was about time the government got its 50 per cent duty. He called one evening at the lady's home, introduced himself and said he would take her husband's check for \$50,000.

There was no dispute, no denial. The scandal impending was too terrifying. The check was signed within five minutes, and Agent Crowley departed as quietly as he came. The case never got into the papers until today.

There was another young woman who always returned from Europe with a new pet dog. She would bring in as much as \$100,000 worth of diamonds, inside the dog, doggie having been fed diamonds just before arrival and being killed for his contents as soon as danger of detection was over.

Her last adventure occurred some years ago, when the customs men went on her trail and that of her Japanese pointer containing \$100,000 in jewelry. They didn't catch her, but the alarm deterred her from subsequent attempts.

Muffs of valuable furs have been worn on the leg of a girl as she walked off the steamer to hide them from the inspectors; ostrich plumes have constituted a whole union underground when the fair smuggler came to be searched; shoe heels have carried gems, and even the inglorious porous plaster has been found between shoulder blades, to have a lining of diamonds worth a fortune.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING AS A SPORT FOR WOMEN



Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman, Miss Mabel Rickmers in Climbing attire, Mrs. Emily Crane, and other women mountaineers.

WHEN one begins to compile a census of the daring mountain climbers of recent years he finds that many women must be included in the list.

Some of them climb from pure love of adventure; others from a desire to excel; a few, perhaps, because mountain climbing has become more or less of a fad. Whatever the motive, remarkable exhibitions of daring have been given by women during recent years.

Common in these latter days are ascents by women of the most forbidding Alpine peaks. Only a few years ago Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman climbed Himalayan peaks to a height over 6000 feet above the summit of Mont Blanc, and in doing so established a record for her sex.

MEWHAT prosaic was the first ambitious attempt at mountain climbing by the gentler sex—at least, the first, so far as known. In centuries long gone by women mountaineers, whose names were not preserved, might have accomplished daring feats on crags and mountain sides, but no historian has preserved their names.

In 1808 Marie Paradis, a servant girl in a Swiss village, was persuaded by some Alpine guides to attempt the ascent of Mont Blanc. Their object was to make a curiosity of her and exhibit her for money. It was a tremendous experience, both for her and the guides. Half way up she grew helpless, and had to be fairly carried to the summit. Afterward she could give no clear idea of the prospect from the peak.

Her successor did not appear until 1858. Against the wishes of her family, Miss D'Angleville, animated by pure enthusiasm, performed the same feat. So eager was she that the guides had to hold her back in many dangerous places. But she reached the top, and was ever afterward known as "The Bride of the Mountains."

In her younger days the Empress Eugenie of France took much interest in mountain climbing. Another widely known woman climber of the period was Madame Fallien, who continued ascending the difficult Alpine peaks until she was an old woman. Her endurance was no less marvelous than her ambition.

A Miss Brevoort made it a yearly duty from 1865 to 1871 to ascend as many as possible of the Swiss Alps. She is numbered among the first women to attempt such trips in the dangerous winter season. During the coldest weather of 1871 she climbed both the Wetterhorn and the Jungfrau. It is a detail of some interest that in all these events she was accompanied by her favorite dog, Teckling, who had alto-

gether fifty or more ascents to his canine credit.

Another climber of fame is Miss Richardson, with 160 Alpine ascents in fourteen years, she was the pioneer woman in the peaks attacked. The greatest Alpine feat accomplished by a Swiss woman was the ascent of the schreckhorn by Miss Brunner in 1865. To accomplish this she had to remain over night on an exposed part of the mountain.

The Queen Dowager of Italy has been for years an enthusiastic mountain climber. She began to work early in life, and has continued it since. Other notable ladies of that land fond of the same sport are the Duchesse de Sermoneta, Baroness Roland and the Ladies Biraghi, Graziani and Perazzi.

Austrian enthusiasts are led by Miss Herma Kinosh. She began climbing in the sixties and still keeps it up. She has made in her career between 300 and 400 such mountain excursions. In some of these she was the woman pioneer. In both Austria and Germany most of the Alpine clubs have numerous women members who are as regular enthusiasts in their climbing tows as their male comrades.

In the Caucasus the first woman to achieve results was Miss Mabel Rickmers. A dozen dangerous and difficult peaks were among her victories. Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman is another mountain climber who has won fame. Her work in the Himalayas has won her the reputation of the highest climb for women.

On the occasion of the golden wedding of the famous Alpine guide, Christian Almer, his 73-year-old wife, who had never before climbed a peak, went

China and Japan

SOME TIME AGO a well-known writer and traveler assembled a number of facts about Japan and China, in order to show the difference between oriental and occidental ideas. In his statements about Japan these were noticed:

Japan has nearly 50,000,000 people, more than half as many as the United States.

The word "mikado" signifies something like "The Sacred Gate" or "the Sublime Porte."

Japanese work at all court functions.

Rice is the common food of the common people.

Japan has no law for the unfilled labor in Japan. Ten years ago it was 5 cents.

Japan has very few millionaires, and practically no multimillionaires.

There is a hundred years older than St. Petersburg.

The level Japanese cherry tree produces no cherries. It all goes to the Japanese stage male actors play the female roles.

Japanese dead are buried in a squatting position, chin up.

The Japanese people, even the poor, travel much in their own country.

Modern Japanese coins and banknotes bear legends in English as well as in Japanese.

Of Chinese customs the traveler writes:

The Chinese points his compass west instead of north.

In saluting you he puts on his hat.

When he sits down he puts his feet out of step.

He shakes his own head instead of yours.

He says east-west instead of southeast.

He is polite, he asks you first and he becomes.

His women often wear trousers, while he often wears a shirt.

He presents coffee to his friends as you present cigars or books.